

## Modified polynucleotides for the production of oncology-related proteins and peptides

### Abstract

The invention relates to compositions and methods for the preparation, manufacture and therapeutic use of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary transcripts and oncology-related mmRNA molecules.

### Images (4)



### Classifications

● C07K14/535 Granulocyte CSF; Granulocyte-macrophage CSF

[View 46 more classifications](#)

US9587003B2

United States

[Download PDF](#) [Find Prior Art](#) [Similar](#)

**Inventor:** [Stephane Bancel](#), [Tirtha Chakraborty](#), [Antonin de Fougerolles](#), [Sayda M. Elbashir](#), [Matthias John](#), [Atanu Roy](#), [Susan Whoriskey](#), [Kristy M. Wood](#), [Paul Hatala](#), [Jason P. Schrum](#), [Kenechi Ejebe](#), [Jeff Lynn Ellsworth](#), [Justin Guild](#)

**Current Assignee :** ModernaTx Inc

### Worldwide applications

2015 [US](#) [US](#) [US](#) 2016 [US](#) [US](#) [US](#) 2017 [US](#) [US](#) 2019 [US](#) [US](#) 2020 [US](#)

Application US15/015,684 events ©

2012-04-02 Priority to US201261618873P

2016-02-04 Application filed by ModernaTx Inc

2016-06-02 Publication of US20160152678A1

2017-03-07 Publication of US9587003B2

2017-03-07 Application granted

[Show all events](#) ▾

**Info:** [Patent citations \(1211\)](#), [Non-patent citations \(1502\)](#), [Cited by \(78\)](#), [Legal events](#), [Similar documents](#), [Priority and Related Applications](#)

**External links:** [USPTO](#), [USPTO PatentCenter](#), [USPTO Assignment](#), [Espacenet](#), [Global Dossier](#), [Discuss](#)

### Claims (19)

[Hide Dependent](#) ^

We claim:

1. An mRNA encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO 7572, wherein said mRNA has a coding region having at least 80% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 16557.
2. The mRNA of claim 1, wherein the mRNA comprises at least one untranslated region 5' relative to the coding region and at least one untranslated region 3' relative to the coding region.
3. The mRNA of claim 2, wherein the 5' untranslated region is heterologous to the coding region of the mRNA.
4. The mRNA of claim 2, wherein the 3' untranslated region is heterologous to the coding region of the mRNA.
5. The mRNA of claim 2, wherein the 5' untranslated region and the 3' untranslated region are heterologous to the coding region of the mRNA.
6. The mRNA of claim 2, wherein the mRNA comprises at least two stop codons.
7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the mRNA of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
8. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable excipient is selected from a solvent, aqueous solvent, non-aqueous solvent, dispersion media, diluent, dispersion, suspension aid, surface active agent, isotonic agent, thickening or emulsifying agent, preservative, lipid, lipidoils liposome, lipid nanoparticle, core-shell nanoparticles, polymer, lipoplex, peptide, protein, cell, hyaluronidase, and mixtures thereof.
9. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 8, where the pharmaceutical composition comprises a lipid and wherein said lipid is selected from DLin-DMA, DLin-K-DMA, DLin-KC2-DMA, 98N12-5, C12-200, DLin-MC3-DMA, DODMA, DSDMA, DLenDMA, reLNPs, PLGA and PEGylated lipids and mixtures thereof.
10. A method of producing a polypeptide of interest in a mammalian cell, tissue or organism comprising contacting said cell, tissue or organism with the mRNA of claim 1.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the mRNA is formulated.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the formulation comprises a lipid which is selected from the group consisting of DLin-DMA, DLin-K-DMA, DLin-KC2-DMA, 98N12-5, C12-200, DLin-MC3-DMA, DODMA, DSDMA, DLenDMA, reLNPs, PLGA, PEGylated lipids and mixtures or combinations thereof.
13. The method of claim 10, wherein the contacting is a route of administration selected from the group consisting of intramuscular, intradermal, intravenous and subcutaneous.
14. The method of claim 13, wherein the route of administration is intramuscular.
15. The method of claim 10, wherein the mRNA comprises at least one untranslated region 5' relative to the coding region and at least one untranslated region 3' relative to the coding region.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the 5' untranslated region is heterologous to the coding region of the mRNA.
17. The method of claim 15, wherein the 3' untranslated region is heterologous to the coding region of the mRNA.
18. The method of claim 15, wherein the 5' untranslated region and the 3' untranslated region are heterologous to the coding region of the mRNA.
19. The method of claim 15, wherein the mRNA comprises at least two stop codons.

## Description

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/106,988, filed Dec. 16, 2013, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,301,993, entitled Modified Polynucleotides Encoding Apoptosis Inducing Factor 1, which is a continuation of International Patent Application No PCT/US2013/030070, filed Mar. 9, 2013, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Oncology-Related Proteins and Peptides which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,742, filed, Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Oncology-Related Proteins and Peptides, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,224, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Terminally Optimized Modified RNAs, International Application No PCT/US2012/069610, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Nucleoside, Nucleotide, and Nucleic Acid Compositions, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,862, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Biologics, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,645, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Biologics, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,130, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Biologics, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,866, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the No. 61/681,654, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Plasma Membrane Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,152, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Plasma Membrane Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,885, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Cytoplasmic and Cytoskeletal Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,658, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Cytoplasmic and Cytoskeletal Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,155, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Cytoplasmic and Cytoskeletal Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,896, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Intracellular Membrane Bound Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/668,157, filed Jul. 5, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Intracellular Membrane Bound Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,661, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Intracellular Membrane Bound Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,160, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Intracellular Membrane Bound Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,911, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Nuclear Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,667, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Nuclear Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,168, filed Dec. 14, 2012, Production of Antibodies, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,647, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Antibodies, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,134, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Antibodies, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,868, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Vaccines, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,648, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Vaccines, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,135, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Vaccines, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,870, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Therapeutic Proteins and Peptides, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,649, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Therapeutic Proteins and Peptides, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,139, filed Dec. 14, 2012, Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Therapeutic Proteins and Peptides, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,873, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Secreted Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,650, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Secreted Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,147, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Secreted Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,878, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Plasma Membrane Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,922, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,675, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,174, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,935, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,687, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,184, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,945, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,696, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,191, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,953, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/681,704, filed Aug. 10, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/737,203, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/618,961, filed Apr. 2, 2012, entitled Dosing Methods for Modified mRNA, U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/648,286, filed May 17, 2012, entitled Dosing Methods for Modified mRNA, the contents of each of which are herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

This application is also related to International Publication No. PCT/US2012/58519, filed Oct. 3, 2012, entitled Modified Nucleosides, Nucleotides, and Nucleic Acids, and Uses Thereof and International Publication No. PCT/US2012/69610, filed Dec. 14, 2012, entitled Modified Nucleoside, Nucleotide, and Nucleic Acid Compositions.

The instant application is also related to co-pending applications, each filed concurrently herewith on Mar. 9, 2013, (PCT/US13/030062) entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Biologics and Proteins Associated with Human Disease; (PCT/US13/030063) entitled Modified Polynucleotides; (PCT/US13/030064), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Secreted Proteins; (PCT/US13/030064), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Secreted Proteins; (PCT/US13/030059), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Membrane Proteins; (PCT/US13/030066), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Cytoplasmic and Cytoskeletal Proteins; (PCT/US13/030067), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Nuclear Proteins; (PCT/US13/030060), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins; (PCT/US13/030061), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Proteins Associated with Human Disease; (PCT/US13/030068), entitled Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Cosmetic Proteins and Peptides, the contents of each of which are herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING

The present application is being filed along with a Sequence Listing in electronic format. The Sequence Listing file entitled MNC2USCON6SQLST.txt, created on Feb. 4, 2016 which is 91,364,237 Bytes in size. The information in electronic format of the sequence listing is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### REFERENCE TO LENGTHY TABLE

The specification includes a lengthy Table 6. Lengthy Table 6 has been submitted via EFS-Web in electronic format as follows: File name: MNC2TBL.txt, Date created: Feb. 4, 2016; File size: 538,729 Bytes and is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Please refer to the end of the specification for access instructions.

#### LENGTHY TABLES

The patent contains a lengthy table section. A copy of the table is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site (<http://seqdata.uspto.gov/?pageRequest=docDetail&DocID=US09587003B2>). An electronic copy of the table will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to compositions, methods, processes, kits and devices for the design, preparation, manufacture and/or formulation of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and modified mRNA molecules (mmRNA).

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cancer is a disease characterized by uncontrolled cell division and growth within the body. In the United States, roughly a third of all women and half of all men will experience cancer in their lifetime. Polypeptides are involved in every aspect of the disease including cancer cell biology (carcinogenesis, cell cycle suppression, DNA repair and angiogenesis), treatment (immunotherapy, hormone manipulation, enzymatic inhibition), diagnosis and determination of cancer type (molecular markers for breast, prostate, colon and cervical cancer for example). With the host of undesired consequences brought about by standard treatments such as chemotherapy and radiotherapy used today, genetic therapy for the manipulation of disease-related peptides provides a more targeted approach to disease diagnosis, treatment and management.

To this end, the inventors have shown that certain modified mRNA sequences have the potential as therapeutics with benefits beyond just evading, avoiding or diminishing the immune response. Such studies are detailed in published co-pending applications International Application PCT/US2011/046861 filed Aug. 5, 2011 and

PCT/US2011/054636 filed Oct. 3, 2011, International Application number PCT/US2011/054617 filed Oct. 3, 2011, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

The present invention addresses this need by providing nucleic acid based compounds or polynucleotide-encoding nucleic acid-based compounds (e.g., modified mRNA or mmRNA) which encode an oncology-related polypeptide of interest and which have structural and/or chemical features that avoid one or more of the problems in the art.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Described herein are compositions, methods, processes, kits and devices for the design, preparation, manufacture and/or formulation of modified mRNA (mmRNA) molecules encoding at least one oncology-related polypeptide of interest.

The present invention provides a method of treating a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject in need thereof by increasing the level of an oncology-related polypeptide of interest comprising administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding said oncology-related polypeptide. The disease, disorder and/or condition may include, but is not limited to, adrenal cortical cancer, advanced cancer, anal cancer, aplastic anemia, bile duct cancer, bladder cancer, bone cancer, bone metastasis, brain tumors, brain cancer, breast cancer, childhood cancer, cancer of unknown primary origin, Castleman disease, cervical cancer, colon/rectal cancer, endometrial cancer, esophagus cancer, Ewing family of tumors, eye cancer, gallbladder cancer, gastrointestinal carcinoid tumors, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, gestational trophoblastic disease, Hodgkin disease, Kaposi sarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, laryngeal and hypopharyngeal cancer, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, liver cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, small cell lung cancer, lung carcinoid tumor, lymphoma of the skin, malignant mesothelioma, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndrome, nasal cavity and paranasal sinus cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, neuroblastoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancer, osteosarcoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, penile cancer, pituitary tumors, prostate cancer, retinoblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, salivary gland cancer, sarcoma in adult soft tissue, basal and squamous cell skin cancer, melanoma, small intestine cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, throat cancer, thymus cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine sarcoma, vaginal cancer, vulvar cancer, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, Wilms tumor and secondary cancers caused by cancer treatment.

The present invention provides a method of reducing, eliminating, or preventing tumor growth in a subject in need thereof by increasing the level of an oncology-related polypeptide of interest comprising administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding said oncology-related polypeptide. The tumor growth may be associated with or results from a disease, disorder and/or condition such as, but not limited to, adrenal cortical cancer, advanced cancer, anal cancer, aplastic anemia, bile duct cancer, bladder cancer, bone cancer, bone metastasis, brain tumors, brain cancer, breast cancer, childhood cancer, cancer of unknown primary origin, Castleman disease, cervical cancer, colon/rectal cancer, endometrial cancer, esophagus cancer, Ewing family of tumors, eye cancer, gallbladder cancer, gastrointestinal carcinoid tumors, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, gestational trophoblastic disease, Hodgkin disease, Kaposi sarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, laryngeal and hypopharyngeal cancer, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, liver cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, small cell lung cancer, lung carcinoid tumor, lymphoma of the skin, malignant mesothelioma, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndrome, nasal cavity and paranasal sinus cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, neuroblastoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancer, osteosarcoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, penile cancer, pituitary tumors, prostate cancer, retinoblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, salivary gland cancer, sarcoma in adult soft tissue, basal and squamous cell skin cancer, melanoma, small intestine cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, throat cancer, thymus cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine sarcoma, vaginal cancer, vulvar cancer, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, Wilms tumor and secondary cancers caused by cancer treatment.

The present invention provides a method of reducing and/or ameliorating at least one symptom of cancer in a subject in need thereof by increasing the level of an oncology-related polypeptide of interest comprising administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding said oncology-related polypeptide.

The present invention provides an isolated polynucleotide comprising a first region of linked nucleosides, said first region encoding the oncology-related polypeptide of interest, a first flanking region located at the 5' terminus of said first region comprising a sequence of linked nucleosides selected from the group consisting of the native 5' untranslated region (UTR) of any of SEQ ID NOs: 4704-9203, SEQ ID NOs: 1-4 and functional variants thereof and a second flanking region located at the 3' terminus of said first region comprising a sequence of linked nucleosides selected from the group consisting of the native 3' UTR of any of SEQ ID NOs: 4704-9203, SEQ ID NOs: 5-21 and functional variants thereof and a 3' tailing sequence of linked nucleosides. The isolated polynucleotide may further be substantially purified.

Further, the first region of the isolated polynucleotides of the present may comprise two stop codons. In one embodiment, the first region further comprises a first stop codon "TGA" and a second stop codon selected from the group consisting of "TAA," "TGA" and "TAG."

The 3' tailing sequence of the isolated polynucleotides of the present invention may further include linked nucleosides such as, but not limited to, a poly-A tail of approximately 130 nucleotides and a poly A-G quartet.

The first flanking region of the isolated polynucleotide may further comprise at least one 5' terminal cap such as, but not limited to, Cap0, Cap1, ARCA, inosine, N1-methyl-guanosine, 2'fluoro-guanosine, 7-deaza-guanosine, 8-oxo-guanosine, 2-amino-guanosine, LNA-guanosine, and 2-azido-guanosine.

The nucleotides of the isolated polynucleotides of the present invention may comprise at least two modifications and a translatable region. The modification may be on at least one nucleoside and/or the backbone of said nucleotides, on both a nucleoside and a backbone linkage or on a sugar of the nucleoside. The modification may comprise replacing at least one phosphodiester linkage with a phosphorothioate linkage. The modification may include, but are not limited to, pyridin-4-one ribonucleoside, 5-aza-uridine, 2-thio-5-aza-uridine, 2-thiouridine, 4-thio-pseudouridine, 2-thio-pseudouridine, 5-hydroxyuridine, 3-methyluridine, 5-carboxymethyl-uridine, 1-carboxymethyl-pseudouridine, 5-propynyl-uridine, 1-propynyl-pseudouridine, 5-taurinomethyluridine, 1-taurinomethyl-pseudouridine, 5-taurinomethyl-2-thio-uridine, 1-taurinomethyl-4-thio-uridine, 5-methyl-uridine, 1-methyl-pseudouridine, 4-thio-1-methyl-pseudouridine, 2-thio-1-methyl-pseudouridine, 1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudouridine, 2-thio-1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudouridine, dihydrouridine, dihydropseudouridine, 2-thio-dihydrouridine, 2-thio-dihydropseudouridine, 2-methoxyuridine, 2-methoxy-4-thio-uridine, 4-methoxy-pseudouridine, 4-methoxy-2-thio-pseudouridine, 5-aza-cytidine, pseudoisocytidine, 3-methyl-cytidine, N4-acetylcytidine, 5-formylcytidine, N4-methylcytidine, 5-hydroxymethylcytidine, 1-methyl-pseudoisocytidine, pyrrolo-cytidine, pyrrolo-pseudoisocytidine, 2-thio-cytidine, 2-thio-5-methyl-cytidine, 4-thio-pseudoisocytidine, 4-thio-1-methyl-pseudoisocytidine, 4-thio-1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudoisocytidine, 1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudoisocytidine, zebularine, 5-aza-zebularine, 5-methyl-zebularine, 5-aza-2-thio-zebularine, 2-thio-zebularine, 2-methoxy-cytidine, 2-methoxy-5-methyl-cytidine, 4-methoxy-pseudoisocytidine, 4-methoxy-1-methyl-pseudoisocytidine, 2-aminopurine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 7-deaza-adenine, 7-deaza-8-aza-adenine, 7-deaza-2-aminopurine, 7-deaza-8-aza-2-aminopurine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 7-deaza-8-aza-2,6-diaminopurine, 1-methyladenosine, N6-methyladenosine, N6-isopentenyladenosine, N6-(cis-hydroxyisopentenyl)adenosine, 2-methylthio-N6-(cis-hydroxyisopentenyl)adenosine, N6-glycylcarbamoyladenosine, N6-threonylcarbamoyladenosine, 2-methylthio-N6-threonyl carbamoyladenosine, N6,N6-dimethyladenosine, 7-methyladenine, 2-methylthio-adenine, 2-methoxy-adenine, inosine, 1-methyl-inosine, wyosine, wybutosine, 7-deaza-guanosine, 7-deaza-8-aza-guanosine, 6-thio-guanosine, 6-thio-7-deaza-guanosine, 6-thio-7-deaza-8-aza-guanosine, 7-methyl-guanosine, 6-thio-7-methyl-guanosine, 7-methylinosine, 6-methoxy-guanosine, 1-methylguanosine, N2-methylguanosine, N2,N2-dimethylguanosine, 8-oxo-guanosine, 7-methyl-8-oxo-guanosine, 1-methyl-6-thio-guanosine, N2-methyl-6-thio-guanosine, and N2,N2-dimethyl-6-thio-guanosine. The backbone linkage may be modified by the replacement of one or more oxygen atoms. The nucleobase modified may be selected from, but is not limited to, cytosine, guanine, adenine, thymine and uracil.

The isolated polynucleotides of the present invention may be formulated. The formulation may comprise a lipid which may include, but is not limited to, DLin-DMA, DLin-K-DMA, DLin-KC2-DMA, 98N12-5, C12-200, DLin-MC3-DMA, PLGA, PEG, PEG-DMM, PEGylated lipids and mixtures thereof.

The isolated polynucleotides of the present invention may be administered at a total daily dose of between 0.001 ug and 150 ug. The administration may be by injection, topical administration, ophthalmic administration and intranasal administration. The injection may include injections such as, but not limited to, intradermal, subcutaneous and intramuscular. The topical administration may be, but is not limited to, a cream, lotion, ointment, gel, spray, solution and the like. The topical administration may further include a penetration enhancer such as, but not limited to, surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, non-chelating non-surfactants, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether, fatty acids and/or salts in combination with bile acids and/or salts, sodium salt in combination with lauric acid, capric acid and UDCA, and the like.

The isolated polynucleotide formulation may further include a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient such as, but not limited to, a solvent, aqueous solvent, non-aqueous solvent, dispersion media, diluent, dispersion, suspension aid, surface active agent, isotonic agent, thickening or emulsifying agent, preservative, lipid, lipidoids liposome, lipid nanoparticle, core-shell nanoparticles, polymer, lipoplex, peptide, protein, cell, hyaluronidase, and mixtures thereof.

The details of various embodiments of the invention are set forth in the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and the drawings, and from the claims.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages will be apparent from the following description of particular embodiments of the invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of various embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a schematic of an oncology-related primary construct of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates lipid structures in the prior art useful in the present invention. Shown are the structures for 98N12-5 (TETA5-LAP), DLin-DMA, DLin-K-DMA (2,2-Dilinoleyl-4-dimethylaminomethyl-[1,3]-dioxolane), DLin-KC2-DMA, DLin-MC3-DMA and C12-200.

FIG. 3 is a representative plasmid useful in the IVT reactions taught herein. The plasmid contains Insert 64818, designed by the instant inventors.

FIG. 4 is a gel profile of modified mRNA encapsulated in PLGA microspheres.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

It is of great interest in the fields of therapeutics, diagnostics, reagents and for biological assays to be able to deliver a nucleic acid, e.g., a ribonucleic acid (RNA) inside a cell, whether in vitro, in vivo, in situ or ex vivo, such as to cause intracellular translation of the nucleic acid and production of an encoded polypeptide of interest. Of particular importance is the delivery and function of a non-integrative polynucleotide.

Described herein are compositions (including pharmaceutical compositions) and methods for the design, preparation, manufacture and/or formulation of polynucleotides encoding one or more oncology-related polypeptides of interest. Also provided are systems, processes, devices and kits for the selection, design and/or utilization of the polynucleotides encoding the oncology-related polypeptides of interest described herein.

According to the present invention, these oncology-related polynucleotides are preferably modified as to avoid the deficiencies of other polypeptide-encoding molecules of the art. Hence these polynucleotides are referred to as modified mRNA or mmRNA.

The use of modified polynucleotides in the fields of antibodies, viruses, veterinary applications and a variety of in vivo settings has been explored by the inventors and these studies are disclosed in for example, co-pending and co-owned U.S. provisional patent application Ser. Nos. 61/470,451 filed Mar. 31, 2011 teaching in vivo applications of mmRNA; 61/517,784 filed on Apr. 26, 2011 teaching engineered nucleic acids for the production of antibody polypeptides; 61/519,158 filed May 17, 2011 teaching veterinary applications of mmRNA technology; 61/533,537 filed on Sep. 12, 2011 teaching antimicrobial applications of mmRNA technology; 61/533,554 filed on Sep. 12, 2011 teaching viral applications of mmRNA technology, 61/542,533 filed on Oct. 3, 2011 teaching various chemical modifications for use in mmRNA technology; 61/570,690 filed on Dec. 14, 2011 teaching mobile devices for use in making or using mmRNA technology; 61/570,708 filed on Dec. 14, 2011 teaching the use of mmRNA in acute care situations; 61/576,651 filed on Dec. 16, 2011 teaching terminal modification architecture for mmRNA; 61/576,705 filed on Dec. 16, 2011 teaching delivery methods using lipidoids for mmRNA; 61/578,271 filed on Dec. 21, 2011 teaching methods to increase the viability of organs or tissues using mmRNA; 61/581,322 filed on Dec. 29, 2011 teaching mmRNA encoding cell penetrating peptides; 61/581,352 filed on Dec. 29, 2011 teaching the incorporation of cytotoxic nucleosides in mmRNA and 61/631,729 filed on Jan. 10, 2012 teaching methods of using mmRNA for crossing the blood brain barrier; all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Provided herein, in part, are oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA encoding oncology-related polypeptides of interest which have been designed to improve one or more of the stability and/or clearance in tissues, receptor uptake and/or kinetics, cellular access by the compositions, engagement with translational machinery, mRNA half-life, translation efficiency, immune evasion, protein production capacity, secretion efficiency (when applicable), accessibility to circulation, protein half-life and/or modulation of a cell's status, function and/or activity.

#### I. Compositions of the Invention (mmRNA)

The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules, specifically oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA which encode one or more oncology-related polypeptides of interest. The term "nucleic acid," in its broadest sense, includes any compound and/or substance that comprise a polymer of nucleotides. These polymers are often referred to as polynucleotides. Exemplary nucleic acids or polynucleotides of the invention include, but are not limited to, ribonucleic acids (RNAs), deoxyribonucleic acids (DNAs), threose nucleic acids (TNAs), glycol nucleic acids (GNAs), peptide nucleic acids (PNAs), locked nucleic acids (LNAs, including LNA having a  $\beta$ -D-ribo configuration,  $\alpha$ -LNA having an  $\alpha$ -L-ribo configuration (a diastereomer of LNA), 2'-amino-LNA having a 2'-amino functionalization, and 2'-amino- $\alpha$ -LNA having a 2'-amino functionalization) or hybrids thereof.

In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is a messenger RNA (mRNA). As used herein, the term "messenger RNA" (mRNA) refers to any oncology-related polynucleotide which encodes an oncology-related polypeptide of interest and which is capable of being translated to produce the encoded oncology-related polypeptide of interest in vitro, in vivo, in situ or ex vivo.

Traditionally, the basic components of an mRNA molecule include at least a coding region, a 5'UTR, a 3'UTR, a 5' cap and a poly-A tail. Building on this wild type modular structure, the present invention expands the scope of functionality of traditional mRNA molecules by providing oncology-related polynucleotides or oncology-related primary RNA constructs which maintain a modular organization, but which comprise one or more structural and/or chemical modifications or alterations which impart useful properties to the polynucleotide including, in some embodiments, the lack of a substantial induction of the innate immune response of a cell into which the oncology-related polynucleotide is introduced. As such, modified mRNA molecules of the present invention are termed "mmRNA." As used herein, a "structural" feature or modification is one in which two or more linked nucleotides are inserted, deleted, duplicated, inverted or randomized in an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA without significant chemical modification to the nucleotides themselves. Because chemical bonds will necessarily be broken and reformed to effect a structural modification, structural modifications are of a chemical nature and hence are chemical modifications. However, structural modifications will result in a different sequence of nucleotides. For example, the polynucleotide "ATCG" may be chemically modified to "AT-5meC-G". The same polynucleotide may be structurally modified from "ATCG" to "ATCCCG". Here, the dinucleotide "CC" has been inserted, resulting in a structural modification to the oncology-related polynucleotide.

#### mmRNA Architecture

The mmRNA of the present invention are distinguished from wild type mRNA in their functional and/or structural design features which serve to, as evidenced herein, overcome existing problems of effective polypeptide production using nucleic acid-based therapeutics.

FIG. 1 shows a representative polynucleotide primary construct **100** of the present invention. As used herein, the term "primary construct" or "primary mRNA construct" refers to an oncology-related polynucleotide transcript which encodes one or more oncology-related polypeptides of interest and which retains sufficient structural and/or chemical features to allow the oncology-related polypeptide of interest encoded therein to be translated. Oncology-related primary constructs may be oncology-related polynucleotides of the invention. When structurally or chemically modified, the oncology-related primary construct may be referred to as an oncology-related mmRNA.

Returning to FIG. 1, the oncology-related primary construct **100** here contains a first region of linked nucleotides **102** that is flanked by a first flanking region **104** and a second flanking region **106**. As used herein, the "first region" may be referred to as a "coding region" or "region encoding" or simply the "first region." This first region may include, but is not limited to, the encoded oncology-related polypeptide of interest. The oncology-related polypeptide of interest may comprise at its 5' terminus one or more signal sequences encoded by a signal sequence region **103**. The flanking region **104** may comprise a region of linked nucleotides comprising one or more complete or incomplete 5' UTRs sequences. The flanking region **104** may also comprise a 5' terminal cap **108**. The second flanking region **106** may comprise a region of linked nucleotides comprising one or more complete or incomplete 3' UTRs. The flanking region **106** may also comprise a 3' tailing sequence **110**.

Bridging the 5' terminus of the first region **102** and the first flanking region **104** is a first operational region **105**. Traditionally this operational region comprises a start codon. The operational region may alternatively comprise any translation initiation sequence or signal including a start codon.

Bridging the 3' terminus of the first region **102** and the second flanking region **106** is a second operational region **107**. Traditionally this operational region comprises a stop codon. The operational region may alternatively comprise any translation initiation sequence or signal including a stop codon. According to the present invention, multiple serial stop codons may also be used. In one embodiment, the operation region of the present invention may comprise two stop codons. The first stop codon may be "TGA" and the second stop codon may be selected from the group consisting of "TAA," "TGA" and "TAG."

Generally, the shortest length of the first region of the oncology-related primary construct of the present invention can be the length of a nucleic acid sequence that is sufficient to encode for a dipeptide, a tripeptide, a tetrapeptide, a hexapeptide, a heptapeptide, an octapeptide, a nonapeptide, or a decapeptide. In another embodiment, the length may be sufficient to encode a peptide of 2-30 amino acids, e.g. 5-30, 10-30, 2-25, 5-25, 10-25, or 10-20 amino acids. The length may be

sufficient to encode for a peptide of at least 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 25 or 30 amino acids, or a peptide that is no longer than 40 amino acids, e.g. no longer than 35, 30, 25, 20, 17, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11 or 10 amino acids. Examples of dipeptides that the polynucleotide sequences can encode or include, but are not limited to, carnosine and anserine.

Generally, the length of the first region encoding the oncology-related polypeptide of interest of the present invention is greater than about 30 nucleotides in length (e.g., at least or greater than about 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,100, 1,200, 1,300, 1,400, 1,500, 1,600, 1,700, 1,800, 1,900, 2,000, 2,500, and 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, 50,000, 60,000, 70,000, 80,000, 90,000 or up to and including 100,000 nucleotides). As used herein, the "first region" may be referred to as a "coding region" or "region encoding" or simply the "first region."

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA includes from about 30 to about 100,000 nucleotides (e.g., from 30 to 50, from 30 to 100, from 30 to 250, from 30 to 500, from 30 to 1,000, from 30 to 1,500, from 30 to 3,000, from 30 to 5,000, from 30 to 7,000, from 30 to 10,000, from 30 to 25,000, from 30 to 50,000, from 30 to 70,000, from 100 to 250, from 100 to 500, from 100 to 1,000, from 100 to 1,500, from 100 to 3,000, from 100 to 5,000, from 100 to 7,000, from 100 to 10,000, from 100 to 25,000, from 100 to 50,000, from 100 to 70,000, from 100 to 100,000, from 500 to 1,000, from 500 to 1,500, from 500 to 2,000, from 500 to 3,000, from 500 to 5,000, from 500 to 7,000, from 500 to 10,000, from 500 to 25,000, from 500 to 50,000, from 500 to 70,000, from 500 to 100,000, from 1,000 to 1,500, from 1,000 to 2,000, from 1,000 to 3,000, from 1,000 to 5,000, from 1,000 to 7,000, from 1,000 to 10,000, from 1,000 to 25,000, from 1,000 to 50,000, from 1,000 to 70,000, from 1,000 to 100,000, from 1,500 to 3,000, from 1,500 to 5,000, from 1,500 to 7,000, from 1,500 to 10,000, from 1,500 to 25,000, from 1,500 to 50,000, from 1,500 to 70,000, from 1,500 to 100,000, from 2,000 to 3,000, from 2,000 to 5,000, from 2,000 to 7,000, from 2,000 to 10,000, from 2,000 to 25,000, from 2,000 to 50,000, from 2,000 to 70,000, and from 2,000 to 100,000).

According to the present invention, the first and second flanking regions may range independently from 15-1,000 nucleotides in length (e.g., greater than 30, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 nucleotides or at least 30, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, and 1,000 nucleotides).

According to the present invention, the tailing sequence may range from absent to 500 nucleotides in length (e.g., at least 60, 70, 80, 90, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, or 500 nucleotides). Where the tailing region is a polyA tail, the length may be determined in units of or as a function of polyA binding protein binding. In this embodiment, the polyA tail is long enough to bind at least 4 monomers of polyA binding protein. PolyA binding protein monomers bind to stretches of approximately 38 nucleotides. As such, it has been observed that polyA tails of about 80 nucleotides and 160 nucleotides are functional.

According to the present invention, the capping region may comprise a single cap or a series of nucleotides forming the cap. In this embodiment the capping region may be from 1 to 10, e.g. 2-9, 3-8, 4-7, 1-5, 5-10, or at least 2, or 10 or fewer nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the cap is absent.

According to the present invention, the first and second operational regions may range from 3 to 40, e.g., 5-30, 10-20, 15, or at least 4, or 30 or fewer nucleotides in length and may comprise, in addition to a start and/or stop codon, one or more signal and/or restriction sequences.

#### Cyclic mmRNA

According to the present invention, an oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA may be cyclized, or concatemerized, to generate a translation competent molecule to assist interactions between poly-A binding proteins and 5'-end binding proteins. The mechanism of cyclization or concatemerization may occur through at least 3 different routes: 1) chemical, 2) enzymatic, and 3) ribozyme catalyzed. The newly formed 5'-/3'-linkage may be intramolecular or intermolecular.

In the first route, the 5'-end and the 3'-end of the nucleic acid may contain chemically reactive groups that, when close together, form a new covalent linkage between the 5'-end and the 3'-end of the molecule. The 5'-end may contain a NETS-ester reactive group and the 3'-end may contain a 3'-amino-terminated nucleotide such that in an organic solvent the 3'-amino-terminated nucleotide on the 3'-end of a synthetic mRNA molecule will undergo a nucleophilic attack on the 5'-NHS-ester moiety forming a new 5'-/3'-amide bond.

In the second route, T4 RNA ligase may be used to enzymatically link a 5'-phosphorylated nucleic acid molecule to the 3'-hydroxyl group of a nucleic acid forming a new phosphodiester linkage. In an example reaction, 1 µg of a nucleic acid molecule is incubated at 37° C. for 1 hour with 1-10 units of T4 RNA ligase (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, Mass.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The ligation reaction may occur in the presence of a split oligonucleotide capable of base-pairing with both the 5'- and 3'-region in juxtaposition to assist the enzymatic ligation reaction.

In the third route, either the 5'-or 3'-end of the cDNA template encodes a ligase ribozyme sequence such that during in vitro transcription, the resultant nucleic acid molecule can contain an active ribozyme sequence capable of ligating the 5'-end of a nucleic acid molecule to the 3'-end of a nucleic acid molecule. The ligase ribozyme may be derived from the Group I Intron, Group I Intron, Hepatitis Delta Virus, Hairpin ribozyme or may be selected by SELEX (systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment). The ribozyme ligase reaction may take 1 to 24 hours at temperatures between 0 and 37° C.

#### mmRNA Multimers

According to the present invention, multiple distinct oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA may be linked together through the 3'-end using nucleotides which are modified at the 3'-terminus. Chemical conjugation may be used to control the stoichiometry of delivery into cells. For example, the glyoxylate cycle enzymes, isocitrate lyase and malate synthase, may be supplied into HepG2 cells at a 1:1 ratio to alter cellular fatty acid metabolism. This ratio may be controlled by chemically linking oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA using a 3'-azido terminated nucleotide on one oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA species and a C5-ethynyl or alkynyl-containing nucleotide on the opposite oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA species. The modified nucleotide is added post-transcriptionally using terminal transferase (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, Mass.) according to the manufacturer's protocol. After the addition of the 3'-modified nucleotide, the two oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA species may be combined in an aqueous solution, in the presence or absence of copper, to form a new covalent linkage via a click chemistry mechanism as described in the literature.

In another example, more than two oncology-related polynucleotides may be linked together using a functionalized linker molecule. For example, a functionalized saccharide molecule may be chemically modified to contain multiple chemical reactive groups (SH-, NH<sub>2</sub>-, N<sub>3</sub>, etc. . . .) to react with the cognate moiety on a 3'-functionalized oncology-related mRNA molecule (i.e., a 3'-maleimide ester, 3'-NHS-ester, alkynyl). The number of reactive groups on the modified saccharide can be controlled in a stoichiometric fashion to directly control the stoichiometric ratio of conjugated oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA.

#### mmRNA Conjugates and Combinations

In order to further enhance oncology-related protein production, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention can be designed to be conjugated to other polynucleotides, oncology-related polypeptides, dyes, intercalating agents (e.g. acridines), cross-linkers (e.g. psoralene, mitomycin C), porphyrins (TPPC4, texaphyrin, Sapphyrin), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., phenazine, dihydrophenazine), artificial endonucleases (e.g. EDTA), alkylating agents, phosphate, amino, mercapto, PEG (e.g., PEG-40K), MPEG, [MPEG]<sub>2</sub>, polyamino, alkyl, substituted alkyl, radiolabeled markers, enzymes, haptens (e.g. biotin), transport/absorption facilitators (e.g., aspirin, vitamin E, folic acid), synthetic ribonucleases, proteins, e.g., glycoproteins, or peptides, e.g., molecules having a specific affinity for a co-ligand, or antibodies e.g., an antibody, that binds to a specified cell type such as a cancer cell, endothelial cell, or bone cell, hormones and hormone receptors, non-peptidic species, such as lipids, lectins, carbohydrates, vitamins, cofactors, or a drug.

Conjugation may result in increased stability and/or half life and may be particularly useful in targeting the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA to specific sites in the cell, tissue or organism.

According to the present invention, the oncology-related mmRNA or oncology-related primary constructs may be administered with, or further encode one or more of RNAi agents, siRNAs, shRNAs, miRNAs, miRNA binding sites, antisense RNAs, ribozymes, catalytic DNA, tRNA, RNAs that induce triple helix formation, aptamers or vectors, and the like.

#### Bifunctional mmRNA

In one embodiment of the invention are bifunctional oncology-related polynucleotides (e.g., bifunctional oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related bifunctional mmRNA). As the name implies, bifunctional oncology-related polynucleotides are those having or capable of at least two functions. These molecules may

also by convention be referred to as multi-functional.

The multiple functionalities of bifunctional oncology-related polynucleotides may be encoded by the RNA (the function may not manifest until the encoded product is translated) or may be a property of the polynucleotide itself. It may be structural or chemical. Bifunctional modified oncology-related polynucleotides may comprise a function that is covalently or electrostatically associated with the polynucleotides. Further, the two functions may be provided in the context of a complex of a mmRNA and another molecule.

Bifunctional oncology-related polynucleotides may encode oncology-related peptides which are anti-proliferative. These peptides may be linear, cyclic, constrained or random coil. They may function as aptamers, signaling molecules, ligands or mimics or mimetics thereof. Anti-proliferative peptides may, as translated, be from 3 to 50 amino acids in length. They may be 5-40, 10-30, or approximately 15 amino acids long. They may be single chain, multichain or branched and may form complexes, aggregates or any multi-unit structure once translated.

#### Noncoding Oncology-related Polynucleotides and Primary Constructs

As described herein, provided are oncology-related polynucleotides and oncology-related primary constructs having sequences that are partially or substantially not translatable, e.g., having a noncoding region. Such noncoding region may be the "first region" of the oncology-related primary construct. Alternatively, the noncoding region may be a region other than the first region. Such molecules are generally not translated, but can exert an effect on protein production by one or more of binding to and sequestering one or more translational machinery components such as a ribosomal protein or a transfer RNA (tRNA), thereby effectively reducing protein expression in the cell or modulating one or more pathways or cascades in a cell which in turn alters protein levels. The oncology-related polynucleotide and/or oncology-related primary construct may contain or encode one or more long noncoding RNA (lncRNA, or lincRNA) or portion thereof, a small nucleolar RNA (sno-RNA), micro RNA (miRNA), small interfering RNA (siRNA) or Piwi-interacting RNA (piRNA).

#### Oncology-related Polypeptides of Interest

According to the present invention, the oncology-related primary construct is designed to encode one or more oncology-related polypeptides of interest or fragments thereof. An oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but is not limited to, whole polypeptides, a plurality of polypeptides or fragments of polypeptides, which independently may be encoded by one or more nucleic acids, a plurality of nucleic acids, fragments of nucleic acids or variants of any of the aforementioned. As used herein, the term "oncology-related polypeptides of interest" refers to any polypeptide which is selected to be encoded in the oncology-related primary construct of the present invention. As used herein, "polypeptide" means a polymer of amino acid residues (natural or unnatural) linked together most often by peptide bonds. The term, as used herein, refers to proteins, polypeptides, and peptides of any size, structure, or function. In some instances the polypeptide encoded is smaller than about 50 amino acids and the polypeptide is then termed a peptide. If the polypeptide is a peptide, it will be at least about 2, 3, 4, or at least 5 amino acid residues long. Thus, polypeptides include gene products, naturally occurring polypeptides, synthetic polypeptides, homologs, orthologs, paralogs, fragments and other equivalents, variants, and analogs of the foregoing. A polypeptide may be a single molecule or may be a multi-molecular complex such as a dimer, trimer or tetramer. They may also comprise single chain or multichain polypeptides such as antibodies or insulin and may be associated or linked. Most commonly disulfide linkages are found in multichain polypeptides. The term polypeptide may also apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residues are an artificial chemical analogue of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid.

The term "polypeptide variant" refers to molecules which differ in their amino acid sequence from a native or reference sequence. The amino acid sequence variants may possess substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions at certain positions within the amino acid sequence, as compared to a native or reference sequence. Ordinarily, variants will possess at least about 50% identity (homology) to a native or reference sequence, and preferably, they will be at least about 80%, more preferably at least about 90% identical (homologous) to a native or reference sequence.

In some embodiments "variant mimics" are provided. As used herein, the term "variant mimic" is one which contains one or more amino acids which would mimic an activated sequence. For example, glutamate may serve as a mimic for phospho-threonine and/or phospho-serine. Alternatively, variant mimics may result in deactivation or in an inactivated product containing the mimic, e.g., phenylalanine may act as an inactivating substitution for tyrosine; or alanine may act as an inactivating substitution for serine.

"Homology" as it applies to amino acid sequences is defined as the percentage of residues in the candidate amino acid sequence that are identical with the residues in the amino acid sequence of a second sequence after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent homology. Methods and computer programs for the alignment are well known in the art. It is understood that homology depends on a calculation of percent identity but may differ in value due to gaps and penalties introduced in the calculation.

By "homologs" as it applies to polypeptide sequences means the corresponding sequence of other species having substantial identity to a second sequence of a second species.

"Analogous" is meant to include polypeptide variants which differ by one or more amino acid alterations, e.g., substitutions, additions or deletions of amino acid residues that still maintain one or more of the properties of the parent or starting polypeptide.

The present invention contemplates several types of compositions which are polypeptide based including variants and derivatives. These include substitutional, insertional, deletion and covalent variants and derivatives. The term "derivative" is used synonymously with the term "variant" but generally refers to a molecule that has been modified and/or changed in any way relative to a reference molecule or starting molecule.

As such, mmRNA encoding oncology-related polypeptides containing substitutions, insertions and/or additions, deletions and covalent modifications with respect to reference sequences, in particular the oncology-related polypeptide sequences disclosed herein, are included within the scope of this invention. For example, sequence tags or amino acids, such as one or more lysines, can be added to the peptide sequences of the invention (e.g., at the N-terminal or C-terminal ends). Sequence tags can be used for peptide purification or localization. Lysines can be used to increase peptide solubility or to allow for biotinylation. Alternatively, amino acid residues located at the carboxy and amino terminal regions of the amino acid sequence of a peptide or protein may optionally be deleted providing for truncated sequences. Certain amino acids (e.g., C-terminal or N-terminal residues) may alternatively be deleted depending on the use of the sequence, as for example, expression of the sequence as part of a larger sequence which is soluble, or linked to a solid support.

"Substitutional variants" when referring to polypeptides are those that have at least one amino acid residue in a native or starting sequence removed and a different amino acid inserted in its place at the same position. The substitutions may be single, where only one amino acid in the molecule has been substituted, or they may be multiple, where two or more amino acids have been substituted in the same molecule.

As used herein the term "conservative amino acid substitution" refers to the substitution of an amino acid that is normally present in the sequence with a different amino acid of similar size, charge, or polarity. Examples of conservative substitutions include the substitution of a non-polar (hydrophobic) residue such as isoleucine, valine and leucine for another non-polar residue. Likewise, examples of conservative substitutions include the substitution of one polar (hydrophilic) residue for another such as between arginine and lysine, between glutamine and asparagine, and between glycine and serine. Additionally, the substitution of a basic residue such as lysine, arginine or histidine for another, or the substitution of one acidic residue such as aspartic acid or glutamic acid for another acidic residue are additional examples of conservative substitutions. Examples of non-conservative substitutions include the substitution of a non-polar (hydrophobic) amino acid residue such as isoleucine, valine, leucine, alanine, methionine for a polar (hydrophilic) residue such as cysteine, glutamine, glutamic acid or lysine and/or a polar residue for a non-polar residue.

"Insertional variants" when referring to polypeptides are those with one or more amino acids inserted immediately adjacent to an amino acid at a particular position in a native or starting sequence. "Immediately adjacent" to an amino acid means connected to either the alpha-carboxy or alpha-amino functional group of the amino acid.

"Deletional variants" when referring to polypeptides are those with one or more amino acids in the native or starting amino acid sequence removed. Ordinarily, deletional variants will have one or more amino acids deleted in a particular region of the molecule.

"Covalent derivatives" when referring to polypeptides include modifications of a native or starting protein with an organic proteinaceous or non-proteinaceous derivatizing agent, and/or post-translational modifications. Covalent modifications are traditionally introduced by reacting targeted amino acid residues of the protein with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side-chains or terminal residues, or by harnessing mechanisms of post-translational modifications that function in selected recombinant host cells. The resultant covalent derivatives are useful in programs directed at identifying residues important for biological activity, for immunoassays, or for the preparation of anti-protein antibodies for immunoaffinity purification of the recombinant glycoprotein. Such modifications are within the ordinary skill in the art and are performed without undue experimentation.

Certain post-translational modifications are the result of the action of recombinant host cells on the expressed oncology-related polypeptide. Glutaminy and asparaginy residues are frequently post-translationally deamidated to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues. Alternatively, these residues are deamidated under mildly acidic conditions. Either form of these residues may be present in the oncology-related polypeptides produced in accordance with the present invention.

Other post-translational modifications include hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the alpha-amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (T. E. Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)).

"Features" when referring to polypeptides are defined as distinct amino acid sequence-based components of a molecule. Features of the polypeptides encoded by the mmRNA of the present invention include surface manifestations, local conformational shape, folds, loops, half-loops, domains, half-domains, sites, termini or any combination thereof.

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the term "surface manifestation" refers to a polypeptide based component of a protein appearing on an outermost surface.

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the term "local conformational shape" means a polypeptide based structural manifestation of a protein which is located within a definable space of the protein.

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the term "fold" refers to the resultant conformation of an amino acid sequence upon energy minimization. A fold may occur at the secondary or tertiary level of the folding process. Examples of secondary level folds include beta sheets and alpha helices. Examples of tertiary folds include domains and regions formed due to aggregation or separation of energetic forces. Regions formed in this way include hydrophobic and hydrophilic pockets, and the like.

As used herein the term "turn" as it relates to protein conformation means a bend which alters the direction of the backbone of a peptide or polypeptide and may involve one, two, three or more amino acid residues.

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the term "loop" refers to a structural feature of a polypeptide which may serve to reverse the direction of the backbone of a peptide or polypeptide. Where the loop is found in a polypeptide and only alters the direction of the backbone, it may comprise four or more amino acid residues. Oliva et al. have identified at least 5 classes of protein loops (*J. Mol Biol* 266 (4): 814-830; 1997). Loops may be open or closed. Closed loops or "cyclic" loops may comprise 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more amino acids between the bridging moieties. Such bridging moieties may comprise a cysteine-cysteine bridge (Cys-Cys) typical in polypeptides having disulfide bridges or alternatively bridging moieties may be non-protein based such as the dibromozyl agents used herein.

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the term "half-loop" refers to a portion of an identified loop having at least half the number of amino acid residues as the loop from which it is derived. It is understood that loops may not always contain an even number of amino acid residues. Therefore, in those cases where a loop contains or is identified to comprise an odd number of amino acids, a half-loop of the odd-numbered loop will comprise the whole number portion or next whole number portion of the loop (number of amino acids of the loop/2+/-0.5 amino acids). For example, a loop identified as a 7 amino acid loop could produce half-loops of 3 amino acids or 4 amino acids (7/2=3.5+/-0.5 being 3 or 4).

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the term "domain" refers to a motif of a polypeptide having one or more identifiable structural or functional characteristics or properties (e.g., binding capacity, serving as a site for protein-protein interactions).

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the term "half-domain" means a portion of an identified domain having at least half the number of amino acid residues as the domain from which it is derived. It is understood that domains may not always contain an even number of amino acid residues. Therefore, in those cases where a domain contains or is identified to comprise an odd number of amino acids, a half-domain of the odd-numbered domain will comprise the whole number portion or next whole number portion of the domain (number of amino acids of the domain/2+/-0.5 amino acids). For example, a domain identified as a 7 amino acid domain could produce half-domains of 3 amino acids or 4 amino acids (7/2=3.5+/-0.5 being 3 or 4). It is also understood that subdomains may be identified within domains or half-domains, these subdomains possessing less than all of the structural or functional properties identified in the domains or half domains from which they were derived. It is also understood that the amino acids that comprise any of the domain types herein need not be contiguous along the backbone of the polypeptide (i.e., nonadjacent amino acids may fold structurally to produce a domain, half-domain or subdomain).

As used herein when referring to polypeptides the terms "site" as it pertains to amino acid based embodiments is used synonymously with "amino acid residue" and "amino acid side chain." A site represents a position within a peptide or polypeptide that may be modified, manipulated, altered, derivatized or varied within the polypeptide based molecules of the present invention.

As used herein the terms "termini" or "terminus" when referring to polypeptides refers to an extremity of a peptide or polypeptide. Such extremity is not limited only to the first or final site of the peptide or polypeptide but may include additional amino acids in the terminal regions. The polypeptide based molecules of the present invention may be characterized as having both an N-terminus (terminated by an amino acid with a free amino group (NH<sub>2</sub>)) and a C-terminus (terminated by an amino acid with a free carboxyl group (COOH)). Proteins of the invention are in some cases made up of multiple polypeptide chains brought together by disulfide bonds or by non-covalent forces (multimers, oligomers). These sorts of proteins will have multiple N- and C-termini. Alternatively, the termini of the polypeptides may be modified such that they begin or end, as the case may be, with a non-polypeptide based moiety such as an organic conjugate.

Once any of the features have been identified or defined as a desired component of a polypeptide to be encoded by the oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention, any of several manipulations and/or modifications of these features may be performed by moving, swapping, inverting, deleting, randomizing or duplicating. Furthermore, it is understood that manipulation of features may result in the same outcome as a modification to the molecules of the invention. For example, a manipulation which involved deleting a domain would result in the alteration of the length of a molecule just as modification of a nucleic acid to encode less than a full length molecule would.

Modifications and manipulations can be accomplished by methods known in the art such as, but not limited to, site directed mutagenesis. The resulting modified molecules may then be tested for activity using *in vitro* or *in vivo* assays such as those described herein or any other suitable screening assay known in the art.

According to the present invention, the oncology-related polypeptides may comprise a consensus sequence which is discovered through rounds of experimentation. As used herein a "consensus" sequence is a single sequence which represents a collective population of sequences allowing for variability at one or more sites.

As recognized by those skilled in the art, protein fragments, functional protein domains, and homologous proteins are also considered to be within the scope of oncology-related polypeptides of interest of this invention. For example, provided herein is any protein fragment (meaning an oncology-related polypeptide sequence at least one amino acid residue shorter than a reference oncology-related polypeptide sequence but otherwise identical) of a reference oncology-related protein 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 or greater than 100 amino acids in length. In another example, any oncology-related protein that includes a stretch of about 20, about 30, about 40, about 50, or about 100 amino acids which are about 40%, about 50%, about 60%, about 70%, about 80%, about 90%, about 95%, or about 100% identical to any of the sequences described herein can be utilized in accordance with the invention. In certain embodiments, a polypeptide to be utilized in accordance with the invention includes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more mutations as shown in any of the sequences provided or referenced herein.

#### Encoded Oncology-Related Polypeptides

The oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be designed to encode oncology-related polypeptides of interest such as oncology-related peptides and proteins.

In one embodiment oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may encode variant polypeptides which have a certain identity with a reference oncology-related polypeptide sequence. As used herein, a "reference oncology-related polypeptide sequence" refers to a starting oncology-related polypeptide sequence. Reference sequences may be wild type sequences or any sequence to which reference is made in the design of another sequence. A "reference polypeptide sequence" may, e.g., be any one of SEQ ID NOs: 4704-9203 as disclosed herein, e.g., any of SEQ ID NOs 4704, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899,





7276, 7277, 7278, 7279, 7280, 7281, 7282, 7283, 7284, 7285, 7286, 7287, 7288, 7289, 7290, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7299, 7300, 7301, 7302, 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306, 7307, 7308, 7309, 7310, 7311, 7312, 7313, 7314, 7315, 7316, 7317, 7318, 7319, 7320, 7321, 7322, 7323, 7324, 7325, 7326, 7327, 7328, 7329, 7330, 7331, 7332, 7333, 7334, 7335, 7336, 7337, 7338, 7339, 7340, 7341, 7342, 7343, 7344, 7345, 7346, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7350, 7351, 7352, 7353, 7354, 7355, 7356, 7357, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7366, 7367, 7368, 7369, 7370, 7371, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7379, 7380, 7381, 7382, 7383, 7384, 7385, 7386, 7387, 7388, 7389, 7390, 7391, 7392, 7393, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7397, 7398, 7399, 7400, 7401, 7402, 7403, 7404, 7405, 7406, 7407, 7408, 7409, 7410, 7411, 7412, 7413, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7418, 7419, 7420, 7421, 7422, 7423, 7424, 7425, 7426, 7427, 7428, 7429, 7430, 7431, 7432, 7433, 7434, 7435, 7436, 7437, 7438, 7439, 7440, 7441, 7442, 7443, 7444, 7445, 7446, 7447, 7448, 7449, 7450, 7451, 7452, 7453, 7454, 7455, 7456, 7457, 7458, 7459, 7460, 7461, 7462, 7463, 7464, 7465, 7466, 7467, 7468, 7469, 7470, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7478, 7479, 7480, 7481, 7482, 7483, 7484, 7485, 7486, 7487, 7488, 7489, 7490, 7491, 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7516, 7517, 7518, 7519, 7520, 7521, 7522, 7523, 7524, 7525, 7526, 7527, 7528, 7529, 7530, 7531, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7536, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7561, 7562, 7563, 7564, 7565, 7566, 7567, 7568, 7569, 7570, 7571, 7572, 7573, 7574, 7575, 7576, 7577, 7578, 7579, 7580, 7581, 7582, 7583, 7584, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7594, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7598, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7602, 7603, 7604, 7605, 7606, 7607, 7608, 7609, 7610, 7611, 7612, 7613, 7614, 7615, 7616, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7624, 7625, 7626, 7627, 7628, 7629, 7630, 7631, 7632, 7633, 7634, 7635, 7636, 7637, 7638, 7639, 7640, 7641, 7642, 7643, 7644, 7645, 7646, 7647, 7648, 7649, 7650, 7651, 7652, 7653, 7654, 7655, 7656, 7657, 7658, 7659, 7660, 7661, 7662, 7663, 7664, 7665, 7666, 7667, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7671, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7677, 7678, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 7683, 7684, 7685, 7686, 7687, 7688, 7689, 7690, 7691, 7692, 7693, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7697, 7698, 7699, 7700, 7701, 7702, 7703, 7704, 7705, 7706, 7707, 7708, 7709, 7710, 7711, 7712, 7713, 7714, 7715, 7716, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7745, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7753, 7754, 7755, 7756, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7769, 7770, 7771, 7772, 7773, 7774, 7775, 7776, 7777, 7778, 7779, 7780, 7781, 7782, 7783, 7784, 7785, 7786, 7787, 7788, 7789, 7790, 7791, 7792, 7793, 7794, 7795, 7796, 7797, 7798, 7799, 7800, 7801, 7802, 7803, 7804, 7805, 7806, 7807, 7808, 7809, 7810, 7811, 7812, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7823, 7824, 7825, 7826, 7827, 7828, 7829, 7830, 7831, 7832, 7833, 7834, 7835, 7836, 7837, 7838, 7839, 7840, 7841, 7842, 7843, 7844, 7845, 7846, 7847, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7855, 7856, 7857, 7858, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7868, 7869, 7870, 7871, 7872, 7873, 7874, 7875, 7876, 7877, 7878, 7879, 7880, 7881, 7882, 7883, 7884, 7885, 7886, 7887, 7888, 7889, 7890, 7891, 7892, 7893, 7894, 7895, 7896, 7897, 7898, 7899, 7900, 7901, 7902, 7903, 7904, 7905, 7906, 7907, 7908, 7909, 7910, 7911, 7912, 7913, 7914, 7915, 7916, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7920, 7921, 7922, 7923, 7924, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7930, 7931, 7932, 7933, 7934, 7935, 7936, 7937, 7938, 7939, 7940, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7954, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7973, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8001, 8002, 8003, 8004, 8005, 8006, 8007, 8008, 8009, 8010, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8031, 8032, 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036, 8037, 8038, 8039, 8040, 8041, 8042, 8043, 8044, 8045, 8046, 8047, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8058, 8059, 8060, 8061, 8062, 8063, 8064, 8065, 8066, 8067, 8068, 8069, 8070, 8071, 8072, 8073, 8074, 8075, 8076, 8077, 8078, 8079, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 8085, 8086, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8093, 8094, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8108, 8109, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8128, 8129, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8137, 8138, 8139, 8140, 8141, 8142, 8143, 8144, 8145, 8146, 8147, 8148, 8149, 8150, 8151, 8152, 8153, 8154, 8155, 8156, 8157, 8158, 8159, 8160, 8161, 8162, 8163, 8164, 8165, 8166, 8167, 8168, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8183, 8184, 8185, 8186, 8187, 8188, 8189, 8190, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8202, 8203, 8204, 8205, 8206, 8207, 8208, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8213, 8214, 8215, 8216, 8217, 8218, 8219, 8220, 8221, 8222, 8223, 8224, 8225, 8226, 8227, 8228, 8229, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8252, 8253, 8254, 8255, 8256, 8257, 8258, 8259, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8264, 8265, 8266, 8267, 8268, 8269, 8270, 8271, 8272, 8273, 8274, 8275, 8276, 8277, 8278, 8279, 8280, 8281, 8282, 8283, 8284, 8285, 8286, 8287, 8288, 8289, 8290, 8291, 8292, 8293, 8294, 8295, 8296, 8297, 8298, 8299, 8300, 8301, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8307, 8308, 8309, 8310, 8311, 8312, 8313, 8314, 8315, 8316, 8317, 8318, 8319, 8320, 8321, 8322, 8323, 8324, 8325, 8326, 8327, 8328, 8329, 8330, 8331, 8332, 8333, 8334, 8335, 8336, 8337, 8338, 8339, 8340, 8341, 8342, 8343, 8344, 8345, 8346, 8347, 8348, 8349, 8350, 8351, 8352, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8362, 8363, 8364, 8365, 8366, 8367, 8368, 8369, 8370, 8371, 8372, 8373, 8374, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8383, 8384, 8385, 8386, 8387, 8388, 8389, 8390, 8391, 8392, 8393, 8394, 8395, 8396, 8397, 8398, 8399, 8400, 8401, 8402, 8403, 8404, 8405, 8406, 8407, 8408, 8409, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8413, 8414, 8415, 8416, 8417, 8418, 8419, 8420, 8421, 8422, 8423, 8424, 8425, 8426, 8427, 8428, 8429, 8430, 8431, 8432, 8433, 8434, 8435, 8436, 8437, 8438, 8439, 8440, 8441, 8442, 8443, 8444, 8445, 8446, 8447, 8448, 8449, 8450, 8451, 8452, 8453, 8454, 8455, 8456, 8457, 8458, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8464, 8465, 8466, 8467, 8468, 8469, 8470, 8471, 8472, 8473, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8479, 8480, 8481, 8482, 8483, 8484, 8485, 8486, 8487, 8488, 8489, 8490, 8491, 8492, 8493, 8494, 8495, 8496, 8497, 8498, 8499, 8500, 8501, 8502, 8503, 8504, 8505, 8506, 8507, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8513, 8514, 8515, 8516, 8517, 8518, 8519, 8520, 8521, 8522, 8523, 8524, 8525, 8526, 8527, 8528, 8529, 8530, 8531, 8532, 8533, 8534, 8535, 8536, 8537, 8538, 8539, 8540, 8541, 8542, 8543, 8544, 8545, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8556, 8557, 8558, 8559, 8560, 8561, 8562, 8563, 8564, 8565, 8566, 8567, 8568, 8569, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8582, 8583, 8584, 8585, 8586, 8587, 8588, 8589, 8590, 8591, 8592, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8598, 8599, 8600, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8606, 8607, 8608, 8609, 8610, 8611, 8612, 8613, 8614, 8615, 8616, 8617, 8618, 8619, 8620, 8621, 8622, 8623, 8624, 8625, 8626, 8627, 8628, 8629, 8630, 8631, 8632, 8633, 8634, 8635, 8636, 8637, 8638, 8639, 8640, 8641, 8642, 8643, 8644, 8645, 8646, 8647, 8648, 8649, 8650, 8651, 8652, 8653, 8654, 8655, 8656, 8657, 8658, 8659, 8660, 8661, 8662, 8663, 8664, 8665, 8666, 8667, 8668, 8669, 8670, 8671, 8672, 8673, 8674, 8675, 8676, 8677, 8678, 8679, 8680, 8681, 8682, 8683, 8684, 8685, 8686, 8687, 8688, 8689, 8690, 8691, 8692, 8693, 8694, 8695, 8696, 8697, 8698, 8699, 8700, 8701, 8702, 8703, 8704, 8705, 8706, 8707, 8708, 8709, 8710, 8711, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8735, 8736, 8737, 8738, 8739, 8740, 8741, 8742, 8743, 8744, 8745, 8746, 8747, 8748, 8749, 8750, 8751, 8752, 8753, 8754, 8755, 8756, 8757, 8758, 8759, 8760, 8761, 8762, 8763, 8764, 8765, 8766, 8767, 8768, 8769, 8770, 8771, 8772, 8773, 8774, 8775, 8776, 8777, 8778, 8779, 8780, 8781, 8782, 8783, 8784, 8785, 8786, 8787, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8807, 8808, 8809, 8810, 8811, 8812, 8813, 8814, 8815, 8816, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8824, 8825, 8826, 8827, 8828, 8829, 8830, 8831, 8832, 8833, 8834, 8835, 8836, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8842, 8843, 8844, 8845, 8846, 8847, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8852, 8853, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8866, 8867, 8868, 8869, 8870, 8871, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8905, 8906, 8907, 8908, 8909, 8910, 8911, 8912, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8929, 8930, 8931, 8932, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8952, 8953, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8964, 8965, 8966, 8967, 8968, 8969, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, 8986, 8987, 8988, 8989, 8990, 8991, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9004, 9005, 9006, 9007, 9008, 9009, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9015, 9016, 9017, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9032, 9033, 9034, 9035, 9036, 9037, 9038, 9039, 9040, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9060, 9061, 9062, 9063, 9064, 9065, 9066, 9067, 9068, 9069, 9070, 9071, 9072, 9073, 9074, 9075, 9076, 9077, 9078, 9079, 9080, 9081, 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085, 9086, 9087, 9088, 9089, 9090, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9099, 9100, 9101, 9102, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9111, 9112, 9113, 9114, 9115, 9116, 9117, 9118, 9119, 9120, 9121, 9122, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9132, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9138, 9139, 9140, 9141, 9142, 9143, 9144, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9152, 9153, 9154, 9155, 9156, 9157, 9158, 9159, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9164, 9165, 9166, 9167, 9168, 9169, 9170, 9171, 9172, 9173, 9174, 9175, 9176, 9177, 9178, 9179, 9180, 9181, 9182, 9183, 9184, 9185, 9186, 9187, 9188, 9189, 9190, 9191, 9192, 9193, 9194, 9195, 9196, 9197, 9198, 9199, 9200, 9201, 9202, 9203.

The term "identity" as known in the art, refers to a relationship between the sequences of two or more peptides, as determined by comparing the sequences. In the art, identity also means the degree of sequence relatedness between peptides, as determined by the number of matches between strings of two or more amino acid residues. Identity measures the percent of identical matches between the smaller of two or more sequences with gap alignments (if any) addressed by a particular mathematical model or computer program (i.e., "algorithms"). Identity of related peptides can be readily calculated by known methods. Such methods include, but are not limited to, those described in Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A. M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D. W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1, Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M. Stockton Press, New York, 1991; and Carillo et al., SIAM J. Applied Math. 48, 1073 (1988).

In some embodiments, the polypeptide variant may have the same or a similar activity as the reference oncology-related polypeptide. Alternatively, the variant may have an altered activity (e.g., increased or decreased) relative to a reference oncology-related polypeptide. Generally, variants of a particular oncology-related polynucleotide or oncology-related polypeptide of the invention will have at least about 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% but less than 100% sequence identity to that particular reference oncology-related polynucleotide or oncology-related polypeptide as determined by sequence alignment programs and parameters described herein and known to those skilled in the art. Such tools for alignment include those of the BLAST suite (Stephen F. Altschul, Thomas L. Madden, Alejandro A. Schäffer, Jinghui Zhang, Zheng Zhang, Webb Miller, and David J. Lipman (1997), "Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs", Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402.) Other tools are described herein, specifically in the definition of "identity."

Default parameters in the BLAST algorithm include, for example, an expect threshold of 10, Word size of 28, Match/Mismatch Scores 1, -2, Gap costs Linear. Any filter can be applied as well as a selection for species specific repeats, e.g., *Homo sapiens*.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used to reduce, eliminate or prevent tumor growth in a subject.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used to recude and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject. A symptom of cancer may include, but is not limited to, weakness, aches and pains, fever, fatigue, weight loss, blood clots, increased blood calcium levels, low white blood cell count, short of breath, dizziness, headaches, hyperpigmentation, jaundice, erthema, pruritis, excessive hair growth, change in bowel habits, change in bladder function, long-lasting sores, white patches inside the mouth, white spots on the tongue, unusual bleeding or discharge, thickening or lump on parts of the body, indigestion, trouble swallowing, changes in warts or moles, change in new skin and nagging cough or hoarseness. Further, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may reduce a side-effect associated with cancer such as, but not limited to, chemo brain, peripheral neuropathy, fatigue, depression, nausea, vomiting, pain, anemia, lymphedema, infections, sexual side effects, reduced fertility or infertility, ostomies, insomnia and hair loss.

#### Oncology-related Proteins or Oncology-related Peptides

The oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA disclosed herein, may encode one or more validated or "in testing" oncology-related proteins or oncology-related peptides.

According to the present invention, one or more oncology-related proteins or oncology-related peptides currently being marketed or in development may be encoded by the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that incorporation into the oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention will result in improved therapeutic efficacy due at least in part to the specificity, purity and selectivity of the construct designs.

The oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may alter a biological and/or physiological process and/or compound such as, but not limited to, the cell cycle, the DNA damage response (e.g., DNA damage repair), apoptosis, angiogenesis, cell motility, the epithelial to mesenchymal transition in epithelial cells, the phosphatidylinositol 3 (PI3) kinase/Akt cellular signaling pathway, telomerase activity and/or expression, tumor metastasis, tumorigenesis, cathepsins, cell senescence, receptor tyrosine kinase signaling, metabolism and drug metabolism, G protein signaling, growth factors and receptors, heat shock proteins, histone deacetylases, hormone receptors, hypoxia, poly ADP-ribose polymerases, protein kinases, RAS signaling, topoisomerases, transcription factors and tumor suppressor activity in cancerous, precancerous and/or other cells.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used to express a polypeptide in cells or tissues for the purpose of replacing the protein produced from a deleted or mutated gene.

Further, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention may be used to treat cancer which has been caused by carcinogens of natural and/or synthetic origin. In another embodiment, the use of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used to treat cancer caused by other organisms and/or cancers caused by viral infection.

#### Flanking Regions: Untranslated Regions (UTRs)

Untranslated regions (UTRs) of a gene are transcribed but not translated. The 5'UTR starts at the transcription start site and continues to the start codon but does not include the start codon; whereas, the 3'UTR starts immediately following the stop codon and continues until the transcriptional termination signal. There is growing body of evidence about the regulatory roles played by the UTRs in terms of stability of the nucleic acid molecule and translation. The regulatory features of a UTR can be incorporated into the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention to enhance the stability of the molecule. The specific features can also be incorporated to ensure controlled down-regulation of the transcript in case they are misdirected to undesired organs sites.

#### 5' UTR and Translation Initiation

Natural 5'UTRs bear features which play roles in for translation initiation. They harbor signatures like Kozak sequences which are commonly known to be involved in the process by which the ribosome initiates translation of many genes. Kozak sequences have the consensus CCR(A/G)CCAUGG, where R is a purine (adenine or guanine) three bases upstream of the start codon (AUG), which is followed by another 'G'. 5'UTR also have been known to form secondary structures which are involved in elongation factor binding.

By engineering the features typically found in abundantly expressed genes of specific target organs, one can enhance the stability and oncology-related protein production of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention. For example, introduction of 5' UTR of liver-expressed mRNA, such as albumin, serum amyloid A, Apolipoprotein AB/E, transferrin, alpha fetoprotein, erythropoietin, or Factor VIII, could be used to enhance expression of a nucleic acid molecule, such as a mmRNA, in hepatic cell lines or liver. Likewise, use of 5' UTR from other tissue-specific mRNA to improve expression in that tissue is possible—for muscle (MyoD, Myosin, Myoglobin, Myogenin, Herculin), for endothelial cells (Tie-1, CD36), for myeloid cells (C/EBP, AML1, G-CSF, GM-CSF, CD11b, MSR, Fr-1, i-NOS), for leukocytes (CD45, CD18), for adipose tissue (CD36, GLUT4, ACRP30, adiponectin) and for lung epithelial cells (SP-A/B/C/D).

Other non-UTR sequences may be incorporated into the 5' (or 3' UTR) UTRs. For example, introns or portions of introns sequences may be incorporated into the flanking regions of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention. Incorporation of intronic sequences may increase protein production as well as mRNA levels.

#### 3' UTR and the AU Rich Elements

3'UTRs are known to have stretches of Adenosines and Uridines embedded in them. These AU rich signatures are particularly prevalent in genes with high rates of turnover. Based on their sequence features and functional properties, the AU rich elements (AREs) can be separated into three classes (Chen et al, 1995): Class I AREs contain several dispersed copies of an AUUUA motif within U-rich regions. C-Myc and MyoD contain class I AREs. Class II AREs possess two or more overlapping UUAUUU(U/A)(U/A) nonamers. Molecules containing this type of AREs include GM-CSF and TNF- $\alpha$ . Class III AREs are less well defined. These U rich regions do not contain an AUUUA motif c-Jun and Myogenin are two well-studied examples of this class. Most proteins binding to the AREs are known to destabilize the messenger, whereas members of the ELAV family, most notably HuR, have been documented to increase the stability of mRNA. HuR binds to AREs of all the three classes. Engineering the HuR specific binding sites into the 3' UTR of nucleic acid molecules will lead to HuR binding and thus, stabilization of the message in vivo.

Introduction, removal or modification of 3' UTR AU rich elements (AREs) can be used to modulate the stability of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention. When engineering specific oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA, one or more copies of an ARE can be introduced to make oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention less stable and thereby curtail translation and decrease production of the resultant protein. Likewise, AREs can be identified and removed or mutated to increase the intracellular stability and thus increase translation and production of the resultant protein. Transfection experiments can be conducted in relevant cell lines, using oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention and protein production can be assayed at various time points post-transfection. For example, cells can be transfected with different ARE-engineering molecules and by using an ELISA kit to the relevant protein and assaying protein produced at 6 hour, 12 hour, 24 hour, 48 hour, and 7 days post-transfection.

#### Incorporating microRNA Binding Sites

microRNAs (or miRNA) are 19-25 nucleotide long noncoding RNAs that bind to the 3'UTR of nucleic acid molecules and down-regulate gene expression either by reducing nucleic acid molecule stability or by inhibiting translation. The oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention may comprise one or more microRNA target sequences, microRNA sequences, or microRNA seeds. Such sequences may correspond to any known microRNA such as those taught in US Publication US2005/0261218 and US Publication US2005/0059005, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

A microRNA sequence comprises a "seed" region, i.e., a sequence in the region of positions 2-8 of the mature microRNA, which sequence has perfect Watson-Crick complementarity to the miRNA target sequence. A microRNA seed may comprise positions 2-8 or 2-7 of the mature microRNA. In some embodiments, a microRNA seed may comprise 7 nucleotides (e.g., nucleotides 2-8 of the mature microRNA), wherein the seed-complementary site in the corresponding miRNA target is flanked by an adenine (A) opposed to microRNA position 1. In some embodiments, a microRNA seed may comprise 6 nucleotides (e.g., nucleotides 2-7 of the mature microRNA), wherein the seed-complementary site in the corresponding miRNA target is flanked by an adenine (A) opposed to microRNA position 1. See for example, Grimson A, Farh K K, Johnston W K, Garrett-Engle P, Lim L P, Bartel D P; *Mol Cell*. 2007 Jul. 6; 27(1):91-105; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. The bases of the microRNA seed have complete complementarity with the target sequence. By engineering microRNA target sequences into the 3'UTR of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention one can target the molecule for degradation or reduced translation, provided the microRNA in question is available. This process will reduce the hazard of off target effects upon nucleic acid molecule delivery. Identification of microRNA, microRNA target regions, and their expression patterns and role in biology have been reported (Bonauer et al., *Curr Drug Targets* 2010 11:943-949; Anand and Cheresch *Curr Opin Hematol* 2011 18:171-176; Contreras and Rao *Leukemia* 2012 26:404-413 (2011 Dec. 20. doi: 10.1038/leu.2011.356); Bartel *Cell* 2009 136:215-233; Landgraf et al., *Cell*, 2007 129:1401-1414; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

For example, if the nucleic acid molecule is an mRNA and is not intended to be delivered to the liver but ends up there, then miR-122, a microRNA abundant in liver, can inhibit the expression of the gene of interest if one or multiple target sites of miR-122 are engineered into the 3'UTR of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA. Introduction of one or multiple binding sites for different microRNA can be engineered to further decrease the longevity, stability, and protein translation of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA. As used herein, the term "microRNA site" refers to a microRNA target site or a microRNA recognition site, or any nucleotide sequence to which a microRNA binds or associates. It should be understood that "binding" may follow traditional Watson-Crick hybridization rules or may reflect any stable association of the microRNA with the target sequence at or adjacent to the microRNA site.

Conversely, for the purposes of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention, microRNA binding sites can be engineered out of (i.e. removed from) sequences in which they naturally occur in order to increase protein expression in specific tissues. For example, miR-122 binding sites may be removed to improve protein expression in the liver. Regulation of expression in multiple tissues can be accomplished through introduction or removal of one or several microRNA binding sites.

Examples of tissues where microRNA are known to regulate mRNA, and thereby protein expression, include, but are not limited to, liver (miR-122), muscle (miR-133, miR-206, miR-208), endothelial cells (miR-17-92, miR-126), myeloid cells (miR-142-3p, miR-142-5p, miR-16, miR-21, miR-223, miR-24, miR-27), adipose tissue (let-7, miR-30c), heart (miR-1d, miR-149), kidney (miR-192, miR-194, miR-204), and lung epithelial cells (let-7, miR-133, miR-126). MicroRNA can also regulate complex biological processes such as angiogenesis (miR-132) (Anand and Cheresch *Curr Opin Hematol* 2011 18:171-176; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention, binding sites for microRNAs that are involved in such processes may be removed or introduced, in order to tailor the expression of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA expression to biologically relevant cell types or to the context of relevant biological processes. A listing of MicroRNA, miR sequences and miR binding sites is listed in Table 9 of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/753,661 filed Jan. 17, 2013, in Table 9 of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/754,159 filed Jan. 18, 2013, and in Table 7 of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/758,921 filed Jan. 31, 2013, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Lastly, through an understanding of the expression patterns of microRNA in different oncology-related cell types, oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA can be engineered for more targeted expression in specific cell types or only under specific biological conditions. Through introduction of tissue-specific microRNA binding sites, oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA could be designed that would be optimal for oncology-related protein expression in a tissue or in the context of a biological condition. Examples of use of microRNA to drive tissue or disease-specific gene expression are listed (Getner and Naldini, *Tissue Antigens*. 2012, 80:393-403; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In addition, microRNA seed sites can be incorporated into mRNA to decrease expression in certain cells which results in a biological improvement. An example of this is incorporation of miR-142 sites into a UGT1A1-expressing lentiviral vector. The presence of miR-142 seed sites reduced expression in hematopoietic cells, and as a consequence reduced expression in antigen-presenting cells, leading to the absence of an immune response against the virally expressed UGT1A1 (Schmitt et al., *Gastroenterology* 2010; 139:999-1007; Gonzalez-Asequinolaza et al. *Gastroenterology* 2010, 139:726-729; each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). Incorporation of miR-142 sites into modified mRNA could not only reduce expression of the encoded protein in hematopoietic cells, but could also reduce or abolish immune responses to the mRNA-encoded protein. Incorporation of miR-142 seed sites (one or multiple) into mRNA would be important in the case of treatment of patients with complete protein deficiencies such as, but not limited to, UGT1A1 type I, LDLR-deficient patients and CRIM-negative Pompe patients.

Transfection experiments can be conducted in relevant cell lines, using engineered oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA and protein production can be assayed at various time points post-transfection. For example, cells can be transfected with different microRNA binding site-engineering oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA and by using an ELISA kit to the relevant protein and assaying protein produced at 6 hour, 12 hour, 24 hour, 48 hour, 72 hour and 7 days post-transfection. In vivo experiments can also be conducted using microRNA-binding site-engineered molecules to examine changes in tissue-specific expression of formulated oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA.

#### 5' Capping

The 5' cap structure of an mRNA is involved in nuclear export, increasing mRNA stability and binds the mRNA Cap Binding Protein (CBP), which is responsible for mRNA stability in the cell and translation competency through the association of CBP with poly(A) binding protein to form the mature cyclic mRNA species. The cap further assists the removal of 5' proximal introns removal during mRNA splicing.

Endogenous mRNA molecules may be 5'-end capped generating a 5'-ppp-5'-triphosphate linkage between a terminal guanosine cap residue and the 5'-terminal transcribed sense nucleotide of the mRNA molecule. This 5'-guanylate cap may then be methylated to generate an N7-methyl-guanylate residue. The ribose sugars of the terminal and/or antiterminal transcribed nucleotides of the 5' end of the mRNA may optionally also be 2'-O-methylated. 5'-decapping through hydrolysis and cleavage of the guanylate cap structure may target a nucleic acid molecule, such as an mRNA molecule, for degradation.

Modifications to the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, and oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may generate a non-hydrolyzable cap structure preventing decapping and thus increasing mRNA half-life. Because cap structure hydrolysis requires cleavage of 5'-ppp-5' phosphodiester linkages, modified nucleotides may be used during the capping reaction. For example, a Vaccinia Capping Enzyme from New England Biolabs (Ipswich, Mass.) may be used with  $\alpha$ -thio-guanosine nucleotides according to the manufacturer's instructions to create a phosphorothioate linkage in the 5'-ppp-5' cap. Additional modified guanosine nucleotides may be used such as  $\alpha$ -methyl-phosphonate and seleno-phosphate nucleotides.

Additional modifications include, but are not limited to, 2'-O-methylation of the ribose sugars of 5'-terminal and/or 5'-antiterminal nucleotides of the mRNA (as mentioned above) on the 2'-hydroxyl group of the sugar ring. Multiple distinct 5'-cap structures can be used to generate the 5'-cap of a nucleic acid molecule, such as an mRNA molecule.

Cap analogs, which herein are also referred to as synthetic cap analogs, chemical caps, chemical cap analogs, or structural or functional cap analogs, differ from natural (i.e. endogenous, wild-type or physiological) 5'-caps in their chemical structure, while retaining cap function. Cap analogs may be chemically (i.e. non-enzymatically) or enzymatically synthesized and/or linked to a nucleic acid molecule.

For example, the Anti-Reverse Cap Analog (ARCA) cap contains two guanines linked by a 5'-5'-triphosphate group, wherein one guanine contains an N7 methyl group as well as a 3'-O-methyl group (i.e., N7,3'-O-dimethyl-guanosine-5'-triphosphate-5'-guanosine (m<sup>7</sup>G-3'mppp-G; which may equivalently be designated 3' O-Me-m<sup>7</sup>G(5)ppp(5)G). The 3'-O atom of the other, unmodified, guanine becomes linked to the 5'-terminal nucleotide of the capped nucleic acid molecule (e.g. an mRNA or mmRNA). The N7 and 3'-O-methylated guanine provides the terminal moiety of the capped nucleic acid molecule (e.g. mRNA or mmRNA).

Another exemplary cap is mCAP, which is similar to ARCA but has a 2'-O-methyl group on guanosine (i.e., N7,2'-O-dimethyl-guanosine-5'-triphosphate-5'-guanosine, m<sup>7</sup>Gm-ppp-G).

While cap analogs allow for the concomitant capping of a nucleic acid molecule in an in vitro transcription reaction, up to 20% of transcripts can remain uncapped. This, as well as the structural differences of a cap analog from an endogenous 5'-cap structures of nucleic acids produced by the endogenous, cellular transcription machinery, may lead to reduced translational competency and reduced cellular stability.

Oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and oncology-related mmRNA of the invention may also be capped post-transcriptionally, using enzymes, in order to generate more authentic 5'-cap structures. As used herein, the phrase "more authentic" refers to a feature that closely mirrors or mimics, either structurally or functionally, an endogenous or wild type feature. That is, a "more authentic" feature is better representative of an endogenous, wild-type, natural or physiological cellular function and/or structure as compared to synthetic features or analogs, etc., of the prior art, or which outperforms the corresponding endogenous, wild-type, natural or physiological feature in one or more respects. Non-limiting examples of more authentic 5'cap structures of the present invention are those which, among other things, have enhanced binding of cap binding proteins, increased half life, reduced susceptibility to 5' endonucleases and/or reduced 5'decapping, as compared to synthetic 5'cap structures known in the art (or to a wild-type, natural or physiological 5'cap structure). For example, recombinant Vaccinia Virus Capping Enzyme and recombinant 2'-O-methyltransferase enzyme can create a canonical 5'-5'-triphosphate linkage between the 5'-terminal nucleotide of an mRNA and a guanine cap nucleotide wherein the cap guanine contains an N7 methylation and the 5'-terminal nucleotide of the mRNA contains a 2'-O-methyl. Such a structure is termed the Cap1 structure. This cap results in a higher translational-competency and cellular stability and a reduced activation of cellular pro-inflammatory cytokines, as compared, e.g., to other 5'cap analog structures known in the art. Cap structures include, but are not limited to, 7mG(5')ppp(5')N<sub>p</sub>N<sub>2</sub>p (cap 0), 7mG(5')ppp(5')N<sub>1</sub>mpN<sub>p</sub> (cap 1), and 7mG(5')ppp(5')N<sub>1</sub>mpN<sub>2</sub>mp (cap 2).

Because the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA may be capped post-transcriptionally, and because this process is more efficient, nearly 100% of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA may be capped. This is in contrast to ~80% when a cap analog is linked to an mRNA in the course of an in vitro transcription reaction.

According to the present invention, 5' terminal caps may include endogenous caps or cap analogs. According to the present invention, a 5' terminal cap may comprise a guanine analog. Useful guanine analogs include, but are not limited to, inosine, N1-methyl-guanosine, 2'fluoro-guanosine, 7-deaza-guanosine, 8-oxo-guanosine, 2-amino-guanosine, LNA-guanosine, and 2-azido-guanosine.

#### Viral Sequences

Additional viral sequences such as, but not limited to, the translation enhancer sequence of the barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV-PAV), the Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus (JSRV) and/or the Enzootic nasal tumor virus (See e.g., International Pub. No. WO2012129648; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) can be engineered and inserted in the 3' UTR of the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention and can stimulate the translation of the construct in vitro and in vivo. Transfection experiments can be conducted in relevant cell lines and protein production can be assayed by ELISA at 12 hr, 24 hr, 48 hr, 72 hr and day 7 post-transfection.

#### IRES Sequences

Further, provided are oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA which may contain an internal ribosome entry site (IRES). First identified as a feature Picorna virus RNA, IRES plays an important role in initiating protein synthesis in absence of the 5' cap structure. An IRES may act as the sole ribosome binding site, or may serve as one of multiple ribosome binding sites of an mRNA. Oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA containing more than one functional ribosome binding site may encode several oncology-related peptides or oncology-related polypeptides that are translated independently by the ribosomes ("multicistronic nucleic acid molecules"). When oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA are provided with an IRES, further optionally provided is a second translatable region. Examples of IRES sequences that can be used according to the invention include without limitation, those from picornaviruses (e.g. FMDV), pest viruses (CFFV), polio viruses (PV), encephalomyocarditis viruses (ECMV), foot-and-mouth disease viruses (FMDV), hepatitis C viruses (HCV), classical swine fever viruses (CSFV), murine leukemia virus (MLV), simian immune deficiency viruses (SIV) or cricket paralysis viruses (CrPV).

#### Poly-A Tails

During RNA processing, a long chain of adenine nucleotides (poly-A tail) may be added to a polynucleotide such as an mRNA molecule in order to increase stability. Immediately after transcription, the 3' end of the transcript may be cleaved to free a 3' hydroxyl. Then poly-A polymerase adds a chain of adenine nucleotides to the RNA. The process, called polyadenylation, adds a poly-A tail that can be between, for example, approximately 100 and 250 residues long.

It has been discovered that unique poly-A tail lengths provide certain advantages to the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention.

Generally, the length of a poly-A tail of the present invention is greater than 30 nucleotides in length. In another embodiment, the poly-A tail is greater than 35 nucleotides in length (e.g., at least or greater than about 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,100, 1,200, 1,300, 1,400, 1,500, 1,600, 1,700, 1,800, 1,900, 2,000, 2,500, and 3,000 nucleotides). In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA includes from about 30 to about 3,000 nucleotides (e.g., from 30 to 50, from 30 to 100, from 30 to 250, from 30 to 500, from 30 to 750, from 30 to 1,000, from 30 to 1,500, from 30 to 2,000, from 30 to 2,500, from 30 to 100, from 50 to 100, from 50 to 250, from 50 to 500, from 50 to 1,000, from 50 to 1,500, from 50 to 2,000, from 50 to 2,500, from 50 to 3,000, from 100 to 500, from 100 to 750, from 100 to 1,000, from 100 to 1,500, from 100 to 2,000, from 100 to 2,500, from 100 to 3,000, from 500 to 750, from 500 to 1,000, from 500 to 1,500, from 500 to 2,000, from 500 to 2,500, from 500 to 3,000, from 1,000 to 1,500, from 1,000 to 2,000, from 1,000 to 2,500, from 1,000 to 3,000, from 1,500 to 2,000, from 1,500 to 2,500, from 1,500 to 3,000, from 2,000 to 3,000, from 2,000 to 2,500, and from 2,500 to 3,000).

In one embodiment, the poly-A tail is designed relative to the length of the overall oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA. This design may be based on the length of the coding region, the length of a particular feature or region (such as the first or flanking regions), or based on the length of the ultimate product expressed from the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA.

In this context the poly-A tail may be 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, or 100% greater in length than the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA or feature thereof. The poly-A tail may also be designed as a fraction of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA to which it belongs. In this context, the poly-A tail may be 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, or 90% or more of the total length of the construct or the total length of the construct minus the poly-A tail. Further, engineered binding sites and conjugation of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA for Poly-A binding protein may enhance expression.

Additionally, multiple distinct oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA may be linked together to the PABP (Poly-A binding protein) through the 3'-end using modified nucleotides at the 3'-terminus of the poly-A tail. Transfection experiments can be conducted in relevant cell lines and oncology-related protein production can be assayed by ELISA at 12 hr, 24 hr, 48 hr, 72 hr and day 7 post-transfection.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotide and oncology-related primary constructs of the present invention are designed to include a polyA-G Quartet. The G-quartet is a cyclic hydrogen bonded array of four guanine nucleotides that can be formed by G-rich sequences in both DNA and RNA. In this embodiment, the G-quartet is incorporated at the end of the poly-A tail. The resultant oncology-related mmRNA construct is assayed for stability, protein production and other parameters including half-life at various time points. It has been discovered that the polyA-G quartet results in protein production equivalent to at least 75% of that seen using a poly-A tail of 120 nucleotides alone.

#### Quantification

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be quantified in exosomes derived from one or more bodily fluid. As used herein "bodily fluids" include peripheral blood, serum, plasma, ascites, urine, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), sputum, saliva, bone marrow, synovial fluid, aqueous humor, amniotic fluid, cerumen, breast milk, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, semen, prostatic fluid, cowper's fluid or pre-ejaculatory fluid, sweat, fecal matter, hair, tears, cyst fluid, pleural and peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, lymph, chyme, chyle, bile, interstitial fluid, menses, pus, sebum, vomit, vaginal secretions, mucosal secretion, stool water, pancreatic juice, lavage fluids from sinus cavities, bronchopulmonary aspirates, blastocyst cavity fluid, and umbilical cord blood. Alternatively, exosomes may be retrieved from an organ selected from the group consisting of lung, heart, pancreas, stomach, intestine, bladder, kidney, ovary, testis, skin, colon, breast, prostate, brain, esophagus, liver, and placenta.

In the quantification method, a sample of not more than 2 mL is obtained from the subject and the exosomes isolated by size exclusion chromatography, density gradient centrifugation, differential centrifugation, nanomembrane ultrafiltration, immunoabsorbent capture, affinity purification, microfluidic separation, or combinations thereof. In the analysis, the level or concentration of an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA may be an expression level, presence, absence, truncation or alteration of the administered construct. It is advantageous to correlate the level with one or more clinical phenotypes or with an

assay for a human disease biomarker. The assay may be performed using construct specific probes, cytometry, qRT-PCR, real-time PCR, PCR, flow cytometry, electrophoresis, mass spectrometry, or combinations thereof while the exosomes may be isolated using immunohistochemical methods such as enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) methods. Exosomes may also be isolated by size exclusion chromatography, density gradient centrifugation, differential centrifugation, nanomembrane ultrafiltration, immunoabsorbent capture, affinity purification, microfluidic separation, or combinations thereof.

These methods afford the investigator the ability to monitor, in real time, the level of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA remaining or delivered. This is possible because the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention differ from the endogenous forms due to the structural and/or chemical modifications.

## II. Design and Synthesis of mmRNA

Oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA for use in accordance with the invention may be prepared according to any available technique including, but not limited to chemical synthesis, enzymatic synthesis, which is generally termed in vitro transcription (IVT) or enzymatic or chemical cleavage of a longer precursor, etc. Methods of synthesizing RNAs are known in the art (see, e.g., Gait, M. J. (ed.) *Oligonucleotide synthesis: a practical approach*, Oxford [Oxfordshire], Washington, DC: IRL Press, 1984; and Herdewijn, P. (ed.) *Oligonucleotide synthesis: methods and applications*, Methods in Molecular Biology, v. 288 (Clifton, N.J.) Totowa, N.J.: Humana Press, 2005; both of which are incorporated herein by reference).

The process of design and synthesis of the oncology-related primary constructs of the invention generally includes the steps of gene construction, mRNA production (either with or without modifications) and purification. In the enzymatic synthesis method, a target oncology-related polynucleotide sequence encoding the oncology-related polypeptide of interest is first selected for incorporation into a vector which will be amplified to produce a cDNA template. Optionally, the target oncology-related polynucleotide sequence and/or any flanking sequences may be codon optimized. The cDNA template is then used to produce mRNA through in vitro transcription (IVT). After production, the mRNA may undergo purification and clean-up processes. The steps of which are provided in more detail below.

### Gene Construction

The step of gene construction may include, but is not limited to gene synthesis, vector amplification, plasmid purification, plasmid linearization and clean-up, and cDNA template synthesis and clean-up.

### Gene Synthesis

Once an oncology-related polypeptide of interest, or target, is selected for production, an oncology-related primary construct is designed. Within the oncology-related primary construct, a first region of linked nucleosides encoding the polypeptide of interest may be constructed using an open reading frame (ORF) of a selected nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) transcript. The ORF may comprise the wild type ORF, an isoform, variant or a fragment thereof. As used herein, an "open reading frame" or "ORF" is meant to refer to a nucleic acid sequence (DNA or RNA) which is capable of encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. ORFs often begin with the start codon, ATG and end with a nonsense or termination codon or signal.

Further, the nucleotide sequence of the first region may be codon optimized. Codon optimization methods are known in the art and may be useful in efforts to achieve one or more of several goals. These goals include to match codon frequencies in target and host organisms to ensure proper folding, bias GC content to increase mRNA stability or reduce secondary structures, minimize tandem repeat codons or base runs that may impair gene construction or expression, customize transcriptional and translational control regions, insert or remove protein trafficking sequences, remove/add post translation modification sites in encoded protein (e.g. glycosylation sites), add, remove or shuffle protein domains, insert or delete restriction sites, modify ribosome binding sites and mRNA degradation sites, to adjust translational rates to allow the various domains of the protein to fold properly, or to reduce or eliminate problem secondary structures within the mRNA. Codon optimization tools, algorithms and services are known in the art, non-limiting examples include services from GeneArt (Life Technologies), DNA2.0 (Menlo Park Calif.) and/or proprietary methods. In one embodiment, the ORF sequence is optimized using optimization algorithms. Codon options for each amino acid are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

### Codon Options

Amino Acid	Single Letter Code	Codon Options
Isoleucine	I	ATT, ATC, ATA
Leucine	L	CTT, CTC, CTA, CTG, TTA, TTG
Valine	V	GTT, GTC, GTA, GTG
Phenylalanine	F	TTT, TTC
Methionine	M	ATG
Cysteine	C	TGT, TGC
Alanine	A	GCT, GCC, GCA, GCG
Glycine	G	GGT, GGC, GGA, GGG
Proline	P	CCT, CCC, CCA, CCG
Threonine	T	ACT, ACC, ACA, ACG
Serine	S	TCT, TCC, TCA, TCG, AGT, AGC
Tyrosine	Y	TAT, TAC
Tryptophan	W	TGG
Glutamine	Q	CAA, CAG
Asparagine	N	AAT, AAC
Histidine	H	CAT, CAC
Glutamic acid	E	GAA, GAG
Aspartic acid	D	GAT, GAC
Lysine	K	AAA, AAG
Arginine	R	CGT, CGC, CGA, CCG, AGA, AGG
Selenocysteine	Sec	UGA in mRNA in presence of Selenocystein insertion element (SECIS)
Stop codons	Stop	TAA, TAG, TGA

Features, which may be considered beneficial in some embodiments of the present invention, may be encoded by the oncology-related primary construct and may flank the ORF as a first or second flanking region. The flanking regions may be incorporated into the oncology-related primary construct before and/or after optimization of the ORF. It is not required that an oncology-related primary construct contain both a 5' and 3' flanking region. Examples of such features include, but are not limited to, untranslated regions (UTRs), Kozak sequences, an oligo(dT) sequence, and detectable tags and may include multiple cloning sites which may have XbaI recognition.

In some embodiments, a 5' UTR and/or a 3' UTR may be provided as flanking regions. Multiple 5' or 3' UTRs may be included in the flanking regions and may be the same or of different sequences. Any portion of the flanking regions, including none, may be codon optimized and any may independently contain one or more different structural or chemical modifications, before and/or after codon optimization. Combinations of features may be included in the first and second flanking regions and may be contained within other features. For example, the ORF may be flanked by a 5' UTR which may contain a strong Kozak translational initiation signal and/or a 3' UTR which may include an oligo(dT) sequence for templated addition of a poly-A tail. The 5' UTR may comprise a first polynucleotide fragment and a second polynucleotide fragment from the same and/or different genes such as the 5'UTRs described in US Patent Application Publication No. 20100293625, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Tables 2 and 3 provide a listing of exemplary UTRs which may be utilized in the oncology-related primary construct of the present invention as flanking regions. Shown in

Table 2 is a listing of a 5'-untranslated region of the invention. Variants of 5' UTRs may be utilized wherein one or more nucleotides are added or removed to the termini, including A, T, C or G.

TABLE 2

5'-Untranslated Regions

5' UTR Identifier	Name/Description	Sequence	SEQ ID NO.
5UTR-001	Upstream UTR	GGGAAATAAGAGAGAAAAGAAGAGTAAGAAG AAATATAAGAGCCACC	1
5UTR-002	Upstream UTR	GGGAGATCAGAGAGAAAAGAAGAGTAAGAAG AAATATAAGAGCCACC	2
5UTR-003	Upstream UTR	GGAATAAAAGTCTCAACACAACATATACAAA CAAACGAATCTCAAGCAATCAAGCATTCTACT TCTATTGCAGCAATTTAAATCATTTCTTTAAA GCAAAAGCAATTTTCTGAAAATTTTACCATT ACGAACGATAGCAAC	3
5UTR-004	Upstream UTR	GGGAGACAAGCUUGGCAUCCGGUACUGUUG GUAAAGCCACC	4

Shown in Table 3 is a representative listing of 3'-untranslated regions of the invention. Variants of 3' UTRs may be utilized wherein one or more nucleotides are added or removed to the termini, including A, T, C or G.

TABLE 3

3'-Untranslated Regions

3'UTR Identifier	Name/Description	Sequence	SEQ ID NO.
3UTR-001	Creatine Kinase	GCGCCTGCCACCTGCCACCGACTGTGGAA CCCAGCCAGTGGGAGGGCTGCCACCAGAA GTCCTGCTCCCTCACTCCTCGCCCCCCCCT GTCCCAGAGTCCCACCTGGGGCTCTCTCCA CCCTTCTCAGAGTTCAGTTTCAACCAGAGTT CCAACCAATGGGCTCCATCCTCTGGATTCTG GCCAATGAAATATCTCCCGCAGGGTCTCTC TTCTTTTCCAGAGCTCCACCCCAACCAGGA GCTCTAGTTAATGGAGAGCTCCAGCACA CGGAGCTTGCTTTGTCTCCACGCAAGCG ATAAATAAAGCATTGGTGGCCTTTGGTCTT TGAATAAAGCCTGAGTAGGAAGTCTAGA	5
3UTR-002	Myoglobin	GCCCCGCGCTCCACCCCAACCCTCTGG GCCCCGGGTCAAGAGAGAGCGGGTCTGAT CTCGTAGCCATATAGAGTTTGTCTGAGT GTCTGCTTTGTTTAGTAGAGTGGCAGGAG GAGCTGAGGGGTGGGGCTGGGGTGTGAA GTTGGCTTGCATGCCAGCGATGCGCCTCC CTGTGGGATGTCATCACCTGGGAACCGGA GTGGCCCTGGCTCACTGTCTGCATGGTT TGATCTGAATTAATTGCCTTTCTCTAAAT CCCAACCGAATCTTCCAACCTCCAACTG GCTGTAACCCCAATCCAAGCCATTAACAC ACCTGACAGTAGCAATTGTCTGATTAACAC TGGCCCTTGAAGACAGCAGAATGCCCTT GCAATGAGGAGGAGATCTGGGCTGGGCGG CCAGCTGGGAAGCATTGACTATCTGGAAC TTGTGTGCTCCTCAGGTATGGCAGTACT CACCTGGTTTTAATAAACAACCTGCAACAT CTCATGGTCTTTGAATAAAGCCTGAGTAGGA AGTCTAGA	6
3UTR-003	$\alpha$ -actin	ACACACTCCACCTCCAGCACGCGACTTCTCA GGACGACGAATCTTCTCAATGGGGGGCGGC TGAGCTCCAGCCACCCCGCAGTCACTTCTTT GTAACAACCTCCGTTGCTGCCATCGTAACT GACACAGTGTATAACGTGTACATACATTA ACTTATTACCTCATTTTGTATTTTTCGAAAC AAAGCCCTGTGGAAGAAAATGGAACCTTG AAGAAGCATTAAAGTCATTCTGTTAAGCTGC GTAATGGTCTTTGAATAAAGCCTGAGTAGG AAGTCTAGA	7
3UTR-004	Albumin	CATCACATTTAAAGCATCTCAGCCTACCAT GAGAATAAGAGAAAAGAAATGAAGTCAAA AGCTTATTCATCTGTTTTCTTTTCGTTGGTG TAAAGCCAACACCTGTCTAAAAACATAAA TTTCTTAATCATTTTGCCCTTTTCTCTGTGC	8

		TTCAATTAATAAAAAATGGAAAGAATCTAAT AGAGTGGTACAGCACTGTTATTTTCAAAGA TGTGTTGCTATCCTGAAAATTCTGTAGGTTCT GTGGAAGTCCAGTGTCTCTCTTATTCCACT TCGGTAGAGGATTCTAGTTTCTGTGGGCTA ATTAATAAATCATTAACTCTCTAATGGT CTTTGAATAAAGCCTGAGTAGGAAGTCTAGA	
3UTR-005	$\alpha$ -globin	GCTGCCTTCTGCGGGGCTGCCTTCTGCCAT GCCCTTCTCTCCCTGCACCTGTACCTCT TGGTCTTTGAATAAAGCCTGAGTAGGAAGGC GGCCGCTCGAGCATGCATCTAGA	9
3UTR-006	G-CSF	GCCAAGCCCTCCCATCCATGATTTTATCTC TATTTAATATTTATGTCTATTTAAGCCTCATA TTTAAAGACAGGGAAGAGCAGAACGGAGCC CCAGGCCTGTGTCTTCCCTGCATTCTGA GTTTCATTCTCCTGCCTGTAGCAGTGAGAAA AAGCTCCTGTCTCCATCCCCTGGACTGGG AGGTAGATAGGTAATACCAAGTATTATTA CTATGACTGCTCCCAGCCCTGGCTCTGCAAT GGGCACTGGGATGAGCCGCTGTAGCCCTG GTCCTGAGGGTCCCACCTGGGACCTTGAG AGTATCAGGTCTCCACGTGGGAGACAAGAA ATCCCTGTTAATATTTAAACAGCAGTGTCC CCATCTGGGTCTTGCACCCCTCACTCTGGCC TCAGCCGACTGCACAGCGCCCTGCATCCC CTTGGCTGTGAGGCCCTGGACAAGCAGAGG TGGCCAGAGCTGGGAGGCATGGCCCTGGGGT CCCACGAATTTGCTGGGAATCTCGTTTTTCT TCTTAAGACTTTTGGGACATGGTTGACTCCC GAACATCACCAGCGCTCTCCTGTTTTTCTGG GTGGCCTCGGGACACCTGCCCTGCCCCACG AGGGTCAGGACTGTGACTCTTTTAGGGCCA GGCAGGTGCCTGGACATTTGCCTTGTGGAC GGGGACTGGGATGTGGGAGGAGCAGACA GGAGGAATCATGTCAGGCCTGTGTGAAAG GAAGTCCACTGTCACTCCACTCTTCAACC CCCCACTCACCAGTGTCCCTCCACTGTCA TTGTAAGTAACTCAGGATAATAAAGTGT TGCTCCATGGTCTTTGAATAAAGCCTGAGT AGGAAGCGCGCCTCGAGCATGCATCTAGA	10
3UTR-007	COL1a2 collagen, type I alpha 2	ACTCAATCTAAATTAATAAAGAAATTT GAAAAAATTTCTCTTTGCCATTTCTTCTCT TCTTTTTAACTGAAAGCTGAATCCTCCATT TCTTCTGCACATCTACTTGTCTAAATGTGGG CAAAAAGAAAAAGAGGATTGATCAGAGC ATTGTCAATACAGTTTCATTAACCTCTCCC CCGCTCCCCAAAAATTTGAATTTTTTTTCA ACACTCTTACACCTGTTATGAAAAATGCAA CCTTTGTAAGAAAAACAAAATAAAATGAA AAATAAAAACATAAACATTTGCACCACTG TGGCTTTTGAATATCTCCACAGAGGAAGT TTAAAACCCAACTTCCAAAGTTTAAACTA CCTAAAACACTTTCCCATGAGTGTGATCCA CATTGTTAGGTGCTGACCTAGACAGAGATGA ACTGAGGTCTTGTGTTTTGTTTCATAATA CAAAGGTGCTAATTAATAGTATTTAGATAC TTGAAGAATGTTGATGGTCTAGAAGAATTT GAGAAGAAATACTCCTGTATTGAGTTGTATC GTGTGGTGTATTTTTAAAAAATTTGATTAG CATTCAATTTCCATCTTATCCCAATTA AGTATGCAGATTATTTGCCAAATCTTCTCA GATTCAGCATTGTTCTTTGCCAGTCTCATT TCATCTTCTCCATGGTTCCACAGAAGCTTG TTTCTTGGCAAGCAGAAAAATTAATTGTA CCTATTTTGTATGTGAGATGTTAAATAAA TTGTAAAAAATGAAATAAAGCATGTTTGG TTTTCCAAAAAGAACATAT	11
3UTR-008	Col6a2; collagen, type VI alpha 2	CGCCGCGCCCGGGCCCCGAGTCGAGGGTC GTGAGCCACCCCGTCCATGGTGTAAAGCGG GCCCGGGTCCACACGGCCAGCACCCTGCT CACTCGGACGACGCCCTGGGCCTGCACCTCT CCAGCTCTCCACGGGTCCCGTAGCCCC GGCCCCGCCAGCCCCAGGTCTCCCCAGGC	12

3UTR-009	RPN1; ribophorin I	<p>CCTCCGAGGCTGCCGGCCTCCCTCCCCTG  CAGCCATCCAAGGCTCCTGACCTACCTGGC  CCCTGAGCTCTGGAGCAAGCCCTGACCAAT  AAAGGCTTTGAACCCAT  GGGGCTAGAGCCCTCTCCGCACAGCGTGGAG  ACGGGGCAAGGAGGGGGTTATTAGGATTG  GTGGTTTTGTTTTGCTTTGTTTAAAGCCGTGG  GAAAATGGCACAACCTTTACCTCTGTGGGAGA  TGCAACACTGAGAGCCAAGGGTGGGAGTT  GGGATAATTTTATATAAAGAAGTTTTTCC  ACTTTGAATTGCTAAAAGTGGCATTTCCTA  TGTGCAGTCACTCCTCTCATTCTAAAATAGG  GACGTGGCCAGGCACGGTGGCTCATGCCTGT  AATCCAGCACTTTGGGAGCCGAGGCAGGC  GGCTCACGAGGTCAGGAGATCGAGACTATCC  TGGCTAACACGGTAAAACCTGTCTACTA  AAAGTACAAAAATTAGCTGGCGTGGTGGT  GGGCACCTGTAGTCCAGCTACTCGGGAGGC  TGAGGCAGGAGAAAGGCATGAATCCAAGAG  GCAGAGCTTGCACTGAGCTGAGATCACGCCA  TTGCACTCCAGCCTGGGCAACAGTGTAAAGA  CTCTGTCTCAAATATAAATAAATAAATAAAT  AAATAAATAAATAAATAAATAAAGCGAG  ATGTTGCCCTCAA</p>	13
3UTR-010	LRP1,low density lipoprotein receptor- related protein 1	<p>GGCCCTGCCCGTCGGACTGCCCCAGAAAG  CCTCTGCCCGCTGCCAGTGAAGTCCTTCAGT  GAGCCCTCCCGAGCCAGCCCTCCCTGGCC  CCGCCGATGTATAAATGTAATAAAGGA  ATTACATTTTATATGTGAGCGAGCAAGCCGG  CAAGCGAGCACAGTATTATTTCTCCATCCCT  CCCTGCCTGCTCCTTGGCACCCCATGCTGCC  TTCAGGGAGACAGGCAGGGAGGGCTTGGGG  CTGCACCTCCTACCCTCCACAGAACGCAC  CCCACTGGGAGAGCTGGTGGTGCAGCCTTC  CCTCCCTGTATAAGACACTTTGCCAAGGCTCT  CCCCTCTCGCCCATCCCTGCTTGCCTGCTCC  CACAGCTTCTGAGGGTAATTTGGGAAGG  GAGAGTTCTTGTGCCCTGTCTGGAAGAC  GTGGCTCTGGTGAAGTAGGCGGAAAGGA  TGGAGTGTGTTAGTCTTGGGGAGGCCACC  CCAAACCCAGCCCAACTCCAGGGGCACCT  ATGAGATGGCCATGCTCAACCCCTCCAG  ACAGGCCCTCCCTGCTCCAGGGCCCCACC  GAGGTTCAGGGCTGGAGACTTCTCTGGT  AAACATTCCTCCAGCCTCCCTCCCTGGGG  ACGCCAAGGAGGTGGGCCACCCAGGAAG  GGAAAGCGGGCAGCCCGTTTTGGGGACGTG  AACGTTTTAATAATTTTGTGTAATTCCTTA  CAACTAAATAACACAGATATTGTATAAATA  AAATTGT</p>	14
3UTR-011	Nnt1; cardio- trophin- like cytokine factor 1	<p>ATATTAAGGATCAAGCTGTAGCTAATAATG  CCACCTCTGCAGTTTTGGGAACAGGCAAATA  AAGTATCAGTATACATGGTGTATACATCTG  TAGCAAAGCTCTTGGAGAAAATGAAGACTGA  AGAAAGCAAAGCAAAACTGTATAGAGAGA  TTTTTCAAAGCAGTAATCCCTCAATTTTAAA  AAAGGATTGAAAATCTAAATGTCTTTCTGT  GCATATTTTTGTGTTAGGAATCAAAGTATT  TTATAAAGGAGAAAGAACAGCCCTCATTTTA  GATGTAGTCTGTGGATTTTTATGCCTCCT  CAGTAACCAGAAATGTTTTAAAAACTAAGT  GTTTAGGATTTCAAGACAACATTATACATGG  CTCTGAAATATCTGACACAATGTAACATTG  CAGGCACCTGCATTTTATGTTTTTTTTTCAA  CAAATGTGACTAATTTGAACTTTTATGAAC  TTCTGAGCTGTCCCTTGCAATCAACCGCAG  TTTGAATTAATCATATCAAATCAGTTTTAATT  TTTTAAATTGACTTCAGAGTCTATATTCAA  GGGCACATTTTCTCACTACTATTTAATACAT  TAAAGGACTAATAATCTTTCAGAGATGCTG  GAAACAAATCATTGCTTTATATGTTTCATTA  GAATACCAATGAAACATACAACCTGAAAATT  AGTAATAGTATTTTTGAAGATCCCATTTCTAA</p>	15



TTGGAGATCTCTTTAATTCGATCAACTTATA  
ATGTGTAGTACTATATTAAGTGCACTTGAGT  
GGAATTC AACATTGACTAATAAAATGAGTT  
CATCATGTTGGCAAGTGATGGCAATTATC  
TCTGGTGACAAAAGAGTAAAATCAAATATT  
CTGCCTGTTACAAATATCAAGGAAGACCTGC  
TACTATGAAATAGATGACATTAATCTGTCTC  
ACTGTTTATAATACGGATGGATTTTTTTCAA  
ATCAGTGTGTGTTTTGAGGTCTTATGTAATTG  
ATGACATTTGAGAGAAATGGTGGCTTTTTTT  
AGCTACCTCTTTGTTCAATTAAGCACCAGTAA  
AGATCATGCTTTTTATAGAAGTGATATTTT  
CTTTGTGACTTTGCTATCGTGCCTAAAGCTCT  
AAATATAGGTGAATGTGTGATGAATACTCAG  
ATTATTTGTCTCTATATAATTAGTTTGTA  
CTAAGTTTCTCAAAAATTAACACATGA  
AAGACAATCTTAAACCAGAAAAGAAAGTA  
GTACAAATTTGTTACTGTAATGCTCGCGTTT  
AGTGAGTTAAAACACACAGTATCTTTTGGT  
TTTATAATCAGTTTCTATTTGCTGTGCCTGA  
GATTAAGATCTGTGTATGTGTGTGTGTGTG  
TGTGCGTTGTGTGTTAAAGCAGAAAAGACT  
TTTTTAAAAGTTTTAAGTGATAAATGCAATTT  
GTTAATTGATCTTAGATCACTAGTAAACTCA  
GGGCTGAATTATACCATGTATATTCTATTAG  
AAGAAAAGTAAACACCATCTTTATTCCTGCC  
TTTTCTTCTCAAGTAGTGTAGTTATAT  
CTAGAAAAGCAATTTGATTTCTGAAAA  
GGTAGTTCCTGCACTCAGTTAAACTAAAA  
TAATCACTACTGGATTTATTTATTTTGCA  
TAGTAAAAATTTAATTATATATATTTTAT  
TTAGTATTATCTTATTCTTTGCTATTTGCCAA  
TCCTTTGTCATCAATTGTGTTAAATGAATTGA  
AAATTCATGCCCTGTTCAATTTATTTTACTTT  
ATTGGTTAGGATATTTAAAGGATTTTTGTATA  
TATAATTTCTAAATTAATATTCAAAAGGTT  
AGTGGACTTAGATTATAAATTATGGCAAAAA  
TCTAAAAACAACAAAATGATTTTATACAT  
TCTATTTCATTATTCCTCTTTTCCAATAAGTC  
ATACAATTGGTAGATGACTATTTTATTTT  
TGATTATCACTATATCTTTATGATTTTAA  
GTATAAATAATTAATAAATTTATGTACCT  
TATAGTCTGTACCAAAAAAAAAAATTATC  
TGAGGTAGTGAATGCTAATGTTGATTTGT  
CTTTAAGGCTTTGTTAACTATCCTTTATTTTC  
TCATTTGCTTAAATTAGGAGTTTGTGTTTAA  
ATTAATCATTAAGCAAAAATGTATATAAA  
TCCCATTACTGGGTATATACCCAAAGGATTA  
TAAATCATGCTGTATAAAGACACATGCACA  
CGTATGTTTATTGCAGCACTATTCACAATAGC  
AAAGACTTGAACCAACCCAAATGTCATCA  
ATGATAGACTTGATTAAGAAAATGTGCACAT  
ATACACCATGAATACTATGCAGCCATAAAA  
AAGGATGAGTTCATGTCCTTTGTAGGGACAT  
GGATAAAGCTGGAACCATCATCTGAGCAA  
ACTATTGCAAGGACAGAAAACCAACTGCTGC  
ATGTTCTCACTCATAGGTGGGAATTGAACAA  
TGAGAACACTTGGACACAAGGTGGGGAACA  
CCACACACCAGGCCCTGTCATGGGGTGGGGG  
GAGTGGGGAGGGATAGCATTAGGAGATATA  
CCTAATGTAAATGATGAGTTAATGGGTGCAG  
CACACCAACATGGCACATGTATACATATGTA  
GCAAACTGCACGTTGTGCACATGTACCCTA  
GAACTTAAAGTATAATTAATAAAAAAAAAAGA  
AAACAGAAAGCTATTATAAAGAAGTTATTTG  
CTGAAATAAATGTGATCTTTCCATTAAAAA  
AATAAAGAAATTTGGGGTAAAAAACACA  
ATATATTGTATTCTTGAATAATCTAAGAGA  
GTGGATGTGAAGTGTCTCACCACAAAAGTG  
ATAACTAATTGAGGTAATGCACATTAATT  
AGAAAAGATTTGTCTTCCACAATGTATATA  
TACTTAAAAATGTTATACACAATAAATAC  
ATACATTAATAAATAAGTAAATGTA

3UTR-012	Col6a1; collagen, type VI alpha 1,	<p>CCCACCTGCACGCCGGCACCAAAACCTGTC  CTCCACCCCTCCCACTCATCACTAAACAG  AGTAAATGTGATGCGAATTTTCCCGACCAA  CCTGATTCGCTAGATTTTTTTAAGGAAAAGC  TTGAAAAGCCAGGACACAACGCTGCTGCCTG  CTTTGTGCAGGGTCTCCGGGGCTCAGCCCT  GAGTTGGCATCACCTGCGCAGGGCCCTCTGG  GGCTCAGCCCTGAGCTAGTGTACCTGCACA  GGGCCCTCTGAGGCTCAGCCCTGAGCTGGCG  TCACCTGTGCAGGGCCCTCTGGGGCTCAGCC  CTGAGCTGGCCTCACCTGGGTTCCCAACCC  GGGCTCTCTGCCCTGCCCTCTGCCGCCCT  CCCTCTGCTGCGCAGCTCCTTCCCTAGGCA  CCTCTGTGCTGCATCCCACAGCCTGAGCAA  GACGCCCTCTGGGGCTGTGCCGACTAGC  CTCCCTCTCTGTGCCCATAGCTGGTTTTT  CCCACCAATCCTCACCTAACAGTTACTTTACA  ATTAACCTCAAAGCAAGCTCTTCTCCTCAGC  TTGGGGCAGCCATTGGCCTCTGTCTCGTTTTG  GAAAACCAAGTTCAGGAGCCGTTGCAGAC  ATAAATCTCGGCGACTCGGCCCGTCTCTG  AGGGTCTGCTGGTGACCGGCCTGGACCTTG  GCCCTACAGCCCTGGAGGCGCTGCTGACCA  GCACTGACCCCGACCTCAGAGAGTACTCGCA  GGGGCGCTGGCTGCACTCAAGACCCCTCGAGA  TTAACGGTGTAAACCCGCTGCTCCTCCCTC  CCGCAGAGACTGGGGCCTGGACTGGACATGA  GAGCCCTTGGTGCCACAGAGGGCTGTGTCT  TACTAGAAAACAACGCAAACTCTCCTTCTC  AGAATAGTGATGTGTTGACGTTTTATCAA  GGCCCTTTCTATGTTATGTTAGTTTTGCT  CCTTCTGTGTTTTTTCTGAACCATATCCATG  TTGCTGACTTTTCAAATAAAGTTTTCACTC  CTCTC</p>	16
3UTR-013	Calr, calreticulin	<p>AGAGGCTGCCTCCAGGGCTGGACTGAGGCC  TGAGCGCTCCTGCGCAGAGCTGGCCGCGCC  AAATAATGCTCTGTGAGACTCGAAGCTTT  CATTTTTTCCAGGCTGGTTCCGATTTGGGGT  GGATTTTGGTTTTGTCCCTCCTCCACTCTC  CCCCACCCCTCCCGCCTTTTTTTTTTTTTT  TTTTAACTGGTATTTATCTTTGATTCTCCT  CAGCCCTCACCCCTGGTTCTCATCTTTCTGA  TCAACATCTTTCTGCTCTGTCCCTTCTCT  CATCTCTTAGCTCCCTCCAACCTGGGGGGC  AGTGGTGTGAGAAGCCACAGGCTGAGATT  TCATCTGCTCCTTCTGGAGCCAGAGGA  GGGCAGCAGAAGGGGGTGTGTCCAACCC  CCCAGCACTGAGGAAGAACGGGGCTTCTC  ATTTACCCCTCCCTTTCTCCCTGCCCCAG  GACTGGGCCACTTCTGGGTGGGCAGTGGGT  CCCAGATTGGCTCACACTGAGAATGTAAGAA  CTACAAACAAAATTTCTATTAATAAATTTT  GTGTCTCC</p>	17
3UTR-014	Col1a1; collagen, type I, alpha 1	<p>CTCCCTCCATCCCAACCTGGCTCCCTCCACC  CAACCAACTTTCCCCCAACCCGGAACAGAA  CAAGCAACCCAAACTGAACCCCTCAAAGC  CAAAAAATGGGAGACAATTTACATGGACTT  TGGAAAATATTTTTTCTTTGCAATTCATCTC  TCAAACCTAGTTTTTATCTTTGACCAACCGAA  CATGACCAAAAACAAAAGTGCATTCAACCT  TACCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGAAATAAA  TAAATAACTTTTTAAAAAAGGAAGCTTGGTC  CACTTGCTTGAAGACCCATGCGGGGGTAAGT  CCCTTTCTGCCGTTGGGCTTATGAAACCCCA  ATGCTGCCCTTTCTGCTCCTTTCTCCACCCC  CCCTTGGGGCTCCCTCCACTCCTTCCAAA  TCTGTCTCCCAGAAGACACAGGAACAATG  TATTGTCTGCCAGCAATCAAAGGCAATGCT  CAAACACCAAGTGGCCCCACCCCTCAGCCC  GCTCTGCCCGCCAGCACCCCAAGGCCCTG  GGGGACCTGGGGTTCTCAGACTGCCAAAGAA  GCCTTGCCATCTGGCGCTCCCATGGCTCTTGC  AACATCTCCCTTCGTTTTTGGGGGGTCTATG</p>	18

CCGGGGAGCCACCAGCCCTCACTGGGTTCC  
 GGAGGAGAGTCAGGAAGGGCCACGACAAAG  
 CAGAAACATCGGATTTGGGGAACGCGTGTC  
 ATCCCTTGCCGAGGGCTGGGGGAGAG  
 ACTGTTCTGTTCCTTGTAAGTGTGTTGCTG  
 AAAGACTACCTCGTCTTGTCTTGATGTGTC  
 CCGGGGCAACTGCCTGGGGGCGGGATGGG  
 GGCAGGGTGAAGCGGCTCCCATTTTATAC  
 CAAAGGTGCTACATCTATGTGATGGTGGGG  
 TGGGGAGGGAATCACTGGTGTATAGAAATT  
 GAGATGCCCCCAGGCCAGCAAATGTTCT  
 TTTTGTCAAAGTCTATTTTATCCTTGATAT  
 TTTTCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGTGGATGGG  
 GACTTGTGAATTTTCTAAAGGTGCTATTTAA  
 CATGGGAGGAGCGTGTGCGGCTCCAGCCC  
 AGCCCGTGTCTACTTTCCACCTCTCTCCAC  
 CTGCTCTGGCTTCTCAGGCCTCTGCTCTCCG  
 ACCTCTCTCTGAAACCTCTCCACAGCT  
 GCAGCCCATCTCCCGCTCCCTCCTAGTCTG  
 TCCTGCGTCTCTGCCCCGGTTTCAGAGAC  
 AACTTCCCAAAGCACAAAGCAGTTTTTCCC  
 CTAGGGTGGGAGGAAGCAAAGACTCTGT  
 ACCTATTTGTATGTATAATAATTGAGAT  
 GTTTTAATTATTTGATTGCTGGAATAAAGC  
 ATGTGAAATGACCCAAACATAATCCGCACT  
 GGCTCCTAATTTCTTCTTTGGAGTTGGGG  
 AGGGGTAGACATGGGGAAGGGCTTTGGGG  
 TGATGGGCTTGCCTTCCATTCTGCTTTCC  
 CTCCCCTATTCTCTTAGATCCCTCCATA  
 ACCCCACTCCCCTTCTCTCACCTCTTATA  
 CCGCAAACCTTTCTACTTCTCTTTCATTTCT  
 ATTCTTGCAATTTCTTGCACCTTTTCCAAAT  
 CCTCTTCTCCCCTGCAATACCATACAGGCAAT  
 CCACGTGCACAACACACACACTCTTCA  
 CATCTGGGGTTGTCCAACCTCATACCCACT  
 CCCCTTCAAGCCATCCACTCTCCACCCCTG  
 GATGCCCTGCACTTGGTGGCGTGGGATGCT  
 CATGGATACTGGGAGGGTGGGGAGTGGA  
 ACCCGTGAGGAGACCTGGGGCCTCTCCTT  
 GAACTGACATGAAGGGTCACTGGCCTCTGC  
 TCCCTTCTCACCCAGCTGACCTCTGCGGAA  
 GGAGCAACGCAACAGGAGAGGGTCTGCTG  
 AGCCTGGCGAGGGTCTGGGAGGACAGGA  
 GGAAGGCGTGTCTCCCTGCTCGTGTCTGGC  
 CCTGGGGAGTGAGGGAGACAGACCTGG  
 GAGAGCTGTGGGAAGGCACTCGCACCGTGC  
 TCTTGGGAAGGAAGGAGACCTGGCCCTGCTC  
 ACCACGGACTGGGTGCCTCGACCTCTGAAT  
 CCCAGAACACAACCCCTGGGCTGGGGTG  
 GTCTGGGAACCATCGTCCCCCGCTCCCG  
 CCTACTCCTTTTTAAGCTT  
 TTGGCCAGGCCTGACCTCTTGGACCTTTCTT  
 CTTTGCCGACAACCACTGCCAGCAGCTCT  
 GGGACCTCGGGTCCCAGGGAACCACTTCA  
 GCCTCTGGCTGTGACTTCCATTGCTCTTG  
 GAGCCACCAATCAAAGAGATTCAAAGAGATT  
 CCTGCAGGCCAGAGCGGAACACCTTTAT  
 GGCTGGGGCTCTCCGTGGTGTCTGGACCCA  
 GCCCCTGGAGACACCACTTTTACTGCTT  
 TGAGTGACTCGTCTCTCAACCTGTCTTCC  
 TGA AAAACCAAGGCCCTTCCCCACCTCT  
 TCCATGGGGTGAGACTTGAAGCAACAGGG  
 GCTTCCCCAAGTTGCCAGAAAGACTGTCTG  
 GGTGAGAAAGCCATGGCCAGAGCTTCTCCAG  
 GCACAGGTGTGACACAGGGACTTCTGCTTC  
 AAGTTTTGGGGTAAAGACACCTGGATCAGAC  
 TCCAAGGGTGCCTGAGTCTGGGACTTCTG  
 CCTCCATGGCTGTCATGAGACAAACCGTA  
 GTCCCCTGGAGACAGGACTCCAGAGAACCT  
 CTTGGGAGACAGAAGAGCATCTGTGCACAG  
 CTCGATCTTACTTGCCTGTGGGGAGGGGA  
 GTGACAGGTCCACACACCACTGGGTACCC  
 CTGTCTGGATGCCTCTGAAGAGAGGGACAG

3UTR- Plod1;  
 015 procollagen-  
 lysine, 2-  
 oxoglutarate  
 5-  
 dioxygenase  
 1

		ACCGTCAGAACTGGAGAGTTTCTATTAAG GTCATTTAAACCA	
3UTR- 016	Nucb1; nucleobindin 1	TCCTCCGGGACCCAGCCCTCAGATTCTCTG ATGCTCCAAGGCGACTGATGGGCGCTGGATG AAGTGGCACAGTCAGCTTCCCTGGGGCTGG TGTCATTTGGGCTCCTGGGCGGGGCGCAG GCCTGGCATTTCACGCATTGCTGCCACCCCA GGTCCACCTGTCTCCACTTTCACAGCTCCAA GTCTGTGGCTTCTCCCTTCTGTCTCCGAGGG GCTTGCCCTTCTCGTGTCCAGTAGGCTGCTC AGTGATCGGCTTAAGTAGAGAAGCCCGCC CCTCCCTTCTCCGTCTGCCAAGAGGGTCT GCTCTGAGCTGCGTCTCAGTGGCTCGGC CTCAGCTGCTGGTTGTGGCCGCCCTAGCA TCCTGTATGCCACAGCTACTGGAATCCCG CTGCTGCTCCGGCCAAGCTTCTGGTTGATTA ATGAGGGCATGGGGTGTCCCTCAAGACCTT CCCCTACCTTTGTGGAACCAAGTATGCTCA AAGACAGTGTCCCTCCACAGCTGGGTGCCA GGGGCAGGGGATCCTCAGTATAGCCGGTAA CCCTGATACCAGGAGCCTGGGCTCCCTGAA CCCTGGCTTCCAGCCATCTCATGCCAGCCT CCTCTGGACCTTGTGGCCCCAGCCCTTCC CCACACAGCCCAGAAGGGTCCCAGAGCTGA CCCCACTCCAGGACCTAGGCCAGCCCTCA GCCTCATCTGGAGCCCTGAAGACCAGTCCC ACCCACCTTTCTGGCCTCATCTGACACTGCTC CGCATCTGCTGTGTCTCTGTTCCATGTTCC GGTCCATCCAATACACTTCTGGAACAAA	20
3UTR- 017	$\alpha$ -globin	GCTGGAGCCTCGGTGCCATGCTTCTTGCC CTTGGGCTCCCCAGCCCTCCTCCCTTC CTGCACCCGTACCCCGTGGCTTTGAATAA AGTCTGAGTGGCGGC	21

It should be understood that those listed in the previous tables are examples and that any UTR from any gene may be incorporated into the respective first or second flanking region of the primary construct. Furthermore, multiple wild-type UTRs of any known gene may be utilized. It is also within the scope of the present invention to provide artificial UTRs which are not variants of wild type genes. These UTRs or portions thereof may be placed in the same orientation as in the transcript from which they were selected or may be altered in orientation or location. Hence a 5' or 3' UTR may be inverted, shortened, lengthened, made chimeric with one or more other 5' UTRs or 3' UTRs. As used herein, the term "altered" as it relates to a UTR sequence, means that the UTR has been changed in some way in relation to a reference sequence. For example, a 3' or 5' UTR may be altered relative to a wild type or native UTR by the change in orientation or location as taught above or may be altered by the inclusion of additional nucleotides, deletion of nucleotides, swapping or transposition of nucleotides. Any of these changes producing an "altered" UTR (whether 3' or 5') comprise a variant UTR.

In one embodiment, a double, triple or quadruple UTR such as a 5' or 3' UTR may be used. As used herein, a "double" UTR is one in which two copies of the same UTR are encoded either in series or substantially in series. For example, a double beta-globin 3' UTR may be used as described in US Patent publication 20100129877, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

It is also within the scope of the present invention to have patterned UTRs. As used herein "patterned UTRs" are those UTRs which reflect a repeating or alternating pattern, such as ABABAB or AABBAABBAABB or ABCABCABC or variants thereof repeated once, twice, or more than 3 times. In these patterns, each letter, A, B, or C represent a different UTR at the nucleotide level.

In one embodiment, flanking regions are selected from a family of transcripts whose proteins share a common function, structure, feature of property. For example, oncology-related polypeptides of interest may belong to a family of proteins which are expressed in a particular cell, tissue or at some time during development. The UTRs from any of these genes may be swapped for any other UTR of the same or different family of proteins to create a new chimeric primary transcript. As used herein, a "family of proteins" is used in the broadest sense to refer to a group of two or more oncology-related polypeptides of interest which share at least one function, structure, feature, localization, origin, or expression pattern.

After optimization (if desired), the oncology-related primary construct components are reconstituted and transformed into a vector such as, but not limited to, plasmids, viruses, cosmids, and artificial chromosomes. For example, the optimized construct may be reconstituted and transformed into chemically competent *E. coli*, yeast, *neurospora*, maize, *drosophila*, etc. where high copy plasmid-like or chromosome structures occur by methods described herein.

The untranslated region may also include translation enhancer elements (TEE). As a non-limiting example, the TEE may include those described in US Application No. 20090226470, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety, and those known in the art.

#### Stop Codons

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary constructs of the present invention may include at least two stop codons before the 3' untranslated region (UTR). The stop codon may be selected from TGA, TAA and TAG. In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary constructs of the present invention include the stop codon TGA and one additional stop codon. In a further embodiment the addition stop codon may be TAA. In another embodiment, the primary constructs of the present invention include three stop codons.

#### Vector Amplification

The vector containing the oncology-related primary construct is then amplified and the plasmid isolated and purified using methods known in the art such as, but not limited to, a maxi prep using the Invitrogen PURELINK™ HiPure Maxiprep Kit (Carlsbad, Calif.).

#### Plasmid Linearization

The plasmid may then be linearized using methods known in the art such as, but not limited to, the use of restriction enzymes and buffers. The linearization reaction may be purified using methods including, for example Invitrogen's PURELINK™ PCR Micro Kit (Carlsbad, Calif.), and HPLC based purification methods such as, but not limited to, strong anion exchange HPLC, weak anion exchange HPLC, reverse phase HPLC (RP-HPLC), and hydrophobic interaction HPLC (HIC-HPLC) and Invitrogen's standard PURELINK™ PCR Kit (Carlsbad, Calif.). The purification method may be modified depending on the size of the linearization reaction which was conducted. The linearized plasmid is then used to generate cDNA for in vitro transcription (IVT) reactions.

#### cDNA Template Synthesis

A cDNA template may be synthesized by having a linearized plasmid undergo polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Table 4 is a listing of primers and probes that may be

useful in the PCR reactions of the present invention. It should be understood that the listing is not exhaustive and that primer-probe design for any amplification is within the skill of those in the art. Probes may also contain chemically modified bases to increase base-pairing fidelity to the target molecule and base-pairing strength. Such modifications may include 5-methyl-Cytidine, 2,6-di-amino-purine, 2'-fluoro, phosphoro-thioate, or locked nucleic acids.

TABLE 4

Primers and Probes

Primer/ Probe	Sequence (5'-3')	Hybridization target	SEQ ID NO.
UFP	TTGGACCCCTCGTACAGAAGCTAA TACG	cDNA Template	22
URP	T <sub>x160</sub> CTTCCTACTCAGGCTTTATTC AAAGACCA	cDNA Template	23
GBA1	CCTTGACCTTCTGGAACCTC	Acid glucocerebrosidase	24
GBA2	CCAAGCACTGAAACGGATAT	Acid glucocerebrosidase	25
LUC1	GATGAAAAGTGCTCCAAGGA	Luciferase	26
LUC2	AACCGTGATGAAAAGGTACC	Luciferase	27
LUC3	TCATGCAGATTGGAAGGTC	Luciferase	28
GCSF1	CTTCTGGACTGTCCAGAGG	G-CSF	29
GCSF2	GCAGTCCCTGATACAAGAAC	G-CSF	30
GCSF3	GATTGAAGGTGGCTCGCTAC	G-CSF	31

\*UFP is universal forward primer; URP is universal reverse primer.

In one embodiment, the cDNA may be submitted for sequencing analysis before undergoing transcription.

mRNA Production

The process of mRNA or mmRNA production may include, but is not limited to, in vitro transcription, cDNA template removal and RNA clean-up, and mRNA capping and/or tailing reactions.

In Vitro Transcription

The cDNA produced in the previous step may be transcribed using an in vitro transcription (IVT) system. The system typically comprises a transcription buffer, nucleotide triphosphates (NTPs), an RNase inhibitor and a polymerase. The NTPs may be manufactured in house, may be selected from a supplier, or may be synthesized as described herein. The NTPs may be selected from, but are not limited to, those described herein including natural and unnatural (modified) NTPs. The polymerase may be selected from, but is not limited to, T7 RNA polymerase, T3 RNA polymerase and mutant polymerases such as, but not limited to, polymerases able to be incorporated into modified nucleic acids.

RNA Polymerases

Any number of RNA polymerases or variants may be used in the design of the oncology-related primary constructs of the present invention.

RNA polymerases may be modified by inserting or deleting amino acids of the RNA polymerase sequence. As a non-limiting example, the RNA polymerase may be modified to exhibit an increased ability to incorporate a 2'-modified nucleotide triphosphate compared to an unmodified RNA polymerase (see International Publication WO2008078180 and U.S. Pat. No. 8,101,385; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties).

Variants may be obtained by evolving an RNA polymerase, optimizing the RNA polymerase amino acid and/or nucleic acid sequence and/or by using other methods known in the art. As a non-limiting example, T7 RNA polymerase variants may be evolved using the continuous directed evolution system set out by Esvelt et al. (Nature (2011) 472(7344):499-503; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) where clones of T7 RNA polymerase may encode at least one mutation such as, but not limited to, lysine at position 93 substituted for threonine (K93T), I4M, A7T, E63V, V64D, A65E, D66Y, T76N, C125R, S128R, A136T, N165S, G175R, H176L, Y178H, F182L, L196F, G198V, D208Y, E222K, S228A, Q239R, T243N, G259D, M267I, G280C, H300R, D351A, A354S, E356D, L360P, A383V, Y385C, D388Y, S397R, M401T, N410S, K450R, P451T, G452V, E484A, H523L, H524N, G542V, E565K, K577E, K577M, N601S, S684Y, L699I, K713E, N748D, Q754R, E775K, A827V, D851N or L864F. As another non-limiting example, T7 RNA polymerase variants may encode at least mutation as described in U.S. Pub. Nos. 20100120024 and 20070117112; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. Variants of RNA polymerase may also include, but are not limited to, substitutional variants, conservative amino acid substitution, insertional variants, deletional variants and/or covalent derivatives.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary construct may be designed to be recognized by the wild type or variant RNA polymerases. In doing so, the oncology-related primary construct may be modified to contain sites or regions of sequence changes from the wild type or parent primary construct.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary construct may be designed to include at least one substitution and/or insertion upstream of an RNA polymerase binding or recognition site, downstream of the RNA polymerase binding or recognition site, upstream of the TATA box sequence, downstream of the TATA box sequence of the oncology-related primary construct but upstream of the coding region of the oncology-related primary construct, within the 5'UTR, before the 5'UTR and/or after the 5'UTR.

In one embodiment, the 5'UTR of the oncology-related primary construct may be replaced by the insertion of at least one region and/or string of nucleotides of the same base. The region and/or string of nucleotides may include, but is not limited to, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7 or at least 8 nucleotides and the nucleotides may be natural and/or unnatural. As a non-limiting example, the group of nucleotides may include 5-8 adenine, cytosine, thymine, a string of any of the other nucleotides disclosed herein and/or combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the 5'UTR of the oncology-related primary construct may be replaced by the insertion of at least two regions and/or strings of nucleotides of two different bases such as, but not limited to, adenine, cytosine, thymine, any of the other nucleotides disclosed herein and/or combinations thereof. For example, the 5'UTR may be replaced by inserting 5-8 adenine bases followed by the insertion of 5-8 cytosine bases. In another example, the 5'UTR may be replaced by inserting 5-8 cytosine bases followed by the insertion of 5-8 adenine bases.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary construct may include at least one substitution and/or insertion downstream of the transcription start site which may be recognized by an RNA polymerase. As a non-limiting example, at least one substitution and/or insertion may occur downstream the transcription start site by substituting at least one nucleic acid in the region just downstream of the transcription start site (such as, but not limited to, +1 to +6). Changes to region of nucleotides just downstream of the transcription start site may affect initiation rates, increase apparent nucleotide triphosphate (NTP) reaction constant values, and increase the dissociation of short transcripts from the transcription complex during initial transcription (Briebe et al, Biochemistry (2002) 41: 5144-5149; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The modification, substitution and/or insertion of at least one nucleic acid may cause a silent mutation of the nucleic acid sequence or may cause a mutation in the amino acid sequence.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary construct may include the substitution of at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, at least 10, at least 11, at least 12 or at least 13 guanine bases downstream of the transcription start site.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary construct may include the substitution of at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5 or at least 6 guanine bases

in the region just downstream of the transcription start site. As a non-limiting example, if the nucleotides in the region are GGGAGA the guanine bases may be substituted by at least 1, at least 2, at least 3 or at least 4 adenine nucleotides. In another non-limiting example, if the nucleotides in the region are GGGAGA the guanine bases may be substituted by at least 1, at least 2, at least 3 or at least 4 cytosine bases. In another non-limiting example, if the nucleotides in the region are GGGAGA the guanine bases may be substituted by at least 1, at least 2, at least 3 or at least 4 thymine, and/or any of the nucleotides described herein.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary construct may include at least one substitution and/or insertion upstream of the start codon. For the purpose of clarity, one of skill in the art would appreciate that the start codon is the first codon of the protein coding region whereas the transcription start site is the site where transcription begins. The oncology-related primary construct may include, but is not limited to, at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4, at least 5, at least 6, at least 7 or at least 8 substitutions and/or insertions of nucleotide bases. The nucleotide bases may be inserted or substituted at 1, at least 1, at least 2, at least 3, at least 4 or at least 5 locations upstream of the start codon. The nucleotides inserted and/or substituted may be the same base (e.g., all A or all C or all T or all G), two different bases (e.g., A and C, A and T, or C and T), three different bases (e.g., A, C and T or A, C and T) or at least four different bases. As a non-limiting example, the guanine base upstream of the coding region in the oncology-related primary construct may be substituted with adenine, cytosine, thymine, or any of the nucleotides described herein. In another non-limiting example the substitution of guanine bases in the oncology-related primary construct may be designed so as to leave one guanine base in the region downstream of the transcription start site and before the start codon (see Esvelt et al. Nature (2011) 472(7344):499-503; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As a non-limiting example, at least 5 nucleotides may be inserted at 1 location downstream of the transcription start site but upstream of the start codon and the at least 5 nucleotides may be the same base type.

#### cdNA Template Removal and Clean-Up

The cdNA template may be removed using methods known in the art such as, but not limited to, treatment with Deoxyribonuclease I (DNase I). RNA clean-up may also include a purification method such as, but not limited to, AGENCOURT® CLEANSEQ® system from Beckman Coulter (Danvers, Mass.), HPLC based purification methods such as, but not limited to, strong anion exchange HPLC, weak anion exchange HPLC, reverse phase HPLC (RP-HPLC), and hydrophobic interaction HPLC (HIC-HPLC).

#### Capping and/or Tailing Reactions

The oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA may also undergo capping and/or tailing reactions. A capping reaction may be performed by methods known in the art to add a 5' cap to the 5' end of the oncology-related primary construct. Methods for capping include, but are not limited to, using a Vaccinia Capping enzyme (New England Biolabs, Ipswich, Mass.).

A poly-A tailing reaction may be performed by methods known in the art, such as, but not limited to, 2' O-methyltransferase and by methods as described herein. If the oncology-related primary construct generated from cDNA does not include a poly-T, it may be beneficial to perform the poly-A-tailing reaction before the oncology-related primary construct is cleaned.

#### mRNA Purification

Primary construct or mmRNA purification may include, but is not limited to, mRNA or mmRNA clean-up, quality assurance and quality control. mRNA or mmRNA clean-up may be performed by methods known in the arts such as, but not limited to, AGENCOURT® beads (Beckman Coulter Genomics, Danvers, Mass.), poly-T beads, LNA™ oligo-T capture probes (EXIQON® Inc, Vedbaek, Denmark) or HPLC based purification methods such as, but not limited to, strong anion exchange HPLC, weak anion exchange HPLC, reverse phase HPLC (RP-HPLC), and hydrophobic interaction HPLC (HIC-HPLC). The term "purified" when used in relation to a polynucleotide such as a "purified mRNA or mmRNA" refers to one that is separated from at least one contaminant. As used herein, a "contaminant" is any substance which makes another unfit, impure or inferior. Thus, a purified oncology-related polynucleotide (e.g., DNA and RNA) is present in a form or setting different from that in which it is found in nature, or a form or setting different from that which existed prior to subjecting it to a treatment or purification method.

A quality assurance and/or quality control check may be conducted using methods such as, but not limited to, gel electrophoresis, UV absorbance, or analytical HPLC.

In another embodiment, the oncology-related mRNA or oncology-related mmRNA may be sequenced by methods including, but not limited to reverse-transcriptase-PCR.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related mRNA or oncology-related mmRNA may be quantified using methods such as, but not limited to, ultraviolet visible spectroscopy (UV/Vis). A non-limiting example of a UV/Vis spectrometer is a NANODROP® spectrometer (ThermoFisher, Waltham, Mass.). The quantified oncology-related mRNA or oncology-related mmRNA may be analyzed in order to determine if the oncology-related mRNA or oncology-related mmRNA may be of proper size, check that no degradation of the oncology-related mRNA or oncology-related mmRNA has occurred. Degradation of the oncology-related mRNA and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be checked by methods such as, but not limited to, agarose gel electrophoresis, HPLC based purification methods such as, but not limited to, strong anion exchange HPLC, weak anion exchange HPLC, reverse phase HPLC (RP-HPLC), and hydrophobic interaction HPLC (HIC-HPLC), liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LCMS), capillary electrophoresis (CE) and capillary gel electrophoresis (CGE).

#### Signal Sequences

The oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA may also encode additional features which facilitate trafficking of the oncology-related polypeptides to therapeutically relevant sites. One such feature which aids in protein trafficking is the signal sequence. As used herein, a "signal sequence" or "signal peptide" is a polynucleotide or polypeptide, respectively, which is from about 9 to 200 nucleotides (3-60 amino acids) in length which is incorporated at the 5' (or N-terminus) of the coding region or polypeptide encoded, respectively. Addition of these sequences result in trafficking of the encoded oncology-related polypeptide to the endoplasmic reticulum through one or more secretory pathways. Some signal peptides are cleaved from the protein by signal peptidase after the proteins are transported.

Table 5 is a representative listing of protein signal sequences which may be incorporated for encoding by the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention.

TABLE 5

#### Signal Sequences

ID	Description	NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE (5'-3')	SEQ		
			ID NO.	ENCODED PEPTIDE	
SS-001	α-1-antitrypsin	ATGATGCCATCCTCAGT	32	MMPSSVSWGIL LAGLCCCLVPVS LA	94
		CTCATGGGGTATTTTGC			
		TCTTGGCGGGTCTGTGC			
		TGTCTCGTGCCGGTGTC GCTCGCA			
SS-002	G-CSF	ATGGCCGGACCGGCGA	33	MAGPATQSPM KLMALQLLLW HSALWTVQEA	95
		CTCAGTCGCCATGAAA			
		CTCATGGCCCTGCAGTT			
		GTTGCTTTGGCACTCAG			
		CCCTCTGGACCGTCCAA GAGGCG			
SS-003	Factor IX	ATGCAGAGAGTGAACA	34	MQRVNMIMAE SPSLITICLLGL LSAECTVFLDH ENANKILNRPK R	96
		TGATTATGGCCGAGTCC			
		CCATCGCTCATCAAT			
		CTGCCTGCTTGGTAC			
		GCTTCCGCCGAATGCA			

		CTGTCTTTCTGGATCAC GAGAATGCGAATAAGA TCTTGAACCGACCCAAA CGG			
SS-004	Prolactin	ATGAAAGGATCATTGCT GTTGCTCCTCGTGTGCA ACCTTCTGCTTTGCCAG TCCGTAGCCCCC	35	MKGSLLLLLV NLLCQSVAP	97
SS-005	Albumin	ATGAAATGGGTGACGTT CATCTCACTGTTGTTTT GTTCTCGTCCGCTACT CCAGGGGAGTATTCCGC CGA	36	MKWVTFISLLF LFSSAYSRG VFRR	98
SS-006	HMMSP38	ATGTGGTGGCGGCTCTG GTGGTGCTCCTGTTGC TCCTTTGCTGTGCCCC ATGGTGTGGCA	37	MWWRLWWLL LLLLLPMWA	99
MLS-001	ornithine carbamoyltransferase	TGCTCTTTAACCTCCGC ATCCTGTTGAATAACGC TGCGTTCCGAAATGGGC ATAACTTCATGGTACGC AACTTCAGATGCGGCCA GCCACTCCAG	38	MLFNLRILLNN AAFRNGHFM VRNFRCGQLQ	100
MLS-002	Cytochrome C Oxidase subunit 8A	ATGTCCTCTTGACACC CCTGCTCTGAGAGGGC TGACGGGGTCCGCTAG ACGCCTGCCGTACCGC GAGCGAAGATCCACTC CCTG	39	MSVLTPLLRG LTGSARRLPV RAKIHSL	101
MLS-003	Cytochrome C Oxidase subunit 8A	ATGAGCGTGCTCACTCC GTTGCTTCTCGAGGGC TTACGGGATCGGCTCGG AGGTTGCCCGTCCCGAG AGCGAAGATCCATTCGT TG	40	MSVLTPLLRG LTGSARRLPV RAKIHSL	102
SS-007	Type III, bacterial	TGACAAAAAACTTTA TCTCCCAGAATTTTAG AATCCAAAAACAGGAA ACCACACTACTAAAAG AAAAATCAACCGAGAA AAATTCTTTAGCAAAAA GTATTCTGCAGTAAAA ATCACTTCATCGAATTA AGGTCAAAATTATCGG AACGTTTTATTTCGCAT AAGAACACT	41	MVTKITLSPQN FRIQKQETLLK EKSTEKNLAK SILAVKNHFIEL RSKLSERFISHK NT	103
SS-008	Viral	ATGCTGAGCTTTGTGGA TACCCGCACCCTGCTGC TGCTGGCGGTGACCAGC TGCCGTGGGACCTGCCA G	42	MLSFVDRILL LLAVTSCLATC Q	104
SS-009	viral	ATGGGCAGCAGCCAGG CGCCGCGCATGGGCAG CGTGGCGGCCATGGC CTGATGGCGCTGCTGAT GGCGGGCCTGATTCTGC CGGGCATTCTGGCG	43	MGSSQAPRMGS VGGHGLMALL MAGLILPGILA	105
SS-010	Viral	ATGGCGGGCATTTTTTA TTTTCTGTTAGCTTTCT GTTTGGCATTGCGAT	44	MAGIFYFLFSFL FGICD	106
SS-011	Viral	ATGGAAAACCGCCTGCT GCGCGTGTCTGCTGT GGCGGCGCTGACCAT GGATGGCGGAGCGCG	45	MENRLLRVFLV WAALTMGDAS A	107
SS-012	Viral	ATGGCGGCCAGGGCT GCTTTGGCAGCTATCAG GTGATTAGCCTGTTTAC CTTTGCGATTGGCGTGA ACCTGTGCTGGGC	46	MARQCGFSY QVISLFTFAIGV NLCLG	108
SS-013	<i>Bacillus</i>	ATGAGCCGCTGCCGGT GCTGCTGCTGCTGACG	47	MSRLPVLILLQ LLVRPGLQ	109

		TGCTGGTGC GCCGGGC CTGCAG			
SS- 014	<i>Bacillus</i>	ATGAAACAGCAGAAAC GCCTGTATGCGCGCCTG CTGACCCCTGCTGTTTGC GCTGATTTTTCTGCTGC CGCATAGCAGCGGAG CGCG	48	MKQKRLYAR LTLFLALIFLL PHSSASA	110
SS- 015	Secretion signal	ATGGCGACGCCGCTGCC TCCGCCCTCCCGCGGC ACCTGCGGCTGCTGCGG CTGCTGCTCTCGCCCT CGTCTCGGC	49	MATPLPPSPRH LRLRLLLSG	111
SS- 016	Secretion signal	ATGAAGGCTCCGGGTC GGCTCGTGCTCATCATC CTGTGCTCCGTGGTCTT CTCT	50	MKAPGRLVLIL CSVVS	112
SS- 017	Secretion signal	ATGTTTCAGCTTTGGAA ACTTGTCTCCTGTGCG GCGTGCTCACT	51	MLQLWKLCCG VLT	113
SS- 018	Secretion signal	ATGCTTTATCTCCAGGG TTGGAGCATGCCGCTG TGGCA	52	MLYLQWSMP AVA	114
SS- 019	Secretion signal	ATGGATAACGTGCAGC CGAAAATAAAACATCG CCCCTTCTGTTCACTG TGAAAGGCCACGTGAA GATGCTGCGGCTGGATA TTATCAACTCACTGGTA ACAACAGTATTCATGCT CATCGTATCTGTGTTGG CACTGATACCA	53	MDNVQPKIKHR PFCSVKGHVK MLRLDIINSLVT TVFMLIVSVLA LIP	115
SS- 020	Secretion signal	ATGCCCTGCCTAGACCA ACAGCTCACTGTTTCATG CCCTACCCTGCCCTGCC CAGCCCTCCTCTCTGGC CTTCTGCCAAGTGGGGT TCTTAACAGCA	54	MPCLDQQLTVH ALPCPAQPSSLA FCQVGFLLTA	116
SS- 021	Secretion signal	ATGAAAACCTTGTTCAA TCCAGCCCTGCCATTG CTGACCTGGATCCCAG TTCTACACCTCTCAGA TGTGTTCTGCTGCAATG AAAGTGAGGCTGAGAT TTTAACTGGCCTCACGG TGGGCAGCGCTCAGAG TGCT	55	MKTLFNPAPAI ADLDPOFYTLS DVFCNESEAEI LTGLTVGSAAD A	117
SS- 022	Secretion signal	ATGAAGCCTCCTTGT TGTGTTTGTCTTTCTTT CCTTTGGATCCAGTGC TGGCA	56	MKPLLVVFVFL FLWDPVLA	118
SS- 023	Secretion signal	ATGCTCTGTTCCCTAAA GTTTACTTTGATTGTAA TTTTTTTTTACTGTTGGC TTTCATCCAGC	57	MCSLKFLLIVI FFTCTLSSS	119
SS- 024	Secretion signal	ATGGTTCTTACTAAACC TCTCAAAGAAATGGCA GCATGATGAGCTTTGAA AATGTGAAAGAAAAGA GCAGAGAAGGAGGGCC CCATGCACACACCCCG AAGAAGAATTGTGTTTC GTGGTAACACACTACCC TCAGGTTCAACACACAC TCAACCTGTTTTCCAT ATATTCAAGTTCTTAC TCAACCACTTCCCTTC TGTGGGGT	58	MVLTPLQRNG SMMSFENVKEK SREGGPHAHTP EELCFVVTHT PQVQTTLNLF HIFKVLQPLSL LWG	120
SS- 025	Secretion signal	ATGGCCACCCGCCATT CCGGCTGATAAGGAAG ATGTTTTCTCAAGGT	59	MATPPFRLIRK MFSFKVSRWM GLACFRSLAAS	121



		GAGCAGATGGATGGGG CTTGCCCTGCTTCCGGTC CCTGGCGGCATCC			
SS-026	Secretion signal	ATGAGCTTTTTCCA CCTGATGAAAAGGAAG GAACTCATTCCCTTGGT GGTGTTCATGACTGTGG CGGCGGGTGGAGCCTC ATCT	60	MSFFQLLMKRK ELIPLVFMV AAGGASS	122
SS-027	Secretion signal	ATGGTCTCAGCTCTGCG GGGAGCACCCTGATC AGGGTGCACTCAAGCC CTGTTTCTTCTCCTTCTG TGAGTGGACCACGGAG GCTGGTGAGCTGCTGT CATCCCAAAGCTCAGCT CTGAGC	61	MVSALRGAPLI RVHSSPVSSPSV SGPAALVSCLSS QSSALS	123
SS-028	Secretion signal	ATGATGGGGTCCCCAGT GAGTCATCTGCTGGCCG GCTTCTGTGTGGGTC GTCTTGGGC	62	MMGSPVSHLLA GFCVWVVLG	124
SS-029	Secretion signal	ATGGCAAGCATGGCTG CCGTGCTCACCTGGGCT CTGGCTCTTCTTTCAGC GTTTTCGGCCACCCAGG CA	63	MASMAAVLTW ALALLSAFSAT QA	125
SS-030	Secretion signal	ATGGTGCTCATGTGGAC CAGTGGTGACGCCTTCA AGACGGCCTACTTCTG CTGAAAGGGTCCCCCTCT GCAGTCTCCGTGTGCG GCCTGCTGACAGTGCTG GTGGACCTGGCCATCCT GGGGCAGGCCTACGCC	64	MVLMWTSGDA FKTAYFLKGA PLQFSVCGLLQ VLVDLAILGQA TA	126
SS-031	Secretion signal	ATGGATTTTGTGCTGG AGCCATCGGAGGCGTCT GCGGTGTGCTGTGGGC TACCCCTGGACACGGT GAAGGTGAGGATCCAG ACGGAGCCAAAGTACA CAGGCATCTGGCACTGC GTCCGGGATACGTATCA CCGAGAGCGCGTGTGG G GCTTCTACCGGGCCTC TCGCTGCCCGTGTGCAC GGTGTCCCTGGTATCTT CC	65	MDFVAGAIGGV CGVAVGYPLDT VKVRIQTEPLY TGIWHCVRDTY HRERWVGFYR GLSLPVCTVSL VSS	127
SS-032	Secretion signal	ATGGAGAAGCCCTCTT CCCATTAGTGCCCTTGC ATTGGTTTGGCTTTGGC TACACAGCACTGGTTGT TTCTGGTGGGATCGTTG GCTATGTAACACAGG CAGCGTGCCGTCCTGG CTGCAGGGCTGCTCTTC GGCAGTCTAGCC	66	MEKPLFLVPL HWFIFYTAL VVSAGGIVYVK TGSVPSLAAGL LFGSLA	128
SS-033	Secretion signal	ATGGGTCTGCTCCTTCC CCTGGCACTCTGCATCC TAGTCTGTGC	67	MGLLLPLALCIL VLC	129
SS-034	Secretion signal	ATGGGGATCCAGACGA GCCCGTCTGCTGGCC TCCCTGGGGTGGGGCT GGTCACTCTGCTCGGCC TGGCTGTGGGC	68	MGIQTSPVLLA SLGVGLVTLG LAVG	130
SS-035	Secretion signal	ATGTCGGACCTGCTACT ACTGGGCTGATTGGGG GCCTGACTCTTACTG CTGCTGACGCTGCTAGC CTTTGCC	69	MSDLLLLGLIG GLTLLLLLTLA FA	131
SS-036	Secretion signal	ATGGAGACTGTGGTAT TGTGCCATAGGTGTGC	70	METVVIVAIGV LATIFLASFAAL	132

		TGGCCACCATGTTTCTG GCTTCGTTTGCAGCCTT GGTGCTGGTTTGCAGGC AG		VLVCRQ	
SS-037	Secretion signal	ATGCGCGGCTCTGTGGA GTGCACCTGGGGTTGGG GGCACTGTGCCCCAGC CCCCGTCTCCTTTGGAC TCTACTTCTGTTTGCAG CCCCATTTGGCCTGCTG GGG	71	MAGSVECTWG WGHCAPSPLLL WLLLLFAAPFG LLG	133
SS-038	Secretion signal	ATGATGCCGTCCCGTAC CAACCTGGCTACTGGAA TCCCCAGTAGTAAAGTG AAATATTCAAGGCTCTC CAGCACAGACGATGGC TACATTGACCTTCAGTT TAAGAAAACCCCTCCTA AGATCCCTTATAAGGCC ATCGCACTTGCCACTGT GCTGTTTTTATTGGCG CC	72	MMPSRTNLATG IPSSKVKYSRLS STDDGYIDLQF KKTTPKIPYKAI ALATVFLFLIGA	134
SS-039	Secretion signal	ATGGCCCTGCCCCAGAT GTGTGACGGGAGCCAC TTGGCCTCCACCCTCCG CTATTGCATGACAGTCA GCGGCACAGTGGTTCTG GTGGCCGGGACGCTCTG CTTCGCT	73	MALPQMCDDGS HLASTLRYCMT VSGTVVLVAGT LCFA	135
SS-041	Vrg-6	TGAAAAAGTGGTTCTGTT GCTGCCGGCATCGGCGC TGCCGGACTCATGCTCT CCAGCGCCGCCA	74	MKKWFVAAGI GAGLLMLSSAA	136
SS-042	PhoA	ATGAAACAGAGCACCA TTGCGCTGGCGCTGCTG CCGCTGCTGTTTACCCC GGTGACCAAAGCG	75	MKQSTIALALL PLLFPTVTKA	137
SS-043	OmpA	ATGAAAAAACCGCGA TTGCGATTGCGGTGGCG CTGGCGGGCTTTGCGAC CGTGGCGCAGGCG	76	MKKTAIAlAVA LAGFATVAQA	138
SS-044	STI	ATGAAAAAATGATGC TGCGGATTTTTTTAGC GTGCTGAGCTTTCCGAG CTTTAGCCAGAGC	77	MKKLMLAIFFS VLSFSPFSQS	139
SS-045	STII	ATGAAAAAAACATTG CGTTTCTGCTGGCGAGC ATGTTTGTGTTTAGCAT TGCACCAACGCGTATG CG	78	MKKNIALLAS MFVFSIATNAY A	140
SS-046	Amylase	ATGTTTGCAGAAACGCTT TAAAACCGCCTGCTGC CGCTGTTTGCGGGCTTT CTGCTGCTGTTTCATCT GGTGCTGGCGGGCCCG GCGCGGCGAGC	79	MFAKRFKTSLL PLFAGFLLLFHL VLAGPAAAS	141
SS-047	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCGCGTGCTGT TTGCGGCGAGCAGCGC GCTGGCG	80	MRFPSIFTAVLF AASSALA	142
SS-048	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCACCGTGCTGT TTGCGGCGAGCAGCGC GCTGGCG	81	MRFPSIFTTVLF AASSALA	143
SS-049	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCAGCGTGCTGT TTGCGGCGAGCAGCGC GCTGGCG	82	MRFPSIFTSVLF AASSALA	144
SS-050	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCATGTGCTGT TTGCGGCGAGCAGCGC	83	MRFPSIFTHVLF AASSALA	145

		GCTGGCG			
SS-051	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCATTGTGCTGT TTGCGGCGAGCAGCGC GCTGGCG	84	MRFPSIFTIVLF AASSALA	146
SS-052	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCTTTGTGCTGTT TGCGGCGAGCAGCGCG CTGGCG	85	MRFPSIFTFVLF AASSALA	147
SS-053	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCGAAGTGCTGT TTGCGGCGAGCAGCGC GCTGGCG	86	MRFPSIFTEVLF AASSALA	148
SS-054	Alpha Factor	ATGCGCTTCCGAGCAT TTTTACCGCGTGCTGT TTGCGGCGAGCAGCGC GCTGGCG	87	MRFPSIFTGVLF AASSALA	149
SS-055	Endo-glucanase V	ATGCGTTCCTCCCCCT CCTCCGCTCCGCGTTG TGGCCGCCCTGCCGGTG TTGCCCTTGCC	88	MRSSPLLSAV VAALPVLALA	150
SS-056	Secretion signal	ATGGGCGGGCGGCCG TGCGCTGGCACTTGTC GTGCTGTGCCCTGGG CACACGCGGGCGGCTG	89	MGAAAVRWHL CVLLALGTRGR L	151
SS-057	Fungal	ATGAGGAGCTCCCTTGT GCTGTTCTTTGTCTCTG CGTGGACGGCCTTGCC AG	90	MRSSLVFFVS AWTALA	152
SS-058	Fibronectin	ATGCTCAGGGGTCCGG GACCCGGGCGGCTGCT GCTGCTAGCAGTCTGT GCCTGGGGACATCGGT GCGGTGCACCGAAACC GGGAAGAGCAAGAGG	91	MLRGPGRLL LLAVLCLGTSV RCTETGKSKR	153
SS-059	Fibronectin	ATGCTTAGGGTCCGGG GCCCGGGCTGCTGCTGC TGGCCGTCCAGTGGGG ACAGCGGTGCCCTCCAC G	92	MLRGPGLLLL LAVQLGTAVP STGA	154
SS-060	Fibronectin	ATGCGCCGGGGGCC TGACCGGCTGCTCCTG GTCCTGTGCTGAGTGT TGTGCTACGTGCAGCCC CCTGTGCAACAAGCAA GAAGCGCAGG	93	MRRGALTLLL VLCLSVLRAA PSATSKRR	155

In the table, SS is secretion signal and MLS is mitochondrial leader signal. The oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be designed to encode any of the signal sequences of SEQ ID NOs 94-155, or fragments or variants thereof. These sequences may be included at the beginning of the oncology-related polypeptide coding region, in the middle or at the terminus or alternatively into a flanking region. Further, any of the oncology-related polynucleotide primary constructs of the present invention may also comprise one or more of the sequences defined by SEQ ID NOs 32-93. These may be in the first region or either flanking region.

Additional signal sequences which may be utilized in the present invention include those taught in, for example, databases such as those found at [www.signalpeptide.de/](http://www.signalpeptide.de/) or [proline.bic.nus.edu.sg/spdb/](http://proline.bic.nus.edu.sg/spdb/). Those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,124,379; 7,413,875 and 7,385,034 are also within the scope of the invention and the contents of each are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

#### Target Selection

According to the present invention, the oncology-related primary constructs comprise at least a first region of linked nucleosides encoding at least one oncology-related polypeptide of interest. The oncology-related polypeptides of interest or "targets" or oncology-related proteins and oncology-related peptides of the present invention are listed in Lengthy Table 6 and Table 7. Shown in Lengthy Table 6, in addition to the target number (Target No), name and description of the gene encoding the oncology-related polypeptide of interest (Target Description) are the ENSEMBL Transcript ID (ENST) and SEQ ID NO (Trans SEQ ID NO), the ENSEMBL Protein ID (ENSP) and SEQ ID NO (Peptide SEQ ID NO) and when available the optimized transcript and/or ORF sequence identifier (Optim Trans SEQ ID NO or Optimized ORF SEQ ID NO). Shown in Table 7, are familiar cancer syndromes, tumor suppressor genes and sequence identifiers (e.g., ENST SEQ ID for the sequence identifiers associated with the ENSEMBL transcript sequences or ENSP SEQ ID for the sequence identifiers associated with the ENSEMBL protein sequences), function of the tumor suppressor gene, chromosomal location, tumor type observed. For any particular gene there may exist one or more variants or isoforms. Where these exist, they are shown in the tables as well. It will be appreciated by those of skill in the art that disclosed in the Tables are potential flanking regions. These are encoded in each ENST transcript either to the 5' (upstream) or 3' (downstream) of the ORF or coding region. The coding region is definitively and specifically disclosed by teaching the ENSP sequence. Consequently, the sequences taught flanking that encoding the protein are considered flanking regions. It is also possible to further characterize the 5' and 3' flanking regions by utilizing one or more available databases or algorithms. Databases have annotated the features contained in the flanking regions of the ENST transcripts and these are available in the art.

TABLE 7

#### Familial Cancer Syndrome Targets

Familial Cancer Syndrome	Tumor Suppressor Gene	ENST SEQ ID	ENSP SEQ ID	Function	Chromosomal Location	Tumor Types Observed
--------------------------	-----------------------	-------------	-------------	----------	----------------------	----------------------

Li-Fraumeni Syndrome	P53	—	—	cell cycle regulation, apoptosis	17p13.1	brain tumors, sarcomas, leukemia, breast cancer
Familial Retinoblastoma	RB1	3632-3634	8169-8171	cell cycle regulation	13q14.1-q14.2	retinoblastoma, osteogenic sarcoma
Wilms Tumor	WT1	4530-4537	9067-9074	transcriptional regulation	11p13	pediatric kidney cancer, most common form of childhood solid tumor
Neurofibromatosis Type 1	NF1	2762-2767	7299-7304	catalysis of RAS inactivation	17q11.2	neurofibromas, sarcomas, gliomas
Neurofibromatosis Type 2	NF2	2768-2780	7305-7317	linkage of cell membrane to actin cytoskeleton	22q12.2	Schwann cell tumors, astrocytomas, meningiomas, ependymomas
Familial Adenomatous Polyposis	APC	233-238	4781-4786	signaling through adhesion molecules to nucleus	5q21-q22	colon cancer
Tuberous sclerosis 1	TSC1	4317-4322	8854-8859	forms complex with TSC2 protein, inhibits signaling to downstream effectors of mTOR	9q34	seizures, mental retardation, facial angiofibromas
Tuberous sclerosis 2	TSC2	4323-4328	8860-8865	forms complex with TSC1 protein, inhibits signaling to downstream effectors of mTOR	16p13.3	benign growths (hamartomas) in many tissues, astrocytomas, rhabdomyosarcomas
Deleted in Pancreatic Carcinoma 4, Familial juvenile polyposis syndrome	DPC4, also known as SMAD4	—	—	regulation of TGF- $\beta$ /BMP signal transduction	18q21.1	pancreatic carcinoma, colon cancer
Deleted in Colorectal Carcinoma	DCC	1329-1332	5875-5878	transmembrane receptor involved in axonal guidance via netrins	18q21.3	colorectal cancer
Familial Breast Cancer	BRCA1	57-593	5118-5141	functions in transcription, DNA binding, transcription coupled DNA repair, homologous recombination, chromosomal stability, ubiquitination of proteins, and centrosome replication	17q21	breast and ovarian cancer
Familial Breast Cancer	BRCA2 (FANCD1)	594-596	5142-5144	transcriptional regulation of genes involved in DNA repair	13q12.3	breast and ovarian cancer

Protein Cleavage Signals and Sites

Cowden syndrome	PTEN	3057	7594	and homologous recombination phosphoinositide 3-phosphatase, protein tyrosine phosphatase	10q23.3	gliomas, breast cancer, thyroid cancer, head & neck squamous carcinoma
Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome (PJS)	STK11 (serine-threonine kinase 11)	3806-3807	8343-8344	phosphorylates and activates AMP-activated kinase (AMPK), AMPK involved in stress responses, lipid and glucose metabolism	19p13.3	hyperpigmentation, multiple hamartomatous polyps, colorectal, breast and ovarian cancers
Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colon Cancer type 1, HNPCC1	MSH2	2607-2616	7144-7153	DNA mismatch repair	2p22-p21	colon cancer
Hereditary Nonpolyposis Colon Cancer type 2, HNPCC2	MLH1	2588-2599	7125-7136	DNA mismatch repair	3p21.3	colon cancer
Familial diffuse-type gastric cancer	CDH1	658-661	5206-5209	cell-cell adhesion protein	16q22.1	gastric cancer, lobular breast cancer
von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome	VHL	4486-4488	9023-9025	regulation of transcription elongation through activation of a ubiquitin ligase complex	3p26-p25	renal cancers, hemangioblastomas, pheochromocytoma, retinal angioma
Familial Melanoma	CDKN2A	704-723	5252-5271	p16INK4 inhibits cell-cycle kinases CDK4 and CDK6; p14ARF binds the p53 stabilizing protein MDM2	9p21	melanoma, pancreatic cancer, others
Gorlin Syndrome: Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (NBCCS)	PTCH (e.g., PTCH1, PTCH2)	3000-3016	7547-7553	transmembrane receptor for sonic hedgehog (shh), involved in early development through repression of action of smoothened	9q22.3	basal cell skin carcinoma.
Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1	MEN1	2570-2584	7107-7121	intrastrand DNA crosslink repair	11q13	parathyroid and pituitary adenomas, islet cell tumors, carcinoid

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptides of the present invention may include at least one protein cleavage signal containing at least one protein cleavage site. The protein cleavage site may be located at the N-terminus, the C-terminus, at any space between the N-and the C-termini such as, but not limited to, half-way between the N-and C-termini, between the N-terminus and the half way point, between the half way point and the C-terminus, and combinations thereof.

The oncology-related polypeptides of the present invention may include, but is not limited to, a proprotein convertase (or prohormone convertase), thrombin or Factor Xa protein cleavage signal. Proprotein convertases are a family of nine proteinases, comprising seven basic amino acid-specific subtilisin-like serine proteinases related to yeast kexin, known as prohormone convertase 1/3 (PC1/3), PC2, furin, PC4, PC5/6, paired basic amino-acid cleaving enzyme 4 (PACE4) and PC7, and two other subtilases that cleave at non-basic residues, called subtilisin kexin isozyme 1 (SKI-1) and proprotein convertase subtilisin kexin 9 (PCSK9). Non-limiting examples of protein cleavage signal amino acid sequences are listing in Table 8. In Table 8, "X" refers to any amino acid, "n" may be 0, 2, 4 or 6 amino acids and "\*" refers to the protein cleavage site. In Table 8, SEQ ID NO: 33885 refers to when n=4 and SEQ ID NO: 33886 refers to when n=6.

TABLE 8

Protein	Amino Acid	SEQ
Cleavage Site	Cleavage Sequence	ID NO
Proprotein convertase	R-X-X-R*	33883
	R-X-K/R-R*	33884
	K/R-Xn-K/R*	33885
		or 33886
Thrombin	L-V-P-R*-G-S	33887
	L-V-P-R*	33888
	A/F/G/I/L/T/V/M-	33889
	A/F/G/I/L/T/V/W-P-R*	
Factor Xa	I-E-G-R*	33890
	I-D-G-R*	33891
	A-E-G-R*	33892
	A/F/G/I/L/T/V/M-D/E-G-R*	33893

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary constructs and the oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be engineered such that the oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA contains at least one encoded protein cleavage signal. The encoded protein cleavage signal may be located before the start codon, after the start codon, before the coding region, within the coding region such as, but not limited to, half way in the coding region, between the start codon and the half way point, between the half way point and the stop codon, after the coding region, before the stop codon, between two stop codons, after the stop codon and combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may include at least one encoded protein cleavage signal containing at least one protein cleavage site. The encoded protein cleavage signal may include, but is not limited to, a proprotein convertase (or prohormone convertase), thrombin and/or Factor Xa protein cleavage signal. One of skill in the art may use Table 1 above or other known methods to determine the appropriate encoded protein cleavage signal to include in the oncology-related primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention. For example, starting with the signal of Table 8 and considering the codons of Table 1 one can design a signal for the oncology-related primary construct which can produce a protein signal in the resulting oncology-related polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptides of the present invention include at least one protein cleavage signal and/or site.

As a non-limiting example, U.S. Pat. No. 7,374,930 and U.S. Pub. No. 20090227660, herein incorporated by reference in their entireties, use a furin cleavage site to cleave the N-terminal methionine of GLP-1 in the expression product from the Golgi apparatus of the cells. In one embodiment, the polypeptides of the present invention include at least one protein cleavage signal and/or site with the proviso that the polypeptide is not GLP-1.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention includes at least one encoded protein cleavage signal and/or site.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention includes at least one encoded protein cleavage signal and/or site with the proviso that the oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA does not encode GLP-1.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may include more than one coding region. Where multiple coding regions are present in the oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention, the multiple coding regions may be separated by encoded protein cleavage sites. As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA may be signed in an ordered pattern. On such pattern follows AXBY form where A and B are coding regions which may be the same or different coding regions and/or may encode the same or different oncology-related polypeptides, and X and Y are encoded protein cleavage signals which may encode the same or different protein cleavage signals. A second such pattern follows the form AXYBZ where A and B are coding regions which may be the same or different coding regions and/or may encode the same or different oncology-related polypeptides, and X, Y and Z are encoded protein cleavage signals which may encode the same or different protein cleavage signals. A third pattern follows the form ABXY where A, B and C are coding regions which may be the same or different coding regions and/or may encode the same or different oncology-related polypeptides, and X and Y are encoded protein cleavage signals which may encode the same or different protein cleavage signals.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptides, oncology-related primary constructs and oncology-related mmRNA can also contain sequences that encode protein cleavage sites so that the oncology-related polypeptides, oncology-related primary constructs and oncology-related mmRNA can be released from a carrier region or a fusion partner by treatment with a specific protease for said protein cleavage site.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptides, primary constructs and mmRNA of the present invention may include a sequence encoding the 2A peptide. In one embodiment, this sequence may be used to separate the coding region of two or more polypeptides of interest. As a non-limiting example, the sequence encoding the 2A peptide may be between coding region A and coding region B (A-2Apep-B). The presence of the 2A peptide would result in the cleavage of one long protein into protein A, protein B and the 2A peptide. Protein A and protein B may be the same or different polypeptides of interest. In another embodiment, the 2A peptide may be used in the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention to produce two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten or more proteins.

#### Incorporating Post Transcriptional Control Modulators

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention may include at least one post transcriptional control modulator. These post transcriptional control modulators may be, but are not limited to, small molecules, compounds and regulatory sequences. As a non-limiting example, post transcriptional control may be achieved using small molecules identified by PTC Therapeutics Inc. (South Plainfield, N.J.) using their GEMS™ (Gene Expression Modulation by Small-Molecules) screening technology.

The post transcriptional control modulator may be a gene expression modulator which is screened by the method detailed in or a gene expression modulator described in International Publication No. WO2006022712, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Methods identifying RNA regulatory sequences involved in translational control are described in International Publication No. WO2004067728, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety; methods identifying compounds that modulate untranslated region dependent expression of a gene are described in International Publication No. WO2004065561, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention may include at least one post transcriptional control modulator is located in the 5' and/or the 3' untranslated region of the polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention

In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention may include at least one post transcription control modulator to modulate premature translation termination. The post transcription control modulators may be compounds described in or a compound found by methods outlined in International Publication No. WO2004010106, WO2006044456, WO2006044682, WO2006044503 and WO2006044505, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. As a non-limiting example, the compound may bind to a region of the 28S ribosomal RNA in order to modulate premature translation termination (See e.g., WO2004010106, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention may include at least one post transcription control modulator to alter protein expression. As a non-limiting example, the expression of VEGF may be regulated using the compounds described in or a compound found by the methods described in International Publication Nos. WO2005118857, WO2006065480, WO2006065479 and WO2006058088, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention may include at least one post transcription control modulator to control translation. In one embodiment, the post transcription control modulator may be a RNA regulatory sequence. As a non-limiting example, the RNA regulatory sequence may be identified by the methods described in International Publication No. WO2006071903, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### III. Modifications

Herein, in an oncology-related polynucleotide (such as an oncology-related primary construct or an oncology-related mRNA molecule), the terms "modification" or, as appropriate, "modified" refer to modification with respect to A, G, U or C ribonucleotides. Generally, herein, these terms are not intended to refer to the ribonucleotide modifications in naturally occurring 5'-terminal mRNA cap moieties. In a polypeptide, the term "modification" refers to a modification as compared to the canonical set of 20 amino acids, moiety)

The modifications may be various distinct modifications. In some embodiments, the coding region, the flanking regions and/or the terminal regions may contain one, two, or more (optionally different) nucleoside or nucleotide modifications. In some embodiments, a modified oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA introduced to a cell may exhibit reduced degradation in the cell, as compared to an unmodified oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA.

The oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, and oncology-related mmRNA can include any useful modification, such as to the sugar, the nucleobase, or the internucleoside linkage (e.g. to a linking phosphate/to a phosphodiester linkage/to the phosphodiester backbone). One or more atoms of a pyrimidine nucleobase may be replaced or substituted with optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted thiol, optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl), or halo (e.g., chloro or fluoro). In certain embodiments, modifications (e.g., one or more modifications) are present in each of the sugar and the internucleoside linkage. Modifications according to the present invention may be modifications of ribonucleic acids (RNAs) to deoxyribonucleic acids (DNAs), threose nucleic acids (TNAs), glycol nucleic acids (GNAs), peptide nucleic acids (PNAs), locked nucleic acids (LNAs) or hybrids thereof. Additional modifications are described herein.

As described herein, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, and oncology-related mmRNA of the invention do not substantially induce an innate immune response of a cell into which the mRNA is introduced. Features of an induced innate immune response include 1) increased expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, 2) activation of intracellular PRRs (RIG-I, MDA5, etc, and/or 3) termination or reduction in protein translation.

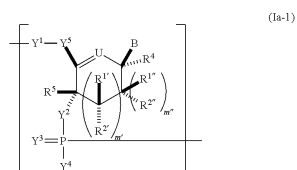
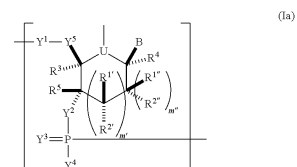
In certain embodiments, it may be desirable to intracellularly degrade a modified nucleic acid molecule introduced into the cell. For example, degradation of a modified oncology-related nucleic acid molecule may be preferable if precise timing of protein production is desired. Thus, in some embodiments, the invention provides a modified oncology-related nucleic acid molecule containing a degradation domain, which is capable of being acted on in a directed manner within a cell. In another aspect, the present disclosure provides oncology-related polynucleotides comprising a nucleoside or nucleotide that can disrupt the binding of a major groove interacting, e.g. binding, partner with the polynucleotide (e.g., where the modified nucleotide has decreased binding affinity to major groove interacting partner, as compared to an unmodified nucleotide).

The oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, and oncology-related mmRNA can optionally include other agents (e.g., RNAi-inducing agents, RNAi agents, siRNAs, shRNAs, miRNAs, antisense RNAs, ribozymes, catalytic DNA, tRNA, RNAs that induce triple helix formation, aptamers, vectors, etc.). In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, or oncology-related mmRNA may include one or more messenger RNAs (mRNAs) and one or more modified nucleoside or nucleotides (e.g., mmRNA molecules). Details for these oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, and oncology-related mmRNA follow.

#### Oncology-Related Polynucleotides and Oncology-Related Primary Constructs

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, and mmRNA of the invention includes a first region of linked nucleosides encoding a polypeptide of interest, a first flanking region located at the 5' terminus of the first region, and a second flanking region located at the 3' terminus of the first region.

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, first flanking region, or second flanking region) includes a number of linked nucleosides having Formula (Ia) or Formula (Ia-1):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein

U is O, S, N(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>n<sub>U</sub></sub>, or C(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>n<sub>U</sub></sub>, wherein n<sub>U</sub> is an integer from 0 to 2 and each R<sup>U</sup> is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl;

--- is a single bond or absent;

each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, and R<sup>5</sup> is, independently, if present, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynoxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, or absent; wherein the combination of R<sup>3</sup> with one or more of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, or R<sup>5</sup> (e.g., the combination of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, the combination of R<sup>1'</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, the combination of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, the combination of R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, or the combination of R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>) can join together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene and, taken together with the carbons to which they are attached, provide an optionally substituted heterocyclyl (e.g., a bicyclic, tricyclic, or tetracyclic heterocyclyl); wherein the combination of R<sup>5</sup> with one or more of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, or R<sup>2'</sup> (e.g., the combination of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, the combination of R<sup>1'</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, the combination of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, or the combination of R<sup>2'</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>) can join together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene and, taken together with the carbons to which they are attached, provide an optionally substituted heterocyclyl (e.g., a bicyclic, tricyclic, or tetracyclic heterocyclyl); and wherein the combination of R<sup>4</sup> and one or more of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, or R<sup>5</sup> can join together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene and, taken together with the carbons to which they are attached, provide an optionally substituted heterocyclyl (e.g., a bicyclic, tricyclic, or tetracyclic heterocyclyl); each of m' and m'', independently, an integer from 0 to 3 (e.g., from 0 to 2, from 0 to 1, from 1 to 2, or from 1 to 3);

each of Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, and Y<sup>3</sup>, is, independently, O, S, Se, -NR<sup>N1</sup>-, optionally substituted alkylene, or optionally substituted heteroalkylene, wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H, optionally

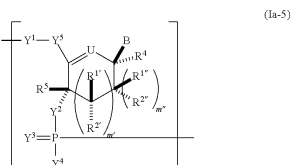
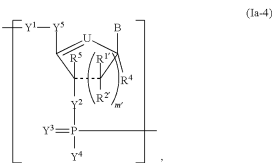
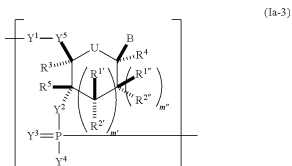
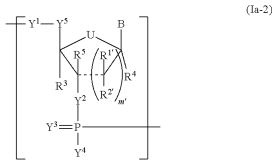
substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted aryl, or absent;

each  $Y^4$  is, independently, H, hydroxy, thiol, boranyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino;

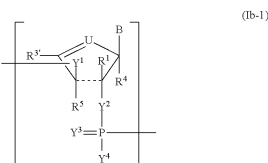
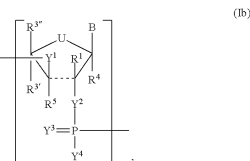
each  $Y^5$  is, independently, O, S, Se, optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., methylene), or optionally substituted heteroalkylene;

n is an integer from 1 to 100,000; and

B is a nucleobase (e.g., a purine, a pyrimidine, or derivatives thereof), wherein the combination of B and  $R^1$ , the combination of B and  $R^2$ , the combination of B and  $R^1$ , or the combination of B and  $R^2$  can, taken together with the carbons to which they are attached, optionally form a bicyclic group (e.g., a bicyclic heterocyclyl) or wherein the combination of B,  $R^1$ , and  $R^3$  or the combination of B,  $R^2$ , and  $R^3$  can optionally form a tricyclic or tetracyclic group (e.g., a tricyclic or tetracyclic heterocyclyl), such as in Formula (Ia)-(Ib) herein. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes a modified ribose. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (Ia-2)-(Ia-5) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof.



In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (Ib) or Formula (Ib-1):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein

U is O, S,  $N(R^U)_{nu}$ , or  $C(R^U)_{nu}$ , wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^U$  is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl;

--- is a single bond or absent;

each of  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^3$ , and  $R^4$  is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, or absent; and wherein the combination of  $R^1$  and  $R^3$  or the combination of  $R^1$  and  $R^3$  can be taken together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene (e.g., to produce a locked nucleic acid);



each  $R^5$  is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or absent;

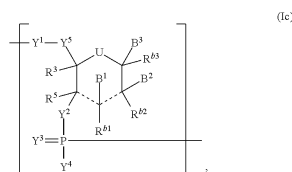
each of  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ , and  $Y^3$  is, independently, O, S, Se,  $-NR^{N1}-$ , optionally substituted alkylene, or optionally substituted heteroalkylene, wherein  $R^{N1}$  is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl;

each  $Y^4$  is, independently, H, hydroxy, thiol, boranyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino;

n is an integer from 1 to 100,000; and

B is a nucleobase.

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmmRNA (e.g., the first region, first flanking region, or second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (1c):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein

U is O, S,  $N(R^U)_{nu}$ , or  $C(R^U)_{nu}$ , wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^U$  is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl;

-- is a single bond or absent;

each of  $B^1$ ,  $B^2$ , and  $B^3$  is, independently, a nucleobase (e.g., a purine, a pyrimidine, or derivatives thereof, as described herein), H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, wherein one and only one of  $B^1$ ,  $B^2$ , and  $B^3$  is a nucleobase;

each of  $R^{b1}$ ,  $R^{b2}$ ,  $R^{b3}$ ,  $R^3$ , and  $R^5$  is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl;

each of  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ , and  $Y^3$  is, independently, O, S, Se,  $-NR^{N1}-$ , optionally substituted alkylene, or optionally substituted heteroalkylene, wherein  $R^{N1}$  is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl;

each  $Y^4$  is, independently, H, hydroxy, thiol, boranyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino;

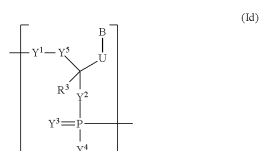
each  $Y^5$  is, independently, O, S, Se, optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., methylene), or optionally substituted heteroalkylene;

n is an integer from 1 to 100,000; and

wherein the ring including U can include one or more double bonds.

In particular embodiments, the ring including U does not have a double bond between  $U-CB^3R^{b3}$  or between  $CB^3R^{b3}-CB^2R^{b2}$ .

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmmRNA (e.g., the first region, first flanking region, or second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (1d):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein

U is O, S,  $N(R^U)_{nu}$ , or  $C(R^U)_{nu}$ , wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^U$  is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl;

each  $R^3$  is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl;

each of  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ , and  $Y^3$  is, independently, O, S, Se,  $-NR^{N1}-$ , optionally substituted alkylene, or optionally substituted heteroalkylene, wherein  $R^{N1}$  is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl;

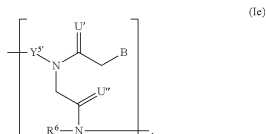
each  $Y^4$  is, independently, H, hydroxy, thiol, boranyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino;

each  $Y^5$  is, independently, O, S, optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., methylene), or optionally substituted heteroalkylene;

n is an integer from 1 to 100,000; and

B is a nucleobase (e.g., a purine, a pyrimidine, or derivatives thereof).

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmmRNA (e.g., the first region, first flanking region, or second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (1e):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein

each of U' and U'' is, independently, O, S, N(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>nu</sub>, or C(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>nu</sub>, wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each R<sup>U</sup> is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl;

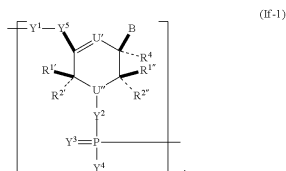
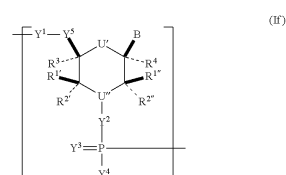
each R<sup>6</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl;

each Y<sup>5</sup> is, independently, O, S, optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., methylene or ethylene), or optionally substituted heteroalkylene;

n is an integer from 1 to 100,000; and

B is a nucleobase (e.g., a purine, a pyrimidine, or derivatives thereof).

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, first flanking region, or second flanking region) includes a number of linked nucleosides having Formula (1f) or (1f-1):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein

each of U' and U'' is, independently, O, S, N, N(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>nu</sub>, or C(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>nu</sub>, wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each R<sup>U</sup> is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., U' is O and U'' is N);

-- is a single bond or absent;

each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>, and R<sup>7</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, or absent; and wherein the combination of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, the combination of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>5</sup>, the combination of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, or the combination of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> can be taken together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene (e.g., to produce a locked nucleic acid); each of m' and m'', independently, an integer from 0 to 3 (e.g., from 0 to 2, from 0 to 1, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 2);

each of Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, and Y<sup>3</sup> is, independently, O, S, Se, -NR<sup>N1</sup>-, optionally substituted alkylene, or optionally substituted heteroalkylene, wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted aryl, or absent;

each Y<sup>4</sup> is, independently, H, hydroxy, thiol, boranyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino;

each Y<sup>5</sup> is, independently, O, S, Se, optionally substituted alkylene (e.g., methylene), or optionally substituted heteroalkylene;

n is an integer from 1 to 100,000; and

B is a nucleobase (e.g., a purine, a pyrimidine, or derivatives thereof).

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (1a)-(1a-5), (1b)-(1f), and (1la)-(1lp)), the ring including U has one or two double bonds.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (1a)-(1a-5), (1b)-(1f-1), (1la)-(1lp), (1lb-1), (1lb-2), (1lc-1)-(1lc-2), (1ln-1), (1ln-2), (1va)-(1v1), and (1xa)-(1xr)), each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, and R<sup>1''</sup>, if present, is H. In further embodiments, each of R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, and R<sup>2''</sup>, if present, is, independently, H, halo (e.g., fluoro), hydroxy, optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy), or optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy. In particular embodiments, alkoxyalkoxy is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s2</sub>(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s1</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s3</sub>OR', wherein s1 is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s2 and s3, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl). In some embodiments, s2 is 0, s1 is 1 or 2, s3 is 0 or 1, and R' is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (1a)-(1a-5), (1b)-(1f-1), (1la)-(1lp), (1lb-1), (1lb-2), (1lc-1)-(1lc-2), (1ln-1), (1ln-2), (1va)-(1v1), and (1xa)-(1xr)), each of R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, and R<sup>2''</sup>, if present, is H. In further embodiments, each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, and R<sup>1''</sup>, if present, is, independently, H, halo (e.g., fluoro), hydroxy, optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy), or optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy. In particular embodiments, alkoxyalkoxy is -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s2</sub>(OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s1</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>s3</sub>OR', wherein s1 is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s2 and s3, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl). In some embodiments, s2 is 0, s1 is 1 or 2, s3 is 0 or 1, and R' is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (1a)-(1a-5), (1b)-(1f-1), (1la)-(1lp), (1lb-1), (1lb-2), (1lc-1)-(1lc-2), (1ln-1), (1ln-2), (1va)-(1v1), and (1xa)-(1xr)), each of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, and R<sup>5</sup> is, independently, H, halo (e.g., fluoro), hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy), or optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy. In particular embodiments, R<sup>3</sup> is H, R<sup>4</sup> is H, R<sup>5</sup> is H, or R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, and R<sup>5</sup> are all H. In particular embodiments, R<sup>3</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, R<sup>4</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, or R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, and R<sup>5</sup> are all C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl. In particular embodiments, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are both H, and R<sup>5</sup> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> join together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene and, taken together with the carbons to which they are attached, provide an optionally substituted heterocyclyl (e.g., a bicyclic, tricyclic, or tetracyclic heterocyclyl, such as trans-3',4' analogs, wherein R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> join together to form heteroalkylene (e.g.,  $-(CH_2)_{b1}O(CH_2)_{b2}O(CH_2)_{b3}-$ , wherein each of b1, b2, and b3 are, independently, an integer from 0 to 3).

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), R<sup>3</sup> and one or more of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, or R<sup>5</sup> join together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene and, taken together with the carbons to which they are attached, provide an optionally substituted heterocyclyl (e.g., a bicyclic, tricyclic, or tetracyclic heterocyclyl, R<sup>3</sup> and one or more of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2'</sup>, or R<sup>5</sup> join together to form heteroalkylene (e.g.,  $-(CH_2)_{b1}O(CH_2)_{b2}O(CH_2)_{b3}-$ , wherein each of b1, b2, and b3 are, independently, an integer from 0 to 3).

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), R<sup>5</sup> and one or more of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, or R<sup>2'</sup> join together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene and, taken together with the carbons to which they are attached, provide an optionally substituted heterocyclyl (e.g., a bicyclic, tricyclic, or tetracyclic heterocyclyl, R<sup>5</sup> and one or more of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>1'</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, or R<sup>2'</sup> join together to form heteroalkylene (e.g.,  $-(CH_2)_{b1}O(CH_2)_{b2}O(CH_2)_{b3}-$ , wherein each of b1, b2, and b3 are, independently, an integer from 0 to 3).

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), each Y<sup>2</sup> is, independently, O, S, or  $-NR^{N1}-$ , wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl. In particular embodiments, Y<sup>2</sup> is NR<sup>N1</sup>, wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or n-propyl).

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), each Y<sup>3</sup> is, independently, O or S.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), R<sup>1</sup> is H; each R<sup>2</sup> is, independently, H, halo (e.g., fluoro), hydroxy, optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy), or optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy (e.g.,  $-(CH_2)_{s2}O(CH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR$ , wherein s1 is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s2 and s3, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, such as wherein s2 is 0, s1 is 1 or 2, s3 is 0 or 1, and R' is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl); each Y<sup>2</sup> is, independently, O or  $-NR^{N1}-$ , wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl (e.g., wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or n-propyl)); and each Y<sup>3</sup> is, independently, O or S (e.g., S). In further embodiments, R<sup>3</sup> is H, halo (e.g., fluoro), hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy), or optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy. In yet further embodiments, each Y<sup>1</sup> is, independently, O or  $-NR^{N1}-$ , wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl (e.g., wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or n-propyl)); and each Y<sup>4</sup> is, independently, H, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), each R<sup>1</sup> is, independently, H, halo (e.g., fluoro), hydroxy, optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy), or optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy (e.g.,  $-(CH_2)_{s2}O(CH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR$ , wherein s1 is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s2 and s3, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, such as wherein s2 is 0, s1 is 1 or 2, s3 is 0 or 1, and R' is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl); R<sup>2</sup> is H; each Y<sup>2</sup> is, independently, O or  $-NR^{N1}-$ , wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl (e.g., wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or n-propyl)); and each Y<sup>3</sup> is, independently, O or S (e.g., S). In further embodiments, R<sup>3</sup> is H, halo (e.g., fluoro), hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy), or optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy. In yet further embodiments, each Y<sup>1</sup> is, independently, O or  $-NR^{N1}-$ , wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl (e.g., wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, or n-propyl)); and each Y<sup>4</sup> is, independently, H, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino.

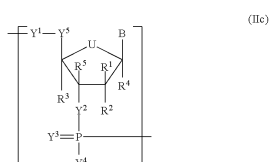
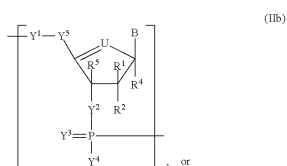
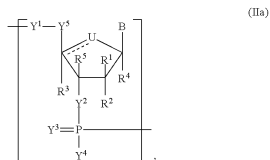
In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), the ring including U is in the β-D (e.g., β-D-ribo) configuration.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), the ring including U is in the α-L (e.g., α-L-ribo) configuration.

In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), one or more B is not pseudouridine (ψ) or 5-methyl-cytidine (m<sup>5</sup>C). In some embodiments, about 10% to about 100% of n number of B nucleobases is not ψ or m<sup>5</sup>C (e.g., from 10% to 20%, from 10% to 35%, from 10% to 50%, from 10% to 60%, from 10% to 75%, from 10% to 90%, from 10% to 95%, from 10% to 98%, from 10% to 99%, from 20% to 35%, from 20% to 50%, from 20% to 60%, from 20% to 75%, from 20% to 90%, from 20% to 95%, from 20% to 98%, from 20% to 99%, from 20% to 100%, from 50% to 60%, from 50% to 75%, from 50% to 90%, from 50% to 95%, from 50% to 98%, from 50% to 99%, from 50% to 100%, from 75% to 90%, from 75% to 95%, from 75% to 98%, from 75% to 99%, and from 75% to 100% of n number of B is not ψ or m<sup>5</sup>C). In some embodiments, B is not ψ or m<sup>5</sup>C.

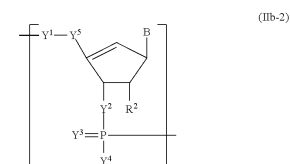
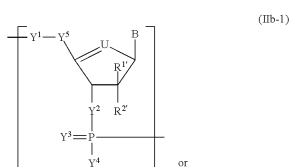
In some embodiments of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA (e.g., Formulas (Ia)-(Ia-5), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (IIa)-(IIp), (IIb-1), (IIb-2), (IIc-1)-(IIc-2), (IIn-1), (IIn-2), (IVa)-(IV1), and (IXa)-(IXr)), when B is an unmodified nucleobase selected from cytosine, guanine, uracil and adenine, then at least one of Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, or Y<sup>3</sup> is not O.

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes a modified ribose. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (IIa)-(IIc):



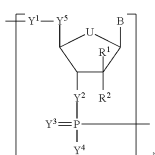
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof. In particular embodiments, U is O or C(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>nu</sub>, wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each R<sup>U</sup> is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., U is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH-). In other embodiments, each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, and R<sup>5</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, or absent (e.g., each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy; each R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> is, independently, H or optionally substituted alkyl; and R<sup>5</sup> is H or hydroxy), and

--- is a single bond or double bond. In particular embodiments, the polynucleotide or mmRNA includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (IIb-1)-(IIb-2):

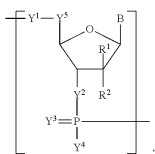


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof. In some embodiments, U is O or C(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>nu</sub>, wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each R<sup>U</sup> is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., U is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH-). In other embodiments, each of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, or absent (e.g., each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy, e.g., H, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, or alkoxy). In particular embodiments, R<sup>2</sup> is hydroxy or optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, or any described herein).

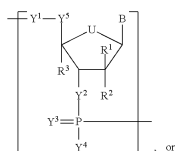
In particular embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (IIc-1)-(IIc-4):



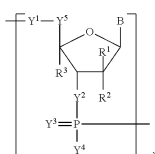
(IIc-1)



(IIc-2)



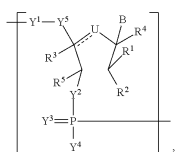
(IIc-3)



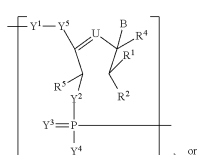
(IIc-4)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof. In some embodiments, U is O or C(R<sup>U</sup>)<sub>nu</sub>, wherein nu is an integer from 0 to 2 and each R<sup>U</sup> is, independently, H, halo, or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., U is -CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH-). In some embodiments, each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, and R<sup>3</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, or absent (e.g., each R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy, e.g., H, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, or alkoxy; and each R<sup>3</sup> is, independently, H or optionally substituted alkyl). In particular embodiments, R<sup>2</sup> is optionally substituted alkoxy (e.g., methoxy or ethoxy, or any described herein). In particular embodiments, R<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted alkyl, and R<sup>2</sup> is hydroxy. In other embodiments, R<sup>1</sup> is hydroxy, and R<sup>2</sup> is optionally substituted alkyl. In further embodiments, R<sup>3</sup> is optionally substituted alkyl.

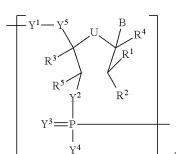
In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes an acyclic modified ribose. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (IIc)-(IIf):



(IId)



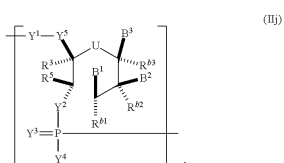
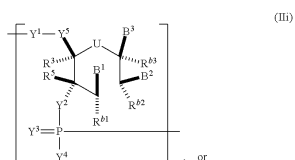
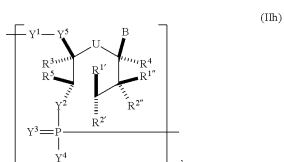
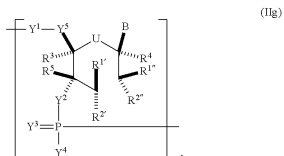
(IIe)



(IIf)

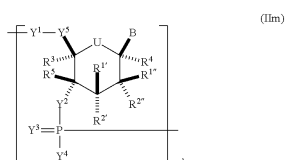
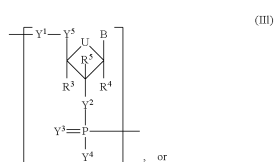
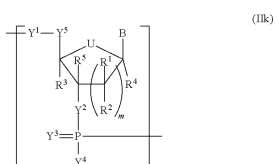
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof.

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes an acyclic modified hexitol. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides Formula (IIg)-(IIj):



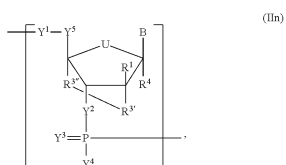
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof.

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes a sugar moiety having a contracted or an expanded ribose ring. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (Iik)-(Iim):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each of  $R^1$ ,  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , and  $R^2$  is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, or absent; and wherein the combination of  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  or the combination of  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  can be taken together to form optionally substituted alkylene or optionally substituted heteroalkylene.

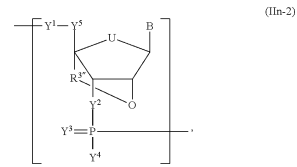
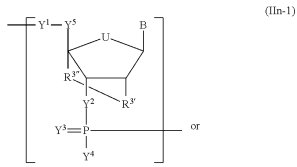
In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes a locked modified ribose. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (Iin):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein  $R^3$  is O, S, or  $-NR^{N1}-$ , wherein  $R^{N1}$  is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl,

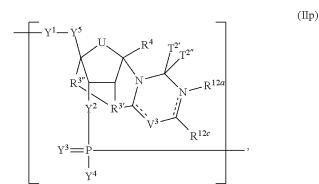
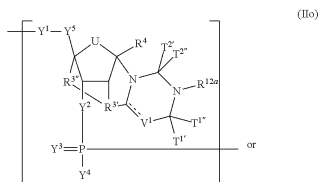
optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl and  $R^{3'}$  is optionally substituted alkylene (e.g.,  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ) or optionally substituted heteroalkylene (e.g.,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2-$ , or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2-$ ) (e.g.,  $R^{3'}$  is O and  $R^{3'}$  is optionally substituted alkylene (e.g.,  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ )).

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (II-n1)-(II-n2):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein  $R^{3'}$  is O, S, or  $-\text{NR}^{\text{N}1}-$ , wherein  $R^{\text{N}1}$  is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, or optionally substituted aryl and  $R^{3'}$  is optionally substituted alkylene (e.g.,  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ) or optionally substituted heteroalkylene (e.g.,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2-$ , or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2-$ ) (e.g.,  $R^{3'}$  is O and  $R^{3'}$  is optionally substituted alkylene (e.g.,  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ , or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ )).

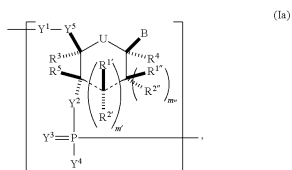
In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA includes a locked modified ribose that forms a tetracyclic heterocycl. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., the first region, the first flanking region, or the second flanking region) includes n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (IIo):



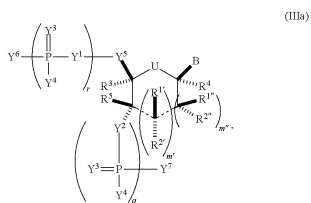
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein  $R^{12a}$ ,  $R^{12c}$ ,  $T^1$ ,  $T^1'$ ,  $T^2$ ,  $T^2'$ ,  $V^1$ , and  $V^3$  are as described herein.

Any of the formulas for the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA can include one or more nucleobases described herein (e.g., Formulas (b1)-(b43)).

In one embodiment, the present invention provides methods of preparing a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, wherein the polynucleotide comprises n number of nucleosides having Formula (Ia), as defined herein:



the method comprising reacting a compound of Formula (IIa), as defined herein:

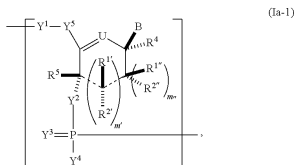


with an RNA polymerase, and a cDNA template.

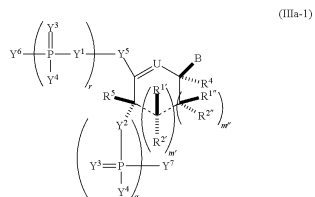
In a further embodiment, the present invention provides methods of amplifying a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA comprising at least one nucleotide (e.g., mmRNA molecule), the method comprising:

reacting a compound of Formula (IIa), as defined herein, with a primer, a cDNA template, and an RNA polymerase.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides methods of preparing a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA comprising at least one nucleotide (e.g., mmRNA molecule), wherein the polynucleotide comprises n number of nucleosides having Formula (Ia), as defined herein:



the method comprising reacting a compound of Formula (IIIa-1), as defined herein:

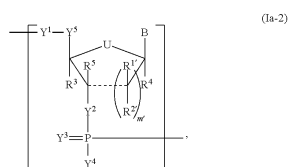


with an RNA polymerase, and a cDNA template.

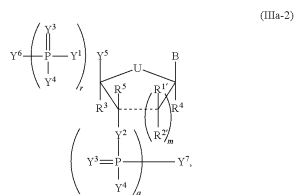
In a further embodiment, the present invention provides methods of amplifying a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA comprising at least one nucleotide (e.g., mmRNA molecule), the method comprising:

reacting a compound of Formula (IIIa-1), as defined herein, with a primer, a cDNA template, and an RNA polymerase.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides methods of preparing a modified mRNA comprising at least one nucleotide (e.g., mmRNA molecule), wherein the polynucleotide comprises n number of nucleosides having Formula (Ia-2), as defined herein:



the method comprising reacting a compound of Formula (IIIa-2), as defined herein:



with an RNA polymerase, and a cDNA template.

In a further embodiment, the present invention provides methods of amplifying a modified mRNA comprising at least one nucleotide (e.g., mmRNA molecule), the method comprising:

reacting a compound of Formula (IIIa-2), as defined herein, with a primer, a cDNA template, and an RNA polymerase.

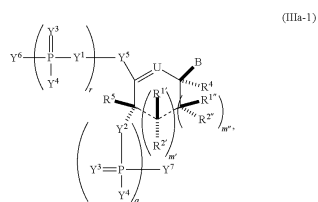
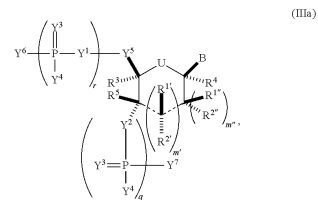
In some embodiments, the reaction may be repeated from 1 to about 7,000 times. In any of the embodiments herein, B may be a nucleobase of Formula (b1)-(b43).

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, and mmRNA can optionally include 5' and/or 3' flanking regions, which are described herein.

#### Modified RNA (mmRNA) Molecules

The present invention also includes building blocks, e.g., modified ribonucleosides, modified ribonucleotides, of modified RNA (mmRNA) molecules. For example, these building blocks can be useful for preparing the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA of the invention.

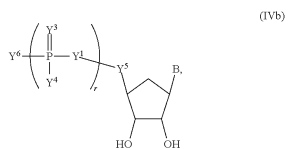
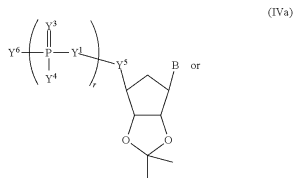
In some embodiments, the building block molecule has Formula (IIIa) or (IIIa-1):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein the substituents are as described herein (e.g., for Formula (Ia) and (Ia-1)), and wherein when B is an unmodified nucleobase selected from cytosine, guanine, uracil and adenine, then at least one of Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, or Y<sup>3</sup> is not O.

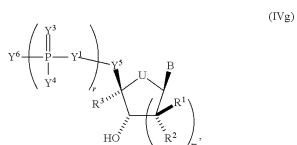
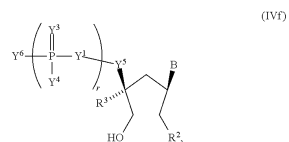
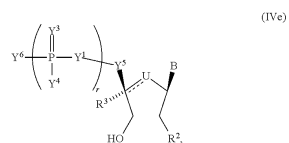
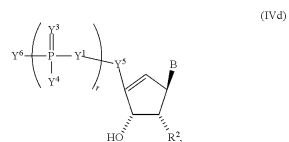
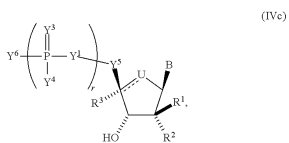
In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, has Formula (IVa)-(IVb):

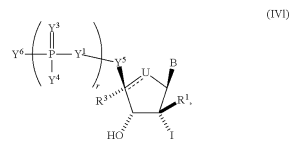
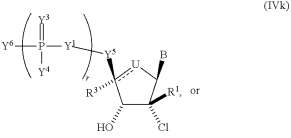
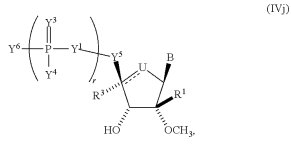
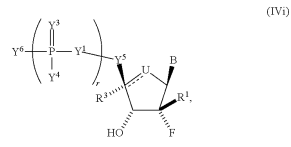
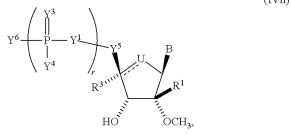




or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein B is as described herein (e.g., any one of (b1)-(b43)). In particular embodiments, Formula (IVa) or (IVb) is combined with a modified uracil (e.g., any one of formulas (b1)-(b9), (b21)-(b23), and (b28)-(b31), such as formula (b1), (b8), (b28), (b29), or (b30)). In particular embodiments, Formula (IVa) or (IVb) is combined with a modified cytosine (e.g., any one of formulas (b10)-(b14), (b24), (b25), and (b32)-(b36), such as formula (b10) or (b32)). In particular embodiments, Formula (IVa) or (IVb) is combined with a modified guanine (e.g., any one of formulas (b15)-(b17) and (b37)-(b40)). In particular embodiments, Formula (IVa) or (IVb) is combined with a modified adenine (e.g., any one of formulas (b18)-(b20) and (b41)-(b43)).

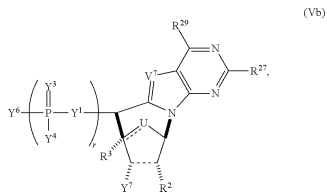
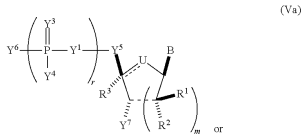
In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, has Formula (IVc)-(IVk):





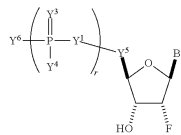
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein B is as described herein (e.g., any one of (b1)-(b43)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IVc)-(IVk) is combined with a modified uracil (e.g., any one of formulas (b1)-(b9), (b21)-(b23), and (b28)-(b31), such as formula (b1), (b8), (b28), (b29), or (b30)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IVc)-(IVk) is combined with a modified cytosine (e.g., any one of formulas (b10)-(b14), (b24), (b25), and (b32)-(b36), such as formula (b10) or (b32)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IVc)-(IVk) is combined with a modified guanine (e.g., any one of formulas (b15)-(b17) and (b37)-(b40)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IVc)-(IVk) is combined with a modified adenine (e.g., any one of formulas (b18)-(b20) and (b41)-(b43)).

In other embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmmRNA, has Formula (Va) or (Vb):

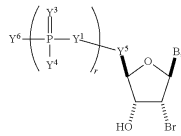


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein B is as described herein (e.g., any one of (b1)-(b43)).

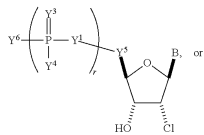
In other embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmmRNA, has Formula (IXa)-(IXd):



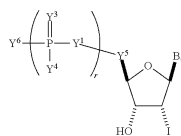
(IXa)



(IXb)



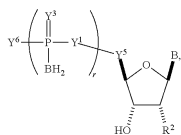
(IXc)



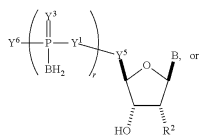
(IXd)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein B is as described herein (e.g., any one of (b1)-(b43)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXa)-(IXd) is combined with a modified uracil (e.g., any one of formulas (b1)-(b9), (b21)-(b23), and (b28)-(b31), such as formula (b1), (b8), (b28), (b29), or (b30)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXa)-(IXd) is combined with a modified cytosine (e.g., any one of formulas (b10)-(b14), (b24), (b25), and (b32)-(b36), such as formula (b10) or (b32)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXa)-(IXd) is combined with a modified guanine (e.g., any one of formulas (b15)-(b17) and (b37)-(b40)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXa)-(IXd) is combined with a modified adenine (e.g., any one of formulas (b18)-(b20) and (b41)-(b43)).

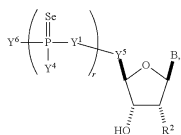
In other embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, has Formula (IXe)-(IXg):



(IXe)



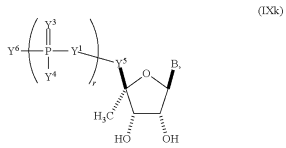
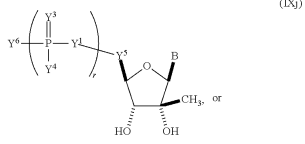
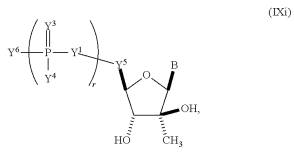
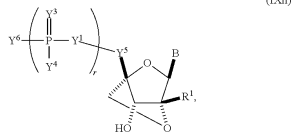
(IXf)



(IXg)

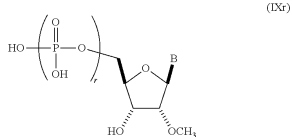
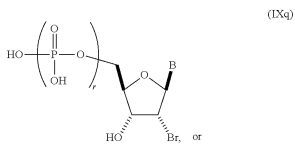
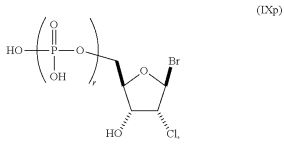
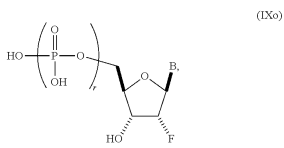
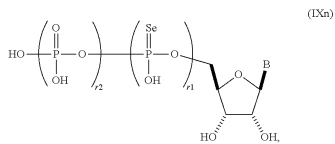
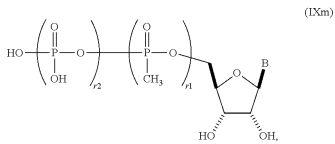
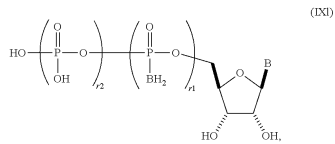
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein B is as described herein (e.g., any one of (b1)-(b43)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXe)-(IXg) is combined with a modified uracil (e.g., any one of formulas (b1)-(b9), (b21)-(b23), and (b28)-(b31), such as formula (b1), (b8), (b28), (b29), or (b30)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXe)-(IXg) is combined with a modified cytosine (e.g., any one of formulas (b10)-(b14), (b24), (b25), and (b32)-(b36), such as formula (b10) or (b32)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXe)-(IXg) is combined with a modified guanine (e.g., any one of formulas (b15)-(b17) and (b37)-(b40)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXe)-(IXg) is combined with a modified adenine (e.g., any one of formulas (b18)-(b20) and (b41)-(b43)).

In other embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, has Formula (IXh)-(IXk):



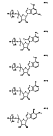
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein B is as described herein (e.g., any one of (b1)-(b43)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXh)-(IXk) is combined with a modified uracil (e.g., any one of formulas (b1)-(b9), (b21)-(b23), and (b28)-(b31), such as formula (b1), (b8), (b28), (b29), or (b30)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXh)-(IXk) is combined with a modified cytosine (e.g., any one of formulas (b10)-(b14), (b24), (b25), and (b32)-(b36), such as formula (b10) or (b32)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXh)-(IXk) is combined with a modified guanine (e.g., any one of formulas (b15)-(b17) and (b37)-(b40)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IXh)-(IXk) is combined with a modified adenine (e.g., any one of formulas (b18)-(b20) and (b41)-(b43)).

In other embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, has Formula (IX1)-(IXr):

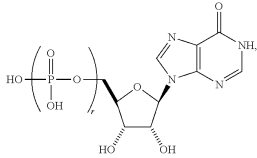


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each r1 and r2 is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5 (e.g., from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5) and B is as described herein (e.g., any one of (b1)-(b43)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IX1)-(IXr) is combined with a modified uracil (e.g., any one of formulas (b1)-(b9), (b21)-(b23), and (b28)-(b31), such as formula (b1), (b8), (b28), (b29), or (b30)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IX1)-(IXr) is combined with a modified cytosine (e.g., any one of formulas (b10)-(b14), (b24), (b25), and (b32)-(b36), such as formula (b10) or (b32)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IX1)-(IXr) is combined with a modified guanine (e.g., any one of formulas (b15)-(b17) and (b37)-(b40)). In particular embodiments, one of Formulas (IX1)-(IXr) is combined with a modified adenine (e.g., any one of formulas (b18)-(b20) and (b41)-(b43)).

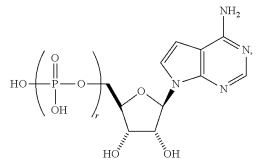
In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, can be selected from the group consisting of:



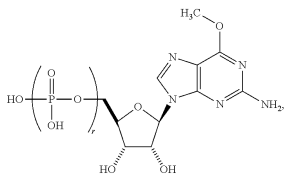
(BB-6)



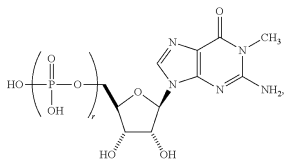
(BB-7)



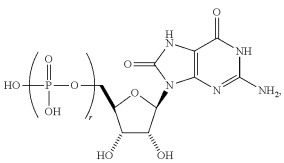
(BB-8)



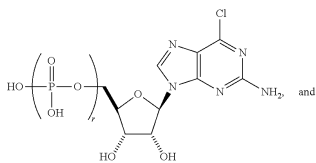
(BB-9)



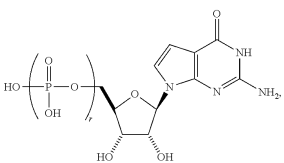
(BB-10)



(BB-11)



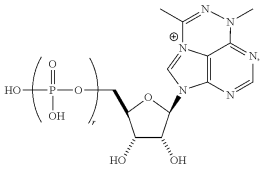
(BB-12)



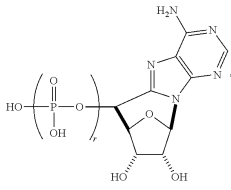
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each r is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5 (e.g., from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).

In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, can be selected from the group consisting of:

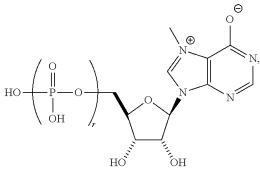
(BB-13)



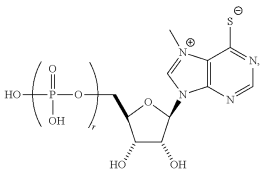
(BB-14)



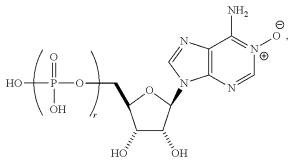
(BB-15)



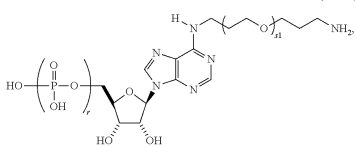
(BB-16)



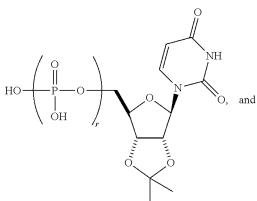
(BB-17)



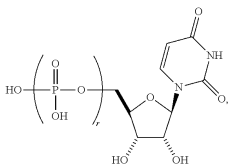
(BB-18)



(BB-19)



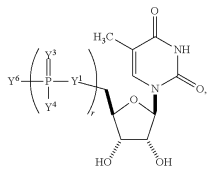
(BB-20)



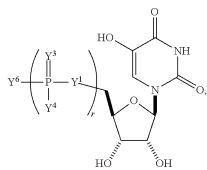
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5 (e.g., from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5) and  $s1$  is as described herein.

In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a nucleic acid (e.g., RNA, mRNA, polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA), is a modified uridine (e.g., selected from the group consisting of:

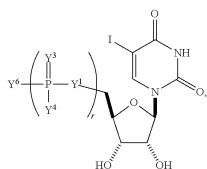
(BB-21)



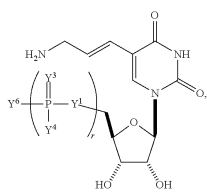
(BB-22)



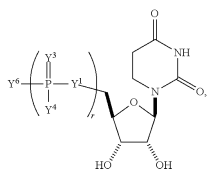
(BB-23)



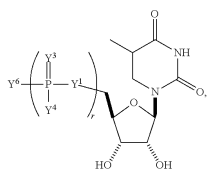
(BB-24)



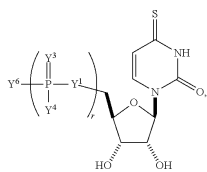
(BB-25)



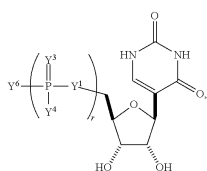
(BB-26)



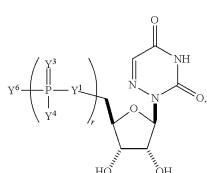
(BB-27)



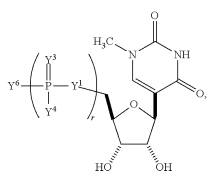
(BB-28)



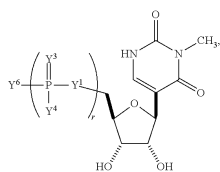
(BB-29)



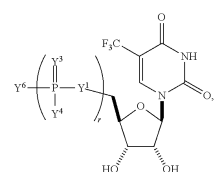
(BB-30)



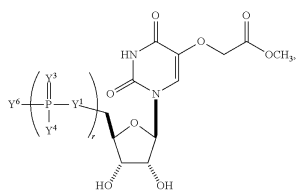
(BB-31)



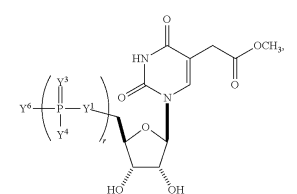
(BB-32)



(BB-33)

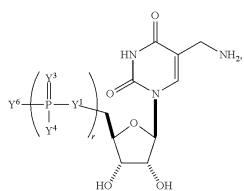


(BB-34)

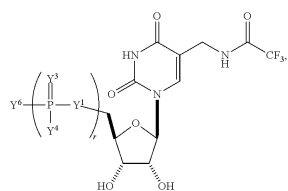




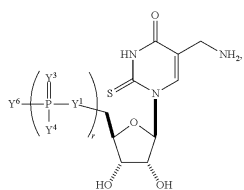
(BB-35)



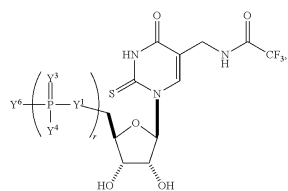
(BB-36)



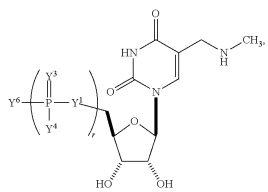
(BB-37)



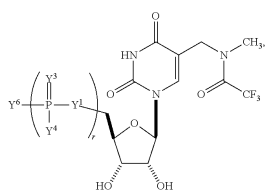
(BB-38)



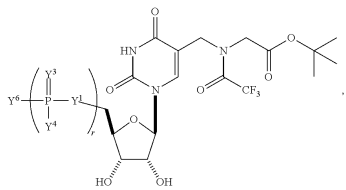
(BB-39)



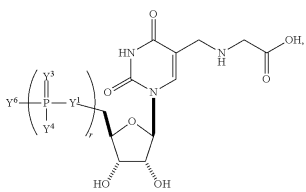
(BB-40)



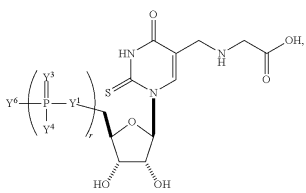
(BB-41)



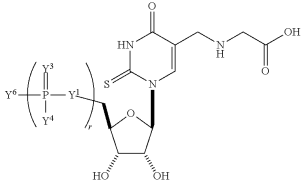
(BB-42)



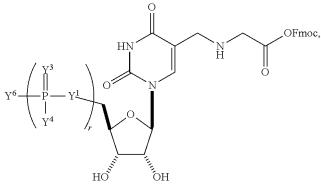
(BB-43)



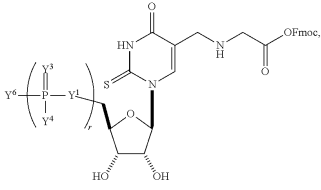
(BB-44)



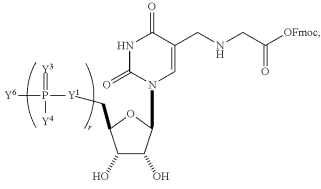
(BB-45)



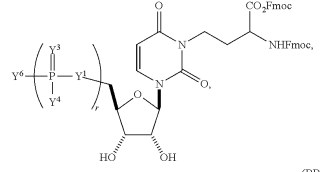
(BB-46)



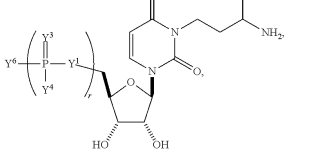
(BB-47)



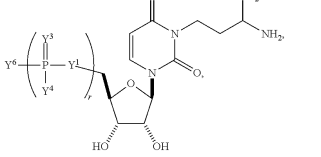
(BB-48)



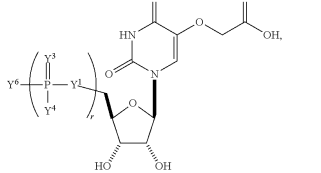
(BB-49)



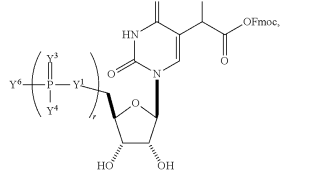
(BB-50)



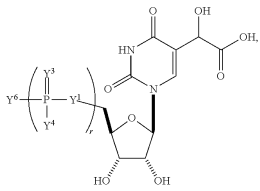
(BB-51)



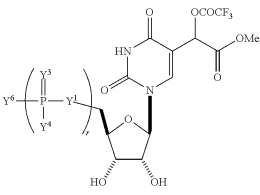
(BB-52)



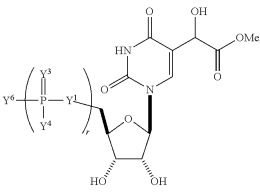
(BB-53)



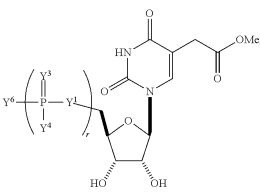
(BB-54)



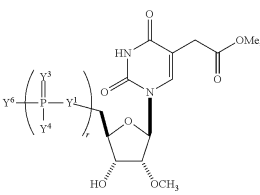
(BB-55)



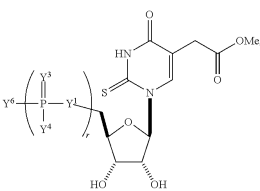
(BB-56)



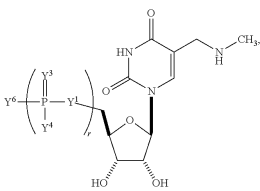
(BB-57)



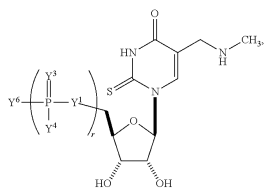
(BB-58)



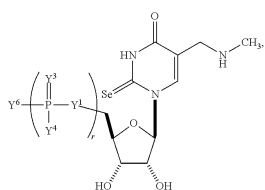
(BB-59)



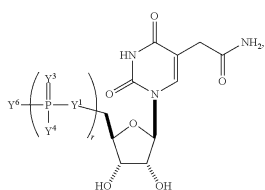
(BB-60)



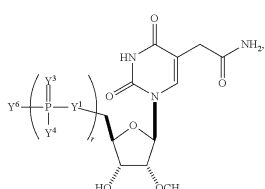
(BB-61)



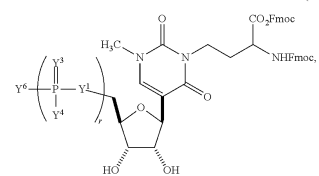
(BB-62)



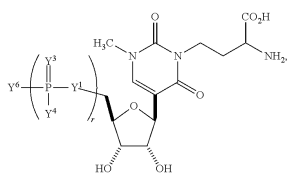
(BB-63)



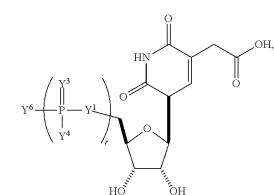
(BB-64)



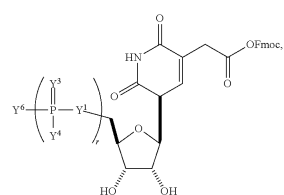
(BB-65)



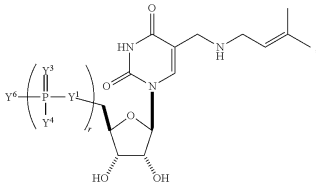
(BB-66)



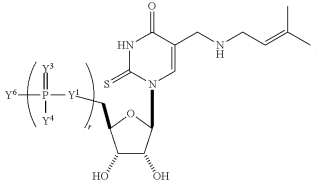
(BB-67)



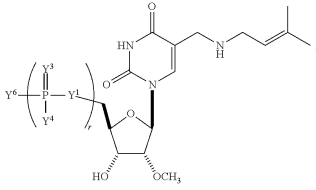
(BB-68)



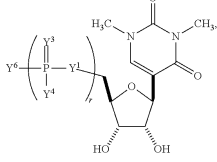
(BB-69)



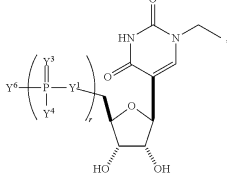
(BB-70)



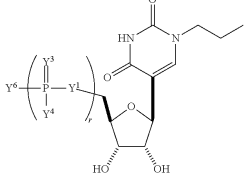
(BB-71)



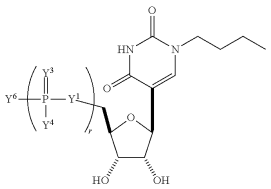
(BB-72)



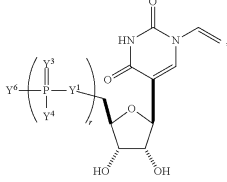
(BB-73)



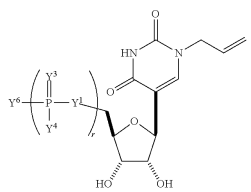
(BB-74)



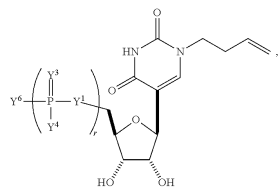
(BB-75)



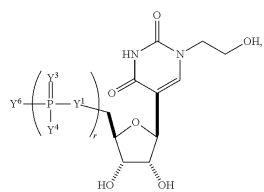
(BB-76)



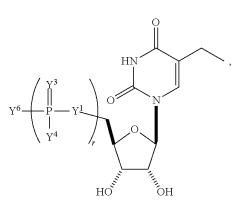
(BB-77)



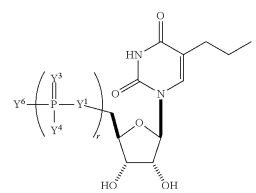
(BB-78)



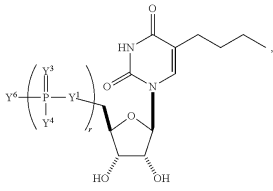
(BB-79)



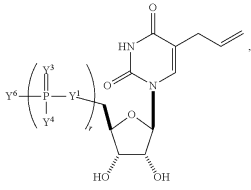
(BB-80)



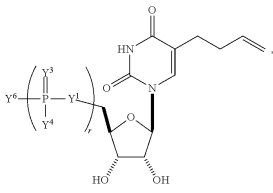
(BB-81)



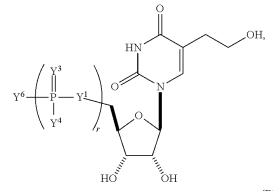
(BB-82)



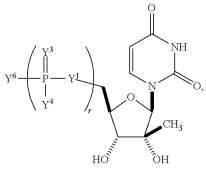
(BB-83)



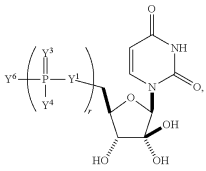
(BB-84)



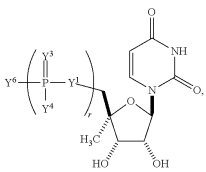
(BB-85)



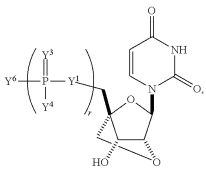
(BB-86)



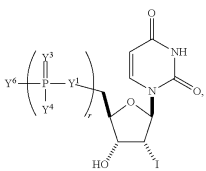
(BB-87)



(BB-88)

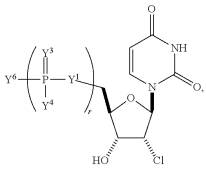


(BB-89)

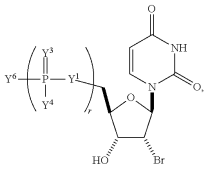




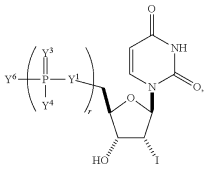
(BB-90)



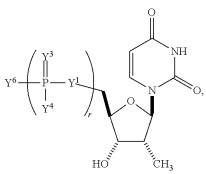
(BB-91)



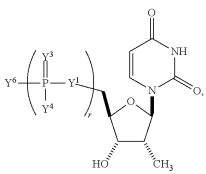
(BB-92)



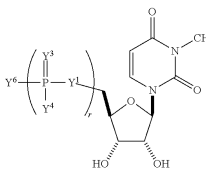
(BB-93)



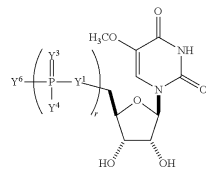
(BB-94)



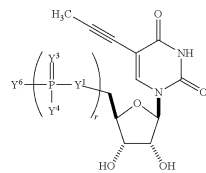
(BB-95)



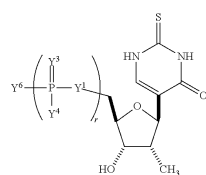
(BB-96)



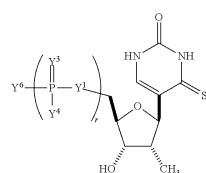
(BB-97)



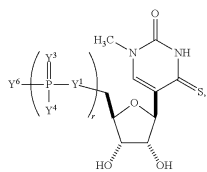
(BB-98)



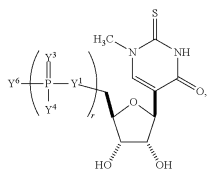
(BB-99)



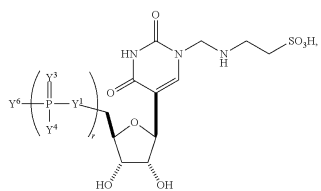
(BB-100)



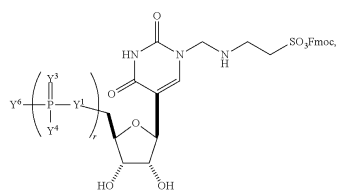
(BB-101)



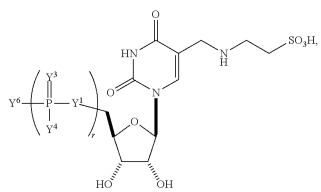
(BB-102)



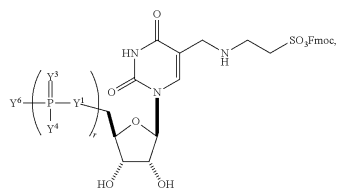
(BB-103)



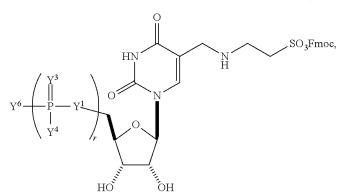
(BB-104)



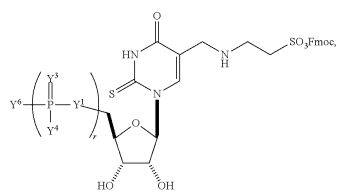
(BB-105)



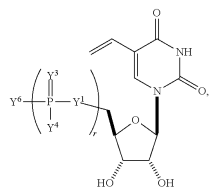
(BB-106)



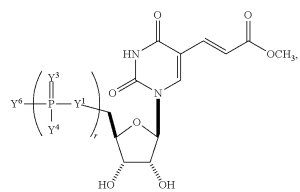
(BB-107)



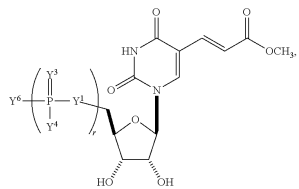
(BB-108)



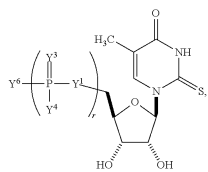
(BB-109)



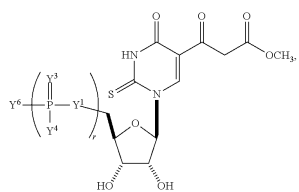
(BB-110)



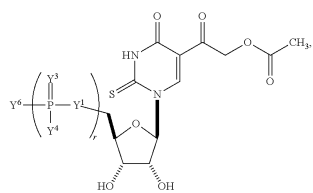
(BB-111)



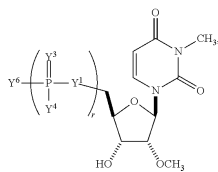
(BB-112)



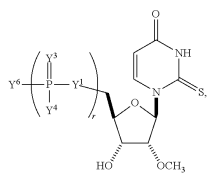
(BB-113)



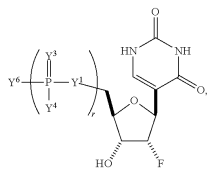
(BB-114)



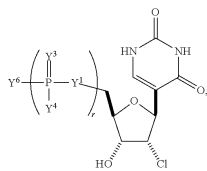
(BB-115)



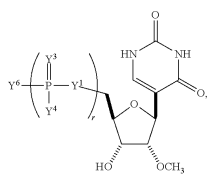
(BB-116)



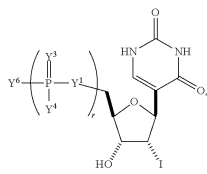
(BB-117)



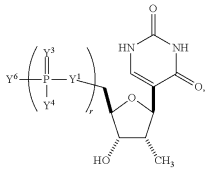
(BB-118)



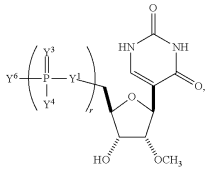
(BB-119)



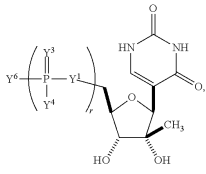
(BB-120)



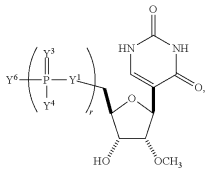
(BB-121)



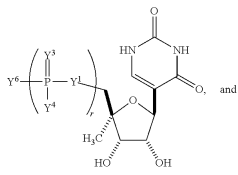
(BB-122)



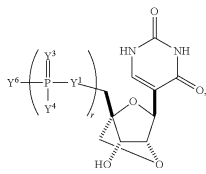
(BB-123)



(BB-124)



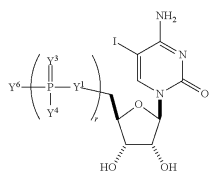
(BB-125)



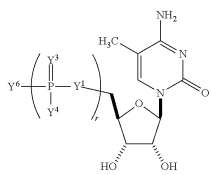
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^3$ ,  $Y^4$ ,  $Y^6$ , and  $r$  are as described herein (e.g., each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5, such as from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).

In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, is a modified cytidine (e.g., selected from the group consisting of:

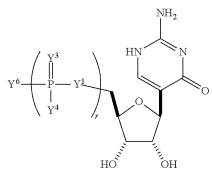
(BB-126)



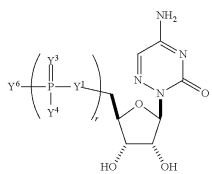
(BB-127)



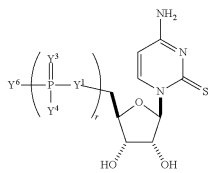
(BB-128)



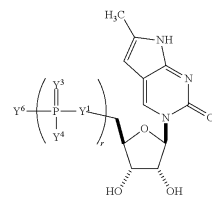
(BB-129)



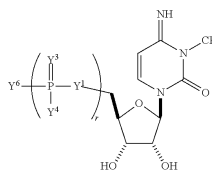
(BB-130)



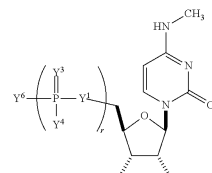
(BB-131)



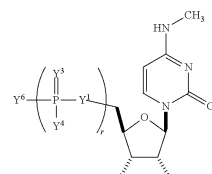
(BB-132)



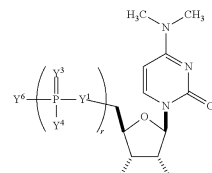
(BB-133)

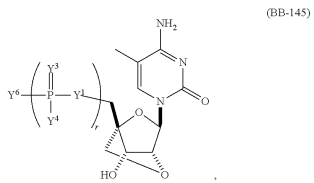
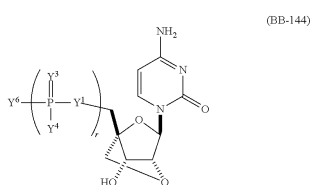
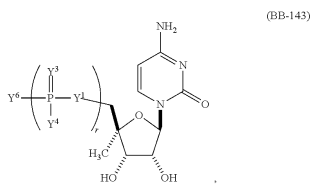
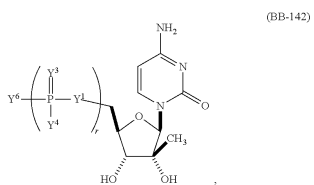
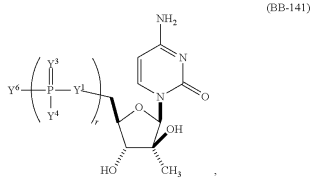
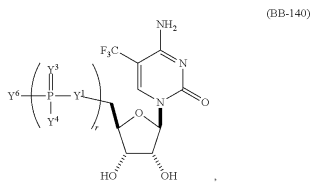
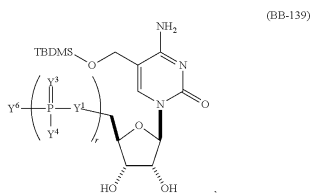
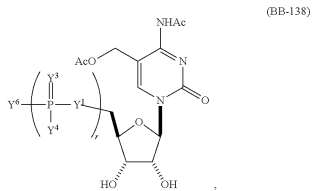
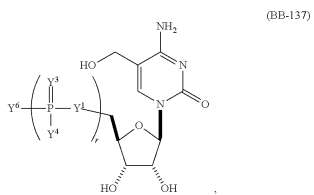
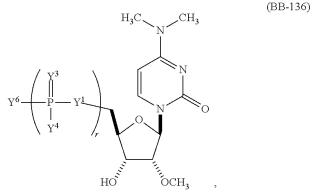


(BB-134)



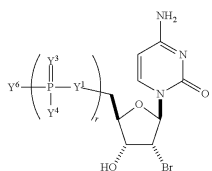
(BB-135)



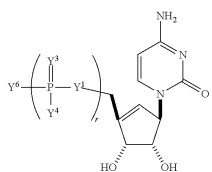




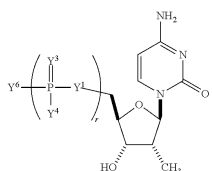
(BB-146)



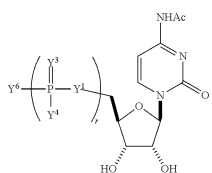
(BB-147)



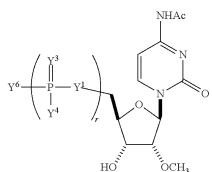
(BB-148)



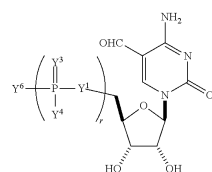
(BB-149)



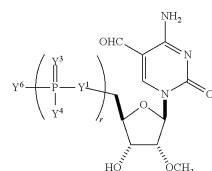
(BB-150)



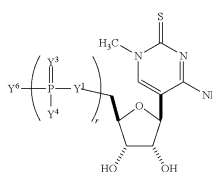
(BB-151)



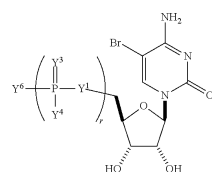
(BB-152)



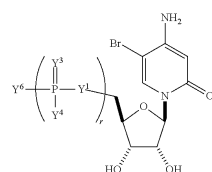
(BB-153)



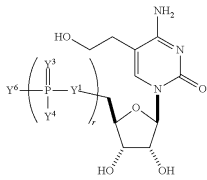
(BB-154)



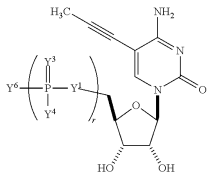
(BB-155)



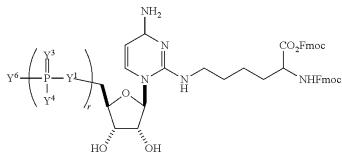
(BB-156)



(BB-157)

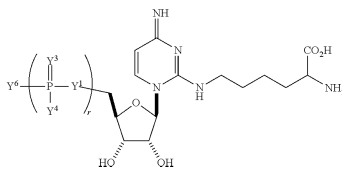


(BB-158)



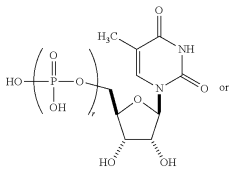
and

(BB-159)

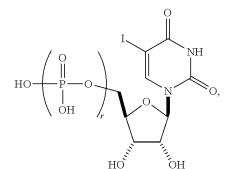


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^3$ ,  $Y^4$ ,  $Y^6$ , and  $r$  are as described herein (e.g., each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5, such as from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5). For example, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, can be:

(BB-160)

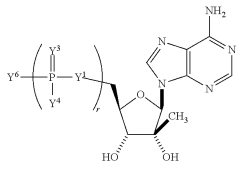


(BB-161)

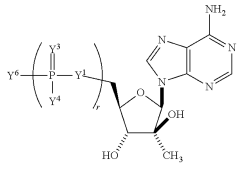


or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5 (e.g., from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).

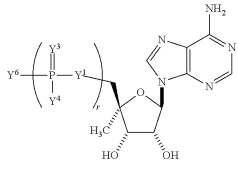
In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, is a modified adenosine (e.g., selected from the group consisting of:



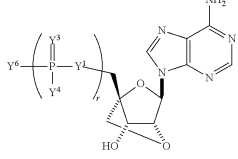
(BB-162)



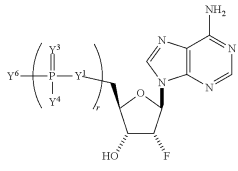
(BB-163)



(BB-164)

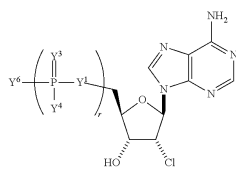


(BB-165)

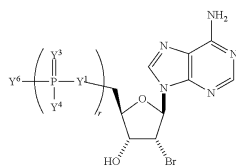


(BB-166)

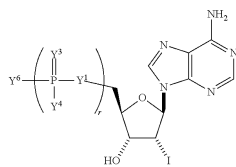
(BB-167)



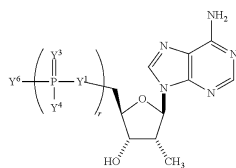
(BB-168)



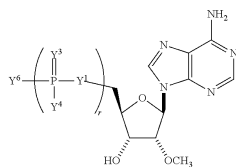
(BB-169)



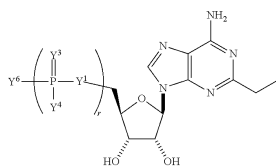
(BB-170)



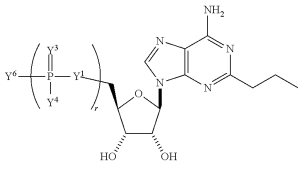
(BB-171)



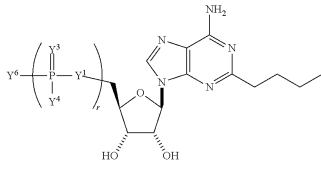
(BB-172)



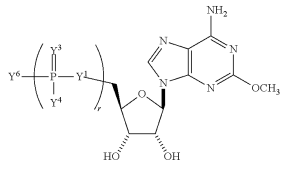
(BB-173)



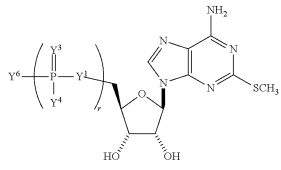
(BB-174)



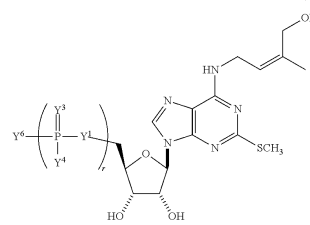
(BB-175)



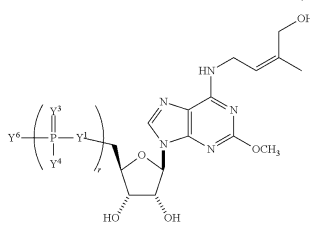
(BB-176)



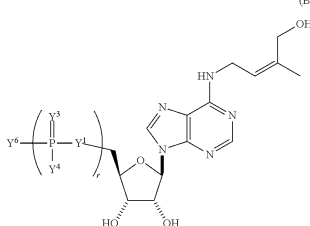
(BB-177)



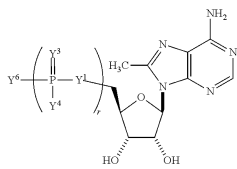
(BB-178)



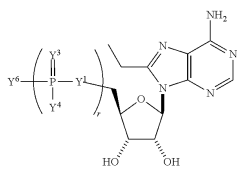
(BB-179)

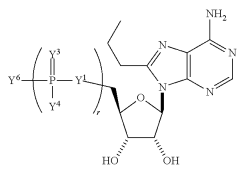


(BB-180)

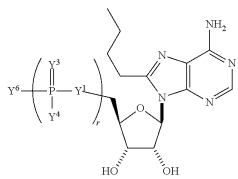


(BB-181)

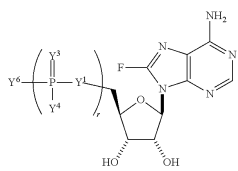




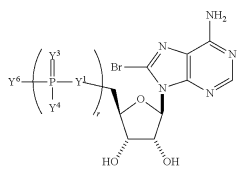
(BB-182)



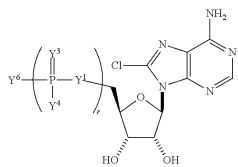
(BB-183)



(BB-184)

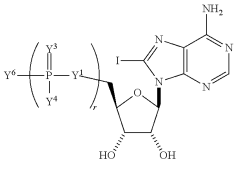


(BB-185)

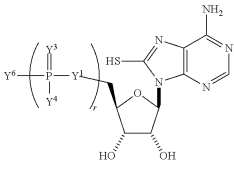


(BB-186)

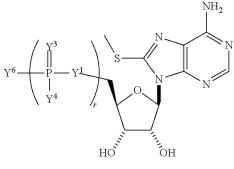
(BB-187)



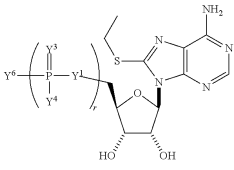
(BB-188)



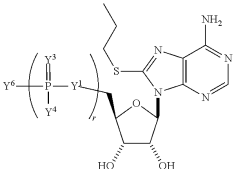
(BB-189)



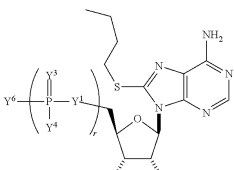
(BB-190)



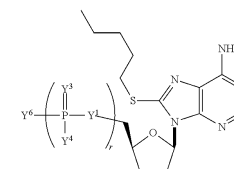
(BB-191)



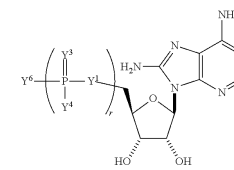
(BB-192)



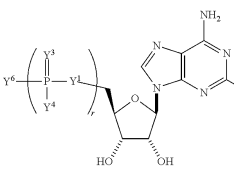
(BB-193)



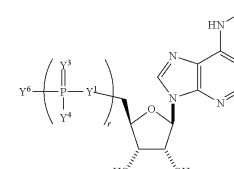
(BB-194)



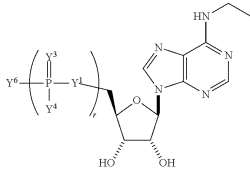
(BB-195)



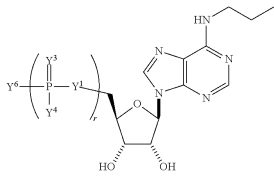
(BB-196)



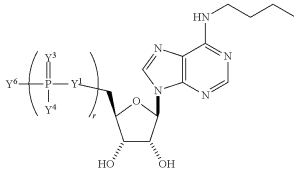
(BB-197)



(BB-198)

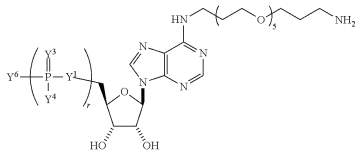


(BB-199)



and

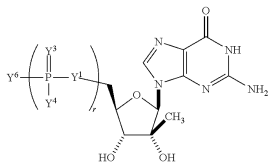
(BB-200)



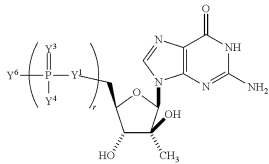
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^3$ ,  $Y^4$ ,  $Y^6$ , and  $r$  are as described herein (e.g., each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5, such as from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).

In some embodiments, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, is a modified guanosine (e.g., selected from the group consisting of:

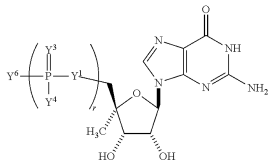
(BB-201)



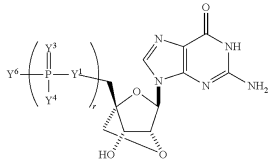
(BB-202)



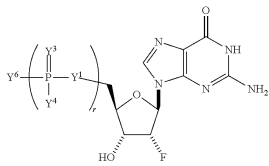
(BB-203)



(BB-204)

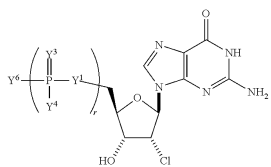


(BB-205)

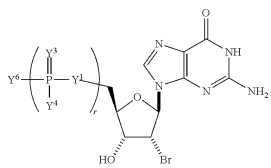




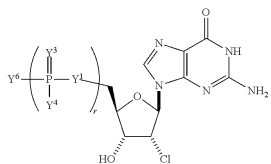
(BB-206)



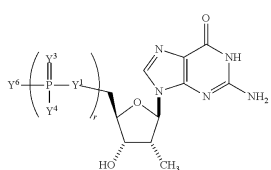
(BB-207)



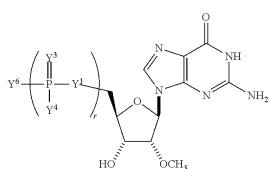
(BB-208)



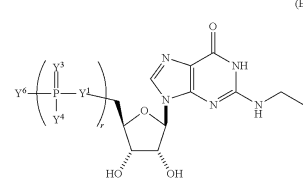
(BB-209)



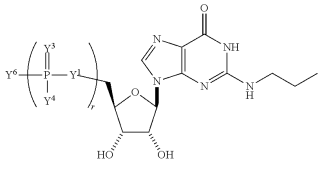
(BB-210)



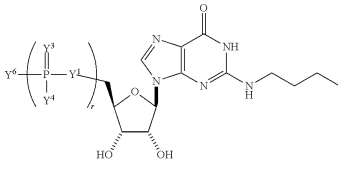
(BB-211)



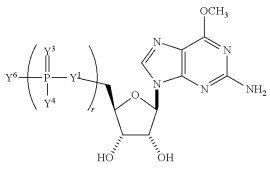
(BB-212)



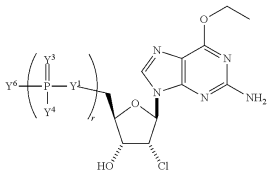
(BB-213)



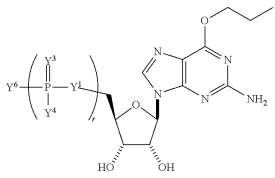
(BB-214)



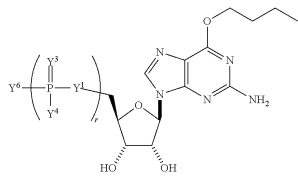
(BB-215)



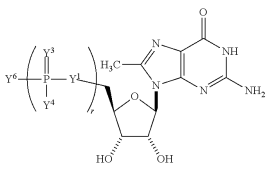
(BB-216)



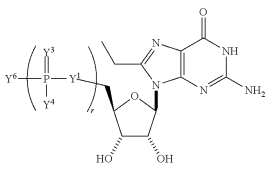
(BB-217)



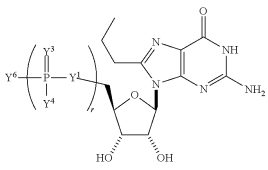
(BB-218)



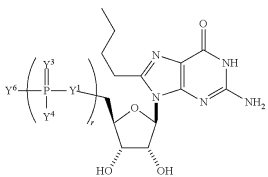
(BB-219)



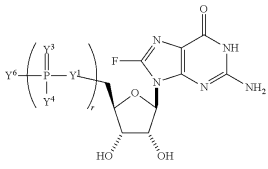
(BB-220)



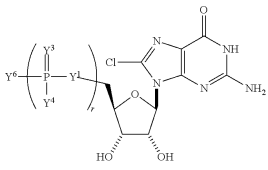
(BB-221)



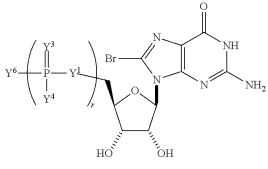
(BB-222)



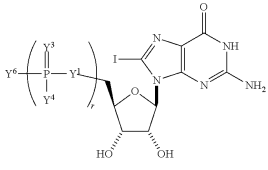
(BB-223)



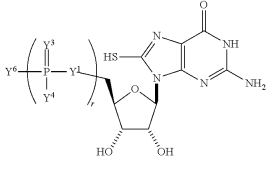
(BB-224)



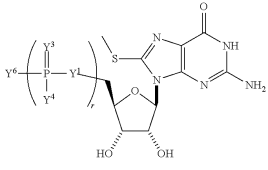
(BB-225)



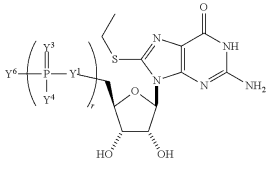
(BB-226)



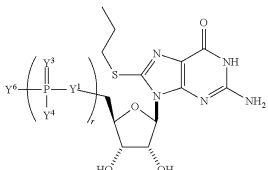
(BB-227)



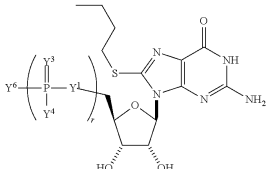
(BB-228)



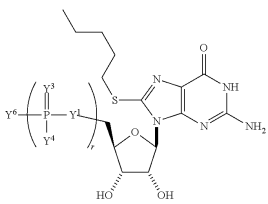
(BB-229)



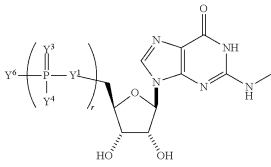
(BB-230)



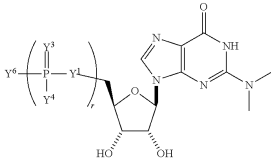
(BB-231)



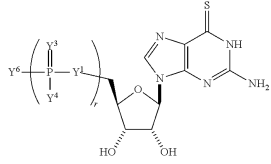
(BB-232)



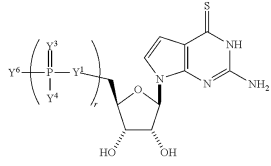
(BB-233)



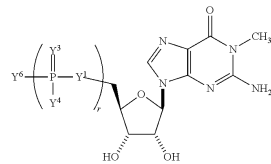
(BB-234)



(BB-235)

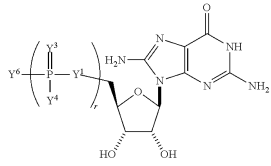


(BB-236)



and

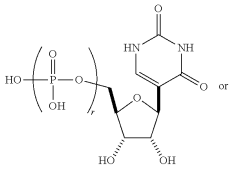
(BB-237)



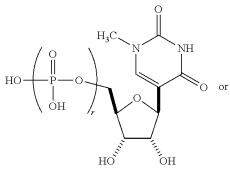
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^3$ ,  $Y^4$ ,  $Y^6$ , and  $r$  are as described herein (e.g., each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5, such as from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).

In some embodiments, the chemical modification can include replacement of C group at C-5 of the ring (e.g., for a pyrimidine nucleoside, such as cytosine or uracil) with N (e.g., replacement of the >CH group at C-5 with >NR<sup>N1</sup> group, wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl). For example, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, can be:

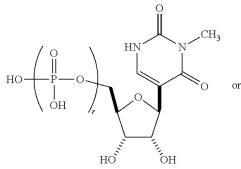
(BB-238)



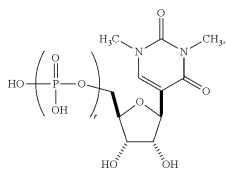
(BB-239)



(BB-240)



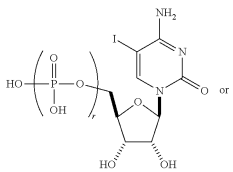
(BB-241)



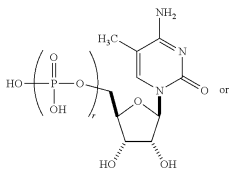
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5 (e.g., from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).

In another embodiment, the chemical modification can include replacement of the hydrogen at C-5 of cytosine with halo (e.g., Br, Cl, F, or I) or optionally substituted alkyl (e.g., methyl). For example, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, can be:

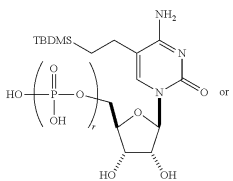
(BB-242)



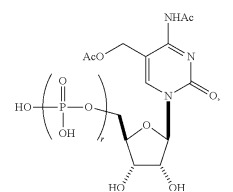
(BB-243)



(BB-244)

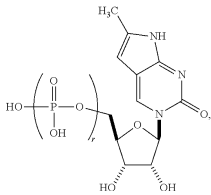


(BB-245)



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5 (e.g., from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).

In yet a further embodiment, the chemical modification can include a fused ring that is formed by the  $\text{NH}_2$  at the C-4 position and the carbon atom at the C-5 position. For example, the building block molecule, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, can be:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein each  $r$  is, independently, an integer from 0 to 5 (e.g., from 0 to 3, from 1 to 3, or from 1 to 5).  
**Modifications on the Sugar**

The modified nucleosides and nucleotides (e.g., building block molecules), which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., RNA or mRNA, as described herein), can be modified on the sugar of the ribonucleic acid. For example, the 2' hydroxyl group (OH) can be modified or replaced with a number of different substituents. Exemplary substitutions at the 2'-position include, but are not limited to, H, halo, optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl; optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy; optionally substituted  $C_{6-10}$  aryloxy; optionally substituted  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl; optionally substituted  $C_{3-8}$  cycloalkoxy; optionally substituted  $C_{6-10}$  aryloxy; optionally substituted  $C_{6-10}$  aryl- $C_{1-6}$  alkoxy, optionally substituted  $C_{1-12}$  (heterocyclyl)oxy; a sugar (e.g., ribose, pentose, or any described herein); a polyethyleneglycol (PEG),  $-O(CH_2CH_2O)_nCH_2CH_2OR$ , where R is H or optionally substituted alkyl, and  $n$  is an integer from 0 to 20 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 8, from 0 to 10, from 0 to 16, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 8, from 1 to 10, from 1 to 16, from 1 to 20, from 2 to 4, from 2 to 8, from 2 to 10, from 2 to 16, from 2 to 20, from 4 to 8, from 4 to 10, from 4 to 16, and from 4 to 20); "locked" nucleic acids (LNA) in which the 2'-hydroxyl is connected by a  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene or  $C_{1-6}$  heteroalkylene bridge to the 4'-carbon of the same ribose sugar, where exemplary bridges included methylene, propylene, ether, or amino bridges; aminoalkyl, as defined herein; aminoalkoxy, as defined herein; amino as defined herein; and amino acid, as defined herein

Generally, RNA includes the sugar group ribose, which is a 5-membered ring having an oxygen. Exemplary, non-limiting modified nucleotides include replacement of the oxygen in ribose (e.g., with S, Se, or alkylene, such as methylene or ethylene); addition of a double bond (e.g., to replace ribose with cyclopentenyl or cyclohexenyl); ring contraction of ribose (e.g., to form a 4-membered ring of cyclobutane or oxetane); ring expansion of ribose (e.g., to form a 6- or 7-membered ring having an additional carbon or heteroatom, such as for anhydrohexitol, altritol, mannitol, cyclohexanyl, cyclohexenyl, and morpholino that also has a phosphoramidate backbone); multicyclic forms (e.g., tricyclo; and "unlocked" forms, such as glycol nucleic acid (GNA) (e.g., R-GNA or S-GNA, where ribose is replaced by glycol units attached to phosphodiester bonds), threose nucleic acid (TNA, where ribose is replaced with  $\alpha$ -L-threofuranosyl-(3' $\rightarrow$ 2')), and peptide nucleic acid (PNA, where 2-amino-ethyl-glycine linkages replace the ribose and phosphodiester backbone). The sugar group can also contain one or more carbons that possess the opposite stereochemical configuration than that of the corresponding carbon in ribose. Thus, a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA molecule can include nucleotides containing, e.g., arabinose, as the sugar.

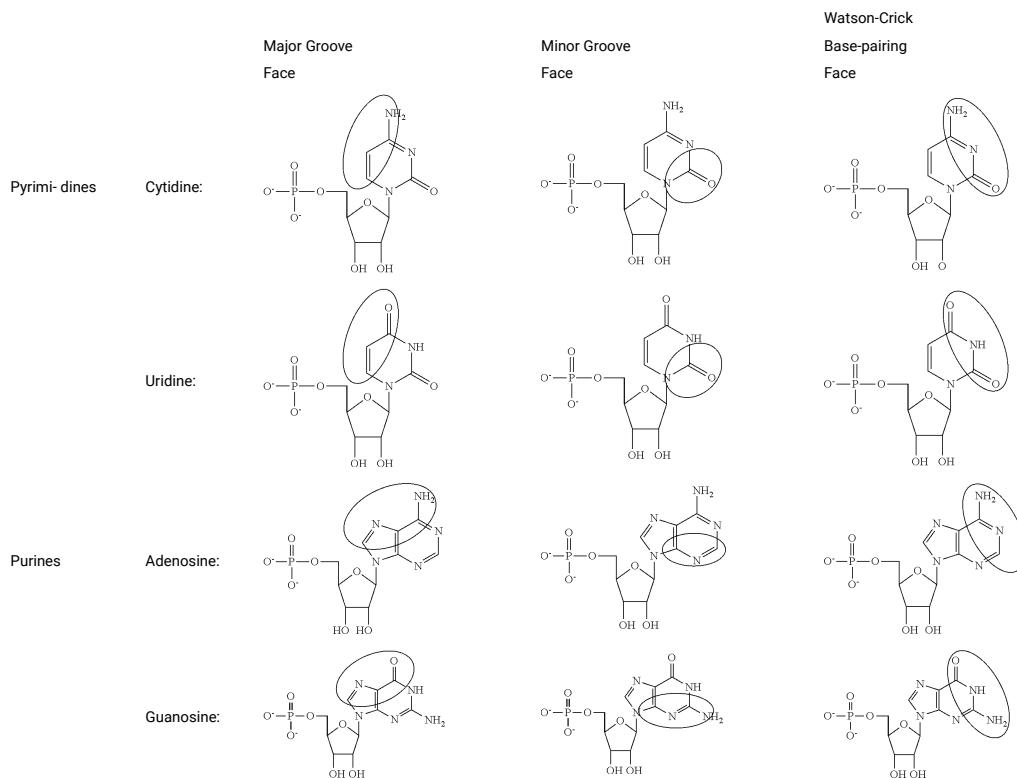
#### Modifications on the Nucleobase

The present disclosure provides for modified nucleosides and nucleotides. As described herein "nucleoside" is defined as a compound containing a sugar molecule (e.g., a pentose or ribose) or a derivative thereof in combination with an organic base (e.g., a purine or pyrimidine) or a derivative thereof (also referred to herein as "nucleobase"). As described herein, "nucleotide" is defined as a nucleoside including a phosphate group. The modified nucleotides may be synthesized by any useful method, as described herein (e.g., chemically, enzymatically, or recombinantly to include one or more modified or non-natural nucleosides).

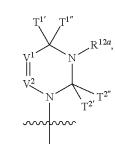
The modified nucleotide base pairing encompasses not only the standard adenosine-thymine, adenosine-uracil, or guanosine-cytosine base pairs, but also base pairs formed between nucleotides and/or modified nucleotides comprising non-standard or modified bases, wherein the arrangement of hydrogen bond donors and hydrogen bond acceptors permits hydrogen bonding between a non-standard base and a standard base or between two complementary non-standard base structures. One example of such non-standard base pairing is the base pairing between the modified nucleotide inosine and adenine, cytosine or uracil.

The modified nucleosides and nucleotides can include a modified nucleobase. Examples of nucleobases found in RNA include, but are not limited to, adenine, guanine, cytosine, and uracil. Examples of nucleobase found in DNA include, but are not limited to, adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine. These nucleobases can be modified or wholly replaced to provide oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA molecules having enhanced properties, e.g., resistance to nucleases through disruption of the binding of a major groove binding partner. Table 9 below identifies the chemical faces of each canonical nucleotide. Circles identify the atoms comprising the respective chemical regions.

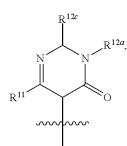
TABLE 9



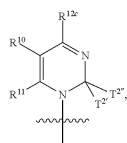
In some embodiments, B is a modified uracil. Exemplary modified uracils include those having Formula (b1)-(b5):



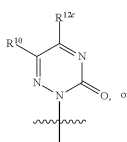
(b1)



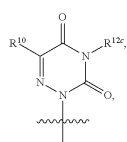
(b2)



(b3)



(b4)



(b5)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein

$\approx$  is a single or double bond;

each of  $T^1$ ,  $T^1$ ,  $T^2$ , and  $T^2$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, or optionally substituted thioalkoxy, or the combination of  $T^1$  and  $T^1$  or the combination of  $T^2$  and  $T^2$  join together (e.g., as in  $T^2$ ) to form O (oxo), S (thio), or Se (seleno);

each of  $V^1$  and  $V^2$  is, independently, O, S,  $N(R^{Vb})_{nv}$ , or  $C(R^{Vb})_{nv}$ , wherein  $nv$  is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^{Vb}$  is, independently, H, halo, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted haloalkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkyloxy, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl (e.g., substituted with an N-protecting group, such as any described herein, e.g., trifluoroacetyl), optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, optionally substituted acylaminoalkyl (e.g., substituted with an N-protecting group, such as any described herein, e.g., trifluoroacetyl), optionally substituted alkoxyalkyl, optionally substituted alkoxyalkenyl, optionally substituted alkoxyalkynyl, or optionally substituted alkyloxy (e.g., optionally substituted with any substituent described herein, such as those selected from (1)-(21) for alkyl);

$R^{10}$  is H, halo, optionally substituted amino acid, hydroxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkyl, optionally substituted alkoxyalkenyl, optionally substituted alkoxyalkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted carboxyalkoxy, optionally substituted carboxyalkyl, or optionally substituted carbamoylalkyl;

$R^{11}$  is H or optionally substituted alkyl;

$R^{12a}$  is H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, optionally substituted carboxyalkyl (e.g., optionally substituted with hydroxy), optionally substituted carboxyalkoxy, optionally substituted carboxyalkoxy, or optionally substituted carbamoylalkyl; and

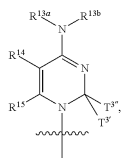
$R^{12c}$  is H, halo, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl.

Other exemplary modified uracils include those having Formula (b6)-(b9):

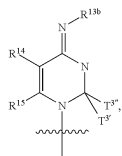




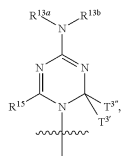




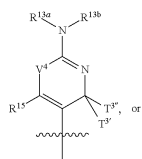
(b10)



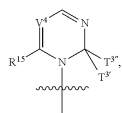
(b11)



(b12)



(b13)



(b14)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein

each of  $T^{3*}$  and  $T^3$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, or optionally substituted thioalkoxy, or the combination of  $T^{3*}$  and  $T^3$  join together (e.g., as in  $T^3$ ) to form O (oxo), S (thio), or Se (seleno);

each  $V^4$  is, independently, O, S,  $N(R^{Vc})_{nv}$ , or  $C(R^{Vc})_{nv}$ , wherein  $nv$  is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^{Vc}$  is, independently, H, halo, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted alkheterocyclyl, or optionally substituted alkynyloxy (e.g., optionally substituted with any substituent described herein, such as those selected from (1)-(21) for alkyl), wherein the combination of  $R^{13b}$  and  $R^{Vc}$  can be taken together to form optionally substituted heterocyclyl;

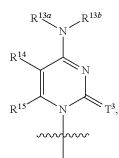
each  $V^5$  is, independently,  $N(R^{Vd})_{nv}$ , or  $C(R^{Vd})_{nv}$ , wherein  $nv$  is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^{Vd}$  is, independently, H, halo, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted alkheterocyclyl, or optionally substituted alkynyloxy (e.g., optionally substituted with any substituent described herein, such as those selected from (1)-(21) for alkyl) (e.g.,  $V^5$  is  $-CH$  or  $N$ );

each of  $R^{13a}$  and  $R^{13b}$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted acyloxyalkyl, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy, wherein the combination of  $R^{13b}$  and  $R^{14}$  can be taken together to form optionally substituted heterocyclyl;

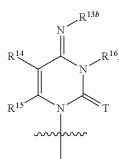
each  $R^{14}$  is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted haloalkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl (e.g., substituted with an O-protecting group), optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted acyloxyalkyl, optionally substituted amino (e.g.,  $-NHR$ , wherein R is H, alkyl, aryl, or phosphoryl), azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted alkheterocyclyl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkyl; and

each of  $R^{15}$  and  $R^{16}$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, or optionally substituted alkynyl.

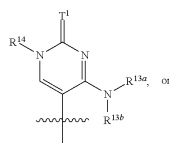
Further exemplary modified cytosines include those having Formula (b32)-(b35):



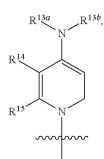
(b32)



(b33)



(b34)



(b35)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein

each of T<sup>1</sup> and T<sup>3</sup> is, independently, O (oxo), S (thio), or Se (seleno);

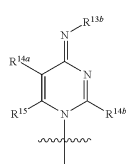
each of R<sup>13a</sup> and R<sup>13b</sup> is, independently, H, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted acyloxyalkyl, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy, wherein the combination of R<sup>13b</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> can be taken together to form optionally substituted heterocyclyl;

each R<sup>14</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted haloalkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl (e.g., substituted with an O-protecting group), optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted acyloxyalkyl, optionally substituted amino (e.g., -NHR, wherein R is H, alkyl, aryl, or phosphoryl), azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted alkylheterocyclyl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl (e.g., hydroxyalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl), optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl; and

each of R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, or optionally substituted alkynyl (e.g., R<sup>15</sup> is H, and R<sup>16</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl).

In some embodiments, R<sup>15</sup> is H, and R<sup>16</sup> is H or optionally substituted alkyl. In particular embodiments, R<sup>14</sup> is H, acyl, or hydroxyalkyl. In some embodiments, R<sup>14</sup> is halo. In some embodiments, both R<sup>14</sup> and R<sup>15</sup> are H. In some embodiments, both R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are H. In some embodiments, each of R<sup>14</sup> and R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> is H. In further embodiments, each of R<sup>13a</sup> and R<sup>13b</sup> is independently, H or optionally substituted alkyl.

Further non-limiting examples of modified cytosines include compounds of Formula (b36):



(b36)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof,

wherein

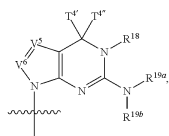
each R<sup>13b</sup> is, independently, H, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted acyloxyalkyl, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy, wherein the combination of R<sup>13b</sup> and R<sup>14b</sup> can be taken together to form optionally substituted heterocyclyl;

each R<sup>14a</sup> and R<sup>14b</sup> is, independently, H, halo, hydroxy, thiol, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted haloalkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl (e.g., substituted with an O-protecting group), optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, optionally substituted alkynyloxy, optionally substituted aminoalkoxy, optionally substituted alkoxyalkoxy, optionally substituted acyloxyalkyl, optionally substituted amino (e.g., -NHR, wherein R is H, alkyl, aryl, phosphoryl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, or optionally substituted carboxyalkyl), azido, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted alkylheterocyclyl, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, or optionally substituted aminoalkynyl; and

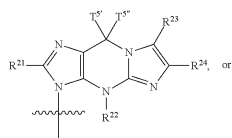
each of R<sup>15</sup> is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, or optionally substituted alkynyl.

In particular embodiments, R<sup>14b</sup> is an optionally substituted amino acid (e.g., optionally substituted lysine). In some embodiments, R<sup>14a</sup> is H.

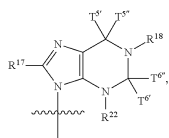
In some embodiments, B is a modified guanine. Exemplary modified guanines include compounds of Formula (b15)-(b17):



(b15)



(b16)



(b17)

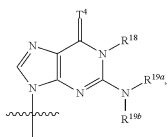
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein

each of  $T^4$ ,  $T^4'$ ,  $T^5$ ,  $T^5'$ ,  $T^6$ , and  $T^6''$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy, and wherein the combination of  $T^4'$  and  $T^4''$  (e.g., as in  $T^4$ ) or the combination of  $T^5'$  and  $T^5''$  (e.g., as in  $T^5$ ) or the combination of  $T^6'$  and  $T^6''$  (e.g., as in  $T^6$ ) join together form O (oxo), S (thio), or Se (seleno);

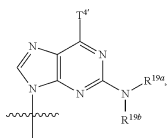
each of  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  is, independently, O, S,  $N(R^{Vd})_{nv}$ , or  $C(R^{Vd})_{nv}$ , wherein  $nv$  is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^{Vd}$  is, independently, H, halo, thiol, optionally substituted amino acid, cyano, amidine, optionally substituted aminoalkyl, optionally substituted aminoalkenyl, optionally substituted aminoalkynyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, or optionally substituted alkynyloxy (e.g., optionally substituted with any substituent described herein, such as those selected from (1)-(21) for alkyl), optionally substituted thioalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino; and

each of  $R^{17}$ ,  $R^{18}$ ,  $R^{19a}$ ,  $R^{19b}$ ,  $R^{21}$ ,  $R^{22}$ ,  $R^{23}$ , and  $R^{24}$  is independently, H, halo, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, or optionally substituted amino acid.

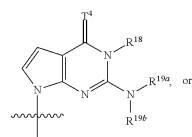
Exemplary modified guanosines include compounds of Formula (b37)-(b40):



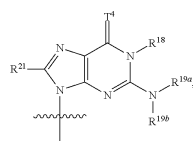
(b37)



(b38)



(b39)



(b40)

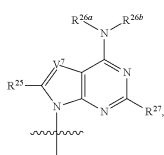
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein

each of  $T^4$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, or optionally substituted alkoxy, and each  $T^4$  is, independently, O (oxo), S (thio), or Se (seleno);

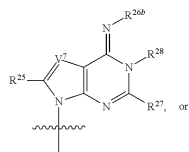
each of  $R^{18}$ ,  $R^{19a}$ ,  $R^{19b}$ , and  $R^{21}$  is, independently, H, halo, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, optionally substituted amino, or optionally substituted amino acid.

In some embodiments,  $R^{18}$  is H or optionally substituted alkyl. In further embodiments,  $T^4$  is oxo. In some embodiments, each of  $R^{19a}$  and  $R^{19b}$  is, independently, H or optionally substituted alkyl.

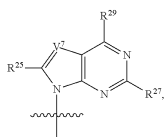
In some embodiments, B is a modified adenine. Exemplary modified adenines include compounds of Formula (b18)-(b20):



(b18)



(b19)



(b20)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein

each  $V^7$  is, independently, O, S,  $N(R^{V^e})_{nv}$ , or  $C(R^{V^e})_{nv}$ , wherein  $nv$  is an integer from 0 to 2 and each  $R^{V^e}$  is, independently, H, halo, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted alkenyloxy, or optionally substituted alkynyloxy (e.g., optionally substituted with any substituent described herein, such as those selected from (1)-(21) for alkyl);

each  $R^{25}$  is, independently, H, halo, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino;

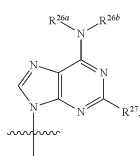
each of  $R^{26a}$  and  $R^{26b}$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted carbamoylalkyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, or polyethylene glycol group (e.g.,  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein  $s1$  is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 10, or from 1 to 4), each of  $s2$  and  $s3$ , independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and  $R'$  is H or  $C_{1-20}$  alkyl); or an amino-polyethylene glycol group (e.g.,  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein  $s1$  is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of  $s2$  and  $s3$ , independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each  $R^{N1}$  is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl);

each  $R^{27}$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, optionally substituted thioalkoxy or optionally substituted amino;

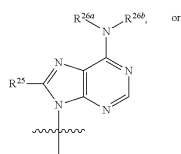
each  $R^{28}$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, or optionally substituted alkynyl; and

each  $R^{29}$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted carbamoylalkyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, or optionally substituted amino.

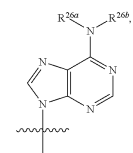
Exemplary modified adenines include compounds of Formula (b41)-(b43):



(b41)



(b42)



(b43)

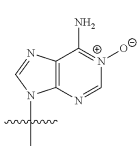
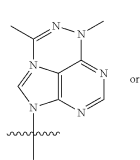
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof, wherein

each  $R^{25}$  is, independently, H, halo, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted thioalkoxy, or optionally substituted amino;

each of  $R^{26a}$  and  $R^{26b}$  is, independently, H, optionally substituted acyl, optionally substituted amino acid, optionally substituted carbamoylalkyl, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkenyl, optionally substituted hydroxyalkynyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, or polyethylene glycol group (e.g.,  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein  $s1$  is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 10, or from 1 to 4), each of  $s2$  and  $s3$ , independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and  $R'$  is H or  $C_{1-20}$  alkyl); or an amino-polyethylene glycol group (e.g.,  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein  $s1$  is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of  $s2$  and  $s3$ , independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each  $R^{N1}$  is, independently, hydrogen or



In some embodiments, B is a nucleobase selected from the group consisting of cytosine, guanine, adenine, and uracil. In some embodiments, B may be:



In some embodiments, the modified nucleobase is a modified uracil. Exemplary nucleobases and nucleosides having a modified uracil include pseudouridine ( $\psi$ ), pyridin-4-one ribonucleoside, 5-aza-uridine, 6-aza-uridine, 2-thio-5-aza-uridine, 2-thio-uridine ( $s^2U$ ), 4-thio-uridine ( $s^4U$ ), 4-thio-pseudouridine, 2-thio-pseudouridine, 5-hydroxy-uridine ( $ho^5U$ ), 5-aminoallyl-uridine, 5-halo-uridine (e.g., 5-iodo-uridine or 5-bromo-uridine), 3-methyl-uridine ( $m^3U$ ), 5-methoxy-uridine ( $mo^5U$ ), uridine 5-oxyacetic acid ( $cmo^5U$ ), uridine 5-oxyacetic acid methyl ester ( $mcmo^5U$ ), 5-carboxymethyl-uridine ( $cm^5U$ ), 1-carboxymethyl-pseudouridine, 5-carboxyhydroxymethyl-uridine ( $chm^5U$ ), 5-carboxyhydroxymethyl-uridine methyl ester ( $mchm^5U$ ), 5-methoxycarbonylmethyl-uridine ( $mcm^5U$ ), 5-methoxycarbonylmethyl-2-thio-uridine ( $mcm^5s^2U$ ), 5-aminomethyl-2-thio-uridine ( $nm^5s^2U$ ), 5-methylaminomethyl-uridine ( $mnm^5U$ ), 5-methylaminomethyl-2-thio-uridine ( $mnm^5s^2U$ ), 5-methylaminomethyl-2-seleno-uridine ( $mnm^5se^2U$ ), 5-carbamoylmethyl-uridine ( $ncm^5U$ ), 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-uridine ( $cmm^5U$ ), 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thio-uridine ( $cmm^5s^2U$ ), 5-propynyl-uridine, 1-propynyl-pseudouridine, 5-taurinomethyl-uridine ( $tm^5U$ ), 1-taurinomethyl-pseudouridine, 5-taurinomethyl-2-thio-uridine ( $tm^5s^2U$ ), 1-taurinomethyl-4-thio-pseudouridine, 5-methyl-uridine ( $m^5U$ , i.e., having the nucleobase deoxythymine), 1-methylpseudouridine ( $m^1\psi$ ), 5-methyl-2-thio-uridine ( $m^5s^2U$ ), 1-methyl-4-thio-pseudouridine ( $m^1s^4\psi$ ), 4-thio-1-methyl-pseudouridine, 3-methyl-pseudouridine ( $m^3\psi$ ), 2-thio-1-methyl-pseudouridine, 1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudouridine, 2-thio-1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudouridine, dihydrouridine (D), dihydropseudouridine, 5,6-dihydrouridine, 5-methyl-dihydrouridine ( $m^5D$ ), 2-thio-dihydrouridine, 2-thio-dihydropseudouridine, 2-methoxy-uridine, 2-methoxy-4-thio-uridine, 4-methoxy-pseudouridine, 4-methoxy-2-thio-pseudouridine, N1-methyl-pseudouridine (also known as 1-methylpseudouridine ( $m^1\psi$ )), 3-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)uridine ( $acp^3U$ ), 1-methyl-3-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)pseudouridine ( $acp^3\psi$ ), 5-(isopentenylaminomethyl)uridine ( $im^5U$ ), 5-(isopentenylaminomethyl)-2-thio-uridine ( $im^5s^2U$ ),  $\alpha$ -thio-uridine, 2'-O-methyl-uridine ( $Um$ ), 5,2'-O-dimethyl-uridine ( $m^5Um$ ), 2'-O-methyl-pseudouridine ( $\psi m$ ), 2-thio-2'-O-methyl-uridine ( $s^2Um$ ), 5-methoxycarbonylmethyl-2'-O-methyl-uridine ( $mcm^5Um$ ), 5-carbamoylmethyl-2'-O-methyl-uridine ( $ncm^5Um$ ), 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2'-O-methyl-uridine ( $cmm^5Um$ ), 3,2'-O-dimethyl-uridine ( $m^3Um$ ), 5-(isopentenylaminomethyl)-2'-O-methyl-uridine ( $im^5Um$ ), 1-thio-uridine, deoxythymidine, 2'-F-ara-uridine, 2'-F-uridine, 2'-OH-ara-uridine, 5-(2-carbomethoxyvinyl)uridine, and 5-[3-(1-E-propenylamino)uridine.

In some embodiments, the modified nucleobase is a modified cytosine. Exemplary nucleobases and nucleosides having a modified cytosine include 5-aza-cytidine, 6-aza-cytidine, pseudoisocytidine, 3-methyl-cytidine ( $m^3C$ ), N4-acetyl-cytidine ( $ac^4C$ ), 5-formyl-cytidine ( $f^5C$ ), N4-methyl-cytidine ( $m^4C$ ), 5-methyl-cytidine ( $m^5C$ ), 5-halo-cytidine (e.g., 5-iodo-cytidine), 5-hydroxymethyl-cytidine ( $hm^5C$ ), 1-methyl-pseudoisocytidine, pyrrolo-cytidine, pyrrolo-pseudoisocytidine, 2-thio-cytidine ( $s^2C$ ), 2-thio-5-methyl-cytidine, 4-thio-pseudoisocytidine, 4-thio-1-methyl-pseudoisocytidine, 4-thio-1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudoisocytidine, 1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudoisocytidine, zebularine, 5-aza-zebularine, 5-methyl-zebularine, 5-aza-2-thio-zebularine, 2-thio-zebularine, 2-methoxy-cytidine, 2-methoxy-5-methyl-cytidine, 4-methoxy-pseudoisocytidine, 4-methoxy-1-methyl-pseudoisocytidine, lysidine ( $k_2C$ ),  $\alpha$ -thio-cytidine, 2'-O-methyl-cytidine ( $Cm$ ), 5,2'-O-dimethyl-cytidine ( $m^5Cm$ ), N4-acetyl-2'-O-methyl-cytidine ( $ac^4Cm$ ), N4,2'-O-dimethyl-cytidine ( $m^4Cm$ ), 5-formyl-2'-O-methyl-cytidine ( $f^5Cm$ ), N4,N4,2'-O-trimethyl-cytidine ( $m^4_2Cm$ ), 1-thio-cytidine, 2'-F-ara-cytidine, 2'-F-cytidine, and 2'-OH-ara-cytidine.

In some embodiments, the modified nucleobase is a modified adenine. Exemplary nucleobases and nucleosides having a modified adenine include 2-amino-purine, 2,6-diaminopurine, 2-amino-6-halo-purine (e.g., 2-amino-6-chloro-purine), 6-halo-purine (e.g., 6-chloro-purine), 2-amino-6-methyl-purine, 8-azido-adenosine, 7-deaza-adenine, 7-deaza-8-aza-adenine, 7-deaza-2-amino-purine, 7-deaza-8-aza-2-amino-purine, 7-deaza-2,6-diaminopurine, 7-deaza-8-aza-2,6-diaminopurine, 1-methyl-adenosine ( $m^1A$ ), 2-methyl-adenine ( $m^2A$ ), N6-methyl-adenosine ( $m^6A$ ), 2-methylthio-N6-methyl-adenosine ( $ms^2m^6A$ ), N6-isopentenyl-adenosine ( $i^6A$ ), 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyl-adenosine ( $ms^2i^6A$ ), N6-(cis-hydroxyisopentenyl)adenosine ( $io^6A$ ), 2-methylthio-N6-(cis-hydroxyisopentenyl)adenosine ( $ms^2io^6A$ ), N6-glycylcarbamoyladenine ( $g^6A$ ), N6-threonylcarbamoyl-adenosine ( $t^6A$ ), N6-methyl-N6-threonylcarbamoyl-adenosine ( $mt^6A$ ), 2-methylthio-N6-threonylcarbamoyl-adenosine ( $ms^2t^6A$ ), N6,N6-dimethyl-adenosine ( $m^6_2A$ ), N6-hydroxynorvalylcarbamoyl-adenosine ( $hn^6A$ ), 2-methylthio-N6-hydroxynorvalylcarbamoyl-adenosine ( $ms^2hn^6A$ ), N6-acetyl-adenosine ( $ac^6A$ ), 7-methyl-adenine, 2-methylthio-adenine, 2-methoxy-adenine,  $\alpha$ -thio-adenosine, 2'-O-methyl-adenosine ( $Am$ ), N6,2'-O-dimethyl-adenosine ( $m^6Am$ ), N6,N6,2'-O-trimethyl-adenosine ( $m^6_2Am$ ), 1,2'-O-dimethyl-adenosine ( $m^1Am$ ), 2'-O-ribosyladenosine (phosphate) ( $Ar(p)$ ), 2-amino-N6-methyl-purine, 1-thio-adenosine, 8-azido-adenosine, 2'-F-ara-adenosine, 2'-F-adenosine, 2'-OH-ara-adenosine, and N6-(19-amino-pentaaxanoadecyl)-adenosine.

In some embodiments, the modified nucleobase is a modified guanine. Exemplary nucleobases and nucleosides having a modified guanine include inosine (I), 1-methyl-inosine ( $m^1I$ ), wyosine (imG), methylwyosine (mimG), 4-demethyl-wyosine (imG-14), isowyosine (imG2), wybutosine (yW), peroxywybutosine ( $o_2yW$ ), hydroxywybutosine (OHyW), undermodified hydroxywybutosine (OHyW\*), 7-deaza-guanosine, queuosine (Q), epoxyqueuosine (oQ), galactosyl-queuosine (galQ), mannosyl-queuosine (manQ), 7-cyano-7-deaza-guanosine ( $preQ_0$ ), 7-aminomethyl-7-deaza-guanosine ( $preQ_1$ ), archaeosine ( $G^*$ ), 7-deaza-8-aza-guanosine, 6-thio-guanosine, 6-thio-7-deaza-guanosine, 6-thio-7-deaza-8-aza-guanosine, 7-methyl-guanosine ( $m^7G$ ), 6-thio-7-methyl-guanosine, 7-methyl-inosine, 6-methoxy-guanosine, 1-methyl-guanosine ( $m^1G$ ), N2-methyl-guanosine ( $m^2G$ ), N2,N2-dimethyl-guanosine ( $m^2_2G$ ), N2,7-dimethyl-guanosine ( $m^2_7G$ ), N2,N2,7-dimethyl-guanosine ( $m^2_2_7G$ ), 8-oxo-guanosine, 7-methyl-8-oxo-guanosine, 1-methyl-6-thio-guanosine, N2-methyl-6-thio-guanosine, N2,N2-dimethyl-6-thio-guanosine,  $\alpha$ -thio-guanosine, 2'-O-methyl-guanosine ( $Gm$ ), N2-methyl-2'-O-methyl-guanosine ( $m^2Gm$ ), N2,N2-dimethyl-2'-O-methyl-guanosine ( $m^2_2Gm$ ), 1-methyl-2'-O-methyl-guanosine ( $m^1Gm$ ), N2,7-dimethyl-2'-O-methyl-guanosine ( $m^2_7Gm$ ), 2'-O-methyl-inosine (Im), 1,2'-O-dimethyl-inosine ( $m^1Im$ ), and 2'-O-ribosylguanosine (phosphate) ( $Gr(p)$ ).

The nucleobase of the nucleotide can be independently selected from a purine, a pyrimidine, a purine or pyrimidine analog. For example, the nucleobase can each be independently selected from adenine, cytosine, guanine, uracil, or hypoxanthine. In another embodiment, the nucleobase can also include, for example, naturally-occurring and synthetic derivatives of a base, including pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines, 5-methylcytosine (5-me-C), 5-hydroxymethyl cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2-thiocytosine, 5-propynyl uracil and cytosine, 6-azo uracil, cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil, 8-halo (e.g., 8-bromo), 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8-hydroxyl and other 8-substituted adenines and guanines, 5-halo particularly 5-bromo, 5-trifluoromethyl and other 5-substituted uracils and cytosines, 7-methylguanine and 7-methyladenine, 8-azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, deazaguanine, 7-deazaguanine, 3-deazaguanine, 7-deazaadenine, 3-deazaadenine, pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine, imidazo[1,5-a]1,3,5-triazinones, 9-deazapurines, imidazo[4,5-d]pyrazines, thiazolo[4,5-d]pyrimidines, pyrazin-2-ones, 1,2,4-triazine, pyridazine; and 1,3,5-triazine. When the nucleotides are depicted using the shorthand A, G, C, T or U, each letter refers to the representative base and/or derivatives thereof, e.g., A includes adenine or adenine analogs, e.g., 7-deaza adenine).

#### Modifications on the Internucleoside Linkage

The modified nucleotides, which may be incorporated into a polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA molecule, can be modified on the internucleoside linkage (e.g., phosphate backbone). Herein, in the context of the polynucleotide backbone, the phrases "phosphate" and "phosphodiester" are used interchangeably. Backbone phosphate groups can be modified by replacing one or more of the oxygen atoms with a different substituent. Further, the modified nucleosides and nucleotides can

include the wholesale replacement of an unmodified phosphate moiety with another internucleoside linkage as described herein. Examples of modified phosphate groups include, but are not limited to, phosphorothioate, phosphoroselenates, boranophosphates, boranophosphate esters, hydrogen phosphonates, phosphoramidates, phosphordiamidates, alkyl or aryl phosphonates, and phosphotriesters. Phosphorodithioates have both non-linking oxygens replaced by sulfur. The phosphate linker can also be modified by the replacement of a linking oxygen with nitrogen (bridged phosphoramidates), sulfur (bridged phosphorothioates), and carbon (bridged methylene-phosphonates).

The  $\alpha$ -thio substituted phosphate moiety is provided to confer stability to RNA and DNA polymers through the unnatural phosphorothioate backbone linkages. Phosphorothioate DNA and RNA have increased nuclease resistance and subsequently a longer half-life in a cellular environment. Phosphorothioate linked oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA molecules are expected to also reduce the innate immune response through weaker binding/activation of cellular innate immune molecules.

In specific embodiments, a modified nucleoside includes an  $\alpha$ -thio-nucleoside (e.g., 5'-O-(1-thiophosphate)-adenosine, 5'-O-(1-thiophosphate)-cytidine ( $\alpha$ -thio-cytidine), 5'-O-(1-thiophosphate)-guanosine, 5'-O-(1-thiophosphate)-uridine, or 5'-O-(1-thiophosphate)-pseudouridine).

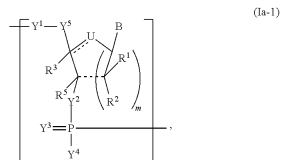
Other internucleoside linkages that may be employed according to the present invention, including internucleoside linkages which do not contain a phosphorous atom, are described herein below.

#### Combinations of Modified Sugars, Nucleobases, and Internucleoside Linkages

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, and mmRNA of the invention can include a combination of modifications to the sugar, the nucleobase, and/or the internucleoside linkage. These combinations can include any one or more modifications described herein. For examples, any of the nucleotides described herein in Formulas (Ia), (Ia-1)-(Ia-3), (Ib)-(Ib-1), (Ib-2), (Ic-1)-(Ic-2), (Ic-3), (Ic-4), (Ic-5), (Ic-6), (Ic-7), (Ic-8), (Ic-9), (Ic-10), (Ic-11), (Ic-12), (Ic-13), (Ic-14), (Ic-15), (Ic-16), (Ic-17), (Ic-18), (Ic-19), (Ic-20), (Ic-21), (Ic-22), (Ic-23), (Ic-24), (Ic-25), (Ic-26), (Ic-27), (Ic-28), (Ic-29), (Ic-30), (Ic-31), (Ic-32), (Ic-33), (Ic-34), (Ic-35), (Ic-36), (Ic-37), (Ic-38), (Ic-39), (Ic-40), (Ic-41), (Ic-42), (Ic-43), (Ic-44), (Ic-45), (Ic-46), (Ic-47), (Ic-48), (Ic-49), (Ic-50), (Ic-51), (Ic-52), (Ic-53), (Ic-54), (Ic-55), (Ic-56), (Ic-57), (Ic-58), (Ic-59), (Ic-60), (Ic-61), (Ic-62), (Ic-63), (Ic-64), (Ic-65), (Ic-66), (Ic-67), (Ic-68), (Ic-69), (Ic-70), (Ic-71), (Ic-72), (Ic-73), (Ic-74), (Ic-75), (Ic-76), (Ic-77), (Ic-78), (Ic-79), (Ic-80), (Ic-81), (Ic-82), (Ic-83), (Ic-84), (Ic-85), (Ic-86), (Ic-87), (Ic-88), (Ic-89), (Ic-90), (Ic-91), (Ic-92), (Ic-93), (Ic-94), (Ic-95), (Ic-96), (Ic-97), (Ic-98), (Ic-99), (Ic-100), (Ic-101), (Ic-102), (Ic-103), (Ic-104), (Ic-105), (Ic-106), (Ic-107), (Ic-108), (Ic-109), (Ic-110), (Ic-111), (Ic-112), (Ic-113), (Ic-114), (Ic-115), (Ic-116), (Ic-117), (Ic-118), (Ic-119), (Ic-120), (Ic-121), (Ic-122), (Ic-123), (Ic-124), (Ic-125), (Ic-126), (Ic-127), (Ic-128), (Ic-129), (Ic-130), (Ic-131), (Ic-132), (Ic-133), (Ic-134), (Ic-135), (Ic-136), (Ic-137), (Ic-138), (Ic-139), (Ic-140), (Ic-141), (Ic-142), (Ic-143), (Ic-144), (Ic-145), (Ic-146), (Ic-147), (Ic-148), (Ic-149), (Ic-150), (Ic-151), (Ic-152), (Ic-153), (Ic-154), (Ic-155), (Ic-156), (Ic-157), (Ic-158), (Ic-159), (Ic-160), (Ic-161), (Ic-162), (Ic-163), (Ic-164), (Ic-165), (Ic-166), (Ic-167), (Ic-168), (Ic-169), (Ic-170), (Ic-171), (Ic-172), (Ic-173), (Ic-174), (Ic-175), (Ic-176), (Ic-177), (Ic-178), (Ic-179), (Ic-180), (Ic-181), (Ic-182), (Ic-183), (Ic-184), (Ic-185), (Ic-186), (Ic-187), (Ic-188), (Ic-189), (Ic-190), (Ic-191), (Ic-192), (Ic-193), (Ic-194), (Ic-195), (Ic-196), (Ic-197), (Ic-198), (Ic-199), (Ic-200), (Ic-201), (Ic-202), (Ic-203), (Ic-204), (Ic-205), (Ic-206), (Ic-207), (Ic-208), (Ic-209), (Ic-210), (Ic-211), (Ic-212), (Ic-213), (Ic-214), (Ic-215), (Ic-216), (Ic-217), (Ic-218), (Ic-219), (Ic-220), (Ic-221), (Ic-222), (Ic-223), (Ic-224), (Ic-225), (Ic-226), (Ic-227), (Ic-228), (Ic-229), (Ic-230), (Ic-231), (Ic-232), (Ic-233), (Ic-234), (Ic-235), (Ic-236), (Ic-237), (Ic-238), (Ic-239), (Ic-240), (Ic-241), (Ic-242), (Ic-243), (Ic-244), (Ic-245), (Ic-246), (Ic-247), (Ic-248), (Ic-249), (Ic-250), (Ic-251), (Ic-252), (Ic-253), (Ic-254), (Ic-255), (Ic-256), (Ic-257), (Ic-258), (Ic-259), (Ic-260), (Ic-261), (Ic-262), (Ic-263), (Ic-264), (Ic-265), (Ic-266), (Ic-267), (Ic-268), (Ic-269), (Ic-270), (Ic-271), (Ic-272), (Ic-273), (Ic-274), (Ic-275), (Ic-276), (Ic-277), (Ic-278), (Ic-279), (Ic-280), (Ic-281), (Ic-282), (Ic-283), (Ic-284), (Ic-285), (Ic-286), (Ic-287), (Ic-288), (Ic-289), (Ic-290), (Ic-291), (Ic-292), (Ic-293), (Ic-294), (Ic-295), (Ic-296), (Ic-297), (Ic-298), (Ic-299), (Ic-300), (Ic-301), (Ic-302), (Ic-303), (Ic-304), (Ic-305), (Ic-306), (Ic-307), (Ic-308), (Ic-309), (Ic-310), (Ic-311), (Ic-312), (Ic-313), (Ic-314), (Ic-315), (Ic-316), (Ic-317), (Ic-318), (Ic-319), (Ic-320), (Ic-321), (Ic-322), (Ic-323), (Ic-324), (Ic-325), (Ic-326), (Ic-327), (Ic-328), (Ic-329), (Ic-330), (Ic-331), (Ic-332), (Ic-333), (Ic-334), (Ic-335), (Ic-336), (Ic-337), (Ic-338), (Ic-339), (Ic-340), (Ic-341), (Ic-342), (Ic-343), (Ic-344), (Ic-345), (Ic-346), (Ic-347), (Ic-348), (Ic-349), (Ic-350), (Ic-351), (Ic-352), (Ic-353), (Ic-354), (Ic-355), (Ic-356), (Ic-357), (Ic-358), (Ic-359), (Ic-360), (Ic-361), (Ic-362), (Ic-363), (Ic-364), (Ic-365), (Ic-366), (Ic-367), (Ic-368), (Ic-369), (Ic-370), (Ic-371), (Ic-372), (Ic-373), (Ic-374), (Ic-375), (Ic-376), (Ic-377), (Ic-378), (Ic-379), (Ic-380), (Ic-381), (Ic-382), (Ic-383), (Ic-384), (Ic-385), (Ic-386), (Ic-387), (Ic-388), (Ic-389), (Ic-390), (Ic-391), (Ic-392), (Ic-393), (Ic-394), (Ic-395), (Ic-396), (Ic-397), (Ic-398), (Ic-399), (Ic-400), (Ic-401), (Ic-402), (Ic-403), (Ic-404), (Ic-405), (Ic-406), (Ic-407), (Ic-408), (Ic-409), (Ic-410), (Ic-411), (Ic-412), (Ic-413), (Ic-414), (Ic-415), (Ic-416), (Ic-417), (Ic-418), (Ic-419), (Ic-420), (Ic-421), (Ic-422), (Ic-423), (Ic-424), (Ic-425), (Ic-426), (Ic-427), (Ic-428), (Ic-429), (Ic-430), (Ic-431), (Ic-432), (Ic-433), (Ic-434), (Ic-435), (Ic-436), (Ic-437), (Ic-438), (Ic-439), (Ic-440), (Ic-441), (Ic-442), (Ic-443), (Ic-444), (Ic-445), (Ic-446), (Ic-447), (Ic-448), (Ic-449), (Ic-450), (Ic-451), (Ic-452), (Ic-453), (Ic-454), (Ic-455), (Ic-456), (Ic-457), (Ic-458), (Ic-459), (Ic-460), (Ic-461), (Ic-462), (Ic-463), (Ic-464), (Ic-465), (Ic-466), (Ic-467), (Ic-468), (Ic-469), (Ic-470), (Ic-471), (Ic-472), (Ic-473), (Ic-474), (Ic-475), (Ic-476), (Ic-477), (Ic-478), (Ic-479), (Ic-480), (Ic-481), (Ic-482), (Ic-483), (Ic-484), (Ic-485), (Ic-486), (Ic-487), (Ic-488), (Ic-489), (Ic-490), (Ic-491), (Ic-492), (Ic-493), (Ic-494), (Ic-495), (Ic-496), (Ic-497), (Ic-498), (Ic-499), (Ic-500), (Ic-501), (Ic-502), (Ic-503), (Ic-504), (Ic-505), (Ic-506), (Ic-507), (Ic-508), (Ic-509), (Ic-510), (Ic-511), (Ic-512), (Ic-513), (Ic-514), (Ic-515), (Ic-516), (Ic-517), (Ic-518), (Ic-519), (Ic-520), (Ic-521), (Ic-522), (Ic-523), (Ic-524), (Ic-525), (Ic-526), (Ic-527), (Ic-528), (Ic-529), (Ic-530), (Ic-531), (Ic-532), (Ic-533), (Ic-534), (Ic-535), (Ic-536), (Ic-537), (Ic-538), (Ic-539), (Ic-540), (Ic-541), (Ic-542), (Ic-543), (Ic-544), (Ic-545), (Ic-546), (Ic-547), (Ic-548), (Ic-549), (Ic-550), (Ic-551), (Ic-552), (Ic-553), (Ic-554), (Ic-555), (Ic-556), (Ic-557), (Ic-558), (Ic-559), (Ic-560), (Ic-561), (Ic-562), (Ic-563), (Ic-564), (Ic-565), (Ic-566), (Ic-567), (Ic-568), (Ic-569), (Ic-570), (Ic-571), (Ic-572), (Ic-573), (Ic-574), (Ic-575), (Ic-576), (Ic-577), (Ic-578), (Ic-579), (Ic-580), (Ic-581), (Ic-582), (Ic-583), (Ic-584), (Ic-585), (Ic-586), (Ic-587), (Ic-588), (Ic-589), (Ic-590), (Ic-591), (Ic-592), (Ic-593), (Ic-594), (Ic-595), (Ic-596), (Ic-597), (Ic-598), (Ic-599), (Ic-600), (Ic-601), (Ic-602), (Ic-603), (Ic-604), (Ic-605), (Ic-606), (Ic-607), (Ic-608), (Ic-609), (Ic-610), (Ic-611), (Ic-612), (Ic-613), (Ic-614), (Ic-615), (Ic-616), (Ic-617), (Ic-618), (Ic-619), (Ic-620), (Ic-621), (Ic-622), (Ic-623), (Ic-624), (Ic-625), (Ic-626), (Ic-627), (Ic-628), (Ic-629), (Ic-630), (Ic-631), (Ic-632), (Ic-633), (Ic-634), (Ic-635), (Ic-636), (Ic-637), (Ic-638), (Ic-639), (Ic-640), (Ic-641), (Ic-642), (Ic-643), (Ic-644), (Ic-645), (Ic-646), (Ic-647), (Ic-648), (Ic-649), (Ic-650), (Ic-651), (Ic-652), (Ic-653), (Ic-654), (Ic-655), (Ic-656), (Ic-657), (Ic-658), (Ic-659), (Ic-660), (Ic-661), (Ic-662), (Ic-663), (Ic-664), (Ic-665), (Ic-666), (Ic-667), (Ic-668), (Ic-669), (Ic-670), (Ic-671), (Ic-672), (Ic-673), (Ic-674), (Ic-675), (Ic-676), (Ic-677), (Ic-678), (Ic-679), (Ic-680), (Ic-681), (Ic-682), (Ic-683), (Ic-684), (Ic-685), (Ic-686), (Ic-687), (Ic-688), (Ic-689), (Ic-690), (Ic-691), (Ic-692), (Ic-693), (Ic-694), (Ic-695), (Ic-696), (Ic-697), (Ic-698), (Ic-699), (Ic-700), (Ic-701), (Ic-702), (Ic-703), (Ic-704), (Ic-705), (Ic-706), (Ic-707), (Ic-708), (Ic-709), (Ic-710), (Ic-711), (Ic-712), (Ic-713), (Ic-714), (Ic-715), (Ic-716), (Ic-717), (Ic-718), (Ic-719), (Ic-720), (Ic-721), (Ic-722), (Ic-723), (Ic-724), (Ic-725), (Ic-726), (Ic-727), (Ic-728), (Ic-729), (Ic-730), (Ic-731), (Ic-732), (Ic-733), (Ic-734), (Ic-735), (Ic-736), (Ic-737), (Ic-738), (Ic-739), (Ic-740), (Ic-741), (Ic-742), (Ic-743), (Ic-744), (Ic-745), (Ic-746), (Ic-747), (Ic-748), (Ic-749), (Ic-750), (Ic-751), (Ic-752), (Ic-753), (Ic-754), (Ic-755), (Ic-756), (Ic-757), (Ic-758), (Ic-759), (Ic-760), (Ic-761), (Ic-762), (Ic-763), (Ic-764), (Ic-765), (Ic-766), (Ic-767), (Ic-768), (Ic-769), (Ic-770), (Ic-771), (Ic-772), (Ic-773), (Ic-774), (Ic-775), (Ic-776), (Ic-777), (Ic-778), (Ic-779), (Ic-780), (Ic-781), (Ic-782), (Ic-783), (Ic-784), (Ic-785), (Ic-786), (Ic-787), (Ic-788), (Ic-789), (Ic-790), (Ic-791), (Ic-792), (Ic-793), (Ic-794), (Ic-795), (Ic-796), (Ic-797), (Ic-798), (Ic-799), (Ic-800), (Ic-801), (Ic-802), (Ic-803), (Ic-804), (Ic-805), (Ic-806), (Ic-807), (Ic-808), (Ic-809), (Ic-810), (Ic-811), (Ic-812), (Ic-813), (Ic-814), (Ic-815), (Ic-816), (Ic-817), (Ic-818), (Ic-819), (Ic-820), (Ic-821), (Ic-822), (Ic-823), (Ic-824), (Ic-825), (Ic-826), (Ic-827), (Ic-828), (Ic-829), (Ic-830), (Ic-831), (Ic-832), (Ic-833), (Ic-834), (Ic-835), (Ic-836), (Ic-837), (Ic-838), (Ic-839), (Ic-840), (Ic-841), (Ic-842), (Ic-843), (Ic-844), (Ic-845), (Ic-846), (Ic-847), (Ic-848), (Ic-849), (Ic-850), (Ic-851), (Ic-852), (Ic-853), (Ic-854), (Ic-855), (Ic-856), (Ic-857), (Ic-858), (Ic-859), (Ic-860), (Ic-861), (Ic-862), (Ic-863), (Ic-864), (Ic-865), (Ic-866), (Ic-867), (Ic-868), (Ic-869), (Ic-870), (Ic-871), (Ic-872), (Ic-873), (Ic-874), (Ic-875), (Ic-876), (Ic-877), (Ic-878), (Ic-879), (Ic-880), (Ic-881), (Ic-882), (Ic-883), (Ic-884), (Ic-885), (Ic-886), (Ic-887), (Ic-888), (Ic-889), (Ic-890), (Ic-891), (Ic-892), (Ic-893), (Ic-894), (Ic-895), (Ic-896), (Ic-897), (Ic-898), (Ic-899), (Ic-900), (Ic-901), (Ic-902), (Ic-903), (Ic-904), (Ic-905), (Ic-906), (Ic-907), (Ic-908), (Ic-909), (Ic-910), (Ic-911), (Ic-912), (Ic-913), (Ic-914), (Ic-915), (Ic-916), (Ic-917), (Ic-918), (Ic-919), (Ic-920), (Ic-921), (Ic-922), (Ic-923), (Ic-924), (Ic-925), (Ic-926), (Ic-927), (Ic-928), (Ic-929), (Ic-930), (Ic-931), (Ic-932), (Ic-933), (Ic-934), (Ic-935), (Ic-936), (Ic-937), (Ic-938), (Ic-939), (Ic-940), (Ic-941), (Ic-942), (Ic-943), (Ic-944), (Ic-945), (Ic-946), (Ic-947), (Ic-948), (Ic-949), (Ic-950), (Ic-951), (Ic-952), (Ic-953), (Ic-954), (Ic-955), (Ic-956), (Ic-957), (Ic-958), (Ic-959), (Ic-960), (Ic-961), (Ic-962), (Ic-963), (Ic-964), (Ic-965), (Ic-966), (Ic-967), (Ic-968), (Ic-969), (Ic-970), (Ic-971), (Ic-972), (Ic-973), (Ic-974), (Ic-975), (Ic-976), (Ic-977), (Ic-978), (Ic-979), (Ic-980), (Ic-981), (Ic-982), (Ic-983), (Ic-984), (Ic-985), (Ic-986), (Ic-987), (Ic-988), (Ic-989), (Ic-990), (Ic-991), (Ic-992), (Ic-993), (Ic-994), (Ic-995), (Ic-996), (Ic-997), (Ic-998), (Ic-999), (Ic-1000), (Ic-1001), (Ic-1002), (Ic-1003), (Ic-1004), (Ic-1005), (Ic-1006), (Ic-1007), (Ic-1008), (Ic-1009), (Ic-1010), (Ic-1011), (Ic-1012), (Ic-1013), (Ic-1014), (Ic-1015), (Ic-1016), (Ic-1017), (Ic-1018), (Ic-1019), (Ic-1020), (Ic-1021), (Ic-1022), (Ic-1023), (Ic-1024), (Ic-1025), (Ic-1026), (Ic-1027), (Ic-1028), (Ic-1029), (Ic-1030), (Ic-1031), (Ic-1032), (Ic-1033), (Ic-1034), (Ic-1035), (Ic-1036), (Ic-1037), (Ic-1038), (Ic-1039), (Ic-1040), (Ic-1041), (Ic-1042), (Ic-1043), (Ic-1044), (Ic-1045), (Ic-1046), (Ic-1047), (Ic-1048), (Ic-1049), (Ic-1050), (Ic-1051), (Ic-1052), (Ic-1053), (Ic-1054), (Ic-1055), (Ic-1056), (Ic-1057), (Ic-1058), (Ic-1059), (Ic-1060), (Ic-1061), (Ic-1062), (Ic-1063), (Ic-1064), (Ic-1065), (Ic-1066), (Ic-1067), (Ic-1068), (Ic-1069), (Ic-1070), (Ic-1071), (Ic-1072), (Ic-1073), (Ic-1074), (Ic-1075), (Ic-1076), (Ic-1077), (Ic-1078), (Ic-1079), (Ic-1080), (Ic-1081), (Ic-1082), (Ic-1083), (Ic-1084), (Ic-1085), (Ic-1086), (Ic-1087), (Ic-1088), (Ic-1089), (Ic-1090), (Ic-1091), (Ic-1092), (Ic-1093), (Ic-1094), (Ic-1095), (Ic-1096), (Ic-1097), (Ic-1098), (Ic-1099), (Ic-1100), (Ic-1101), (Ic-1102), (Ic-1103), (Ic-1104), (Ic-1105), (Ic-1106), (Ic-1107), (Ic-1108), (Ic-1109), (Ic-1110), (Ic-1111), (Ic-1112), (Ic-1113), (Ic-1114), (Ic-1115), (Ic-1116), (Ic-1117), (Ic-1118), (Ic-1119), (Ic-1120), (Ic-1121), (Ic-1122), (Ic-1123), (Ic-1124), (Ic-1125), (Ic-1126), (Ic-1127), (Ic-1128), (Ic-1129), (Ic-1130), (Ic-1131), (Ic-1132), (Ic-1133), (Ic-1134), (Ic-1135), (Ic-1136), (Ic-1137), (Ic-1138), (Ic-1139), (Ic-1140), (Ic-1141), (Ic-1142), (Ic-1143), (Ic-1144), (Ic-1145), (Ic-1146), (Ic-1147), (Ic-1148), (Ic-1149), (Ic-1150), (Ic-1151), (Ic-1152), (Ic-1153), (Ic-1154), (Ic-1155), (Ic-1156), (Ic-1157), (Ic-1158), (Ic-1159), (Ic-1160), (Ic-1161), (Ic-1162), (Ic-1163), (Ic-1164), (Ic-1165), (Ic-1166), (Ic-1167), (Ic-1168), (Ic-1169), (Ic-1170), (Ic-1171), (Ic-1172), (Ic-1173), (Ic-1174), (Ic-1175), (Ic-1176), (Ic-1177), (Ic-1178), (Ic-1179), (Ic-1180), (Ic-1181), (Ic-1182), (Ic-1183), (Ic-1184), (Ic-1185), (Ic-1186), (Ic-1187), (Ic-1188), (Ic-1189), (Ic-1190), (Ic-1191), (Ic-1192), (Ic-1193), (Ic-1194), (Ic-1195), (Ic-1196), (Ic-1197), (Ic-1198), (Ic-1199), (Ic-1200), (Ic-1201), (Ic-1202), (Ic-1203), (Ic-1204), (Ic-1205), (Ic-1206), (Ic-1207), (Ic-1208), (Ic-1209), (Ic-1210), (Ic-1211), (Ic-1212), (Ic-1213), (Ic-1214), (Ic-1215), (Ic-1216), (Ic-1217), (Ic-1218), (Ic-1219), (Ic-1220), (Ic-1221), (Ic-1222), (Ic-1223), (Ic-1224), (Ic-1225), (Ic-1226), (Ic-1227), (Ic-1228), (Ic-1229), (Ic-1230), (Ic-1231), (Ic-1232), (Ic-1233), (Ic-1234), (Ic-1235), (Ic-1236), (Ic-1237), (Ic-1238), (Ic-1239), (Ic-1240), (Ic-1241), (Ic-1242), (Ic-1243), (Ic-1244), (Ic-1245), (Ic-1246), (Ic-1247), (Ic-1248), (Ic-1249), (Ic-1250), (Ic-1251), (Ic-1252), (Ic-1253), (Ic-1254), (Ic-1255), (Ic-1256), (Ic-1257), (Ic-1258), (Ic-1259), (Ic-1260), (Ic-1261), (Ic-1262), (Ic-1263), (Ic-1264), (Ic-1265), (Ic-1266), (Ic-1267), (Ic-1268), (Ic-1269), (Ic-1270), (Ic-1271), (Ic-1272), (Ic-1273), (Ic-1274), (Ic-1275), (Ic-1276), (Ic-1277), (Ic-1278), (Ic-1279), (Ic-1280), (Ic-1281), (Ic-1282), (Ic-1283), (Ic-1284), (Ic-1285), (Ic-1286), (Ic-1287), (Ic-1288), (Ic-1289), (Ic-1290), (Ic-1291), (Ic-1292), (Ic-1293), (Ic-1294), (Ic-1295), (Ic-1296), (Ic-1297), (Ic-1298), (Ic-1299), (Ic-1300), (Ic-1301), (Ic-1302), (Ic-1303), (Ic-1304), (Ic-1305), (Ic-1306), (Ic-1307), (Ic-1308), (Ic-1309), (Ic-1310), (Ic-1311), (Ic-1312), (Ic-1313), (Ic-1314), (Ic-1315), (Ic-1316), (Ic-1317), (Ic-1318), (Ic-1319), (Ic-1320), (Ic-1321), (Ic-1322), (Ic-1323), (Ic-1324), (Ic-1325), (Ic-1326), (Ic-1327), (Ic-1328), (Ic-1329), (Ic-1330), (Ic-1331), (Ic-1332), (Ic-1333), (Ic-1334), (Ic-1335), (Ic-1336), (Ic-1337), (Ic-1338), (Ic-1339), (Ic-1340), (Ic-1341), (Ic-1342), (Ic-1343), (Ic-1344), (Ic-1345), (Ic-1346), (Ic-1347), (Ic-1348), (Ic-1349), (Ic-1350), (Ic-1351), (Ic-1352), (Ic-1353), (Ic-1354), (Ic-1355), (Ic-1356), (Ic-1357), (Ic-1358), (Ic-1359), (Ic-1360), (Ic-1361), (Ic-1362), (Ic-1363), (Ic-1364), (Ic-1365), (Ic-1366), (Ic-1367), (Ic-1368), (Ic-1369), (Ic-1370), (Ic-1371), (Ic-1372), (Ic-1373), (Ic-1374), (Ic-1375), (Ic-1376), (Ic-1377), (Ic-1378), (Ic-1379), (Ic-1380), (Ic-1381), (Ic-1382), (Ic-1383), (Ic-1384), (Ic-1385), (Ic-1386), (Ic-1387), (Ic-1388), (Ic-1389), (Ic-1390), (Ic-1391), (Ic-1392), (Ic-1393), (Ic-1394), (Ic-1395), (Ic-1396), (Ic-1397), (Ic-1398), (Ic-1399), (Ic-1400), (Ic-1401), (Ic-1402), (Ic-1403), (Ic-1404), (Ic-1405), (Ic-1406), (Ic-1407), (Ic-1408), (Ic-1409), (Ic-1410), (Ic-1411), (Ic-1412), (Ic-1413), (Ic-1414), (Ic-1415), (Ic-1416), (Ic-1417), (Ic-1418), (Ic-1419), (Ic-1

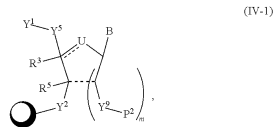


related mmRNA (e.g., the first region, first flanking region, or second flanking region) including n number of linked nucleosides having Formula (Ia-1):

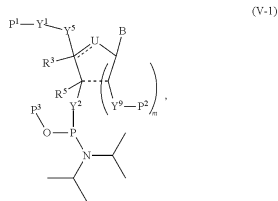


comprising:

a) reacting a nucleotide of Formula (IV-1):



with a phosphoramidite compound of Formula (V-1):



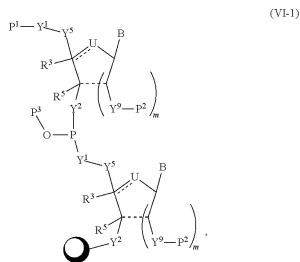
wherein Y<sup>3</sup> is H, hydroxy, phosphoryl, pyrophosphate, sulfate, amino, thiol, optionally substituted amino acid, or a peptide (e.g., including from 2 to 12 amino acids);

and each P<sup>1</sup>, P<sup>2</sup>, and P<sup>3</sup> is, independently, a suitable protecting group; and



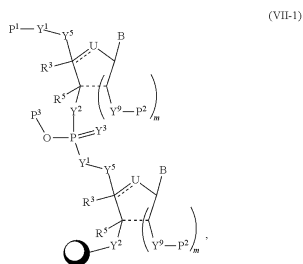
denotes a solid support;

to provide an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA of Formula (VI-1):



and

b) oxidizing or sulfurizing the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA of Formula (V) to yield an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA of Formula (VII-1):



and

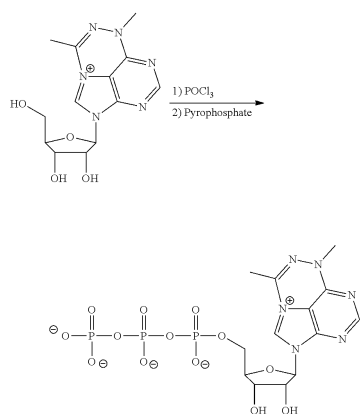
c) removing the protecting groups to yield the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA of Formula (Ia).

In some embodiments, steps a) and b) are repeated from 1 to about 10,000 times. In some embodiments, the methods further comprise a nucleotide (e.g., mmRNA molecule) selected from the group consisting of A, C, G and U adenosine, cytosine, guanosine, and uracil. In some embodiments, the nucleobase may be a pyrimidine or derivative thereof. In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA is translatable.

Other components of oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, and oncology-related mmRNA are optional, and are beneficial in some embodiments. For example, a 5' untranslated region (UTR) and/or a 3'UTR are provided, wherein either or both may independently contain one or more different nucleotide modifications. In such embodiments, nucleotide modifications may also be present in the translatable region. Also provided are oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, and oncology-related mmRNA containing a Kozak sequence.

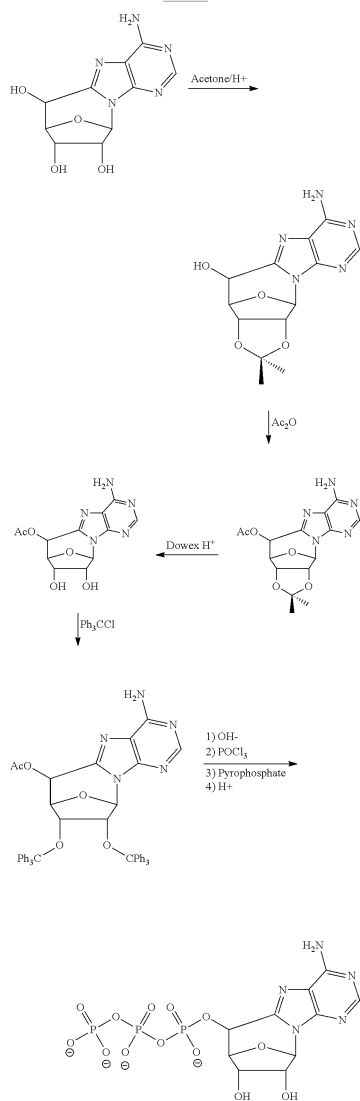
Exemplary syntheses of modified nucleotides, which are incorporated into an oncology-related modified nucleic acid or mmRNA, e.g., RNA or mRNA, are provided below in Scheme 1 through Scheme 11. Scheme 1 provides a general method for phosphorylation of nucleosides, including modified nucleosides.

Scheme 1



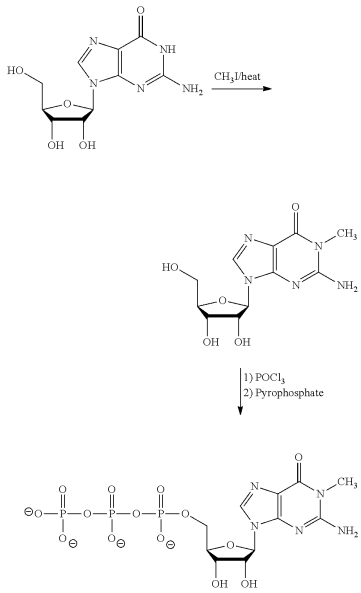
Various protecting groups may be used to control the reaction. For example, Scheme 2 provides the use of multiple protecting and deprotecting steps to promote phosphorylation at the 5' position of the sugar, rather than the 2' and 3' hydroxyl groups.

Scheme 2

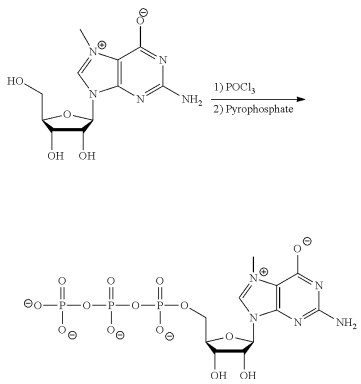


Modified nucleotides can be synthesized in any useful manner. Schemes 3, 4, and 7 provide exemplary methods for synthesizing modified nucleotides having a modified purine nucleobase; and Schemes 5 and 6 provide exemplary methods for synthesizing modified nucleotides having a modified pseudouridine or pseudoisocytidine, respectively.

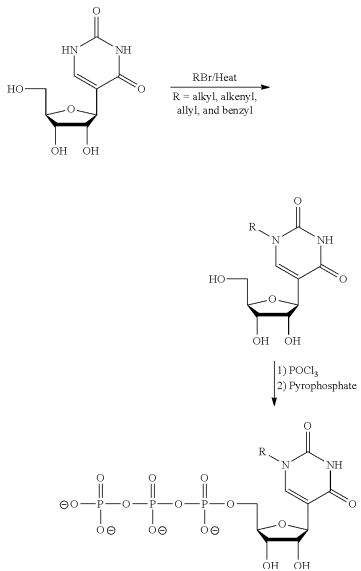
Scheme 3



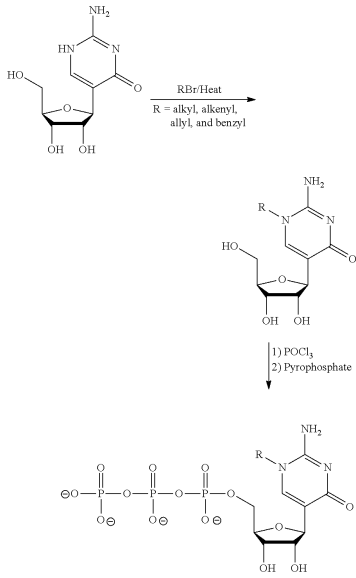
Scheme 4



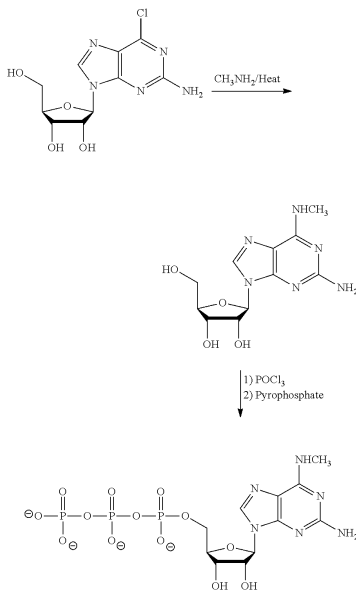
Scheme 5



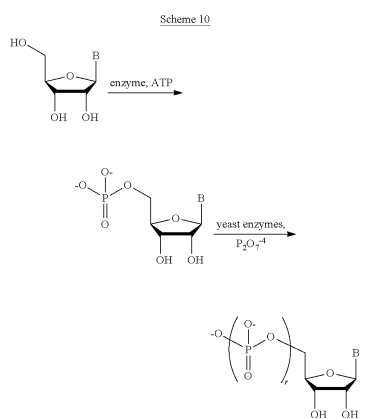
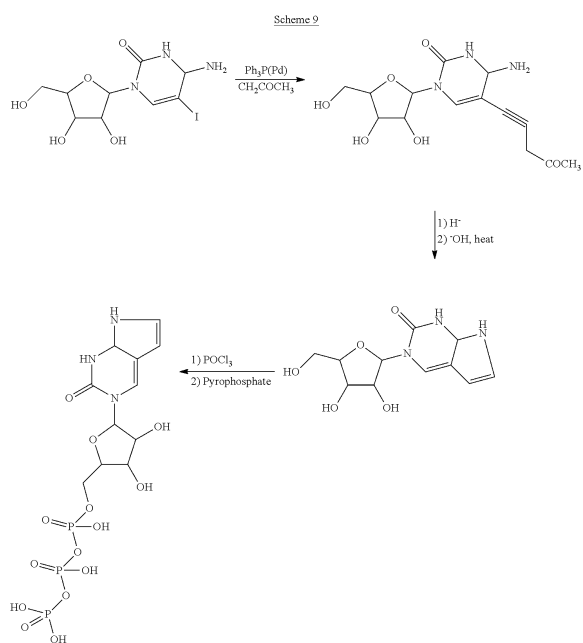
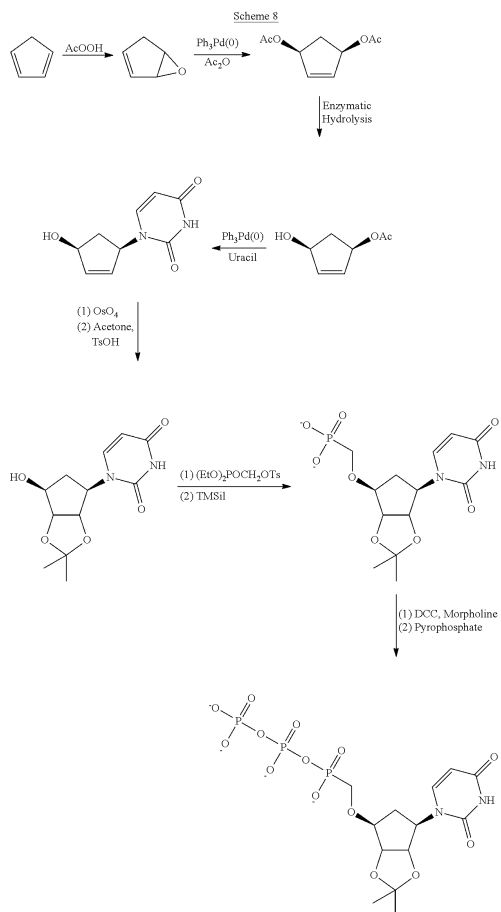
Scheme 6



Scheme 7



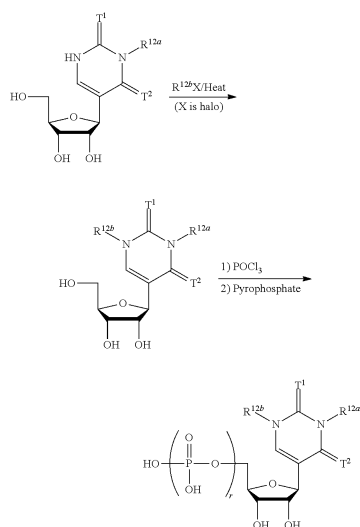
Schemes 8 and 9 provide exemplary syntheses of modified nucleotides. Scheme 10 provides a non-limiting biocatalytic method for producing nucleotides.



Scheme 11 provides an exemplary synthesis of a modified uracil, where the N1 position is modified with R12b, as provided elsewhere, and the 5'-position of ribose is phosphorylated. T1, T2, R12a, R12b, and r are as provided herein. This synthesis, as well as optimized versions thereof, can be used to modify other pyrimidine

nucleobases and purine nucleobases (see e.g., Formulas (b1)-(b43)) and/or to install one or more phosphate groups (e.g., at the 5' position of the sugar). This alkylating reaction can also be used to include one or more optionally substituted alkyl group at any reactive group (e.g., amino group) in any nucleobase described herein (e.g., the amino groups in the Watson-Crick base-pairing face for cytosine, uracil, adenine, and guanine).

Scheme 11



#### Combinations of Nucleotides in mmRNA

Further examples of modified nucleotides and modified nucleotide combinations are provided below in Table 10. These combinations of modified nucleotides can be used to form the oncology-related polypeptides, oncology-related primary constructs, or oncology-related mmRNA of the invention.

Unless otherwise noted, the modified nucleotides may be completely substituted for the natural nucleotides of the modified nucleic acids or mmRNA of the invention. As a non-limiting example, the natural nucleotide uridine may be substituted with a modified nucleoside described herein. In another non-limiting example, the natural nucleotide uridine may be partially substituted (e.g., about 0.1%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99.9%) with at least one of the modified nucleoside disclosed herein.

TABLE 10

Modified Nucleotide	Modified Nucleotide Combination
$\alpha$ -thio-cytidine	$\alpha$ -thio-cytidine/5-iodo-uridine
	$\alpha$ -thio-cytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine
	$\alpha$ -thio-cytidine/ $\alpha$ -thio-uridine
	$\alpha$ -thio-cytidine/5-methyl-uridine
	$\alpha$ -thio-cytidine/pseudouridine
	about 50% of the cytosines are $\alpha$ -thio-cytidine
pseudoisocytidine	pseudoisocytidine/5-iodo-uridine
	pseudoisocytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine
	pseudoisocytidine/ $\alpha$ -thio-uridine
	pseudoisocytidine/5-methyl-uridine
	pseudoisocytidine/pseudouridine
	about 25% of cytosines are pseudoisocytidine
	pseudoisocytidine/about 50% of uridines are N1-methyl-pseudouridine and about 50% of uridines are pseudouridine
pseudoisocytidine/about 25% of uridines are N1-methyl-pseudouridine and about 25% of uridines are pseudouridine	
pyrrolo-cytidine	pyrrolo-cytidine/5-iodo-uridine
	pyrrolo-cytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine
	pyrrolo-cytidine/ $\alpha$ -thio-uridine
	pyrrolo-cytidine/5-methyl-uridine
	pyrrolo-cytidine/pseudouridine
	about 50% of the cytosines are pyrrolo-cytidine
5-methyl-cytidine	5-methyl-cytidine/5-iodo-uridine
	5-methyl-cytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine
	5-methyl-cytidine/ $\alpha$ -thio-uridine
	5-methyl-cytidine/5-methyl-uridine
	5-methyl-cytidine/pseudouridine
	about 25% of cytosines are 5-methyl-cytidine
	about 50% of cytosines are 5-methyl-cytidine
	5-methyl-cytidine/5-methoxy-uridine
	5-methyl-cytidine/5-bromo-uridine
	5-methyl-cytidine/2-thio-uridine
	5-methyl-cytidine/about 50% of uridines are 2-thio-uridine
about 50% of uridines are 5-methyl-cytidine/about 50% of uridines are 2-thio-uridine	
N4-acetyl-cytidine	N4-acetyl-cytidine/5-iodo-uridine
	N4-acetyl-cytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine

TABLE 10

## Modified Nucleotide

## Modified Nucleotide Combination

N4-acetyl-cytidine/ $\alpha$ -thio-uridine  
 N4-acetyl-cytidine/5-methyl-uridine  
 N4-acetyl-cytidine/pseudouridine  
 about 50% of cytosines are N4-acetyl-cytidine  
 about 25% of cytosines are N4-acetyl-cytidine  
 N4-acetyl-cytidine/5-methoxy-uridine  
 N4-acetyl-cytidine/5-bromo-uridine  
 N4-acetyl-cytidine/2-thio-uridine  
 about 50% of cytosines are N4-acetyl-cytidine/  
 about 50% of uridines are 2-thio-uridine

Further examples of modified nucleotide combinations are provided below in Table 11. These combinations of modified nucleotides can be used to form the polypeptides, primary constructs, or mmRNA of the invention.

TABLE 11

## Modified Nucleotide

## Modified Nucleotide Combination

modified cytidine  
 having one or more  
 nucleobases of  
 Formula (b10)

modified cytidine with (b10)/pseudouridine  
 modified cytidine with (b10)/N1-methyl-  
 pseudouridine  
 modified cytidine with (b10)/5-methoxy-uridine  
 modified cytidine with (b10)/5-methyl-uridine  
 modified cytidine with (b10)/5-bromo-uridine  
 modified cytidine with (b10)/2-thio-uridine  
 about 50% of cytidine substituted with modified  
 cytidine (b10)/about 50% of uridines are 2-thio-  
 uridine

modified cytidine  
 having one or more  
 nucleobases of  
 Formula (b32)

modified cytidine with (b32)/pseudouridine  
 modified cytidine with (b32)/N1-methyl-  
 pseudouridine  
 modified cytidine with (b32)/5-methoxy-uridine  
 modified cytidine with (b32)/5-methyl-uridine  
 modified cytidine with (b32)/5-bromo-uridine  
 modified cytidine with (b32)/2-thio-uridine  
 about 50% of cytidine substituted with modified  
 cytidine (b32)/about 50% of uridines are 2-thio-  
 uridine

modified uridine having  
 one or more nucleobases  
 of Formula (b1)

modified uridine with (b1)/N4-acetyl-cytidine  
 modified uridine with (b1)/5-methyl-cytidine

modified uridine having  
 one or more nucleobases  
 of Formula (b8)

modified uridine with (b8)/N4-acetyl-cytidine  
 modified uridine with (b8)/5-methyl-cytidine

TABLE 11

Modified Nucleotide	Modified Nucleotide Combination
modified uridine having one or more nucleobases of Formula (b28)	modified uridine with (b28)/N4-acetyl-cytidine modified uridine with (b28)/5-methyl-cytidine
modified uridine having one or more nucleobases of Formula (b29)	modified uridine with (b29)/N4-acetyl-cytidine modified uridine with (b29)/5-methyl-cytidine
modified uridine having one or more nucleobases of Formula (b30)	modified uridine with (b30)/N4-acetyl-cytidine modified uridine with (b30)/5-methyl-cytidine

In some embodiments, at least 25% of the cytosines are replaced by a compound of Formula (b10)-(b14) (e.g., at least about 30%, at least about 35%, at least about 40%, at least about 45%, at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or about 100%).

In some embodiments, at least 25% of the uracils are replaced by a compound of Formula (b1)-(b9) (e.g., at least about 30%, at least about 35%, at least about 40%, at least about 45%, at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or about 100%).

In some embodiments, at least 25% of the cytosines are replaced by a compound of Formula (b10)-(b14), and at least 25% of the uracils are replaced by a compound of Formula (b1)-(b9) (e.g., at least about 30%, at least about 35%, at least about 40%, at least about 45%, at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or about 100%).

#### IV. Pharmaceutical Compositions

##### Formulation, Administration, Delivery and Dosing

The present invention provides oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and oncology-related mmRNA compositions and complexes in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. Pharmaceutical compositions may optionally comprise one or more additional active substances, e.g. therapeutically and/or prophylactically active substances. General considerations in the formulation and/or manufacture of pharmaceutical agents may be found, for example, in *Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy* 21<sup>st</sup> ed., Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference).

In some embodiments, compositions are administered to humans, human patients or subjects. For the purposes of the present disclosure, the phrase "active ingredient" generally refers to oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and oncology-related mmRNA to be delivered as described herein.

Although the descriptions of pharmaceutical compositions provided herein are principally directed to pharmaceutical compositions which are suitable for administration to humans, it will be understood by the skilled artisan that such compositions are generally suitable for administration to any other animal, e.g., to non-human animals, e.g. non-human mammals. Modification of pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration to humans in order to render the compositions suitable for administration to various animals is well understood, and the ordinarily skilled veterinary pharmacologist can design and/or perform such modification with merely ordinary, if any, experimentation. Subjects to which administration of the pharmaceutical compositions is contemplated include, but are not limited to, humans and/or other primates; mammals, including commercially relevant mammals such as cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, cats, dogs, mice, and/or rats; and/or birds, including commercially relevant birds such as poultry, chickens, ducks, geese, and/or turkeys.

Formulations of the pharmaceutical compositions described herein may be prepared by any method known or hereafter developed in the art of pharmacology. In general, such preparatory methods include the step of bringing the active ingredient into association with an excipient and/or one or more other accessory ingredients, and then, if necessary and/or desirable, dividing, shaping and/or packaging the product into a desired single- or multi-dose unit.

A pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the invention may be prepared, packaged, and/or sold in bulk, as a single unit dose, and/or as a plurality of single unit doses. As used herein, a "unit dose" is discrete amount of the pharmaceutical composition comprising a predetermined amount of the active ingredient. The amount of the active ingredient is generally equal to the dosage of the active ingredient which would be administered to a subject and/or a convenient fraction of such a dosage such as, for example, one-half or one-third of such a dosage.

Relative amounts of the active ingredient, the pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, and/or any additional ingredients in a pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the invention will vary, depending upon the identity, size, and/or condition of the subject treated and further depending upon the route by which the composition is to be administered. By way of example, the composition may comprise between 0.1% and 100%, e.g., between 0.5 and 50%, between 1-30%, between 5-80%, at least 80% (w/w) active ingredient.

##### Formulations

The oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, and oncology-related mmRNA of the invention can be formulated using one or more excipients to: (1) increase stability; (2) increase cell transfection; (3) permit the sustained or delayed release (e.g., from a depot formulation of the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or mmRNA); (4) alter the biodistribution (e.g., target the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA to specific tissues or cell types); (5) increase the translation of encoded protein in vivo; and/or (6) alter the release profile of encoded protein in vivo. In addition to traditional excipients such as any and all solvents, dispersion media, diluents, or other liquid vehicles, dispersion or suspension aids, surface active agents, isotonic agents, thickening or emulsifying agents, preservatives, excipients of the present invention can include, without limitation, lipidoids, liposomes, lipid nanoparticles, polymers, lipoplexes, core-shell nanoparticles, peptides, proteins, cells transfected with oncology-related polynucleotide, primary oncology-related construct, or oncology-related mmRNA (e.g., for transplantation into a subject), hyaluronidase, nanoparticle mimics and combinations thereof. Further, the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be formulated using self-assembled nucleic acid nanoparticles.



Accordingly, the formulations of the invention can include one or more excipients, each in an amount that together increases the stability of the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA, increases cell transfection by the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA, increases the expression of oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA encoded protein, and/or alters the release profile of oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA encoded proteins. Further, the oncology-related primary construct and oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be formulated using self-assembled nucleic acid nanoparticles.

Formulations of the pharmaceutical compositions described herein may be prepared by any method known or hereafter developed in the art of pharmacology. In general, such preparatory methods include the step of associating the active ingredient with an excipient and/or one or more other accessory ingredients.

A pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the present disclosure may be prepared, packaged, and/or sold in bulk, as a single unit dose, and/or as a plurality of single unit doses. As used herein, a "unit dose" refers to a discrete amount of the pharmaceutical composition comprising a predetermined amount of the active ingredient. The amount of the active ingredient may generally be equal to the dosage of the active ingredient which would be administered to a subject and/or a convenient fraction of such a dosage including, but not limited to, one-half or one-third of such a dosage.

Relative amounts of the active ingredient, the pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, and/or any additional ingredients in a pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the present disclosure may vary, depending upon the identity, size, and/or condition of the subject being treated and further depending upon the route by which the composition is to be administered. For example, the composition may comprise between 0.1% and 99% (w/w) of the active ingredient.

In some embodiments, the formulations described herein may contain at least one oncology-related mmRNA. As a non-limiting example, the formulations may contain 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 oncology-related mmRNA. In one embodiment the formulation may contain modified mRNA encoding proteins selected from categories such as, oncology-related proteins. In one embodiment, the formulation contains at least three oncology-related modified mRNA encoding oncology-related proteins. In one embodiment, the formulation contains at least five oncology-related modified mRNA encoding oncology-related proteins.

Pharmaceutical formulations may additionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, which, as used herein, includes, but is not limited to, any and all solvents, dispersion media, diluents, or other liquid vehicles, dispersion or suspension aids, surface active agents, isotonic agents, thickening or emulsifying agents, preservatives, and the like, as suited to the particular dosage form desired. Various excipients for formulating pharmaceutical compositions and techniques for preparing the composition are known in the art (see Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 21<sup>st</sup> Edition, A. R. Gennaro, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., 2006; incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). The use of a conventional excipient medium may be contemplated within the scope of the present disclosure, except insofar as any conventional excipient medium may be incompatible with a substance or its derivatives, such as by producing any undesirable biological effect or otherwise interacting in a deleterious manner with any other component(s) of the pharmaceutical composition.

In some embodiments, the particle size of the lipid nanoparticle may be increased and/or decreased. The change in particle size may be able to help counter biological reaction such as, but not limited to, inflammation or may increase the biological effect of the oncology-related modified mRNA delivered to mammals.

Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions include, but are not limited to, inert diluents, surface active agents and/or emulsifiers, preservatives, buffering agents, lubricating agents, and/or oils. Such excipients may optionally be included in the pharmaceutical formulations of the invention.

#### Lipidoids

The synthesis of lipidoids has been extensively described and formulations containing these compounds are particularly suited for delivery of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA (see Mahon et al., *Bioconjug Chem.* 2010 21:1448-1454; Schroeder et al., *J Intern Med.* 2010 267:9-21; Akinc et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2008 26:561-569; Love et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2010 107:1864-1869; Siegwart et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2011 108:12996-3001; all of which are incorporated herein in their entireties).

While these lipidoids have been used to effectively deliver double stranded small interfering RNA molecules in rodents and non-human primates (see Akinc et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2008 26:561-569; Frank-Kamenetsky et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2008 105:11915-11920; Akinc et al., *Mol Ther.* 2009 17:872-879; Love et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2010 107:1864-1869; Leuschner et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2011 29:1005-1010; all of which is incorporated herein in their entirety), the present disclosure describes their formulation and use in delivering single stranded oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA. Complexes, micelles, liposomes or particles can be prepared containing these lipidoids and therefore, can result in an effective delivery of the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, as judged by the production of an encoded protein, following the injection of a lipidoid formulation via localized and/or systemic routes of administration. Lipidoid complexes of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA can be administered by various means including, but not limited to, intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous routes.

In vivo delivery of nucleic acids may be affected by many parameters, including, but not limited to, the formulation composition, nature of particle PEGylation, degree of loading, oligonucleotide to lipid ratio, and biophysical parameters such as, but not limited to, particle size (Akinc et al., *Mol Ther.* 2009 17:872-879; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As an example, small changes in the anchor chain length of poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) lipids may result in significant effects on in vivo efficacy. Formulations with the different lipidoids, including, but not limited to penta[3-(1-laurylamino)propionyl]-triethylenetetramine hydrochloride (TETA-5LAP; aka 98N12-5, see Murugaiah et al., *Analytical Biochemistry*, 401:61 (2010); herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), C12-200 (including derivatives and variants), and MD1, can be tested for in vivo activity.

The lipidoid referred to herein as "98N12-5" is disclosed by Akinc et al., *Mol Ther.* 2009 17:872-879 and is incorporated by reference in its entirety. (See FIG. 2)

The lipidoid referred to herein as "C12-200" is disclosed by Love et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2010 107:1864-1869 (see FIG. 2) and Liu and Huang, *Molecular Therapy.* 2010 669-670 (see FIG. 2); both of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. The lipidoid formulations can include particles comprising either 3 or 4 or more components in addition to oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA. As an example, formulations with certain lipidoids, include, but are not limited to, 98N12-5 and may contain 42% lipidoid, 48% cholesterol and 10% PEG (C14 alkyl chain length). As another example, formulations with certain lipidoids, include, but are not limited to, C12-200 and may contain 50% lipidoid, 10% distearylphosphatidyl choline, 38.5% cholesterol, and 1.5% PEG-DMG.

In one embodiment, an oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA formulated with a lipidoid for systemic intravenous administration can target the liver. For example, a final optimized intravenous formulation using an oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, and comprising a lipid molar composition of 42% 98N12-5, 48% cholesterol, and 10% PEG-lipid with a final weight ratio of about 7.5 to 1 total lipid to oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, and a C14 alkyl chain length on the PEG lipid, with a mean particle size of roughly 50-60 nm, can result in the distribution of the formulation to be greater than 90% to the liver. (see, Akinc et al., *Mol Ther.* 2009 17:872-879; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In another example, an intravenous formulation using a C12-200 (see U.S. provisional application 61/175,770 and published international application WO2010129709, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety) lipidoid may have a molar ratio of 50/10/38.5/1.5 of C12-200/distearylphosphatidyl choline/cholesterol/PEG-DMG, with a weight ratio of 7 to 1 total lipid to oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, and a mean particle size of 80 nm may be effective to deliver oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA to hepatocytes (see, Love et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2010 107:1864-1869 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In another embodiment, an MD1 lipidoid-containing formulation may be used to effectively deliver oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA to hepatocytes in vivo. The characteristics of optimized lipidoid formulations for intramuscular or subcutaneous routes may vary significantly depending on the target cell type and the ability of formulations to diffuse through the extracellular matrix into the blood stream. While a particle size of less than 150 nm may be desired for effective hepatocyte delivery due to the size of the endothelial fenestrae (see, Akinc et al., *Mol Ther.* 2009 17:872-879 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), use of a lipidoid-formulated oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA to deliver the formulation to other cells types including, but not limited to, endothelial cells, myeloid cells, and muscle cells may not be similarly size-limited. Use of lipidoid formulations to deliver siRNA in vivo to other non-hepatocyte cells such as myeloid cells and endothelium has been reported (see Akinc et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2008 26:561-569; Leuschner et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2011 29:1005-1010; Cho et al. *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2009 19:3112-3118; 8<sup>th</sup> International Judah Folkman Conference, Cambridge, Mass. Oct. 8-9, 2010; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Effective delivery to myeloid cells, such as monocytes, lipidoid formulations may have a similar component molar ratio. Different ratios of lipidoids and other components including, but not limited to, distearylphosphatidyl choline, cholesterol and PEG-DMG, may be used to optimize the formulation of the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA for delivery to different cell types including, but not limited to, hepatocytes, myeloid cells, muscle cells, etc. For example, the component molar ratio may include, but is not limited to, 50% C12-200, 10% distearylphosphatidyl choline, 38.5% cholesterol, and 1.5% PEG-DMG (see Leuschner et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2011 29:1005-1010; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The use of lipidoid formulations for the localized delivery of nucleic acids to cells (such as, but not limited to, adipose cells and muscle cells) via either subcutaneous or intramuscular delivery, may not require all of the formulation components desired for

systemic delivery, and as such may comprise only the lipidoid and the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA.

Combinations of different lipidoids may be used to improve the efficacy of oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA directed protein production as the lipidoids may be able to increase cell transfection by the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA; and/or increase the translation of encoded protein (see Whitehead et al., *Mol. Ther.* 2011, 19:1688-1694, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

#### Liposomes, Lipoplexes, and Lipid Nanoparticles

The oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, and mmRNA of the invention can be formulated using one or more liposomes, lipoplexes, or lipid nanoparticles. In one embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions of polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA include liposomes. Liposomes are artificially-prepared vesicles which may primarily be composed of a lipid bilayer and may be used as a delivery vehicle for the administration of nutrients and pharmaceutical formulations. Liposomes can be of different sizes such as, but not limited to, a multilamellar vesicle (MLV) which may be hundreds of nanometers in diameter and may contain a series of concentric bilayers separated by narrow aqueous compartments, a small unilamellar vesicle (SUV) which may be smaller than 50 nm in diameter, and a large unilamellar vesicle (LUV) which may be between 50 and 500 nm in diameter. Liposome design may include, but is not limited to, opsonins or ligands in order to improve the attachment of liposomes to unhealthy tissue or to activate events such as, but not limited to, endocytosis. Liposomes may contain a low or a high pH in order to improve the delivery of the pharmaceutical formulations.

The formation of liposomes may depend on the physicochemical characteristics such as, but not limited to, the pharmaceutical formulation entrapped and the liposomal ingredients, the nature of the medium in which the lipid vesicles are dispersed, the effective concentration of the entrapped substance and its potential toxicity, any additional processes involved during the application and/or delivery of the vesicles, the optimization size, polydispersity and the shelf-life of the vesicles for the intended application, and the batch-to-batch reproducibility and possibility of large-scale production of safe and efficient liposomal products.

In one embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions described herein may include, without limitation, liposomes such as those formed from 1,2-dioleoyl-N,N-dimethylaminopropane (DODMA) liposomes, DL $\alpha$ 2 liposomes from Marina Biotech (Bothell, Wash.), 1,2-dilinoleoyl-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLin-DMA), 2,2-dilinoleyl-4-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-[1,3]-dioxolane (DLin-KC2-DMA), and MC3 (US20100324120; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) and liposomes which may deliver small molecule drugs such as, but not limited to, DOXIL $\text{\textcircled{R}}$  from Janssen Biotech, Inc. (Horsham, Pa.).

In one embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions described herein may include, without limitation, liposomes such as those formed from the synthesis of stabilized plasmid-lipid particles (SPLP) or stabilized nucleic acid lipid particle (SNALP) that have been previously described and shown to be suitable for oligonucleotide delivery in vitro and in vivo (see Wheeler et al. *Gene Therapy*. 1999 6:271-281; Zhang et al. *Gene Therapy*. 1999 6:1438-1447; Jeffs et al. *Pharm Res*. 2005 22:362-372; Morrissey et al., *Nat Biotechnol*. 2005 2:1002-1007; Zimmermann et al., *Nature*. 2006 441:111-114; Heyes et al. *J Contr Rel*. 2005 107:276-287; Semple et al. *Nature Biotech*. 2010 28:172-176; Judge et al. *J Clin Invest*. 2009 119:661-673; deFougerolles *Hum Gene Ther*. 2008 19:125-132; all of which are incorporated herein in their entireties). The original manufacture method by Wheeler et al. was a detergent dialysis method, which was later improved by Jeffs et al. and is referred to as the spontaneous vesicle formation method. The liposome formulations are composed of 3 to 4 lipid components in addition to the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA. As an example a liposome can contain, but is not limited to, 55% cholesterol, 20% distearylphosphatidyl choline (DSPC), 10% PEG-S-DSG, and 15% 1,2-dioleoyl-N,N-dimethylaminopropane (DODMA), as described by Jeffs et al. As another example, certain liposome formulations may contain, but are not limited to, 48% cholesterol, 20% DSPC, 2% PEG-c-DMA, and 30% cationic lipid, where the cationic lipid can be 1,2-distearoyl-N,N-dimethylaminopropane (DSDMA), DODMA, DLin-DMA, or 1,2-dilinoleoyl-3-dimethylaminopropane (DLenDMA), as described by Heyes et al.

In one embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions may include liposomes which may be formed to deliver mmRNA which may encode at least one immunogen. The mmRNA may be encapsulated by the liposome and/or it may be contained in an aqueous core which may then be encapsulated by the liposome (see International Pub. Nos. WO2012031046, WO2012031043, WO2012030901 and WO2012006378; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). In another embodiment, the mmRNA which may encode an immunogen may be formulated in a cationic oil-in-water emulsion where the emulsion particle comprises an oil core and a cationic lipid which can interact with the mmRNA anchoring the molecule to the emulsion particle (see International Pub. No. WO2012006380; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In yet another embodiment, the lipid formulation may include at least cationic lipid, a lipid which may enhance transfection and a least one lipid which contains a hydrophilic head group linked to a lipid moiety (International Pub. No. WO2011076807 and U.S. Pub. No. 20110200582; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA encoding an immunogen may be formulated in a lipid vesicle which may have crosslinks between functionalized lipid bilayers (see U.S. Pub. No. 20120177724, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may be formulated in a lipid vesicle which may have crosslinks between functionalized lipid bilayers.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may be formulated in a liposome comprising a cationic lipid. The liposome may have a molar ratio of nitrogen atoms in the cationic lipid to the phosphates in the RNA (N:P ratio) of between 1:1 and 20:1 as described in International Publication No. WO2013006825, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In another embodiment, the liposome may have a N:P ratio of greater than 20:1 or less than 1:1.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may be formulated in a lipid-polycation complex. The formation of the lipid-polycation complex may be accomplished by methods known in the art and/or as described in U.S. Pub. No. 20120178702, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. As a non-limiting example, the polycation may include a cationic peptide or a polypeptide such as, but not limited to, polylysine, polyornithine and/or polyarginine and the cationic peptides described in International Pub. No. WO2012013326; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may be formulated in a lipid-polycation complex which may further include a neutral lipid such as, but not limited to, cholesterol or dioleoyl phosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE).

The liposome formulation may be influenced by, but not limited to, the selection of the cationic lipid component, the degree of cationic lipid saturation, the nature of the PEGylation, ratio of all components and biophysical parameters such as size. In one example by Semple et al. (Semple et al. *Nature Biotech*. 2010 28:172-176; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), the liposome formulation was composed of 57.1% cationic lipid, 7.1% dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, 34.3% cholesterol, and 1.4% PEG-c-DMA. As another example, changing the composition of the cationic lipid could more effectively deliver siRNA to various antigen presenting cells (Basha et al. *Mol Ther*. 2011 19:2186-2200; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In some embodiments, the ratio of PEG in the lipid nanoparticle (LNP) formulations may be increased or decreased and/or the carbon chain length of the PEG lipid may be modified from C14 to C18 to alter the pharmacokinetics and/or biodistribution of the LNP formulations. As a non-limiting example, LNP formulations may contain 1-5% of the lipid molar ratio of PEG-c-DOMG as compared to the cationic lipid, DSPC and cholesterol. In another embodiment the PEG-c-DOMG may be replaced with a PEG lipid such as, but not limited to, PEG-DSG (1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycerol, methoxy polyethylene glycol) or PEG-DPG (1,2-Dipalmitoyl-sn-glycerol, methoxy polyethylene glycol). The cationic lipid may be selected from any lipid known in the art such as, but not limited to, DLin-MC3-DMA, DLin-DMA, C12-200 and DLin-KC2-DMA.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be formulated in a lipid nanoparticle such as those described in International Publication No. WO2012170930, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the cationic lipid may be selected from, but not limited to, a cationic lipid described in International Publication Nos. WO2012040184, WO2011153120, WO2011149733, WO2011090965, WO2011043913, WO2011022460, WO2012061259, WO2012054365, WO2012044638, WO2010080724, WO201021865 and WO2008103276, U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,893,302, 7,404,969 and 8,283,333 and US Patent Publication No. US20100036115 and US20120202871; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. In another embodiment, the cationic lipid may be selected from, but not limited to, formula A described in International Publication Nos. WO2012040184, WO2011153120, WO2011149733, WO2011090965, WO2011043913, WO2011022460, WO2012061259, WO2012054365 and WO2012044638; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. In yet another embodiment, the cationic lipid may be selected from, but not limited to, formula CL1-CLXXIX of International Publication No. WO2008103276, formula CL1-CLXXIX of U.S. Pat. No. 7,893,302, formula CL1-CLXXXII of U.S. Pat. No. 7,404,969 and formula I-VI of US Patent Publication No. US20100036115; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. As a non-limiting example, the cationic lipid may be selected from (20Z,23Z)-N,N-dimethylnonacos-20,23-dien-10-amine, (17Z,20Z)-N,N-dimethylhexacos-17,20-dien-9-amine, (1Z,19Z)-N,N-dimethylpentacos-16,19-dien-8-amine, (13Z,16Z)-N,N-dimethyldocosa-13,16-dien-5-amine, (12Z,15Z)-N,N-dimethylhenicos-12,15-dien-4-amine, (14Z,17Z)-N,N-dimethyltricos-14,17-dien-6-amine, (15Z,18Z)-N,N-dimethyltetracos-15,18-dien-7-amine, (18Z,21Z)-N,N-dimethylheptacos-18,21-dien-10-amine, (15Z,18Z)-N,N-dimethyltetracos-15,18-dien-5-amine, (14Z,17Z)-N,N-dimethyltricos-14,17-dien-4-amine, (19Z,22Z)-N,N-dimethyloctacos-19,22-dien-9-amine, (18Z,21Z)-N,N-dimethylheptacos-18,21-dien-8-amine, (17Z,20Z)-N,N-dimethylhexacos-17,20-dien-7-amine, (16Z,19Z)-N,N-dimethylpentacos-16,19-dien-6-amine, (22Z,25Z)-N,N-dimethylhentriaconta-22,25-dien-10-amine, (21Z,24Z)-N,N-dimethyltriaconta-21,24-dien-9-amine, (18Z)-N,N-dimethylheptacos-18-en-10-amine, (17Z)-N,N-dimethylhexacos-

17-en-9-amine, (19Z,22Z)-N,N-dimethyloctacos-19,22-dien-7-amine, N,N-dimethylheptacosan-10-amine, (20Z,23Z)-N-ethyl-N-methylnonacos-20,23-dien-10-amine, 1-[(11Z,14Z)-1-nonylicos-11,14-dien-1-yl]pyrrolidine, (20Z)-N,N-dimethylheptacos-20-en-10-amine, (15Z)-N,N-dimethyl eptacos-15-en-10-amine, (14Z)-N,N-dimethylnonacos-14-en-10-amine, (17Z)-N,N-dimethylnonacos-17-en-10-amine, (24Z)-N,N-dimethyltritriacont-24-en-10-amine, (20Z)-N,N-dimethylnonacos-20-en-10-amine, (22Z)-N,N-dimethylhentriacont-22-en-10-amine, (16Z)-N,N-dimethylpentacos-16-en-8-amine, (12Z,15Z)-N,N-dimethyl-2-nonylhenicos-12,15-dien-1-amine, (13Z,16Z)-N,N-dimethyl-3-nonyldocos-13,16-dien-1-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(1S,2R)-2-octylcyclopropyl]eptadecan-8-amine, 1-[(1S,2R)-2-hexylcyclopropyl]-N,N-dimethylnonadecan-10-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(1S,2R)-2-octylcyclopropyl]nonadecan-10-amine, N,N-dimethyl-21-[(1S,2R)-2-octylcyclopropyl]henicosan-10-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(1S,2S)-2-[(1R,2R)-2-pentylcyclopropyl]methyl]cyclopropyl]nonadecan-10-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(1S,2R)-2-octylcyclopropyl]hexadecan-8-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(1R,2S)-2-undecylcyclopropyl]tetradecan-5-amine, N,N-dimethyl-3-[(1S,2R)-2-octylcyclopropyl]heptyl]dodecan-1-amine, 1-[(1R,2S)-2-heptylcyclopropyl]-N,N-dimethyloctadecan-9-amine, 1-[(1S,2R)-2-decylcyclopropyl]-N,N-dimethylpentadecan-6-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(1S,2R)-2-octylcyclopropyl]pentadecan-8-amine, R- N,N-dimethyl-1-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine, S- N,N-dimethyl-1-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine, 1-2-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]-1-[(octyloxy)methyl]ethyl]pyrrolidine, (2S)-N,N-dimethyl-1-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]-3-[(5Z)-oct-5-en-1-yloxy]propan-2-amine, 1-2-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]-1-[(octyloxy)methyl]ethyl]azetidine, (2S)-1-(hexyloxy)-N,N-dimethyl-3-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]propan-2-amine, (2S)-1-(heptyloxy)-N,N-dimethyl-3-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]propan-2-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-(nonyloxy)-3-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]propan-2-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(9Z)-octadec-9-en-1-yloxy]-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine, (2S)-N,N-dimethyl-1-[(6Z,9Z,12Z)-octadeca-6,9,12-trien-1-yloxy]-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine, (2S)-1-[(1Z,14Z)-icos-11,14-dien-1-yloxy]-N,N-dimethyl-3-(pentyloxy)propan-2-amine, (2S)-1-(hexyloxy)-3-[(11Z,14Z)-icos-11,14-dien-1-yloxy]-N,N-dimethylpropan-2-amine, 1-[(1Z,14Z)-icos-11,14-dien-1-yloxy]-N,N-dimethyl-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine, 1-[(13Z,16Z)-docosa-13,16-dien-1-yloxy]-N,N-dimethyl-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine, (2S)-1-[(13Z,16Z)-docosa-13,16-dien-1-yloxy]-3-(hexyloxy)-N,N-dimethylpropan-2-amine, (2S)-1-[(13Z)-docos-13-en-1-yloxy]-3-(hexyloxy)-N,N-dimethylpropan-2-amine, 1-[(13Z)-docos-13-en-1-yloxy]-N,N-dimethyl-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine, (2R)- N,N-dimethyl-H(1-methyloctyl)oxy]-3-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]propan-2-amine, (2R)-1-[(3,7-dimethyloctyl)oxy]-N,N-dimethyl-3-[(9Z,12Z)-octadeca-9,12-dien-1-yloxy]propan-2-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-(octyloxy)-3-[(1R,2S)-2-[(1R,2R)-2-pentylcyclopropyl]methyl]cyclopropyl]octyl]oxy]propan-2-amine, N,N-dimethyl-1-[(8-(2-octylcyclopropyl)octyl]oxy]-3-(octyloxy)propan-2-amine and (11E,20Z,23Z)-N,N-dimethylnonacos-11,20,2-trien-10-amine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or stereoisomer thereof.

In one embodiment, the lipid may be a cleavable lipid such as those described in International Publication No. WO2012170889, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the cationic lipid may be synthesized by methods known in the art and/or as described in International Publication Nos. WO2012040184, WO2011153120, WO2011149733, WO2011090965, WO2011043913, WO2011022460, WO2012061259, WO2012054365, WO2012044638, WO2010080724 and WO201021865; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, the LNP formulations of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may contain PEG-c-DOMG at 3% lipid molar ratio. In another embodiment, the LNP formulations polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may contain PEG-c-DOMG at 1.5% lipid molar ratio.

In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may include at least one of the PEGylated lipids described in International Publication No. 2012099755, herein incorporated by reference.

In one embodiment, the LNP formulation may contain PEG-DMG 2000 (1,2-dimyristoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine-N-[methoxy(polyethylene glycol)-2000]. In one embodiment, the LNP formulation may contain PEG-DMG 2000, a cationic lipid known in the art and at least one other component. In another embodiment, the LNP formulation may contain PEG-DMG 2000, a cationic lipid known in the art, DSPC and cholesterol. As a non-limiting example, the LNP formulation may contain PEG-DMG 2000, DLin-DMA, DSPC and cholesterol. As another non-limiting example the LNP formulation may contain PEG-DMG 2000, DLin-DMA, DSPC and cholesterol in a molar ratio of 2:40:10:48 (see e.g., Geall et al., Nonviral delivery of self-amplifying RNA vaccines, PNAS 2012; PMID: 22908294; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As another non-limiting example, modified RNA described herein may be formulated in a nanoparticle to be delivered by a parenteral route as described in U.S. Pub. No. 20120207845; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the LNP formulation may be formulated by the methods described in International Publication Nos. WO2011127255 or WO2008103276, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. As a non-limiting example, modified RNA described herein may be encapsulated in LNP formulations as described in WO2011127255 and/or WO2008103276; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, LNP formulations described herein may comprise a polycationic composition. As a non-limiting example, the polycationic composition may be selected from formula 1-60 of US Patent Publication No. US20050222064; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In another embodiment, the LNP formulations comprising a polycationic composition may be used for the delivery of the modified RNA described herein in vivo and/or in vitro.

In one embodiment, the LNP formulations described herein may additionally comprise a permeability enhancer molecule. Non-limiting permeability enhancer molecules are described in US Patent Publication No. US20050222064; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in liposomes such as, but not limited to, DiLa2 liposomes (Marina Biotech, Bothell, Wash.), SMARTICLES® (Marina Biotech, Bothell, Wash.), neutral DOPC (1,2-dioleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine) based liposomes (e.g., siRNA delivery for ovarian cancer (Landen et al. Cancer Biology & Therapy 2006 5(12)1708-1713); herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) and hyaluronan-coated liposomes (Quiet Therapeutics, Israel).

The nanoparticle formulations may be a carbohydrate nanoparticle comprising a carbohydrate carrier and a modified nucleic acid molecule (e.g., mmRNA). As a non-limiting example, the carbohydrate carrier may include, but is not limited to, an anhydride-modified phytoglycogen or glycogen-type material, phytoglycogen octenyl succinate, phytoglycogen beta-dextrin, anhydride-modified phytoglycogen beta-dextrin. (See e.g., International Publication No. WO2012109121; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Lipid nanoparticle formulations may be improved by replacing the cationic lipid with a biodegradable cationic lipid which is known as a rapidly eliminated lipid nanoparticle (reLNP). Ionizable cationic lipids, such as, but not limited to, DLinDMA, DLin-KC2-DMA, and DLin-MC3-DMA, have been shown to accumulate in plasma and tissues over time and may be a potential source of toxicity. The rapid metabolism of the rapidly eliminated lipids can improve the tolerability and therapeutic index of the lipid nanoparticles by an order of magnitude from a 1 mg/kg dose to a 10 mg/kg dose in rat. Inclusion of an enzymatically degraded ester linkage can improve the degradation and metabolism profile of the cationic component, while still maintaining the activity of the reLNP formulation. The ester linkage can be internally located within the lipid chain or it may be terminally located at the terminal end of the lipid chain. The internal ester linkage may replace any carbon in the lipid chain.

In one embodiment, the internal ester linkage may be located on either side of the saturated carbon. Non-limiting examples of reLNPs include,



In one embodiment, an immune response may be elicited by delivering a lipid nanoparticle which may include a nanospecies, a polymer and an immunogen. (U.S. Publication No. 20120189700 and International Publication No. WO2012099805; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). The polymer may encapsulate the nanospecies or partially encapsulate the nanospecies. The immunogen may be a recombinant protein, a modified RNA and/or a primary construct described herein. In one embodiment, the lipid nanoparticle may be formulated for use in a vaccine such as, but not limited to, against a pathogen.

Lipid nanoparticles may be engineered to alter the surface properties of particles so the lipid nanoparticles may penetrate the mucosal barrier. Mucus is located on mucosal tissue such as, but not limited to, oral (e.g., the buccal and esophageal membranes and tonsil tissue), ophthalmic, gastrointestinal (e.g., stomach, small intestine, large intestine, colon, rectum), nasal, respiratory (e.g., nasal, pharyngeal, tracheal and bronchial membranes), genital (e.g., vaginal, cervical and urethral membranes). Nanoparticles larger than 10-200 nm which are preferred for higher drug encapsulation efficiency and the ability to provide the sustained delivery of a wide array of drugs have been thought to be too large to rapidly diffuse through mucosal barriers. Mucus is continuously secreted, shed, discarded or digested and recycled so most of the trapped particles may be removed from the mucosal tissue within seconds or within a few hours. Large polymeric nanoparticles (200 nm-500 nm in diameter) which have been coated densely with a low molecular weight polyethylene glycol (PEG) diffused through mucus only 4 to 6-fold lower than the same particles diffusing in water (Lai et al. PNAS 2007 104(5):1482-487; Lai et al. Adv Drug Deliv Rev. 2009 61(2): 158-171; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). The transport of nanoparticles may be determined using rates of permeation and/or fluorescent microscopy techniques including, but not limited to, fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP) and high resolution multiple particle tracking (MPT). As a non-limiting example, compositions which can penetrate a mucosal barrier may be made as described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,241,670, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The lipid nanoparticle engineered to penetrate mucus may comprise a polymeric material (i.e. a polymeric core) and/or a polymer-vitamin conjugate and/or a tri-block copolymer. The polymeric material may include, but is not limited to, polyamines, polyethers, polyamides, polyesters, polycarbonates, polyureas, polycarbonates, poly(styrenes), polyimides, polysulfones, polyurethanes, polyacetylenes, polyethylenes, polyethyleneimines, polyisocyanates, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, polyacrylonitriles, and polyarylates. The polymeric material may be biodegradable and/or biocompatible. The polymeric material may additionally be irradiated. As a non-limiting example, the polymeric material may be gamma irradiated (See e.g., International App. No. WO201282165, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Non-limiting examples of specific polymers include poly(caprolactone) (PCL), ethylene vinyl acetate polymer (EVA), poly(lactic acid) (PLA), poly(L-lactic acid) (PLLA), poly(glycolic acid) (PGA), poly(lactic acid-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA), poly(L-lactic acid-co-glycolic acid) (PLLGA), poly(D,L-lactide) (PDLA), poly(L-lactide) (PLLA), poly(D,L-lactide-co-caprolactone), poly(D,L-lactide-co-caprolactone-co-glycolide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-PEO-co-D,L-lactide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-PPO-co-D,L-lactide), polyalkyl cyanoacrylate, polyurethane, poly-L-lysine (PLL), hydroxypropyl methacrylate (HPMA), polyethyleneglycol, poly-L-glutamic acid, poly(hydroxy acids), polyanhydrides, polyorthoesters, poly(ester amides), polyamides, poly(ester ethers), polycarbonates, polyalkylenes such as polyethylene and polypropylene, polyalkylene glycols such as poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG), polyalkylene oxides (PEO), polyalkylene terephthalates such as poly(ethylene terephthalate), polyvinyl alcohols (PVA), polyvinyl ethers, polyvinyl esters such as poly(vinyl acetate), polyvinyl halides such as poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC), polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysiloxanes, polystyrene (PS), polyurethanes, derivatized celluloses such as alkyl celluloses, hydroxyalkyl celluloses, cellulose ethers, cellulose esters, nitro celluloses, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, polymers of acrylic acids, such as poly(methyl(meth)acrylate) (PMMA), poly(ethyl(meth)acrylate), poly(butyl(meth)acrylate), poly(isobutyl(meth)acrylate), poly(hexyl(meth)acrylate), poly(isodecyl(meth)acrylate), poly(lauryl(meth)acrylate), poly(phenyl(meth)acrylate), poly(methyl acrylate), poly(isopropyl acrylate), poly(isobutyl acrylate), poly(octadecyl acrylate) and copolymers and mixtures thereof, polydioxanone and its copolymers, polyhydroxyalkanoates, polypropylene fumarate, polyoxymethylene, poloxamers, poly(ortho)esters, poly(butyric acid), poly(valeric acid), poly(lactide-co-caprolactone), and trimethylene carbonate, polyvinylpyrrolidone. The lipid nanoparticle may be coated or associated with a co-polymer such as, but not limited to, a block co-polymer (such as, but not limited to, a branched polyether-polyamide block copolymer described in International Publication No. WO2013012476, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), and poly(ethylene glycol)-(poly(propylene oxide))-(poly(ethylene glycol)) triblock copolymer (see e.g., US Publication 20120121718 and US Publication 2010003337 and U.S. Pat. No. 8,263,665; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). The co-polymer may be a polymer that is generally regarded as safe (GRAS) and the formation of the lipid nanoparticle may be in such a way that no new chemical entities are created. For example, the lipid nanoparticle may comprise poloxamers coating PLGA nanoparticles without forming new chemical entities which are still able to rapidly penetrate human mucus (Yang et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2011 50:2597-2600; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

The vitamin of the polymer-vitamin conjugate may be vitamin E. The vitamin portion of the conjugate may be substituted with other suitable components such as, but not limited to, vitamin A, vitamin E, other vitamins, cholesterol, a hydrophobic moiety, or a hydrophobic component of other surfactants (e.g., sterol chains, fatty acids, hydrocarbon chains and alkylene oxide chains).

The lipid nanoparticle engineered to penetrate mucus may include surface altering agents such as, but not limited to, mmRNA, anionic proteins (e.g., bovine serum albumin), surfactants (e.g., cationic surfactants such as for example dimethyl dioctadecyl ammonium bromide), sugars or sugar derivatives (e.g., cyclodextrin), nucleic acids, polymers (e.g., heparin, polyethylene glycol and poloxamer), mucolytic agents (e.g., N-acetylcysteine, mugwort, bromelain, papain, clerodendrum, acetylcysteine, bromhexine, carbocisteine, eprazinone, mesna, ambroxol, soberrol, domiodol, letosteine, stepronin, tiopronin, gelsolin, thymosin  $\beta$ 4 dornase alfa, nelteneine, erdosteine) and various DNases including rhDNase. The surface altering agent may be embedded or enmeshed in the particle's surface or disposed (e.g., by coating, adsorption, covalent linkage, or other process) on the surface of the lipid nanoparticle. (see e.g., US Publication 20100215580 and US Publication 20080166414; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

The mucus penetrating lipid nanoparticles may comprise at least one mmRNA described herein. The mmRNA may be encapsulated in the lipid nanoparticle and/or disposed on the surface of the particle. The mmRNA may be covalently coupled to the lipid nanoparticle. Formulations of mucus penetrating lipid nanoparticles may comprise a plurality of nanoparticles. Further, the formulations may contain particles which may interact with the mucus and alter the structural and/or adhesive properties of the surrounding mucus to decrease mucoadhesion which may increase the delivery of the mucus penetrating lipid nanoparticles to the mucosal tissue.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA is formulated as a lipoplex, such as, without limitation, the ATUPLEX™ system, the DACC system, the DBTC system and other siRNA-lipoplex technology from Silence Therapeutics (London, United Kingdom), STEMFACT™ from STEMAGENT® (Cambridge,

Mass.), and polyethylenimine (PEI) or protamine-based targeted and non-targeted delivery of nucleic acids acids (Aleku et al. *Cancer Res.* 2008 68:9788-9798; Strumberg et al. *Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2012 50:76-78; Santel et al., *Gene Ther* 2006 13:1222-1234; Santel et al., *Gene Ther* 2006 13:1360-1370; Gutbier et al., *Pulm Pharmacol. Ther.* 2010 23:334-344; Kaufmann et al. *Microvasc Res* 2010 80:286-293 Weide et al. *J Immunother.* 2009 32:498-507; Weide et al. *J Immunother.* 2008 31:180-188; Pascolo *Expert Opin. Biol. Ther.* 4:1285-1294; Fotin-Mlecsek et al., 2011 *J. Immunother.* 34:1-15; Song et al., *Nature Biotechnol.* 2005, 23:709-717; Peer et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2007 6; 104:4095-4100; deFougerolles *Hum Gene Ther.* 2008 19:125-132; all of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment such formulations may also be constructed or compositions altered such that they passively or actively are directed to different cell types in vivo, including but not limited to hepatocytes, immune cells, tumor cells, endothelial cells, antigen presenting cells, and leukocytes (Akinc et al. *Mol Ther.* 2010 18:1357-1364; Song et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2005 23:709-717; Judge et al., *J Clin Invest.* 2009 119:661-673; Kaufmann et al., *Microvasc Res* 2010 80:286-293; Santel et al., *Gene Ther* 2006 13:1222-1234; Santel et al., *Gene Ther* 2006 13:1360-1370; Gutbier et al., *Pulm Pharmacol. Ther.* 2010 23:334-344; Basha et al., *Mol. Ther.* 2011 19:2186-2200; Fenske and Cullis, *Expert Opin Drug Deliv.* 2008 5:25-44; Peer et al., *Science.* 2008 319:627-630; Peer and Lieberman, *Gene Ther.* 2011 18:1127-1133; all of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). One example of passive targeting of formulations to liver cells includes the DLin-DMA, DLin-KC2-DMA and DLin-MC3-DMA-based lipid nanoparticle formulations which have been shown to bind to apolipoprotein E and promote binding and uptake of these formulations into hepatocytes in vivo (Akinc et al. *Mol Ther.* 2010 18:1357-1364; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Formulations can also be selectively targeted through expression of different ligands on their surface as exemplified by, but not limited by, folate, transferrin, N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc), and antibody targeted approaches (Kolhatkar et al., *Curr Drug Discov Technol.* 2011 8:197-206; Musacchio and Torchilin, *Front Biosci.* 2011 16:1388-1412; Yu et al., *Mol Membr Biol.* 2010 27:286-298; Patil et al., *Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst.* 2008 25:1-61; Benoit et al., *Biomacromolecules.* 2011 12:2708-2714; Zhao et al., *Expert Opin Drug Deliv.* 2008 5:309-319; Akinc et al., *Mol Ther.* 2010 18:1357-1364; Srinivasan et al., *Methods Mol Biol.* 2012 820:105-116; Ben-Arie et al., *Methods Mol Biol.* 2012 757:497-507; Peer 2010 *J Control Release.* 20:63-68; Peer et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2007 104:4095-4100; Kim et al., *Methods Mol Biol.* 2011 721:339-353; Subramanya et al., *Mol Ther.* 2010 18:2028-2037; Song et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* 2005 23:709-717; Peer et al., *Science.* 2008 319:627-630; Peer and Lieberman, *Gene Ther.* 2011 18:1127-1133; all of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA is formulated as a solid lipid nanoparticle. A solid lipid nanoparticle (SLN) may be spherical with an average diameter between 10 to 1000 nm. SLN possess a solid lipid core matrix that can solubilize lipophilic molecules and may be stabilized with surfactants and/or emulsifiers. In a further embodiment, the lipid nanoparticle may be a self-assembly lipid-polymer nanoparticle (see Zhang et al., *ACS Nano*, 2008, 2 (8), pp 1696-1702; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Liposomes, lipoplexes, or lipid nanoparticles may be used to improve the efficacy of polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA directed protein production as these formulations may be able to increase cell transfection by the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA; and/or increase the translation of encoded protein. One such example involves the use of lipid encapsulation to enable the effective systemic delivery of polyplex plasmid DNA (Heyes et al., *Mol Ther.* 2007 15:713-720; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The liposomes, lipoplexes, or lipid nanoparticles may also be used to increase the stability of the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotides, primary constructs, and/or the mmRNA of the present invention can be formulated for controlled release and/or targeted delivery. As used herein, "controlled release" refers to a pharmaceutical composition or compound release profile that conforms to a particular pattern of release to effect a therapeutic outcome. In one embodiment, the polynucleotides, primary constructs or the mmRNA may be encapsulated into a delivery agent described herein and/or known in the art for controlled release and/or targeted delivery. As used herein, the term "encapsulate" means to enclose, surround or encase. As it relates to the formulation of the compounds of the invention, encapsulation may be substantial, complete or partial. The term "substantially encapsulated" means that at least greater than 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 99.9 or greater than 99.99% of the pharmaceutical composition or compound of the invention may be enclosed, surrounded or encased within the delivery agent. "Partially encapsulation" means that less than 10, 10, 20, 30, 40 50 or less of the pharmaceutical composition or compound of the invention may be enclosed, surrounded or encased within the delivery agent. Advantageously, encapsulation may be determined by measuring the escape or the activity of the pharmaceutical composition or compound of the invention using fluorescence and/or electron micrograph. For example, at least 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 99.9 or greater than 99.99% of the pharmaceutical composition or compound of the invention are encapsulated in the delivery agent.

In one embodiment, the controlled release formulation may include, but is not limited to, tri-block co-polymers. As a non-limiting example, the formulation may include two different types of tri-block co-polymers (International Pub. No. WO2012131104 and WO2012131106; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In another embodiment, the polynucleotides, primary constructs, or the mmRNA may be encapsulated into a lipid nanoparticle or a rapidly eliminated lipid nanoparticle and the lipid nanoparticles or a rapidly eliminated lipid nanoparticle may then be encapsulated into a polymer, hydrogel and/or surgical sealant described herein and/or known in the art. As a non-limiting example, the polymer, hydrogel or surgical sealant may be PLGA, ethylene vinyl acetate (EVAc), poloxamer, GELSITE® (Nanotherapeutics, Inc. Alachua, Fla.), HYLENEX® (Halozyme Therapeutics, San Diego Calif.), surgical sealants such as fibrinogen polymers (Ethicon Inc. Cornelia, Ga.), TISSELL® (Baxter International, Inc Deerfield, Ill.), PEG-based sealants, and COSEAL® (Baxter International, Inc Deerfield, Ill.).

In another embodiment, the lipid nanoparticle may be encapsulated into any polymer known in the art which may form a gel when injected into a subject. As another non-limiting example, the lipid nanoparticle may be encapsulated into a polymer matrix which may be biodegradable.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA formulation for controlled release and/or targeted delivery may also include at least one controlled release coating. Controlled release coatings include, but are not limited to, OPADRY®, polyvinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymer, polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, EUDRAGIT RL®, EUDRAGIT RS® and cellulose derivatives such as ethylcellulose aqueous dispersions (AQUACOAT® and SURELEASE®).

In one embodiment, the controlled release and/or targeted delivery formulation may comprise at least one degradable polyester which may contain polycationic side chains. Degradable polyesters include, but are not limited to, poly(L-serine ester), poly(L-lactide-co-L-lysine), poly(4-hydroxy-L-proline ester), and combinations thereof. In another embodiment, the degradable polyesters may include a PEG conjugation to form a PEGylated polymer.

In one embodiment, the polynucleotides, primary constructs, and/or the mmRNA of the present invention may be encapsulated in a therapeutic nanoparticle. Therapeutic nanoparticles may be formulated by methods described herein and known in the art such as, but not limited to, International Pub Nos. WO2010005740, WO2010030763, WO2010005721, WO2010005723, WO2012054923, US Pub. Nos. US20110262491, US20100104645, US20100087337, US20100068285, US20110274759, US20100068286 and US20120288541 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,206,747, 8,293,276, 8,318,208 and 8,318,211 each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. In another embodiment, therapeutic polymer nanoparticles may be identified by the methods described in US Pub No. US20120140790, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticle may be formulated for sustained release. As used herein, "sustained release" refers to a pharmaceutical composition or compound that conforms to a release rate over a specific period of time. The period of time may include, but is not limited to, hours, days, weeks, months and years. As a non-limiting example, the sustained release nanoparticle may comprise a polymer and a therapeutic agent such as, but not limited to, the polynucleotides, primary constructs, and mmRNA of the present invention (see International Pub No. 2010075072 and US Pub No. US20100216804, US20110217377 and US20120201859, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticles may be formulated to be target specific. As a non-limiting example, the therapeutic nanoparticles may include a corticosteroid (see International Pub. No. WO2011084518; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticles may be formulated to be cancer specific. As a non-limiting example, the therapeutic nanoparticles may be formulated in nanoparticles described in International Pub No. WO2008121949, WO2010005726, WO2010005725, WO2011084521 and US Pub No. US20100069426, US20120004293 and US20100104655, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, the nanoparticles of the present invention may comprise a polymeric matrix. As a non-limiting example, the nanoparticle may comprise two or more polymers such as, but not limited to, polyethylenes, polycarbonates, polyanhydrides, polyhydroxyacids, polypropylfumerates, polycaprolactones, polyamides, polyacetals, polyethers, polyesters, poly(orthoesters), polycyanoacrylates, polyvinyl alcohols, polyurethanes, polyphosphazenes, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, polycyanoacrylates, polyureas, polystyrenes, polyamines, polylysine, poly(ethylene imine), poly(L-serine ester), poly(L-lactide-co-L-lysine), poly(4-hydroxy-L-proline ester) or combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticle comprises a diblock copolymer. In one embodiment, the diblock copolymer may include PEG in combination with a polymer such as, but not limited to, polyethylenes, polycarbonates, polyanhydrides, polyhydroxyacids, polypropylfumerates, polycaprolactones, polyamides, polyacetals,

polyethers, polyesters, poly(orthoesters), polycyanoacrylates, polyvinyl alcohols, polyurethanes, polyphosphazenes, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, polycyanoacrylates, polyureas, polystyrenes, polyamines, polylysine, poly(ethylene imine), poly(serine ester), poly(L-lactide-co-L-lysine), poly(4-hydroxy-L-proline ester) or combinations thereof.

As a non-limiting example the therapeutic nanoparticle comprises a PLGA-PEG block copolymer (see US Pub. No. US20120004293 and U.S. Pat. No. 8,236,330, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). In another non-limiting example, the therapeutic nanoparticle is a stealth nanoparticle comprising a diblock copolymer of PEG and PLA or PEG and PLGA (see U.S. Pat. No. 8,246,968 and International Publication No. WO2012166923, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticle may comprise a multiblock copolymer (See e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,263,665 and 8,287,910; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the block copolymers described herein may be included in a polyion complex comprising a non-polymeric micelle and the block copolymer. (See e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 20120076836; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticle may comprise at least one acrylic polymer. Acrylic polymers include but are not limited to, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic acid and methacrylic acid copolymers, methyl methacrylate copolymers, ethoxyethyl methacrylates, cyanoethyl methacrylate, amino alkyl methacrylate copolymer, poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic acid), polycyanoacrylates and combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticles may comprise at least one cationic polymer described herein and/or known in the art.

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticles may comprise at least one amine-containing polymer such as, but not limited to polylysine, polyethylene imine, poly(amidoamine) dendrimers, poly(beta-amino esters) (See e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 8,287,849; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) and combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticles may comprise at least one degradable polyester which may contain polycationic side chains. Degradable polyesters include, but are not limited to, poly(serine ester), poly(L-lactide-co-L-lysine), poly(4-hydroxy-L-proline ester), and combinations thereof. In another embodiment, the degradable polyesters may include a PEG conjugation to form a PEGylated polymer.

In another embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticle may include a conjugation of at least one targeting ligand. The targeting ligand may be any ligand known in the art such as, but not limited to, a monoclonal antibody. (Kirpotin et al, Cancer Res. 2006 66:6732-6740; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the therapeutic nanoparticle may be formulated in an aqueous solution which may be used to target cancer (see International Pub No. WO2011084513 and US Pub No. US20110294717, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the polynucleotides, primary constructs, or mmRNA may be encapsulated in, linked to and/or associated with synthetic nanocarriers. Synthetic nanocarriers include, but are not limited to, those described in International Pub. Nos. WO2010005740, WO2010030763, WO201213501, WO2012149252, WO2012149255, WO2012149259, WO2012149265, WO2012149268, WO2012149282, WO2012149301, WO2012149393, WO2012149405, WO2012149411, WO2012149454 and WO2013019669 and US Pub. Nos. US20110262491, US20100104645, US20100087337 and US20120244222, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. The synthetic nanocarriers may be formulated using methods known in the art and/or described herein. As a non-limiting example, the synthetic nanocarriers may be formulated by the methods described in International Pub Nos. WO2010005740, WO2010030763 and WO201213501 and US Pub. Nos. US20110262491, US20100104645, US20100087337 and US20120244222, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. In another embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier formulations may be lyophilized by methods described in International Pub. No. WO2011072218 and U.S. Pat. No. 8,211,473; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarriers may contain reactive groups to release the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA described herein (see International Pub. No. WO20120952552 and US Pub No. US20120171229, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarriers may contain an immunostimulatory agent to enhance the immune response from delivery of the synthetic nanocarrier. As a non-limiting example, the synthetic nanocarrier may comprise a Th1 immunostimulatory agent which may enhance a Th1-based response of the immune system (see International Pub No. WO2010123569 and US Pub. No. US20110223201, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarriers may be formulated for targeted release. In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier is formulated to release the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA at a specified pH and/or after a desired time interval. As a non-limiting example, the synthetic nanoparticle may be formulated to release the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA after 24 hours and/or at a pH of 4.5 (see International Pub. Nos. WO2010138193 and WO2010138194 and US Pub Nos. US20110020388 and US20110027217, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarriers may be formulated for controlled and/or sustained release of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA described herein. As a non-limiting example, the synthetic nanocarriers for sustained release may be formulated by methods known in the art, described herein and/or as described in International Pub No. WO2010138192 and US Pub No. 20100303850, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier may be formulated for use as a vaccine. In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier may encapsulate at least one polynucleotide, primary construct and/or mmRNA which encode at least one antigen. As a non-limiting example, the synthetic nanocarrier may include at least one antigen and an excipient for a vaccine dosage form (see International Pub No. WO2011150264 and US Pub No. US20110293723, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). As another non-limiting example, a vaccine dosage form may include at least two synthetic nanocarriers with the same or different antigens and an excipient (see International Pub No. WO2011150249 and US Pub No. US20110293701, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). The vaccine dosage form may be selected by methods described herein, known in the art and/or described in International Pub No. WO2011150258 and US Pub No. US20120027806, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier may comprise at least one polynucleotide, primary construct and/or mmRNA which encodes at least one adjuvant. As non-limiting example, the adjuvant may comprise dimethyldioctadecylammonium-bromide, dimethyldioctadecylammonium-chloride, dimethyldioctadecylammonium-phosphate or dimethyldioctadecylammonium-acetate (DDA) and an apolar fraction or part of said apolar fraction of a total lipid extract of a *mycobacterium* (See e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 8,241,610; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In another embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier may comprise at least one polynucleotide, primary construct and/or mmRNA and an adjuvant. As a non-limiting example, the synthetic nanocarrier comprising and adjuvant may be formulated by the methods described in International Pub No. WO2011150240 and US Pub No. US20110293700, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier may encapsulate at least one polynucleotide, primary construct and/or mmRNA which encodes a peptide, fragment or region from a virus. As a non-limiting example, the synthetic nanocarrier may include, but is not limited to, the nanocarriers described in International Pub No. WO2012024621, WO201202629, WO2012024632 and US Pub No. US20120064110, US20120058153 and US20120058154, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, the synthetic nanocarrier may be coupled to a polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA which may be able to trigger a humoral and/or cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) response (See e.g., International Publication No. WO2013019669, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the nanoparticle may be optimized for oral administration. The nanoparticle may comprise at least one cationic biopolymer such as, but not limited to, chitosan or a derivative thereof. As a non-limiting example, the nanoparticle may be formulated by the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 20120282343; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

#### Polymers, Biodegradable Nanoparticles, and Core-Shell Nanoparticles

The oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, and mmRNA of the invention can be formulated using natural and/or synthetic polymers. Non-limiting examples of polymers which may be used for delivery include, but are not limited to, DYNAMIC POLYCONJUGATE® (Arrowhead Research Corp., Pasadena, Calif.) formulations from MIRUS® Bio (Madison, Wis.) and Roche Madison (Madison, Wis.), PHASERX® polymer formulations such as, without limitation, SMARTT POLYMER TECHNOLOGY™ (Seattle, Wash.), DMRI/DOPE, poloxamer, VAXFECTIN® adjuvant from Vical (San Diego, Calif.), chitosan, cyclodextrin from Calando Pharmaceuticals (Pasadena, Calif.), dendrimers and poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) polymers. RONDEL™ (RNAi/Oligonucleotide Nanoparticle Delivery) polymers (Arrowhead Research Corporation, Pasadena, Calif.) and pH responsive co-block polymers such as, but not limited to, PHASERX® (Seattle, Wash.).

A non-limiting example of chitosan formulation includes a core of positively charged chitosan and an outer portion of negatively charged substrate (U.S. Pub. No. 20120258176; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Chitosan includes, but is not limited to N-trimethyl chitosan, mono-N-carboxymethyl chitosan (MCC), N-palmitoyl chitosan (NPCS), EDTA-chitosan, low molecular weight chitosan, chitosan derivatives, or combinations thereof.

In one embodiment, the polymers used in the present invention have undergone processing to reduce and/or inhibit the attachment of unwanted substances such as, but not limited to, bacteria, to the surface of the polymer. The polymer may be processed by methods known and/or described in the art and/or described in International Pub. No. WO2012150467, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

A non-limiting example of PLGA formulations include, but are not limited to, PLGA injectable depots (e.g., ELIGARD® which is formed by dissolving PLGA in 66% N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) and the remainder being aqueous solvent and leuprolide. Once injected, the PLGA and leuprolide peptide precipitates into the subcutaneous space).

Many of these polymer approaches have demonstrated efficacy in delivering oligonucleotides in vivo into the cell cytoplasm (reviewed in deFougerolles *Hum Gene Ther.* 2008 19:125-132; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Two polymer approaches that have yielded robust in vivo delivery of nucleic acids, in this case with small interfering RNA (siRNA), are dynamic polyconjugates and cyclodextrin-based nanoparticles. The first of these delivery approaches uses dynamic polyconjugates and has been shown in vivo in mice to effectively deliver siRNA and silence endogenous target mRNA in hepatocytes (Rozema et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2007 104:12982-12887; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). This particular approach is a multicomponent polymer system whose key features include a membrane-active polymer to which nucleic acid, in this case siRNA, is covalently coupled via a disulfide bond and where both PEG (for charge masking) and N-acetylgalactosamine (for hepatocyte targeting) groups are linked via pH-sensitive bonds (Rozema et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2007 104:12982-12887; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). On binding to the hepatocyte and entry into the endosome, the polymer complex disassembles in the low-pH environment, with the polymer exposing its positive charge, leading to endosomal escape and cytoplasmic release of the siRNA from the polymer. Through replacement of the N-acetylgalactosamine group with a mannose group, it was shown one could alter targeting from asialoglycoprotein receptor-expressing hepatocytes to sinusoidal endothelium and Kupffer cells. Another polymer approach involves using transferrin-targeted cyclodextrin-containing polycation nanoparticles. These nanoparticles have demonstrated targeted silencing of the EWS-FL11 gene product in transferrin receptor-expressing Ewing's sarcoma tumor cells (Hu-Lieskovan et al., *Cancer Res.* 2005 65: 8984-8982; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) and siRNA formulated in these nanoparticles was well tolerated in non-human primates (Heidel et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 2007 104:5715-21; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Both of these delivery strategies incorporate rational approaches using both targeted delivery and endosomal escape mechanisms.

The polymer formulation can permit the sustained or delayed release of polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., following intramuscular or subcutaneous injection). The altered release profile for the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA can result in, for example, translation of an encoded protein over an extended period of time. The polymer formulation may also be used to increase the stability of the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA. Biodegradable polymers have been previously used to protect nucleic acids other than mmRNA from degradation and been shown to result in sustained release of payloads in vivo (Rozema et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2007 104:12982-12887; Sullivan et al., *Expert Opin Drug Deliv.* 2010 7:1433-1446; Convertine et al., *Biomacromolecules.* 2010 Oct. 1; Chu et al., *Acc Chem Res.* 2012 Jan. 13; Manganiello et al., *Biomaterials.* 2012 33:2301-2309; Benoit et al., *Biomacromolecules.* 2011 12:2708-2714; Singha et al., *Nucleic Acid Ther.* 2011 2:133-147; deFougerolles *Hum Gene Ther.* 2008 19:125-132; Schaffert and Wagner, *Gene Ther.* 2008 16:1131-1138; Chaturvedi et al., *Expert Opin Drug Deliv.* 2011 8:1455-1468; Davis, *Mol Pharm.* 2009 6:659-668; Davis, *Nature* 2010 464:1067-1070; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions may be sustained release formulations. In a further embodiment, the sustained release formulations may be for subcutaneous delivery. Sustained release formulations may include, but are not limited to, PLGA microspheres, ethylene vinyl acetate (EVAc), poloxamer, GELSITE® (Nanotherapeutics, Inc. Alachua, Fla.), HYLENEX® (Halozyne Therapeutics, San Diego Calif.), surgical sealants such as fibrinogen polymers (Ethicon Inc. Cornelia, Ga.), TISSELL® (Baxter International, Inc Deerfield, Ill.), PEG-based sealants, and COSEAL® (Baxter International, Inc Deerfield, Ill.).

As a non-limiting example modified mRNA may be formulated in PLGA microspheres by preparing the PLGA microspheres with tunable release rates (e.g., days and weeks) and encapsulating the modified mRNA in the PLGA microspheres while maintaining the integrity of the modified mRNA during the encapsulation process. EVAc are non-biodegradable, biocompatible polymers which are used extensively in pre-clinical sustained release implant applications (e.g., extended release products Ocusert a pilocarpine ophthalmic insert for glaucoma or progesterone or progesterone a sustained release progesterone intrauterine device; transdermal delivery systems Testoderm, Duragesic and Selegiline; catheters). Poloxamer F-407 NF is a hydrophilic, non-ionic surfactant triblock copolymer of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene having a low viscosity at temperatures less than 5° C. and forms a solid gel at temperatures greater than 15° C. PEG-based surgical sealants comprise two synthetic PEG components mixed in a delivery device which can be prepared in one minute, seals in 3 minutes and is reabsorbed within 30 days. GELSITE® and natural polymers are capable of in-situ gelation at the site of administration. They have been shown to interact with protein and peptide therapeutic candidates through ionic interaction to provide a stabilizing effect.

Polymer formulations can also be selectively targeted through expression of different ligands as exemplified by, but not limited by, folate, transferrin, and N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc) (Benoit et al., *Biomacromolecules.* 2011 12:2708-2714; Rozema et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2007 104:12982-12887; Davis, *Mol Pharm.* 2009 6:659-668; Davis, *Nature* 2010 464:1067-1070; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

The modified nucleic acid, and mmRNA of the invention may be formulated with or in a polymeric compound. The polymer may include at least one polymer such as, but not limited to, polyethenes, polyethylene glycol (PEG), poly(L-lysine)(PLL), PEG grafted to PLL, cationic lipopolymer, biodegradable cationic lipopolymer, polyethyleneimine (PEI), cross-linked branched poly(alkylene imines), a polyamine derivative, a modified poloxamer, a biodegradable polymer, elastic biodegradable polymer, biodegradable block copolymer, biodegradable random copolymer, biodegradable polyester copolymer, biodegradable polyester block copolymer, biodegradable polyester block random copolymer, multiblock copolymers, linear biodegradable copolymer, poly( $\alpha$ -(4-aminobutyl)-L-glycolic acid) (PAGA), biodegradable cross-linked cationic multi-block copolymers, polycarbonates, polyanhydrides, polyhydroxyacids, polypropylfumerates, polycaprolactones, polyamides, polyacetals, polyethers, polyesters, poly(orthoesters), polycyanoacrylates, polyvinyl alcohols, polyurethanes, polyphosphazenes, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, polycyanoacrylates, polyureas, polystyrenes, polyamines, polylysine, poly(ethylene imine), poly(serine ester), poly(L-lactide-co-L-lysine), poly(4-hydroxy-L-proline ester), acrylic polymers, amine-containing polymers, dextran polymers, dextran polymer derivatives or combinations thereof.

As a non-limiting example, the modified nucleic acid or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated with the polymeric compound of PEG grafted with PLL as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,177,274; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The formulation may be used for transfecting cells in vitro or for in vivo delivery of the modified nucleic acid and mmRNA. In another example, the modified nucleic acid and mmRNA may be suspended in a solution or medium with a cationic polymer, in a dry pharmaceutical composition or in a solution that is capable of being dried as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 20090042829 and 20090042825; each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

As another non-limiting example the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated with a PLGA-PEG block copolymer (see US Pub. No. US20120004293 and U.S. Pat. No. 8,236,330, herein incorporated by reference in their entireties) or PLGA-PEG-PLGA block copolymers (See U.S. Pat. No. 6,004,573, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated with a diblock copolymer of PEG and PLA or PEG and PLGA (see U.S. Pat. No. 8,246,968, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

A polyamine derivative may be used to deliver nucleic acids or to treat and/or prevent a disease or to be included in an implantable or injectable device (U.S. Pub. No. 20100260817 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As a non-limiting example, a pharmaceutical composition may include the modified nucleic acids and mmRNA and the polyamine derivative described in U.S. Pub. No. 20100260817 (the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). As a non-limiting example the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA of the present invention may be delivered using a polyamine polymer such as, but not limited to, a polymer comprising a 1,3-dipolar addition polymer prepared by combining a carbohydrate diazide monomer with a dialkyne unit comprising oligoamines (U.S. Pat. No. 8,236,280; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may be formulated with at least one polymer and/or derivatives thereof described in International Publication Nos. WO2011115862, WO2012082574 and WO2012068187 and U.S. Pat. No. 20120283427, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. In another embodiment, the modified nucleic acid or mmRNA of the present invention may be formulated with a polymer of formula Z as described in WO2011115862, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In yet another embodiment, the modified nucleic acid or mmRNA may be formulated with a polymer of formula Z, Z' or Z" as described in International Pub. Nos. WO2012082574 or WO2012068187 and U.S. Pat. No. 2012028342, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. The polymers formulated with the modified RNA of the present invention may be synthesized by the methods described in International Pub. Nos. WO2012082574 or WO2012068187, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated with at least one acrylic polymer. Acrylic polymers include but are not limited to, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic acid and methacrylic acid copolymers, methyl methacrylate copolymers, ethoxyethyl methacrylates, cyanoethyl methacrylate, amino alkyl methacrylate copolymer, poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic acid), polycyanoacrylates and combinations thereof.

Formulations of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may include at least one amine-containing polymer such as, but not limited to polylysine, polyethylene imine, poly(amidoamine) dendrimers or combinations thereof.

For example, the modified nucleic acid or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated in a pharmaceutical compound including a poly(alkylene imine), a biodegradable cationic lipopolymer, a biodegradable block copolymer, a biodegradable polymer, or a biodegradable random copolymer, a biodegradable polyester block copolymer, a biodegradable polyester polymer, a biodegradable polyester random copolymer, a linear biodegradable copolymer, PAGA, a biodegradable cross-linked cationic multi-block copolymer or combinations thereof. The biodegradable cationic lipopolymer may be made by methods known in the art and/or described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,696,038, U.S. App. Nos. 20030073619 and 20040142474 each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. The poly(alkylene imine) may be made using methods known in the art and/or as described in U.S. Pat. No. 20100004315, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The biodegradable polymer, biodegradable block copolymer, the biodegradable random copolymer, biodegradable polyester block copolymer, biodegradable polyester polymer, or biodegradable polyester random copolymer may be made using methods known in the art and/or as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,517,869 and 6,267,987, the contents of which are each incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. The linear biodegradable copolymer may be made using methods known in the art and/or as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,652,886. The PAGA polymer may be made using methods known in the art and/or as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,217,912 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The PAGA polymer may be copolymerized to form a copolymer or block copolymer with polymers such as but not limited to, poly-L-lysine, polyarginine, polyornithine, histones, avidin, protamines, polyactides and poly(lactide-co-glycolides). The biodegradable cross-linked cationic multi-block copolymers may be made by methods known in the art and/or as described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,057,821 or U.S. Pat. No. 2012009145 each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. For example, the multi-block copolymers may be synthesized using linear polyethyleneimine (LPEI) blocks which have distinct patterns as compared to branched polyethyleneimines. Further, the composition or pharmaceutical composition may be made by the methods known in the art, described herein, or as described in U.S. Pat. No. 20100004315 or U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,267,987 and 6,217,912 each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

The polynucleotides, primary constructs, and mmRNA of the invention may be formulated with at least one degradable polyester which may contain polycationic side chains. Degradable polyesters include, but are not limited to, poly(serine ester), poly(L-lactide-co-L-lysine), poly(4-hydroxy-L-proline ester), and combinations thereof. In another embodiment, the degradable polyesters may include a PEG conjugation to form a PEGylated polymer.

The polynucleotides, primary construct, mmRNA of the invention may be formulated with at least one crosslinkable polyester. Crosslinkable polyesters include those known in the art and described in US Pat. No. 20120269761, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the polymers described herein may be conjugated to a lipid-terminating PEG. As a non-limiting example, PLGA may be conjugated to a lipid-terminating PEG forming PLGA-DSPE-PEG. As another non-limiting example, PEG conjugates for use with the present invention are described in International Publication No. WO2008103276, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The polymers may be conjugated using a ligand conjugate such as, but not limited to, the conjugates described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,273,363, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the modified RNA described herein may be conjugated with another compound. Non-limiting examples of conjugates are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,964,578 and 7,833,992, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. In another embodiment, modified RNA of the present invention may be conjugated with conjugates of formula 1-122 as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,964,578 and 7,833,992, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA described herein may be conjugated with a metal such as, but not limited to, gold. (See e.g., Giljohann et al. *Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 2009 131(6): 2072-2073; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA described herein may be conjugated and/or encapsulated in gold-nanoparticles. (International Pub. No. WO201216269 and U.S. Pat. No. 20120302940; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

As described in U.S. Pat. No. 20100004313, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety, a gene delivery composition may include a nucleotide sequence and a poloxamer. For example, the modified nucleic acid and mmRNA of the present invention may be used in a gene delivery composition with the poloxamer described in U.S. Pat. No. 20100004313.

In one embodiment, the polymer formulation of the present invention may be stabilized by contacting the polymer formulation, which may include a cationic carrier, with a cationic lipopolymer which may be covalently linked to cholesterol and polyethylene glycol groups. The polymer formulation may be contacted with a cationic lipopolymer using the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 20090042829 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The cationic carrier may include, but is not limited to, polyethylenimine, poly(trimethylenimine), poly(tetramethylenimine), polypropylenimine, aminoglycoside-polyamine, dideoxy-diamino-b-cyclodextrin, spermine, spermidine, poly(2-dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate, poly(lysine), poly(histidine), poly(arginine), cationized gelatin, dendrimers, chitosan, 1,2-Dioleoyl-3-Trimethylammonium-Propane(DOTAP), N-[1-(2,3-dioleoyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTMA), 1-[2-(oleoyloxy)ethyl]-2-oleyl-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)imidazolium chloride (DOTIM), 2,3-dioleoyloxy-N-[2(sperminecarboxamido)ethyl]-N,N-dimethyl-1-propanaminium trifluoroacetate (DOSPA), 3B-[N-(N',N'-Dimethylamino)ethane]-carbamoyl]Cholesterol Hydrochloride (DC-Cholesterol HCl) diheptadecylamidoglycyl spermidine (DOGS), N,N-distearyl-N,N-dimethylammonium bromide (DDAB), N-(1,2-dimethylolxyprop-3-yl)-N,N-dimethyl-N-hydroxyethyl ammonium bromide (DMRIE), N,N-dioleoyl-N,N-dimethylammonium chloride (DODAC) and combinations thereof.

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated in a polyplex of one or more polymers (U.S. Pat. No. 20120237565 and 20120270927; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In one embodiment, the polyplex comprises two or more cationic polymers. The cationic polymer may comprise a poly(ethylene imine) (PEI) such as linear PEI.

The oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, and mmRNA of the invention can also be formulated as a nanoparticle using a combination of polymers, lipids, and/or other biodegradable agents, such as, but not limited to, calcium phosphate. Components may be combined in a core-shell, hybrid, and/or layer-by-layer architecture, to allow for fine-tuning of the nanoparticle so to delivery of the polynucleotide, primary construct and mmRNA may be enhanced (Wang et al., *Nat Mater.* 2006 5:791-796; Fuller et al., *Biomaterials.* 2008 29:1526-1532; DeKoker et al., *Adv Drug Deliv Rev.* 2011 63:748-761; Endres et al., *Biomaterials.* 2011 32:7721-7731; Su et al., *Mol Pharm.* 2011 Jun. 6; 8(3):774-87; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As a non-limiting example, the nanoparticle may comprise a plurality of polymers such as, but not limited to hydrophilic-hydrophobic polymers (e.g., PEG-PLGA), hydrophobic polymers (e.g., PEG) and/or hydrophilic polymers (International Pub. No. WO20120225129; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Biodegradable calcium phosphate nanoparticles in combination with lipids and/or polymers have been shown to deliver polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA in vivo. In one embodiment, a lipid coated calcium phosphate nanoparticle, which may also contain a targeting ligand such as anisamide, may be used to deliver the polynucleotide, primary construct and mmRNA of the present invention. For example, to effectively deliver siRNA in a mouse metastatic lung model a lipid coated calcium phosphate nanoparticle was used (Li et al., *J Contr Rel.* 2010 142: 416-421; Li et al., *J Contr Rel.* 2012 158:108-114; Yang et al., *Mol Ther.* 2012 20:609-615; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). This delivery system combines both a targeted nanoparticle and a component to enhance the endosomal escape, calcium phosphate, in order to improve delivery of the siRNA.

In one embodiment, calcium phosphate with a PEG-polyanion block copolymer may be used to delivery polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA (Kazikawa et al., *J Contr Rel.* 2004 97:345-356; Kazikawa et al., *J Contr Rel.* 2006 111:368-370; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, a PEG-charge-conversional polymer (Pitella et al., *Biomaterials.* 2011 32:3106-3114) may be used to form a nanoparticle to deliver the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA of the present invention. The PEG-charge-conversional polymer may improve upon the PEG-polyanion block copolymers by being cleaved into a polycation at acidic pH, thus enhancing endosomal escape.

The use of core-shell nanoparticles has additionally focused on a high-throughput approach to synthesize cationic cross-linked nanogel cores and various shells (Siegwart et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2011 108:12996-13001). The complexation, delivery, and internalization of the polymeric nanoparticles can be precisely controlled by altering the chemical composition in both the core and shell components of the nanoparticle. For example, the core-shell nanoparticles may efficiently deliver siRNA to mouse hepatocytes after they covalently attach cholesterol to the nanoparticle.

In one embodiment, a hollow lipid core comprising a middle PLGA layer and an outer neutral lipid layer containing PEG may be used to delivery of the polynucleotide, primary construct and mmRNA of the present invention. As a non-limiting example, in mice bearing a luciferase-expressing tumor, it was determined that the lipid-polymer-lipid hybrid nanoparticle significantly suppressed luciferase expression, as compared to a conventional lipoplex (Shi et al, *Angew Chem Int Ed.* 2011 50:7027-7031; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).



In one embodiment, the lipid nanoparticles may comprise a core of the modified nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein and a polymer shell. The polymer shell may be any of the polymers described herein and are known in the art. In an additional embodiment, the polymer shell may be used to protect the modified nucleic acids in the core.

Core-shell nanoparticles for use with the modified nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are described and may be formed by the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,313,777 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, the core-shell nanoparticles may comprise a core of the modified nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein and a polymer shell. The polymer shell may be any of the polymers described herein and are known in the art. In an additional embodiment, the polymer shell may be used to protect the modified nucleic acid molecules in the core. As a non-limiting example, the core-shell nanoparticle may be used to treat an eye disease or disorder (See e.g. US Publication No. 20120321719, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the polymer used with the formulations described herein may be a modified polymer (such as, but not limited to, a modified polyacetal) as described in International Publication No. WO2011120053, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

#### Peptides and Proteins

The oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, and mmRNA of the invention can be formulated with peptides and/or proteins in order to increase transfection of cells by the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA. In one embodiment, peptides such as, but not limited to, cell penetrating peptides and proteins and peptides that enable intracellular delivery may be used to deliver pharmaceutical formulations. A non-limiting example of a cell penetrating peptide which may be used with the pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention includes a cell-penetrating peptide sequence attached to polycations that facilitates delivery to the intracellular space, e.g., HIV-derived TAT peptide, penetratins, transportans, or hCT derived cell-penetrating peptides (see, e.g., Caron et al., *Mol. Ther.* 3(3):310-8 (2001); Langel, *Cell-Penetrating Peptides: Processes and Applications* (CRC Press, Boca Raton Fla., 2002); El-Andaloussi et al., *Curr. Pharm. Des.* 11(28):3597-611 (2003); and Deshayes et al., *Cell. Mol. Life Sci.* 62(16):1839-49 (2005), all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety). The compositions can also be formulated to include a cell penetrating agent, e.g., liposomes, which enhance delivery of the compositions to the intracellular space. Polynucleotides, primary constructs, and mmRNA of the invention may be complexed to peptides and/or proteins such as, but not limited to, peptides and/or proteins from Aileron Therapeutics (Cambridge, Mass.) and Permeon Biologics (Cambridge, Mass.) in order to enable intracellular delivery (Cronican et al., *ACS Chem. Biol.* 2010 5:747-752; McNaughton et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 2009 106:6111-6116; Sawyer, *Chem Biol Drug Des.* 2009 73:3-6; Verdine and Hilinski, *Methods Enzymol.* 2012; 503:3-33; all of which are herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the cell-penetrating polypeptide may comprise a first domain and a second domain. The first domain may comprise a supercharged polypeptide. The second domain may comprise a protein-binding partner. As used herein, "protein-binding partner" includes, but are not limited to, antibodies and functional fragments thereof, scaffold proteins, or peptides. The cell-penetrating polypeptide may further comprise an intracellular binding partner for the protein-binding partner. The cell-penetrating polypeptide may be capable of being secreted from a cell where the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA may be introduced.

Formulations of the including peptides or proteins may be used to increase cell transfection by the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA, alter the biodistribution of the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., by targeting specific tissues or cell types), and/or increase the translation of encoded protein. (See e.g., International Pub. No. WO2012110636; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

#### Cells

The oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, and mmRNA of the invention can be transfected ex vivo into cells, which are subsequently transplanted into a subject. As non-limiting examples, the pharmaceutical compositions may include red blood cells to deliver modified RNA to liver and myeloid cells, virosomes to deliver modified RNA in virus-like particles (VLPs), and electroporated cells such as, but not limited to, from MAXCYTE® (Gaithersburg, Md.) and from ERYTECH® (Lyon, France) to deliver modified RNA. Examples of use of red blood cells, viral particles and electroporated cells to deliver payloads other than mmRNA have been documented (Godfrin et al., *Expert Opin Biol Ther.* 2012 12:127-133; Fang et al., *Expert Opin Biol Ther.* 2012 12:385-389; Hu et al., *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2011 108:10980-10985; Lund et al., *Pharm Res.* 2010 27:400-420; Huckriede et al., *J Liposome Res.* 2007; 17:39-47; Cusi, *Hum Vaccin.* 2006 2:1-7; de Jonge et al., *Gene Ther.* 2006 13:400-411; all of which are herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA may be delivered in synthetic VLPs synthesized by the methods described in International Pub No. WO2011085231 and US Pub No. 20110171248, each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

Cell-based formulations of the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, and mmRNA of the invention may be used to ensure cell transfection (e.g., in the cellular carrier), alter the biodistribution of the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA (e.g., by targeting the cell carrier to specific tissues or cell types), and/or increase the translation of encoded protein.

A variety of methods are known in the art and suitable for introduction of nucleic acid into a cell, including viral and non-viral mediated techniques. Examples of typical non-viral mediated techniques include, but are not limited to, electroporation, calcium phosphate mediated transfer, nucleofection, sonoporation, heat shock, magnetofection, liposome mediated transfer, microinjection, microproj ectile mediated transfer (nanoparticles), cationic polymer mediated transfer (DEAE-dextran, polyethylenimine, polyethylene glycol (PEG) and the like) or cell fusion.

The technique of sonoporation, or cellular sonication, is the use of sound (e.g., ultrasonic frequencies) for modifying the permeability of the cell plasma membrane. Sonoporation methods are known to those in the art and are used to deliver nucleic acids in vivo (Yoon and Park, *Expert Opin Drug Deliv.* 2010 7:321-330; Postema and Gilja, *Curr Pharm Biotechnol.* 2007 8:355-361; Newman and Bettinger, *Gene Ther.* 2007 14:465-475; all herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). Sonoporation methods are known in the art and are also taught for example as it relates to bacteria in US Patent Publication 20100196983 and as it relates to other cell types in, for example, US Patent Publication 2010009424, each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Electroporation techniques are also well known in the art and are used to deliver nucleic acids in vivo and clinically (Andre et al., *Curr Gene Ther.* 2010 10:267-280; Chiarella et al., *Curr Gene Ther.* 2010 10:281-286; Hojman, *Curr Gene Ther.* 2010 10:128-138; all herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). In one embodiment, polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be delivered by electroporation as described in Example 8.

#### Hyaluronidase

The intramuscular or subcutaneous localized injection of polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA of the invention can include hyaluronidase, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of hyaluronan. By catalyzing the hydrolysis of hyaluronan, a constituent of the interstitial barrier, hyaluronidase lowers the viscosity of hyaluronan, thereby increasing tissue permeability (Frost, *Expert Opin. Drug Deliv.* (2007) 4:427-440; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). It is useful to speed their dispersion and systemic distribution of encoded proteins produced by transfected cells. Alternatively, the hyaluronidase can be used to increase the number of cells exposed to a oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA of the invention administered intramuscularly or subcutaneously.

#### Nanoparticle Mimics

The oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention may be encapsulated within and/or absorbed to a nanoparticle mimic. A nanoparticle mimic can mimic the delivery function organisms or particles such as, but not limited to, pathogens, viruses, bacteria, fungus, parasites, prions and cells. As a non-limiting example the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention may be encapsulated in a non-virion particle which can mimic the delivery function of a virus (see International Pub. No. WO2012006376 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

#### Nanotubes

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention can be attached or otherwise bound to at least one nanotube such as, but not limited to, rosette nanotubes, rosette nanotubes having twin bases with a linker, carbon nanotubes and/or single-walled carbon nanotubes. The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be bound to the nanotubes through forces such as, but not limited to, steric, ionic, covalent and/or other forces.

In one embodiment, the nanotube can release one or more polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA into cells. The size and/or the surface structure of at least one nanotube may be altered so as to govern the interaction of the nanotubes within the body and/or to attach or bind to the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA disclosed herein. In one embodiment, the building block and/or the functional groups attached to the building block of the at least one nanotube may be altered to adjust the dimensions and/or properties of the nanotube. As a non-limiting example, the length of the nanotubes may be altered to hinder the

nanotubes from passing through the holes in the walls of normal blood vessels but still small enough to pass through the larger holes in the blood vessels of tumor tissue.

In one embodiment, at least one nanotube may also be coated with delivery enhancing compounds including polymers, such as, but not limited to, polyethylene glycol. In another embodiment, at least one nanotube and/or the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be mixed with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients and/or delivery vehicles.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA are attached and/or otherwise bound to at least one rosette nanotube. The rosette nanotubes may be formed by a process known in the art and/or by the process described in International Publication No. WO2012094304, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. At least one polynucleotide, primary construct and/or mmRNA may be attached and/or otherwise bound to at least one rosette nanotube by a process as described in International Publication No. WO2012094304, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety, where rosette nanotubes or modules forming rosette nanotubes are mixed in aqueous media with at least one polynucleotide, primary construct and/or mmRNA under conditions which may cause at least one polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA to attach or otherwise bind to the rosette nanotubes.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be attached to and/or otherwise bound to at least one carbon nanotube. As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be bound to a linking agent and the linked agent may be bound to the carbon nanotube (See e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 8,246,995; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The carbon nanotube may be a single-walled nanotube (See e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 8,246,995; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

#### Conjugates

The polynucleotides, primary constructs, and mmRNA of the invention include conjugates, such as an oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA covalently linked to a carrier or targeting group, or including two encoding regions that together produce a fusion protein (e.g., bearing a targeting group and therapeutic protein or peptide).

The conjugates of the invention include a naturally occurring substance, such as a protein (e.g., human serum albumin (HSA), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), high-density lipoprotein (HDL), or globulin); an carbohydrate (e.g., a dextran, pullulan, chitin, chitosan, inulin, cyclodextrin or hyaluronic acid); or a lipid. The ligand may also be a recombinant or synthetic molecule, such as a synthetic polymer, e.g., a synthetic polyamino acid, an oligonucleotide (e.g. an aptamer). Examples of polyamino acids include polylysine (PLL), poly L-aspartic acid, poly L-glutamic acid, styrene-maleic acid anhydride copolymer, poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide) copolymer, divinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer, N-(2-hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide copolymer (HMPA), polyethylene glycol (PEG), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyurethane, poly(2-ethylacrylic acid), N-isopropylacrylamide polymers, or polyphosphazine. Example of polyamines include: polyethylenimine, polylysine (PLL), spermine, spermidine, polyamine, pseudopeptide-polyamine, peptidomimetic polyamine, dendrimer polyamine, arginine, amidine, protamine, cationic lipid, cationic porphyrin, quaternary salt of a polyamine, or an alpha helical peptide.

Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of polynucleotide conjugates, particularly to RNA, include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,828,979; 4,948,882; 5,218,105; 5,525,465; 5,541,313; 5,545,730; 5,552,538; 5,578,717; 5,580,731; 5,591,584; 5,109,124; 5,118,802; 5,138,045; 5,414,077; 5,486,603; 5,512,439; 5,578,718; 5,608,046; 4,587,044; 4,605,735; 4,667,025; 4,762,779; 4,789,737; 4,824,941; 4,835,263; 4,876,335; 4,904,582; 4,958,013; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,245,022; 5,254,469; 5,258,506; 5,262,536; 5,272,250; 5,292,873; 5,317,098; 5,371,241; 5,391,723; 5,416,203; 5,451,463; 5,510,475; 5,512,667; 5,514,785; 5,565,552; 5,567,810; 5,574,142; 5,585,481; 5,587,371; 5,595,726; 5,597,696; 5,599,923; 5,599,928 and 5,688,941; 6,294,664; 6,320,017; 6,576,752; 6,783,931; 6,900,297; 7,037,646; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

In one embodiment, the conjugate of the present invention may function as a carrier for the modified nucleic acids and mmRNA of the present invention. The conjugate may comprise a cationic polymer such as, but not limited to, polyamine, polylysine, polyalkylenimine, and polyethylenimine which may be grafted to with poly(ethylene glycol). As a non-limiting example, the conjugate may be similar to the polymeric conjugate and the method of synthesizing the polymeric conjugate described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,586,524 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The conjugates can also include targeting groups, e.g., a cell or tissue targeting agent, e.g., a lectin, glycoprotein, lipid or protein, e.g., an antibody, that binds to a specified cell type such as a kidney cell. A targeting group can be a thyrotropin, melanotropin, lectin, glycoprotein, surfactant protein A, Mucin carbohydrate, multivalent lactose, multivalent galactose, N-acetyl-galactosamine, N-acetyl-glucosamine multivalent mannose, multivalent fucose, glycosylated polyaminoacids, multivalent galactose, transferrin, bisphosphonate, polyglutamate, polyaspartate, a lipid, cholesterol, a steroid, bile acid, folate, vitamin B12, biotin, an RGD peptide, an RGD peptide mimetic or an aptamer.

Targeting groups can be proteins, e.g., glycoproteins, or peptides, e.g., molecules having a specific affinity for a co-ligand, or antibodies e.g., an antibody, that binds to a specified cell type such as a cancer cell, endothelial cell, or bone cell. Targeting groups may also include hormones and hormone receptors. They can also include non-peptidic species, such as lipids, lectins, carbohydrates, vitamins, cofactors, multivalent lactose, multivalent galactose, N-acetyl-galactosamine, N-acetyl-glucosamine multivalent mannose, multivalent fucose, or aptamers. The ligand can be, for example, a lipopolysaccharide, or an activator of p38 MAP kinase.

The targeting group can be any ligand that is capable of targeting a specific receptor. Examples include, without limitation, folate, GalNAc, galactose, mannose, mannose-6P, aptamers, integrin receptor ligands, chemokine receptor ligands, transferrin, biotin, serotonin receptor ligands, PSMA, endothelin, GCP II, somatostatin, LDL, and HDL ligands. In particular embodiments, the targeting group is an aptamer. The aptamer can be unmodified or have any combination of modifications disclosed herein.

In one embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may include chemical modifications such as, but not limited to, modifications similar to locked nucleic acids.

Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of locked nucleic acid (LNA) such as those from Santaris, include, but are not limited to, the following: U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,268,490; 6,670,461; 6,794,499; 6,998,484; 7,053,207; 7,084,125; and 7,399,845, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of PNA compounds include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,539,082; 5,714,331; and 5,719,262, each of which is herein incorporated by reference. Further teaching of PNA compounds can be found, for example, in Nielsen et al., Science, 1991, 254, 1497-1500.

Some embodiments featured in the invention include polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA with phosphorothioate backbones and oligonucleosides with other modified backbones, and in particular  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$  [known as a methylene (methylimino) or MMI backbone],  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_2-$  and  $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$  [wherein the native phosphodiester backbone is represented as  $-\text{O}-\text{P}(\text{O})_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$ ] of the above-referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,489,677, and the amide backbones of the above-referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,602,240. In some embodiments, the polynucleotides featured herein have morpholino backbone structures of the above-referenced U.S. Pat. No. 5,034,506.

Modifications at the 2' position may also aid in delivery. Preferably, modifications at the 2' position are not located in a polypeptide-coding sequence, i.e., not in a translatable region. Modifications at the 2' position may be located in a 5'UTR, a 3'UTR and/or a tailing region. Modifications at the 2' position can include one of the following at the 2' position: H (i.e., 2'-deoxy); F; O-, S-, or N-alkyl; O-, S-, or N-alkenyl; O-, S- or N-alkynyl; or O-alkyl-O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted  $\text{C}_1$  to  $\text{C}_{10}$  alkyl or  $\text{C}_2$  to  $\text{C}_{10}$  alkenyl and alkynyl. Exemplary suitable modifications include  $\text{O}[(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{O}]_n\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{ONH}_2$ , and  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{ON}[(\text{CH}_2)_m\text{CH}_3]_2$ , where n and m are from 1 to about 10. In other embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA include one of the following at the 2' position:  $\text{C}_1$  to  $\text{C}_{10}$  lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, aralkyl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH<sub>3</sub>, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, SOCH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, ONO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino, substituted silyl, an RNA cleaving group, a reporter group, an intercalator, a group for improving the pharmacokinetic properties, or a group for improving the pharmacodynamic properties, and other substituents having similar properties. In some embodiments, the modification includes a 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, also known as 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE) (Martin et al., *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1995, 78:486-504) i.e., an alkoxy-alkoxy group. Another exemplary modification is 2'-dimethylaminoethoxy, i.e., a  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$  group, also known as 2'-DMAOE, as described in examples herein below, and 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (also known in the art as 2'-O-dimethylaminoethoxyethyl or 2'-DMAEOE), i.e., 2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, also described in examples herein below. Other modifications include 2'-methoxy (2'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2'-aminopropoxy (2'-OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>) and 2'-fluoro (2'-F). Similar modifications may also be made at other positions, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleotide or in 2'-5' linked dsRNAs and the 5' position of 5' terminal nucleotide. Polynucleotides of the invention may also have sugar mimetics such as cyclobutyl moieties in place of the pentofuranosyl sugar. Representative U.S. patents that teach the preparation of such modified sugar structures include, but are not limited to, U.S. Pat. Nos.

4,981,957; 5,118,800; 5,319,080; 5,359,044; 5,393,878; 5,446,137; 5,466,786; 5,514,785; 5,519,134; 5,567,811; 5,576,427; 5,591,722; 5,597,909; 5,610,300; 5,627,053; 5,639,873; 5,646,265; 5,658,873; 5,670,633; and 5,700,920 and each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

In still other embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA is covalently conjugated to a cell penetrating polypeptide. The cell-penetrating peptide may also include a signal sequence. The conjugates of the invention can be designed to have increased stability; increased cell transfection; and/or altered the biodistribution (e.g., targeted to specific tissues or cell types).

In one embodiment, the polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be conjugated to an agent to enhance delivery. As a non-limiting example, the agent may be a monomer or polymer such as a targeting monomer or a polymer having targeting blocks as described in International Publication No. WO2011062965, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In another non-limiting example, the agent may be a transport agent covalently coupled to the polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention (See e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,835,393 and 7,374,778, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In yet another non-limiting example, the agent may be a membrane barrier transport enhancing agent such as those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,737,108 and 8,003,129, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In another embodiment, polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be conjugated to SMARTT POLYMER TECHNOLOGY® (PHASERX®, Inc. Seattle, Wash.).

#### Self-Assembled Nanoparticles

##### Nucleic Acid Self-Assembled Nanoparticles

Self-assembled nanoparticles have a well-defined size which may be precisely controlled as the nucleic acid strands may be easily reprogrammable. For example, the optimal particle size for a cancer-targeting nanodelivery carrier is 20-100 nm as a diameter greater than 20 nm avoids renal clearance and enhances delivery to certain tumors through enhanced permeability and retention effect. Using self-assembled nucleic acid nanoparticles a single uniform population in size and shape having a precisely controlled spatial orientation and density of cancer-targeting ligands for enhanced delivery. As a non-limiting example, oligonucleotide nanoparticles were prepared using programmable self-assembly of short DNA fragments and therapeutic siRNAs. These nanoparticles are molecularly identical with controllable particle size and target ligand location and density. The DNA fragments and siRNAs self-assembled into a one-step reaction to generate DNA/siRNA tetrahedral nanoparticles for targeted *in vivo* delivery. (Lee et al., Nature Nanotechnology 2012 7:389-393; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein may be formulated as self-assembled nanoparticles. As a non-limiting example, nucleic acids may be used to make nanoparticles which may be used in a delivery system for the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention (See e.g., International Pub. No. WO2012125987; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the nucleic acid self-assembled nanoparticles may comprise a core of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA disclosed herein and a polymer shell. The polymer shell may be any of the polymers described herein and are known in the art. In an additional embodiment, the polymer shell may be used to protect the polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA in the core.

##### Polymer-Based Self-Assembled Nanoparticles

Polymers may be used to form sheets which self-assembled into nanoparticles. These nanoparticles may be used to deliver the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA of the present invention. In one embodiment, these self-assembled nanoparticles may be microsponges formed of long polymers of RNA hairpins which form into crystalline 'pleated' sheets before self-assembling into microsponges. These microsponges are densely-packed sponge like microparticles which may function as an efficient carrier and may be able to deliver cargo to a cell. The microsponges may be from 1  $\mu$ m to 300 nm in diameter. The microsponges may be complexed with other agents known in the art to form larger microsponges. As a non-limiting example, the microsphere may be complexed with an agent to form an outer layer to promote cellular uptake such as polycation polyethyleneimine (PEI). This complex can form a 250-nm diameter particle that can remain stable at high temperatures (150° C.) (Grabow and Jaegar, Nature Materials 2012, 11:269-269; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Additionally these microsponges may be able to exhibit an extraordinary degree of protection from degradation by ribonucleases.

In another embodiment, the polymer-based self-assembled nanoparticles such as, but not limited to, microsponges, may be fully programmable nanoparticles. The geometry, size and stoichiometry of the nanoparticle may be precisely controlled to create the optimal nanoparticle for delivery of cargo such as, but not limited to, polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA.

In one embodiment, the polymer based nanoparticles may comprise a core of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein and a polymer shell. The polymer shell may be any of the polymers described herein and are known in the art. In an additional embodiment, the polymer shell may be used to protect the polynucleotides, primary construct and/or mmRNA in the core.

In yet another embodiment, the polymer based nanoparticle may comprise a non-nucleic acid polymer comprising a plurality of heterogenous monomers such as those described in International Publication No. WO2013009736, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

##### Inorganic Nanoparticles

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNAs of the present invention may be formulated in inorganic nanoparticles (U.S. Pat. No. 8,257,745, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The inorganic nanoparticles may include, but are not limited to, clay substances that are water swellable. As a non-limiting example, the inorganic nanoparticle may include synthetic smectite clays which are made from simple silicates (See e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,585,108 and 8,257,745 each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the inorganic nanoparticles may comprise a core of the modified nucleic acids disclosed herein and a polymer shell. The polymer shell may be any of the polymers described herein and are known in the art. In an additional embodiment, the polymer shell may be used to protect the modified nucleic acids in the core.

##### Semi-conductive and Metallic Nanoparticles

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNAs of the present invention may be formulated in water-dispersible nanoparticle comprising a semiconductive or metallic material (U.S. Pat. No. 20120228565; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) or formed in a magnetic nanoparticle (U.S. Pat. No. 20120265001 and 20120283503; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The water-dispersible nanoparticles may be hydrophobic nanoparticles or hydrophilic nanoparticles.

In one embodiment, the semi-conductive and/or metallic nanoparticles may comprise a core of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein and a polymer shell. The polymer shell may be any of the polymers described herein and are known in the art. In an additional embodiment, the polymer shell may be used to protect the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA in the core.

##### Gels and Hydrogels

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein may be encapsulated into any hydrogel known in the art which may form a gel when injected into a subject. Hydrogels are a network of polymer chains that are hydrophilic, and are sometimes found as a colloidal gel in which water is the dispersion medium. Hydrogels are highly absorbent (they can contain over 99% water) natural or synthetic polymers. Hydrogels also possess a degree of flexibility very similar to natural tissue, due to their significant water content. The hydrogel described herein may be used to encapsulate lipid nanoparticles which are biocompatible, biodegradable and/or porous.

As a non-limiting example, the hydrogel may be an aptamer-functionalized hydrogel. The aptamer-functionalized hydrogel may be programmed to release one or more polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA using nucleic acid hybridization. (Battig et al., J. Am. Chem. Society. 2012 134:12410-12413; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

As another non-limiting example, the hydrogel may be shaped as an inverted opal.

The opal hydrogels exhibit higher swelling ratios and the swelling kinetics is an order of magnitude faster as well. Methods of producing opal hydrogels and description of opal hydrogels are described in International Pub. No. WO2012148684, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In yet another non-limiting example, the hydrogel may be an antibacterial hydrogel. The antibacterial hydrogel may comprise a pharmaceutical acceptable salt or organic

material such as, but not limited to pharmaceutical grade and/or medical grade silver salt and aloe vera gel or extract. (International Pub. No. WO2012151438, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the modified mRNA may be encapsulated in a lipid nanoparticle and then the lipid nanoparticle may be encapsulated into a hydrogel.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein may be encapsulated into any gel known in the art. As a non-limiting example the gel may be a fluorouracil injectable gel or a fluorouracil injectable gel containing a chemical compound and/or drug known in the art. As another example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may be encapsulated in a fluorouracil gel containing epinephrine (See e.g., Smith et al. *Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology*, 1999 44(4):267-274; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein may be encapsulated into a fibrin gel, fibrin hydrogel or fibrin glue. In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may be formulated in a lipid nanoparticle or a rapidly eliminated lipid nanoparticle prior to being encapsulated into a fibrin gel, fibrin hydrogel or a fibrin glue. In yet another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA may be formulated as a lipoplex prior to being encapsulated into a fibrin gel, hydrogel or a fibrin glue. Fibrin gels, hydrogels and glues comprise two components, a fibrinogen solution and a thrombin solution which is rich in calcium (See e.g., Spicer and Mikos, *Journal of Controlled Release* 2010. 148: 49-55; Kidd et al. *Journal of Controlled Release* 2012. 157:80-85; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The concentration of the components of the fibrin gel, hydrogel and/or glue can be altered to change the characteristics, the network mesh size, and/or the degradation characteristics of the gel, hydrogel and/or glue such as, but not limited to changing the release characteristics of the fibrin gel, hydrogel and/or glue. (See e.g., Spicer and Mikos, *Journal of Controlled Release* 2010. 148: 49-55; Kidd et al. *Journal of Controlled Release* 2012. 157:80-85; Catelas et al. *Tissue Engineering* 2008. 14:119-128; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). This feature may be advantageous when used to deliver the modified mRNA disclosed herein. (See e.g., Kidd et al. *Journal of Controlled Release* 2012. 157:80-85; Catelas et al. *Tissue Engineering* 2008. 14:119-128; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

#### Cations and Anions

Formulations of polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein may include cations or anions. In one embodiment, the formulations include metal cations such as, but not limited to, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>+</sup> and combinations thereof. As a non-limiting example, formulations may include polymers and a polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA complexed with a metal cation (See e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,265,389 and 6,555,525, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

#### Molded Nanoparticles and Microparticles

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein may be formulated in nanoparticles and/or microparticles. These nanoparticles and/or microparticles may be molded into any size shape and chemistry. As an example, the nanoparticles and/or microparticles may be made using the PRINT® technology by LIQUIDA TECHNOLOGIES® (Morrisville, N.C.) (See e.g., International Pub. No. WO2007024323; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In one embodiment, the molded nanoparticles may comprise a core of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein and a polymer shell. The polymer shell may be any of the polymers described herein and are known in the art. In an additional embodiment, the polymer shell may be used to protect the polynucleotides, primary construct and/or mmRNA in the core.

#### NanoJackets and NanoLiposomes

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein may be formulated in NanoJackets and NanoLiposomes by Keystone Nano (State College, Pa.). NanoJackets are made of compounds that are naturally found in the body including calcium, phosphate and may also include a small amount of silicates. Nanojackets may range in size from 5 to 50 nm and may be used to deliver hydrophilic and hydrophobic compounds such as, but not limited to, polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA.

NanoLiposomes are made of lipids such as, but not limited to, lipids which naturally occur in the body. NanoLiposomes may range in size from 60-80 nm and may be used to deliver hydrophilic and hydrophobic compounds such as, but not limited to, polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA. In one aspect, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA disclosed herein are formulated in a NanoLiposome such as, but not limited to, Ceramide NanoLiposomes.

#### Excipients

Pharmaceutical formulations may additionally comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, which, as used herein, includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, diluents, or other liquid vehicles, dispersion or suspension aids, surface active agents, isotonic agents, thickening or emulsifying agents, preservatives, solid binders, lubricants and the like, as suited to the particular dosage form desired. Remington's *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 21<sup>st</sup> Edition, A. R. Gennaro (Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., 2006; incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) discloses various excipients used in formulating pharmaceutical compositions and known techniques for the preparation thereof. Except insofar as any conventional excipient medium is incompatible with a substance or its derivatives, such as by producing any undesirable biological effect or otherwise interacting in a deleterious manner with any other component(s) of the pharmaceutical composition, its use is contemplated to be within the scope of this invention.

In some embodiments, a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient is at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% pure. In some embodiments, an excipient is approved for use in humans and for veterinary use. In some embodiments, an excipient is approved by United States Food and Drug Administration. In some embodiments, an excipient is pharmaceutical grade. In some embodiments, an excipient meets the standards of the United States Pharmacopoeia (USP), the European Pharmacopoeia (EP), the British Pharmacopoeia, and/or the International Pharmacopoeia.

Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients used in the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions include, but are not limited to, inert diluents, dispersing and/or granulating agents, surface active agents and/or emulsifiers, disintegrating agents, binding agents, preservatives, buffering agents, lubricating agents, and/or oils. Such excipients may optionally be included in pharmaceutical compositions.

Exemplary diluents include, but are not limited to, calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, calcium phosphate, dicalcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, calcium hydrogen phosphate, sodium phosphate lactose, sucrose, cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, kaolin, mannitol, sorbitol, inositol, sodium chloride, dry starch, cornstarch, powdered sugar, etc., and/or combinations thereof.

Exemplary granulating and/or dispersing agents include, but are not limited to, potato starch, corn starch, tapioca starch, sodium starch glycolate, clays, alginic acid, guar gum, citrus pulp, agar, bentonite, cellulose and wood products, natural sponge, cation-exchange resins, calcium carbonate, silicates, sodium carbonate, cross-linked poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone) (crospovidone), sodium carboxymethyl starch (sodium starch glycolate), carboxymethyl cellulose, cross-linked sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (croscarmellose), methylcellulose, pregelatinized starch (starch 1500), microcrystalline starch, water insoluble starch, calcium carboxymethyl cellulose, magnesium aluminum silicate (VEEGUM®), sodium lauryl sulfate, quaternary ammonium compounds, etc., and/or combinations thereof.

Exemplary surface active agents and/or emulsifiers include, but are not limited to, natural emulsifiers (e.g. acacia, agar, alginic acid, sodium alginate, tragacanth, chondrux, cholesterol, xanthan, pectin, gelatin, egg yolk, casein, wool fat, cholesterol, wax, and lecithin), colloidal clays (e.g. bentonite [aluminum silicate] and VEEGUM® [magnesium aluminum silicate]), long chain amino acid derivatives, high molecular weight alcohols (e.g. stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, triacetin monostearate, ethylene glycol distearate, glyceryl monostearate, and propylene glycol monostearate, polyvinyl alcohol), carbomers (e.g. carboxy polymethylene, polyacrylic acid, acrylic acid polymer, and carboxyvinyl polymer), carrageenan, cellulosic derivatives (e.g. carboxymethylcellulose sodium, powdered cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, methylcellulose), sorbitan fatty acid esters (e.g. polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate [TWEEN® 20], polyoxyethylene sorbitan [TWEEN®60], polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate [TWEEN®80], sorbitan monopalmitate [SPAN®40], sorbitan monostearate [SPAN®60], sorbitan tristearate [SPAN®65], glyceryl monooleate, sorbitan monooleate [SPAN®80]), polyoxyethylene esters (e.g. polyoxyethylene monostearate [MYRJ®45], polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, polyethoxylated castor oil, polyoxymethylene stearate, and Solutol®), sucrose fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol fatty acid esters (e.g. CREMOPHOR®), polyoxyethylene ethers, (e.g. polyoxyethylene lauryl ether [BRIJ®30]), poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone), diethylene glycol monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate, sodium oleate, potassium oleate, ethyl oleate, oleic acid, ethyl laurate, sodium lauryl sulfate, PLUORINC® F 68, POLOXAMER®188, cetrimonium bromide, cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, docusate sodium, etc. and/or combinations thereof.

Exemplary binding agents include, but are not limited to, starch (e.g. cornstarch and starch paste); gelatin; sugars (e.g. sucrose, glucose, dextrose, dextrin, molasses, lactose, lactitol, mannitol); natural and synthetic gums (e.g. acacia, sodium alginate, extract of Irish moss, panwar gum, ghatti gum, mucilage of isapol husks, carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose,

cellulose acetate, poly(vinyl-pyrrolidone), magnesium aluminum silicate (Veegum®), and larch arabogalactan); alginates; polyethylene oxide; polyethylene glycol; inorganic calcium salts; silicic acid; polymethacrylates; waxes; water; alcohol; etc.; and combinations thereof.

Exemplary preservatives may include, but are not limited to, antioxidants, chelating agents, antimicrobial preservatives, antifungal preservatives, alcohol preservatives, acidic preservatives, and/or other preservatives. Exemplary antioxidants include, but are not limited to, alpha tocopherol, ascorbic acid, acorbyl palmitate, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, monothio glycerol, potassium metabisulfite, propionic acid, propyl gallate, sodium ascorbate, sodium bisulfate, sodium metabisulfite, and/or sodium sulfite. Exemplary chelating agents include ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), citric acid monohydrate, disodium edetate, dipotassium edetate, edetic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, phosphoric acid, sodium edetate, tartaric acid, and/or trisodium edetate. Exemplary antimicrobial preservatives include, but are not limited to, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, benzyl alcohol, bronopol, cetrimide, cetylpyridinium chloride, chlorhexidine, chlorobutanol, chlorocresol, chloroxylenol, cresol, ethyl alcohol, glycerin, hexetidine, imidurea, phenol, phenoxyethanol, phenylethyl alcohol, phenylmercuric nitrate, propylene glycol, and/or thimerosal. Exemplary antifungal preservatives include, but are not limited to, butyl paraben, methyl paraben, ethyl paraben, propyl paraben, benzoic acid, hydroxybenzoic acid, potassium benzoate, potassium sorbate, sodium benzoate, sodium propionate, and/or sorbic acid. Exemplary alcohol preservatives include, but are not limited to, ethanol, polyethylene glycol, phenol, phenolic compounds, bisphenol, chlorbutanol, hydroxybenzoate, and/or phenylethyl alcohol. Exemplary acidic preservatives include, but are not limited to, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin E, beta-carotene, citric acid, acetic acid, dehydroacetic acid, ascorbic acid, sorbic acid, and/or phytic acid. Other preservatives include, but are not limited to, tocopherol, tocopherol acetate, detoxime mesylate, cetrimide, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), ethylenediamine, sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS), sodium lauryl ether sulfate (SLES), sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, potassium sulfite, potassium metabisulfite, GLYDANT PLUS®, PHENONIP®, methylparaben, GERMALL® 115, GERMABEN®II, NEOLONE™, KATHON™, and/or EUXYL®.

Exemplary buffering agents include, but are not limited to, citrate buffer solutions, acetate buffer solutions, phosphate buffer solutions, ammonium chloride, calcium carbonate, calcium chloride, calcium citrate, calcium gluconate, calcium gluceptate, calcium gluconate, D-gluconic acid, calcium glycerophosphate, calcium lactate, propanoic acid, calcium levulinate, pentanoic acid, dibasic calcium phosphate, phosphoric acid, tribasic calcium phosphate, calcium hydroxide phosphate, potassium acetate, potassium chloride, potassium gluconate, potassium mixtures, dibasic potassium phosphate, monobasic potassium phosphate, potassium phosphate mixtures, sodium acetate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium lactate, dibasic sodium phosphate, monobasic sodium phosphate, sodium phosphate mixtures, tromethamine, magnesium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide, alginic acid, pyrogen-free water, isotonic saline, Ringer's solution, ethyl alcohol, etc., and/or combinations thereof.

Exemplary lubricating agents include, but are not limited to, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, stearic acid, silica, talc, malt, glyceryl behenate, hydrogenated vegetable oils, polyethylene glycol, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, sodium chloride, leucine, magnesium lauryl sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, etc., and combinations thereof.

Exemplary oils include, but are not limited to, almond, apricot kernel, avocado, babassu, bergamot, black current seed, borage, cade, camomile, canola, caraway, carnauba, castor, cinnamon, cocoa butter, coconut, cod liver, coffee, corn, cotton seed, emu, eucalyptus, evening primrose, fish, flaxseed, geraniol, gourd, grape seed, hazel nut, hyssop, isopropyl myristate, jojoba, kukui nut, lavandin, lavender, lemon, *litsea cubeba*, macademia nut, mallow, mango seed, meadowfoam seed, mink, nutmeg, olive, orange, orange roughly, palm, palm kernel, peach kernel, peanut, poppy seed, pumpkin seed, rapeseed, rice bran, rosemary, safflower, sandalwood, sasquana, savoury, sea buckhorn, sesame, shea butter, silicone, soybean, sunflower, tea tree, thistle, tsabaki, vetiver, walnut, and wheat germ oils. Exemplary oils include, but are not limited to, butyl stearate, caprylic triglyceride, capric triglyceride, cyclomethicone, diethyl sebacate, dimethicone 360, isopropyl myristate, mineral oil, octyldodecanol, oleyl alcohol, silicone oil, and/or combinations thereof.

Excipients such as cocoa butter and suppository waxes, coloring agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring, and/or perfuming agents can be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator.

#### Delivery

The present disclosure encompasses the delivery of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA for any of therapeutic, pharmaceutical, diagnostic or imaging by any appropriate route taking into consideration likely advances in the sciences of drug delivery. Delivery may be naked or formulated.

#### Naked Delivery

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may be delivered to a cell naked. As used herein in, "naked" refers to delivering polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA free from agents which promote transfection. For example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA delivered to the cell may contain no modifications. The naked polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be delivered to the cell using routes of administration known in the art and described herein.

#### Formulated Delivery

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may be formulated, using the methods described herein. The formulations may contain polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA which may be modified and/or unmodified. The formulations may further include, but are not limited to, cell penetration agents, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a delivery agent, a bioerodible or biocompatible polymer, a solvent, and a sustained-release delivery depot. The formulated polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be delivered to the cell using routes of administration known in the art and described herein.

The compositions may also be formulated for direct delivery to an organ or tissue in any of several ways in the art including, but not limited to, direct soaking or bathing, via a catheter, by gels, powder, ointments, creams, gels, lotions, and/or drops, by using substrates such as fabric or biodegradable materials coated or impregnated with the compositions, and the like.

#### Administration

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may be administered by any route which results in a therapeutically effective outcome. These include, but are not limited to enteral, gastrointestinal, epidural, oral, transdermal, epidural (peridural), intracerebral (into the cerebrum), intracerebroventricular (into the cerebral ventricles), epicutaneous (application onto the skin), intradermal, (into the skin itself), subcutaneous (under the skin), nasal administration (through the nose), intravenous (into a vein), intraarterial (into an artery), intramuscular (into a muscle), intracardiac (into the heart), intraosseous infusion (into the bone marrow), intrathecal (into the spinal canal), intraperitoneal, (infusion or injection into the peritoneum), intravesical infusion, intravitreal, (through the eye), intracavernous injection, (into the base of the penis), intravaginal administration, intrauterine, extra-amniotic administration, transdermal (diffusion through the intact skin for systemic distribution), transmucosal (diffusion through a mucous membrane), insufflation (snorting), sublingual, sublabial, enema, eye drops (onto the conjunctiva), or in ear drops. In specific embodiments, compositions may be administered in a way which allows them cross the blood-brain barrier, vascular barrier, or other epithelial barrier. Non-limiting routes of administration for the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention are described below.

#### Parenteral and Injectable Administration

Liquid dosage forms for parenteral administration include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and/or elixirs. In addition to active ingredients, liquid dosage forms may comprise inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, oral compositions can include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and/or perfuming agents. In certain embodiments for parenteral administration, compositions are mixed with solubilizing agents such as CREMOPHOR®, alcohols, oils, modified oils, glycols, polysorbates, cyclodextrins, polymers, and/or combinations thereof.

Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions may be formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing agents, wetting agents, and/or suspending agents. Sterile injectable preparations may be sterile injectable solutions, suspensions, and/or emulsions in nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluents and/or solvents, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution, U.S.P., and isotonic sodium chloride solution. Sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. Fatty acids such as oleic acid can be used in the preparation of injectables.

Injectable formulations can be sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, and/or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium prior to use.

In order to prolong the effect of an active ingredient, it is often desirable to slow the absorption of the active ingredient from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This may be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the drug then depends upon its rate of dissolution which, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered drug form is accomplished by dissolving or suspending the drug in an oil vehicle. Injectable depot forms are made by forming microcapsule matrices of the drug in biodegradable polymers such as polylactide-polyglycolide. Depending upon the ratio of drug to polymer and the nature of the particular polymer employed, the rate of drug release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include poly(orthoesters) and poly(anhydrides). Depot injectable formulations are prepared by entrapping the drug in liposomes or microemulsions which are compatible with body tissues.

#### Rectal and Vaginal Administration

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are typically suppositories which can be prepared by mixing compositions with suitable non-irritating excipients such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol or a suppository wax which are solid at ambient temperature but liquid at body temperature and therefore melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active ingredient.

#### Oral Administration

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and/or elixirs. In addition to active ingredients, liquid dosage forms may comprise inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. Besides inert diluents, oral compositions can include adjuvants such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring, and/or perfuming agents. In certain embodiments for parenteral administration, compositions are mixed with solubilizing agents such as CREMOPHOR®, alcohols, oils, modified oils, glycols, polysorbates, cyclodextrins, polymers, and/or combinations thereof.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, an active ingredient is mixed with at least one inert, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or fillers or extenders (e.g. starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol, and silicic acid), binders (e.g. carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose, and acacia), humectants (e.g. glycerol), disintegrating agents (e.g. agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates, and sodium carbonate), solution retarding agents (e.g. paraffin), absorption accelerators (e.g. quaternary ammonium compounds), wetting agents (e.g. cetyl alcohol and glycerol monostearate), absorbents (e.g. kaolin and bentonite clay), and lubricants (e.g. talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols, sodium lauryl sulfate), and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may comprise buffering agents.

#### Topical or Transdermal Administration

As described herein, compositions containing the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated for administration topically. The skin may be an ideal target site for delivery as it is readily accessible. Gene expression may be restricted not only to the skin, potentially avoiding nonspecific toxicity, but also to specific layers and cell types within the skin.

The site of cutaneous expression of the delivered compositions will depend on the route of nucleic acid delivery. Three routes are commonly considered to deliver polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA to the skin: (i) topical application (e.g. for local/regional treatment and/or oncology-related applications); (ii) intradermal injection (e.g. for local/regional treatment and/or oncology-related applications); and (iii) systemic delivery (e.g. for treatment of dermatologic diseases that affect both cutaneous and extracutaneous regions). Polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA can be delivered to the skin by several different approaches known in the art. Most topical delivery approaches have been shown to work for delivery of DNA, such as but not limited to, topical application of non-cationic liposome-DNA complex, cationic liposome-DNA complex, particle-mediated (gene gun), puncture-mediated gene transfections, and viral delivery approaches. After delivery of the nucleic acid, gene products have been detected in a number of different skin cell types, including, but not limited to, basal keratinocytes, sebaceous gland cells, dermal fibroblasts and dermal macrophages.

In one embodiment, the invention provides for a variety of dressings (e.g., wound dressings) or bandages (e.g., adhesive bandages) for conveniently and/or effectively carrying out methods of the present invention. Typically dressing or bandages may comprise sufficient amounts of pharmaceutical compositions and/or polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA described herein to allow a user to perform multiple treatments of a subject(s).

In one embodiment, the invention provides for the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA compositions to be delivered in more than one injection.

In one embodiment, before topical and/or transdermal administration at least one area of tissue, such as skin, may be subjected to a device and/or solution which may increase permeability. In one embodiment, the tissue may be subjected to an abrasion device to increase the permeability of the skin (see U.S. Patent Publication No. 20080275468, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In another embodiment, the tissue may be subjected to an ultrasound enhancement device. An ultrasound enhancement device may include, but is not limited to, the devices described in U.S. Publication No. 20040236268 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,491,657 and 6,234,990; each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. Methods of enhancing the permeability of tissue are described in U.S. Publication Nos. 20040171980 and 20040236268 and U.S. Pat. No. 6,190,315; each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

In one embodiment, a device may be used to increase permeability of tissue before delivering formulations of modified mRNA described herein. The permeability of skin may be measured by methods known in the art and/or described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,190,315, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. As a non-limiting example, a modified mRNA formulation may be delivered by the drug delivery methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,190,315, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In another non-limiting example tissue may be treated with a eutectic mixture of local anesthetics (EMLA) cream before, during and/or after the tissue may be subjected to a device which may increase permeability. Katz et al. (Anesth Analg (2004); 98:371-76; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) showed that using the EMLA cream in combination with a low energy, an onset of superficial cutaneous analgesia was seen as fast as 5 minutes after a pretreatment with a low energy ultrasound.

In one embodiment, enhancers may be applied to the tissue before, during, and/or after the tissue has been treated to increase permeability. Enhancers include, but are not limited to, transport enhancers, physical enhancers, and cavitation enhancers. Non-limiting examples of enhancers are described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,190,315, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In one embodiment, a device may be used to increase permeability of tissue before delivering formulations of modified mRNA described herein, which may further contain a substance that invokes an immune response. In another non-limiting example, a formulation containing a substance to invoke an immune response may be delivered by the methods described in U.S. Publication Nos. 20040171980 and 20040236268; each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties.

Dosage forms for topical and/or transdermal administration of a composition may include ointments, pastes, creams, lotions, gels, powders, solutions, sprays, inhalants and/or patches. Generally, an active ingredient is admixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and/or any needed preservatives and/or buffers as may be required. Additionally, the present invention contemplates the use of transdermal patches, which often have the added advantage of providing controlled delivery of a compound to the body. Such dosage forms may be prepared, for example, by dissolving and/or dispersing the compound in the proper medium. Alternatively or additionally, rate may be controlled by either providing a rate controlling membrane and/or by dispersing the compound in a polymer matrix and/or gel.

Formulations suitable for topical administration include, but are not limited to, liquid and/or semi liquid preparations such as liniments, lotions, oil in water and/or water in oil emulsions such as creams, ointments and/or pastes, and/or solutions and/or suspensions.

Topically-administrable formulations may, for example, comprise from about 0.1% to about 10% (w/w) active ingredient, although the concentration of active ingredient may be as high as the solubility limit of the active ingredient in the solvent. Formulations for topical administration may further comprise one or more of the additional ingredients described herein.

#### Depot Administration

As described herein, in some embodiments, the composition is formulated in depots for extended release. Generally, a specific organ or tissue (a "target tissue") is targeted for administration.

In some aspects of the invention, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA are spatially retained within or proximal to a target tissue. Provided

are method of providing a composition to a target tissue of a mammalian subject by contacting the target tissue (which contains one or more target cells) with the composition under conditions such that the composition, in particular the nucleic acid component(s) of the composition, is substantially retained in the target tissue, meaning that at least 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 99.9, 99.99 or greater than 99.99% of the composition is retained in the target tissue. Advantageously, retention is determined by measuring the amount of the nucleic acid present in the composition that enters one or more target cells. For example, at least 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 85, 90, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 99.9, 99.99 or greater than 99.99% of the nucleic acids administered to the subject are present intracellularly at a period of time following administration. For example, intramuscular injection to a mammalian subject is performed using an aqueous composition containing a ribonucleic acid and a transfection reagent, and retention of the composition is determined by measuring the amount of the ribonucleic acid present in the muscle cells.

Aspects of the invention are directed to methods of providing a composition to a target tissue of a mammalian subject, by contacting the target tissue (containing one or more target cells) with the composition under conditions such that the composition is substantially retained in the target tissue. The composition contains an effective amount of a polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA such that the polypeptide of interest is produced in at least one target cell. The compositions generally contain a cell penetration agent, although "naked" nucleic acid (such as nucleic acids without a cell penetration agent or other agent) is also contemplated, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

In some circumstances, the amount of a protein produced by cells in a tissue is desirably increased. Preferably, this increase in protein production is spatially restricted to cells within the target tissue. Thus, provided are methods of increasing production of a protein of interest in a tissue of a mammalian subject. A composition is provided that contains polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA characterized in that a unit quantity of composition has been determined to produce the polypeptide of interest in a substantial percentage of cells contained within a predetermined volume of the target tissue.

In some embodiments, the composition includes a plurality of different polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA, where one or more than one of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA encodes a polypeptide of interest. Optionally, the composition also contains a cell penetration agent to assist in the intracellular delivery of the composition. A determination is made of the dose of the composition required to produce the polypeptide of interest in a substantial percentage of cells contained within the predetermined volume of the target tissue (generally, without inducing significant production of the polypeptide of interest in tissue adjacent to the predetermined volume, or distally to the target tissue). Subsequent to this determination, the determined dose is introduced directly into the tissue of the mammalian subject.

In one embodiment, the invention provides for the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA to be delivered in more than one injection or by split dose injections.

In one embodiment, the invention may be retained near target tissue using a small disposable drug reservoir, patch pump or osmotic pump. Non-limiting examples of patch pumps include those manufactured and/or sold by BD® (Franklin Lakes, N.J.), Insulet Corporation (Bedford, Mass.), SteadyMed Therapeutics (San Francisco, Calif.), Medtronic (Minneapolis, Minn.) (e.g., MiniMed), UniLife (York, Pa.), Valeritas (Bridgewater, N.J.), and SpringLeaf Therapeutics (Boston, Mass.). A non-limiting example of an osmotic pump include those manufactured by DURECT® (Cupertino, Calif.) (e.g., DUROS® and ALZET®).

#### Pulmonary Administration

A pharmaceutical composition may be prepared, packaged, and/or sold in a formulation suitable for pulmonary administration via the buccal cavity. Such a formulation may comprise dry particles which comprise the active ingredient and which have a diameter in the range from about 0.5 nm to about 7 nm or from about 1 nm to about 6 nm. Such compositions are suitably in the form of dry powders for administration using a device comprising a dry powder reservoir to which a stream of propellant may be directed to disperse the powder and/or using a self propelling solvent/powder dispensing container such as a device comprising the active ingredient dissolved and/or suspended in a low-boiling propellant in a sealed container. Such powders comprise particles wherein at least 98% of the particles by weight have a diameter greater than 0.5 nm and at least 95% of the particles by number have a diameter less than 7 nm. Alternatively, at least 95% of the particles by weight have a diameter greater than 1 nm and at least 90% of the particles by number have a diameter less than 6 nm. Dry powder compositions may include a solid fine powder diluent such as sugar and are conveniently provided in a unit dose form.

Low boiling propellants generally include liquid propellants having a boiling point of below 65° F. at atmospheric pressure. Generally the propellant may constitute 50% to 99.9% (w/w) of the composition, and active ingredient may constitute 0.1% to 20% (w/w) of the composition. A propellant may further comprise additional ingredients such as a liquid non-ionic and/or solid anionic surfactant and/or a solid diluent (which may have a particle size of the same order as particles comprising the active ingredient).

As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA described herein may be formulated for pulmonary delivery by the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,257,685; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Pharmaceutical compositions formulated for pulmonary delivery may provide an active ingredient in the form of droplets of a solution and/or suspension. Such formulations may be prepared, packaged, and/or sold as aqueous and/or dilute alcoholic solutions and/or suspensions, optionally sterile, comprising active ingredient, and may conveniently be administered using any nebulization and/or atomization device. Such formulations may further comprise one or more additional ingredients including, but not limited to, a flavoring agent such as saccharin sodium, a volatile oil, a buffering agent, a surface active agent, and/or a preservative such as methylhydroxybenzoate. Droplets provided by this route of administration may have an average diameter in the range from about 0.1 nm to about 200 nm.

#### Intranasal, Nasal and Buccal Administration

Formulations described herein as being useful for pulmonary delivery are useful for intranasal delivery of a pharmaceutical composition. Another formulation suitable for intranasal administration is a coarse powder comprising the active ingredient and having an average particle from about 0.2 µm to 500 µm. Such a formulation is administered in the manner in which snuff is taken, i.e. by rapid inhalation through the nasal passage from a container of the powder held close to the nose.

Formulations suitable for nasal administration may, for example, comprise from about as little as 0.1% (w/w) and as much as 100% (w/w) of active ingredient, and may comprise one or more of the additional ingredients described herein. A pharmaceutical composition may be prepared, packaged, and/or sold in a formulation suitable for buccal administration. Such formulations may, for example, be in the form of tablets and/or lozenges made using conventional methods, and may, for example, 0.1% to 20% (w/w) active ingredient, the balance comprising an orally dissolvable and/or degradable composition and, optionally, one or more of the additional ingredients described herein. Alternately, formulations suitable for buccal administration may comprise a powder and/or an aerosolized and/or atomized solution and/or suspension comprising active ingredient. Such powdered, aerosolized, and/or aerosolized formulations, when dispersed, may have an average particle and/or droplet size in the range from about 0.1 nm to about 200 nm, and may further comprise one or more of any additional ingredients described herein.

#### Ophthalmic Administration

A pharmaceutical composition may be prepared, packaged, and/or sold in a formulation suitable for ophthalmic administration. Such formulations may, for example, be in the form of eye drops including, for example, a 0.1/1.0% (w/w) solution and/or suspension of the active ingredient in an aqueous or oily liquid excipient. Such drops may further comprise buffering agents, salts, and/or one or more other of any additional ingredients described herein. Other ophthalmically-administrable formulations which are useful include those which comprise the active ingredient in microcrystalline form and/or in a liposomal preparation. Ear drops and/or eye drops are contemplated as being within the scope of this invention. A multilayer thin film device may be prepared to contain a pharmaceutical composition for delivery to the eye and/or surrounding tissue.

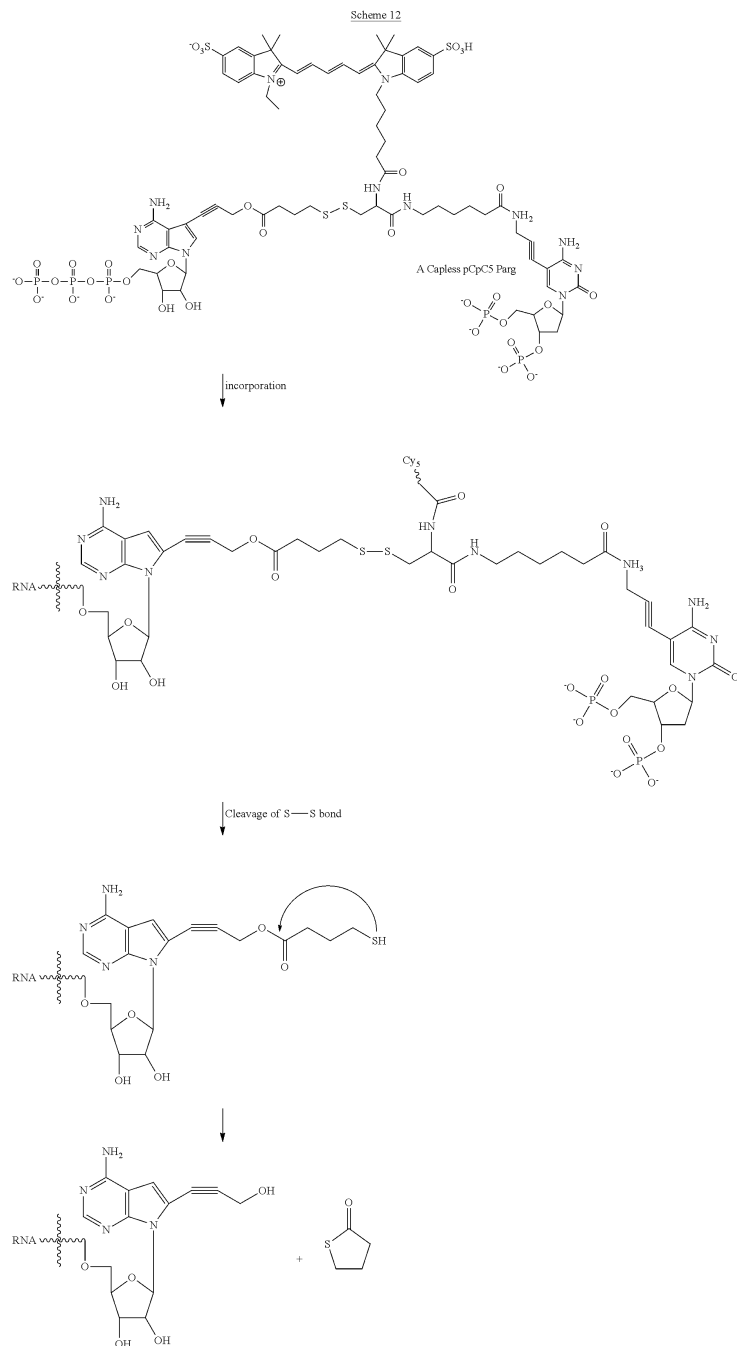
#### Payload Administration: Detectable Agents and Therapeutic Agents

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA described herein can be used in a number of different scenarios in which delivery of a substance (the "payload") to a biological target is desired, for example delivery of detectable substances for detection of the target, or delivery of a therapeutic agent. Detection methods can include, but are not limited to, both imaging in vitro and in vivo imaging methods, e.g., immunohistochemistry, bioluminescence imaging (BLI), Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), electron microscopy, X-ray computed tomography, Raman imaging, optical coherence tomography, absorption imaging, thermal imaging, fluorescence reflectance imaging, fluorescence microscopy, fluorescence molecular tomographic imaging, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, X-ray imaging, ultrasound imaging, photoacoustic imaging, lab assays, or in any situation where tagging/staining/imaging is required.

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA can be designed to include both a linker and a payload in any useful orientation. For example, a linker having two ends is used to attach one end to the payload and the other end to the nucleobase, such as at the C-7 or C-8 positions of the deaza-adenosine or deaza-guanosine or to the N-3 or C-5 positions of cytosine or uracil. The polynucleotide of the invention can include more than one payload (e.g., a label and a transcription

inhibitor), as well as a cleavable linker. In one embodiment, the modified nucleotide is a modified 7-deaza-adenosine triphosphate, where one end of a cleavable linker is attached to the C7 position of 7-deaza-adenine, the other end of the linker is attached to an inhibitor (e.g., to the C5 position of the nucleobase on a cytidine), and a label (e.g., Cy5) is attached to the center of the linker (see, e.g., compound 1 of A\*PcP C5 Parg Capless in FIG. 5 and columns 9 and 10 of U.S. Pat. No. 7,994,304, incorporated herein by reference). Upon incorporation of the modified 7-deaza-adenosine triphosphate to an encoding region, the resulting polynucleotide having a cleavable linker attached to a label and an inhibitor (e.g., a polymerase inhibitor). Upon cleavage of the linker (e.g., with reductive conditions to reduce a linker having a cleavable disulfide moiety), the label and inhibitor are released. Additional linkers and payloads (e.g., therapeutic agents, detectable labels, and cell penetrating payloads) are described herein.

Scheme 12 below depicts an exemplary modified nucleotide wherein the nucleobase, adenine, is attached to a linker at the C-7 carbon of 7-deaza adenine. In addition, Scheme 12 depicts the modified nucleotide with the linker and payload, e.g., a detectable agent, incorporated onto the 3' end of the mRNA. Disulfide cleavage and 1,2-addition of the thiol group onto the propargyl ester releases the detectable agent. The remaining structure (depicted, for example, as pApC5Parg in Scheme 12) is the inhibitor. The rationale for the structure of the modified nucleotides is that the tethered inhibitor sterically interferes with the ability of the polymerase to incorporate a second base. Thus, it is critical that the tether be long enough to affect this function and that the inhibitor be in a stereochemical orientation that inhibits or prohibits second and follow on nucleotides into the growing polynucleotide strand.



For example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA described herein can be used in reprogramming induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells), which can directly track cells that are transfected compared to total cells in the cluster. In another example, a drug that may be attached to the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA via a linker and may be fluorescently labeled can be used to track the drug in vivo, e.g. intracellularly. Other examples include, but are not limited to, the use of a polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA in reversible drug delivery into cells.

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA described herein can be used in intracellular targeting of a payload, e.g., detectable or therapeutic agent, to specific organelle. Exemplary intracellular targets can include, but are not limited to, the nuclear localization for advanced mRNA processing, or a nuclear localization sequence (NLS) linked to the mRNA containing an inhibitor.

In addition, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA described herein can be used to deliver therapeutic agents to cells or tissues, e.g., in living animals. For example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA described herein can be used to deliver highly polar chemotherapeutics agents to kill cancer cells. The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA attached to the therapeutic agent through a linker can facilitate membrane permeation allowing the therapeutic agent to travel into a cell to reach an intracellular target.

In one example, the linker is attached at the 2'-position of the ribose ring and/or at the 3' and/or 5' position of the polynucleotides, primary constructs mmRNA (See e.g., International Pub. No. WO2012030683, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The linker may be any linker disclosed herein, known in the art and/or disclosed in



International Pub. No. WO2012030683, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In another example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA can be attached to the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA a viral inhibitory peptide (VIP) through a cleavable linker. The cleavable linker can release the VIP and dye into the cell. In another example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA can be attached through the linker to an ADP-ribosylate, which is responsible for the actions of some bacterial toxins, such as cholera toxin, diphtheria toxin, and pertussis toxin. These toxin proteins are ADP-ribosyltransferases that modify target proteins in human cells. For example, cholera toxin ADP-ribosylates G proteins modifies human cells by causing massive fluid secretion from the lining of the small intestine, which results in life-threatening diarrhea.

In some embodiments, the payload may be a therapeutic agent such as a cytotoxin, radioactive ion, chemotherapeutic, or other therapeutic agent. A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that may be detrimental to cells. Examples include, but are not limited to, taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, etididium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, teniposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicine, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxyanthracenedione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, puromycin, maytansinoids, e.g., maytansinol (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,208,020 incorporated herein in its entirety), rachelmycin (CC-1065, see U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,475,092, 5,585,499, and 5,846,545, all of which are incorporated herein by reference), and analogs or homologs thereof. Radioactive ions include, but are not limited to iodine (e.g., iodine 125 or iodine 131), strontium 89, phosphorus, palladium, cesium, iridium, phosphate, cobalt, yttrium 90, samarium 153, and praseodymium. Other therapeutic agents include, but are not limited to, antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine), alkylating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, thiotepa chlorambucil, rachelmycin (CC-1065), melphalan, carmustine (BSNU), lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin), anthracyclines (e.g., daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin, mithramycin, and anthramycin (AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine, vinblastine, taxol and maytansinoids).

In some embodiments, the payload may be a detectable agent, such as various organic small molecules, inorganic compounds, nanoparticles, enzymes or enzyme substrates, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials (e.g., luminol), bioluminescent materials (e.g., luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin), chemiluminescent materials, radioactive materials (e.g., <sup>18</sup>F, <sup>67</sup>Ga, <sup>81m</sup>Kr, <sup>82</sup>Rb, <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>123</sup>I, <sup>133</sup>Xe, <sup>201</sup>Tl, <sup>125</sup>I, <sup>35</sup>S, <sup>14</sup>C, <sup>3</sup>H, or <sup>99m</sup>Tc (e.g., as pertechnetate (technetate(VII), TcO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>)), and contrast agents (e.g., gold (e.g., gold nanoparticles), gadolinium (e.g., chelated Gd), iron oxides (e.g., superparamagnetic iron oxide (SPIO), monocrySTALLINE iron oxide nanoparticles (MIONs), and ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide (USPIO)), manganese chelates (e.g., Mn-DPDP), barium sulfate, iodinated contrast media (iohexol), microbubbles, or perfluorocarbons). Such optically-detectable labels include for example, without limitation, 4-acetamido-4'-isothiocyanatostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid; acridine and derivatives (e.g., acridine and acridine isothiocyanate); 5-(2'-aminoethyl)aminonaphthalene-1-sulfonic acid (EDANS); 4-amino-N-[3-vinylsulfonyl]phenyl]naphthalimide-3,5-disulfonate; N-(4-anilino-1-naphthyl)maleimide; anthranilamide; BODIPY; Brilliant Yellow; coumarin and derivatives (e.g., coumarin, 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin (AMC), Coumarin 120), and 7-amino-4-trifluoromethylcoumarin (Coumarin 151)); cyanine dyes; cyanosine; 4',6-diaminidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI); 5'-S'-dibromopyrogallol-sulfonaphthalene (Bromopyrogallol Red); 7-diethylamino-3-(4'-isothiocyanatophenyl)-4-methylcoumarin; diethylenetriamine pentaacetate; 4,4'-diisothiocyanatodihydrostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid; 4,4'-diisothiocyanatostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid; 5-[dimethylamino]-naphthalene-1-sulfonyl chloride (DNS, dansylchloride); 4-dimethylaminophenylazophenyl-4'-isothiocyanate (DABITC); eosin and eosin derivatives (e.g., eosin and eosin isothiocyanate); erythrosin and derivatives (e.g., erythrosin B and erythrosin isothiocyanate); ethidium; fluorescein and derivatives (e.g., 5-carboxyfluorescein (FAM), 5-(4,6-dichlorotriazin-2-yl)aminofluorescein (DTAF), 2',7-dimethoxy-4',5'-dichloro-6-carboxyfluorescein, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, X-rhodamine-5-(and -6)-isothiocyanate (QFITC or XRITC), and fluorescamine); 2-[2-[3-[1,3-dihydro-1,1-dimethyl-3-(3-sulfopropyl)-2H-benz[e]indol-2-ylidene]ethylidene]-2-[4-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]ethenyl]-1,1-dimethyl-3-(3-sulfopropyl)-1H-benz[e]indolium hydroxide, inner salt, compound with n,n-diethylethanamine(1:1) (IR144); 5-chloro-2-[2-[3-[[5-chloro-3-ethyl-2(3H)-benzothiazol-ylidene]ethylidene]-2-(diphenylamino)-1-cyclopenten-1-yl]ethenyl]-3-ethyl benzothiazolium perchlorate (IR140); Malachite Green isothiocyanate; 4-methylumbelliferone orthocresolphthalein; nitrotyrosine; pararosaniline; Phenol Red; B-phycoerythrin; o-phthalaldehyde; pyrene and derivatives (e.g., pyrene, pyrene butyrate, and succinimidyl 1-pyrene); butyrate quantum dots; Reactive Red 4 (CIBACRON™ Brilliant Red 3B-A); rhodamine and derivatives (e.g., 6-carboxy-X-rhodamine (ROX), 6-carboxyrhodamine (R6G), lissamine rhodamine B sulfonfyl chloride rhodamine (Rhod), rhodamine B, rhodamine 123, rhodamine X isothiocyanate, sulforhodamine B, sulforhodamine 101, sulfonyl chloride derivative of sulforhodamine 101 (Texas Red), N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl-6-carboxyrhodamine (TAMRA) tetramethyl rhodamine, and tetramethyl rhodamine isothiocyanate (TRITC)); riboflavin; rosolic acid; terbium chelate derivatives; Cyanine-3 (Cy3); Cyanine-5 (Cy5); cyanine-5.5 (Cy5.5), Cyanine-7 (Cy7); IRD 700; IRD 800; Alexa 647; La Jolla Blue; phthalocyanine; and naphthalo cyanine.

In some embodiments, the detectable agent may be a non-detectable precursor that becomes detectable upon activation (e.g., fluorogenic tetrazine-fluorophore constructs (e.g., tetrazine-BODIPY FL, tetrazine-Oregon Blue 488, or tetrazine-BODIPY TMR-X) or enzyme activatable fluorogenic agents (e.g., PROSENSE® (VisEn Medical))). In vitro assays in which the enzyme labeled compositions can be used include, but are not limited to, enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), immunoprecipitation assays, immunofluorescence, enzyme immunoassays (EIA), radioimmunoassays (RIA), and Western blot analysis.

#### Combinations

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be used in combination with one or more other therapeutic, prophylactic, diagnostic, or imaging agents. By "in combination with," it is not intended to imply that the agents must be administered at the same time and/or formulated for delivery together, although these methods of delivery are within the scope of the present disclosure. Compositions can be administered concurrently with, prior to, or subsequent to, one or more other desired therapeutics or medical procedures. In general, each agent will be administered at a dose and/or on a time schedule determined for that agent. In some embodiments, the present disclosure encompasses the delivery of pharmaceutical, prophylactic, diagnostic, or imaging compositions in combination with agents that may improve their bioavailability, reduce and/or modify their metabolism, inhibit their excretion, and/or modify their distribution within the body. As a non-limiting example, the nucleic acids or mmRNA may be used in combination with a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of cancer or to control hyperproliferative cells. In U.S. Pat. No. 7,964,571, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety, a combination therapy for the treatment of solid primary or metastasized tumor is described using a pharmaceutical composition including a DNA plasmid encoding for interleukin-12 with a lipopolymer and also administering at least one anticancer agent or chemotherapeutic. Further, the nucleic acids and mmRNA of the present invention that encodes anti-proliferative molecules may be in a pharmaceutical composition with a lipopolymer (see e.g., U.S. Pub. No. 20110218231, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety, claiming a pharmaceutical composition comprising a DNA plasmid encoding an anti-proliferative molecule and a lipopolymer) which may be administered with at least one chemotherapeutic or anticancer agent.

It will further be appreciated that therapeutically, prophylactically, diagnostically, or imaging active agents utilized in combination may be administered together in a single composition or administered separately in different compositions. In general, it is expected that agents utilized in combination will be utilized at levels that do not exceed the levels at which they are utilized individually. In some embodiments, the levels utilized in combination will be lower than those utilized individually. In one embodiment, the combinations, each or together may be administered according to the split dosing regimens described herein.

#### Dosing

The present invention provides methods comprising administering modified mRNAs and their encoded proteins or complexes in accordance with the invention to a subject in need thereof. Nucleic acids, proteins or complexes, or pharmaceutical, imaging, diagnostic, or prophylactic compositions thereof, may be administered to a subject using any amount and any route of administration effective for preventing, treating, diagnosing, or imaging a disease, disorder, and/or condition (e.g., a disease, disorder, and/or condition relating to working memory deficits). The exact amount required will vary from subject to subject, depending on the species, age, and general condition of the subject, the severity of the disease, the particular composition, its mode of administration, its mode of activity, and the like. Compositions in accordance with the invention are typically formulated in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compositions of the present invention may be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgment. The specific therapeutically effective, prophylactically effective, or appropriate imaging dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the disorder being treated and the severity of the disorder; the activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed; and like factors well known in the medical arts.

In certain embodiments, compositions in accordance with the present invention may be administered at dosage levels sufficient to deliver from about 0.0001 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg, from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 0.05 mg/kg, from about 0.005 mg/kg to about 0.05 mg/kg, from about 0.001 mg/kg to about 0.005 mg/kg, from about 0.05 mg/kg to about 0.5 mg/kg, from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg, from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 40 mg/kg, from about 0.5 mg/kg to about 30 mg/kg, from about 0.01 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg, from about 0.1 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg, or from about 1 mg/kg to about 25 mg/kg, of subject body weight per day, one or more times a day, to obtain the desired therapeutic, diagnostic, prophylactic, or imaging effect. The desired dosage may be delivered three times a day, two times a day, once a day, every other day, every third day, every week, every two weeks, every three weeks, or every four weeks. In certain embodiments, the desired dosage may be delivered using multiple administrations (e.g., two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, or more administrations). When multiple administrations are employed, split dosing regimens such as those described herein may be used.

According to the present invention, it has been discovered that administration of mmRNA in split-dose regimens produce higher levels of proteins in mammalian subjects. As used herein, a "split dose" is the division of single unit dose or total daily dose into two or more doses, e.g. two or more administrations of the single unit dose. As used herein, a "single unit dose" is a dose of any therapeutic administered in one dose/at one time/single route/single point of contact, i.e., single administration event. As used herein, a "total daily dose" is an amount given or prescribed in 24 hr period. It may be administered as a single unit dose. In one embodiment, the mmRNA of the present invention are administered to a subject in split doses. The mmRNA may be formulated in buffer only or in a formulation described herein.

#### Dosage Forms

A pharmaceutical composition described herein can be formulated into a dosage form described herein, such as a topical, intranasal, intratracheal, or injectable (e.g., intravenous, intraocular, intravitreal, intramuscular, intracardiac, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous).

#### Liquid Dosage Forms

Liquid dosage forms for parenteral administration include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, microemulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and/or elixirs. In addition to active ingredients, liquid dosage forms may comprise inert diluents commonly used in the art including, but not limited to, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethylformamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor, and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, and mixtures thereof. In certain embodiments for parenteral administration, compositions may be mixed with solubilizing agents such as CREMOPHOR®, alcohols, oils, modified oils, glycols, polysorbates, cyclodextrins, polymers, and/or combinations thereof.

#### Injectable

Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions may be formulated according to the known art and may include suitable dispersing agents, wetting agents, and/or suspending agents. Sterile injectable preparations may be sterile injectable solutions, suspensions, and/or emulsions in nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluents and/or solvents, for example, a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed include, but are not limited to, water, Ringer's solution, U.S.P., and isotonic sodium chloride solution. Sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. Fatty acids such as oleic acid can be used in the preparation of injectables.

Injectable formulations can be sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter, and/or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable medium prior to use.

In order to prolong the effect of an active ingredient, it may be desirable to slow the absorption of the active ingredient from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This may be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA then depends upon its rate of dissolution which, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA may be accomplished by dissolving or suspending the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA in an oil vehicle. Injectable depot forms are made by forming microcapsule matrices of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA in biodegradable polymers such as polylactide-polyglycolide. Depending upon the ratio of polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA to polymer and the nature of the particular polymer employed, the rate of polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include, but are not limited to, poly(orthoesters) and poly(anhydrides). Depot injectable formulations may be prepared by entrapping the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA in liposomes or microemulsions which are compatible with body tissues.

#### Pulmonary

Formulations described herein as being useful for pulmonary delivery may also be used for intranasal delivery of a pharmaceutical composition. Another formulation suitable for intranasal administration may be a coarse powder comprising the active ingredient and having an average particle from about 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  to 500  $\mu\text{m}$ . Such a formulation may be administered in the manner in which snuff is taken, i.e. by rapid inhalation through the nasal passage from a container of the powder held close to the nose.

Formulations suitable for nasal administration may, for example, comprise from about as little as 0.1% (w/w) and as much as 100% (w/w) of active ingredient, and may comprise one or more of the additional ingredients described herein. A pharmaceutical composition may be prepared, packaged, and/or sold in a formulation suitable for buccal administration. Such formulations may, for example, be in the form of tablets and/or lozenges made using conventional methods, and may, for example, contain about 0.1% to 20% (w/w) active ingredient, where the balance may comprise an orally dissolvable and/or degradable composition and, optionally, one or more of the additional ingredients described herein. Alternately, formulations suitable for buccal administration may comprise a powder and/or an aerosolized and/or atomized solution and/or suspension comprising active ingredient. Such powdered, aerosolized, and/or aerosolized formulations, when dispersed, may have an average particle and/or droplet size in the range from about 0.1 nm to about 200 nm, and may further comprise one or more of any additional ingredients described herein.

General considerations in the formulation and/or manufacture of pharmaceutical agents may be found, for example, in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy 21<sup>st</sup> ed., Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2005 (incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

#### Coatings or Shells

Solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills, and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally comprise opacifying agents and can be of a composition that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding compositions which can be used include polymeric substances and waxes. Solid compositions of a similar type may be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

#### Properties of Pharmaceutical Compositions

The pharmaceutical compositions described herein can be characterized by one or more of bioavailability, therapeutic window and/or volume of distribution.

#### Bioavailability

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA, when formulated into a composition with a delivery agent as described herein, can exhibit an increase in bioavailability as compared to a composition lacking a delivery agent as described herein. As used herein, the term "bioavailability" refers to the systemic availability of a given amount of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA administered to a mammal. Bioavailability can be assessed by measuring the area under the curve (AUC) or the maximum serum or plasma concentration ( $C_{\text{max}}$ ) of the unchanged form of a compound following administration of the compound to a mammal. AUC is a determination of the area under the curve plotting the serum or plasma concentration of a compound along the ordinate (Y-axis) against time along the abscissa (X-axis). Generally, the AUC for a particular compound can be calculated using methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art and as described in G. S. Banker, Modern Pharmaceutics, Drugs and the Pharmaceutical Sciences, v. 72, Marcel Dekker, New York, Inc., 1996, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The  $C_{\text{max}}$  value is the maximum concentration of the compound achieved in the serum or plasma of a mammal following administration of the compound to the mammal. The  $C_{\text{max}}$  value of a particular compound can be measured using methods known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The phrases "increasing bioavailability" or "improving the pharmacokinetics," as used herein mean that the systemic availability of a first polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA, measured as AUC,  $C_{\text{max}}$ , or  $C_{\text{min}}$  in a mammal is greater, when co-administered with a delivery agent as described herein, than when such co-administration does not take place. In some embodiments, the bioavailability of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA can increase by at least about 2%, at least about 5%, at least about 10%, at least about 15%, at least about 20%, at least about 25%, at least about 30%, at least about 35%, at least about 40%, at least about 45%, at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or about 100%.

#### Therapeutic Window

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA, when formulated into a composition with a delivery agent as described herein, can exhibit an

increase in the therapeutic window of the administered polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA composition as compared to the therapeutic window of the administered polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA composition lacking a delivery agent as described herein. As used herein "therapeutic window" refers to the range of plasma concentrations, or the range of levels of therapeutically active substance at the site of action, with a high probability of eliciting a therapeutic effect. In some embodiments, the therapeutic window of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA when co-administered with a delivery agent as described herein can increase by at least about 2%, at least about 5%, at least about 10%, at least about 15%, at least about 20%, at least about 25%, at least about 30%, at least about 35%, at least about 40%, at least about 45%, at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or about 100%.

#### Volume of Distribution

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA, when formulated into a composition with a delivery agent as described herein, can exhibit an improved volume of distribution ( $V_{dist}$ ), e.g., reduced or targeted, relative to a composition lacking a delivery agent as described herein. The volume of distribution ( $V_{dist}$ ) relates the amount of the drug in the body to the concentration of the drug in the blood or plasma. As used herein, the term "volume of distribution" refers to the fluid volume that would be required to contain the total amount of the drug in the body at the same concentration as in the blood or plasma:  $V_{dist}$  equals the amount of drug in the body/concentration of drug in blood or plasma. For example, for a 10 mg dose and a plasma concentration of 10 mg/L, the volume of distribution would be 1 liter. The volume of distribution reflects the extent to which the drug is present in the extravascular tissue. A large volume of distribution reflects the tendency of a compound to bind to the tissue components compared with plasma protein binding. In a clinical setting,  $V_{dist}$  can be used to determine a loading dose to achieve a steady state concentration. In some embodiments, the volume of distribution of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA when co-administered with a delivery agent as described herein can decrease at least about 2%, at least about 5%, at least about 10%, at least about 15%, at least about 20%, at least about 25%, at least about 30%, at least about 35%, at least about 40%, at least about 45%, at least about 50%, at least about 55%, at least about 60%, at least about 65%, at least about 70%.

#### Biological Effect

In one embodiment, the biological effect of the modified mRNA delivered to the animals may be categorized by analyzing the protein expression in the animals. The protein expression may be determined from analyzing a biological sample collected from a mammal administered the modified mRNA of the present invention. In one embodiment, the expression protein encoded by the modified mRNA administered to the mammal of at least 50 pg/ml may be preferred. For example, a protein expression of 50-200 pg/ml for the protein encoded by the modified mRNA delivered to the mammal may be seen as a therapeutically effective amount of protein in the mammal.

#### Detection of Modified Nucleic Acids by Mass Spectrometry

Mass spectrometry (MS) is an analytical technique that can provide structural and molecular mass/concentration information on molecules after their conversion to ions. The molecules are first ionized to acquire positive or negative charges and then they travel through the mass analyzer to arrive at different areas of the detector according to their mass/charge ( $m/z$ ) ratio.

Mass spectrometry is performed using a mass spectrometer which includes an ion source for ionizing the fractionated sample and creating charged molecules for further analysis. For example ionization of the sample may be performed by electrospray ionization (ESI), atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI), photoionization, electron ionization, fast atom bombardment (FAB)/liquid secondary ionization (LSIMS), matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI), field ionization, field desorption, thermospray/plasma spray ionization, and particle beam ionization. The skilled artisan will understand that the choice of ionization method can be determined based on the analyte to be measured, type of sample, the type of detector, the choice of positive versus negative mode, etc.

After the sample has been ionized, the positively charged or negatively charged ions thereby created may be analyzed to determine a mass-to-charge ratio (i.e.,  $m/z$ ). Suitable analyzers for determining mass-to-charge ratios include quadrupole analyzers, ion traps analyzers, and time-of-flight analyzers. The ions may be detected using several detection modes. For example, selected ions may be detected (i.e., using a selective ion monitoring mode (SIM)), or alternatively, ions may be detected using a scanning mode, e.g., multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) or selected reaction monitoring (SRM).

Liquid chromatography-multiple reaction monitoring (LC-MS/MRM) coupled with stable isotope labeled dilution of peptide standards has been shown to be an effective method for protein verification (e.g., Keshishian et al., Mol Cell Proteomics 2009 8: 2339-2349; Kuhn et al., Clin Chem 2009 55:1108-1117; Lopez et al., Clin Chem 2010 56:281-290; each of which are herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Unlike untargeted mass spectrometry frequently used in biomarker discovery studies, targeted MS methods are peptide sequence-based modes of MS that focus the full analytical capacity of the instrument on tens to hundreds of selected peptides in a complex mixture. By restricting detection and fragmentation to only those peptides derived from proteins of interest, sensitivity and reproducibility are improved dramatically compared to discovery-mode MS methods. This method of mass spectrometry-based multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) quantitation of proteins can dramatically impact the discovery and quantitation of biomarkers via rapid, targeted, multiplexed protein expression profiling of clinical samples.

In one embodiment, a biological sample which may contain at least one protein encoded by at least one modified mRNA of the present invention may be analyzed by the method of MRM-MS. The quantification of the biological sample may further include, but is not limited to, isotopically labeled peptides or proteins as internal standards.

According to the present invention, the biological sample, once obtained from the subject, may be subjected to enzyme digestion. As used herein, the term "digest" means to break apart into shorter peptides. As used herein, the phrase "treating a sample to digest proteins" means manipulating a sample in such a way as to break down proteins in a sample. These enzymes include, but are not limited to, trypsin, endoproteinase Glu-C and chymotrypsin. In one embodiment, a biological sample which may contain at least one protein encoded by at least one modified mRNA of the present invention may be digested using enzymes.

In one embodiment, a biological sample which may contain protein encoded by modified mRNA of the present invention may be analyzed for protein using electrospray ionization. Electrospray ionization (ESI) mass spectrometry (ESIMS) uses electrical energy to aid in the transfer of ions from the solution to the gaseous phase before they are analyzed by mass spectrometry. Samples may be analyzed using methods known in the art (e.g., Ho et al., Clin Biochem Rev. 2003 24(1):3-12; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The ionic species contained in solution may be transferred into the gas phase by dispersing a fine spray of charge droplets, evaporating the solvent and ejecting the ions from the charged droplets to generate a mist of highly charged droplets. The mist of highly charged droplets may be analyzed using at least 1, at least 2, at least 3 or at least 4 mass analyzers such as, but not limited to, a quadrupole mass analyzer. Further, the mass spectrometry method may include a purification step. As a non-limiting example, the first quadrupole may be set to select a single  $m/z$  ratio so it may filter out other molecular ions having a different  $m/z$  ratio which may eliminate complicated and time-consuming sample purification procedures prior to MS analysis.

In one embodiment, a biological sample which may contain protein encoded by modified mRNA of the present invention may be analyzed for protein in a tandem ESIMS system (e.g., MS/MS). As non-limiting examples, the droplets may be analyzed using a product scan (or daughter scan) a precursor scan (parent scan) a neutral loss or a multiple reaction monitoring.

In one embodiment, a biological sample which may contain protein encoded by modified mRNA of the present invention may be analyzed using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry (MALDIMS). MALDI provides for the nondestructive vaporization and ionization of both large and small molecules, such as proteins. In MALDI analysis, the analyte is first co-crystallized with a large molar excess of a matrix compound, which may also include, but is not limited to, an ultraviolet absorbing weak organic acid. Non-limiting examples of matrices used in MALDI are  $\alpha$ -cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid, 3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid and 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid. Laser radiation of the analyte-matrix mixture may result in the vaporization of the matrix and the analyte. The laser induced desorption provides high ion yields of the intact analyte and allows for measurement of compounds with high accuracy. Samples may be analyzed using methods known in the art (e.g., Lewis, Wei and Siuzdak, Encyclopedia of Analytical Chemistry 2000:5880-5894; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As non-limiting examples, mass analyzers used in the MALDI analysis may include a linear time-of-flight (TOF), a TOF reflectron or a Fourier transform mass analyzer.

In one embodiment, the analyte-matrix mixture may be formed using the dried-droplet method. A biologic sample is mixed with a matrix to create a saturated matrix solution where the matrix-to-sample ratio is approximately 5000:1. An aliquot (approximately 0.5-2.0  $\mu$ L) of the saturated matrix solution is then allowed to dry to form the analyte-matrix mixture.

In one embodiment, the analyte-matrix mixture may be formed using the thin-layer method. A matrix homogeneous film is first formed and then the sample is then applied and may be absorbed by the matrix to form the analyte-matrix mixture.

In one embodiment, the analyte-matrix mixture may be formed using the thick-layer method. A matrix homogeneous film is formed with a nitro-cellulose matrix additive. Once the uniform nitro-cellulose matrix layer is obtained the sample is applied and absorbed into the matrix to form the analyte-matrix mixture.

In one embodiment, the analyte-matrix mixture may be formed using the sandwich method. A thin layer of matrix crystals is prepared as in the thin-layer method followed by the addition of droplets of aqueous trifluoroacetic acid, the sample and matrix. The sample is then absorbed into the matrix to form the analyte-matrix mixture.

#### V. Uses of Oncology-related Polynucleotides, Oncology-related Primary Constructs and Oncology-related mmRNA of the Invention

The oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention are designed, in preferred embodiments, to provide for avoidance or evasion of deleterious bio-responses such as the immune response and/or degradation pathways, overcoming the threshold of expression and/or improving protein production capacity, improved expression rates or translation efficiency, improved drug or protein half life and/or protein concentrations, optimized protein localization, to improve one or more of the stability and/or clearance in tissues, receptor uptake and/or kinetics, cellular access by the compositions, engagement with translational machinery, secretion efficiency (when applicable), accessibility to circulation, and/or modulation of a cell's status, function and/or activity.

#### Therapeutics

##### Therapeutic Agents

The oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention, such as modified nucleic acids and modified RNAs, and the proteins translated from them described herein can be used as therapeutic or prophylactic agents. They are provided for use in medicine. For example, an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA described herein can be administered to a subject, wherein the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA is translated in vivo to produce a therapeutic or prophylactic oncology-related polypeptide in the subject. Provided are compositions, methods, kits, and reagents for diagnosis, treatment or prevention of a disease or condition in humans and other mammals. The active therapeutic agents of the invention include oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA, cells containing oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA or polypeptides translated from the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA.

In certain embodiments, provided herein are combination therapeutics containing one or more oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA containing translatable regions that encode for a protein or proteins that boost a mammalian subject's immunity along with a protein that induces antibody-dependent cellular toxicity. For example, provided herein are therapeutics containing one or more nucleic acids that encode trastuzumab and granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF). In particular, such combination therapeutics are useful in Her2+ breast cancer patients who develop induced resistance to trastuzumab. (See, e.g., Albrecht, *Immunotherapy* 2(6):795-8 (2010)).

Provided herein are methods of inducing translation of a recombinant polypeptide in a cell population using the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA described herein. Such translation can be in vivo, ex vivo, in culture, or in vitro. The cell population is contacted with an effective amount of a composition containing an oncology-related nucleic acid that has at least one nucleoside modification, and a translatable region encoding the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide. The population is contacted under conditions such that the oncology-related nucleic acid is localized into one or more cells of the cell population and the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide is translated in the cell from the oncology-related nucleic acid.

An "effective amount" of the composition is provided based, at least in part, on the target tissue, target cell type, means of administration, physical characteristics of the nucleic acid (e.g., size, and extent of modified nucleosides), and other determinants. In general, an effective amount of the composition provides efficient protein production in the cell, preferably more efficient than a composition containing a corresponding unmodified nucleic acid. Increased efficiency may be demonstrated by increased cell transfection (i.e., the percentage of cells transfected with the nucleic acid), increased protein translation from the nucleic acid, decreased nucleic acid degradation (as demonstrated, e.g., by increased duration of protein translation from a modified nucleic acid), or reduced innate immune response of the host cell.

Aspects of the invention are directed to methods of inducing in vivo translation of a recombinant polypeptide in a mammalian subject in need thereof. Therein, an effective amount of a composition containing a nucleic acid that has at least one structural or chemical modification and a translatable region encoding the recombinant polypeptide is administered to the subject using the delivery methods described herein. The nucleic acid is provided in an amount and under other conditions such that the nucleic acid is localized into a cell of the subject and the recombinant polypeptide is translated in the cell from the nucleic acid. The cell in which the nucleic acid is localized, or the tissue in which the cell is present, may be targeted with one or more than one rounds of nucleic acid administration.

In certain embodiments, the administered oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA directs production of one or more recombinant polypeptides that provide a functional activity which is substantially absent in the cell, tissue or organism in which the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide is translated. For example, the missing functional activity may be enzymatic, structural, or gene regulatory in nature. In related embodiments, the administered oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA directs production of one or more recombinant oncology-related polypeptides that increases (e.g., synergistically) a functional activity which is present but substantially deficient in the cell in which the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide is translated.

In other embodiments, the administered oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA directs production of one or more recombinant oncology-related polypeptides that replace an oncology-related polypeptide (or multiple oncology-related polypeptides) that is substantially absent in the cell in which the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide is translated. Such absence may be due to genetic mutation of the encoding gene or regulatory pathway thereof. In some embodiments, the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide increases the level of an endogenous oncology-related protein in the cell to a desirable level; such an increase may bring the level of the endogenous oncology-related protein from a subnormal level to a normal level or from a normal level to a super-normal level.

Alternatively, the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide functions to antagonize the activity of an endogenous protein present in, on the surface of, or secreted from the cell. Usually, the activity of the endogenous oncology-related protein is deleterious to the subject; for example, due to mutation of the endogenous oncology-related protein resulting in altered activity or localization. Additionally, the recombinant oncology-related polypeptide antagonizes, directly or indirectly, the activity of a biological moiety present in, on the surface of, or secreted from the cell. Examples of antagonized biological moieties include lipids (e.g., cholesterol), a lipoprotein (e.g., low density lipoprotein), a nucleic acid, a carbohydrate, a protein toxin such as shiga and tetanus toxins, or a small molecule toxin such as botulinum, cholera, and diphtheria toxins. Additionally, the antagonized biological molecule may be an endogenous protein that exhibits an undesirable activity, such as a cytotoxic or cytostatic activity.

The recombinant oncology-related proteins described herein may be engineered for localization within the cell, potentially within a specific compartment such as the nucleus, or are engineered for secretion from the cell or translocation to the plasma membrane of the cell.

In some embodiments, modified oncology-related mRNAs and their encoded oncology-related polypeptides in accordance with the present invention may be used for treatment of any of a variety of diseases, disorders, and/or conditions described herein.

Provided herein, are methods to prevent infection and/or sepsis in a subject at risk of developing infection and/or sepsis, the method comprising administering to a subject in need of such prevention a composition comprising an oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA precursor encoding an anti-microbial polypeptide (e.g., an anti-bacterial polypeptide), or a partially or fully processed form thereof in an amount sufficient to prevent infection and/or sepsis. In certain embodiments, the subject at risk of developing infection and/or sepsis may be a cancer patient. In certain embodiments, the cancer patient may have undergone a conditioning regimen. In some embodiments, the conditioning regimen may include, but is not limited to, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or both.

Further provided herein, are methods to treat infection and/or sepsis in a subject, the method comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment a composition comprising an oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA precursor encoding an anti-microbial polypeptide (e.g., an anti-bacterial polypeptide), e.g., an anti-microbial polypeptide described herein, or a partially or fully processed form thereof in an amount sufficient to treat an infection and/or sepsis. In certain embodiments, the subject in need of treatment is a cancer patient. In certain embodiments, the cancer patient has undergone a conditioning regimen. In some embodiments, the conditioning regimen may include, but is not limited to, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or both.

In certain embodiments, the subject may exhibit acute or chronic microbial infections (e.g., bacterial infections). In certain embodiments, the subject may have received or may be receiving a therapy. In certain embodiments, the therapy may include, but is not limited to, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, steroids, ultraviolet radiation, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, the patient may suffer from a microvascular disorder. In some embodiments, the microvascular disorder may be diabetes. In certain embodiments, the patient may have a wound. In some embodiments, the wound may be an ulcer. In a specific embodiment, the wound may be a diabetic foot ulcer. In certain embodiments, the subject may have one or more burn wounds. In certain embodiments, the administration may be local or systemic. In certain embodiments, the administration may be subcutaneous. In certain embodiments, the administration may be intravenous. In certain embodiments, the administration may

be oral. In certain embodiments, the administration may be topical. In certain embodiments, the administration may be by inhalation. In certain embodiments, the administration may be rectal. In certain embodiments, the administration may be vaginal.

Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to transplantation of cells containing oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA to a mammalian subject. Administration of cells to mammalian subjects is known to those of ordinary skill in the art, and include, but is not limited to, local implantation (e.g., topical or subcutaneous administration), organ delivery or systemic injection (e.g., intravenous injection or inhalation), and the formulation of cells in pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such compositions containing oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct, or mmRNA can be formulated for administration intramuscularly, transarterially, intraperitoneally, intravenously, intranasally, subcutaneously, endoscopically, transdermally, or intrathecally. In some embodiments, the composition may be formulated for extended release.

The subject to whom the therapeutic agent may be administered suffers from or may be at risk of developing a disease, disorder, or deleterious condition. Provided are methods of identifying, diagnosing, and classifying subjects on these bases, which may include clinical diagnosis, biomarker levels, genome-wide association studies (GWAS), and other methods known in the art.

#### Oncology-Related Applications

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used in the treatment, management, characterization and/or diagnosis of cancer, a cancer-related and/or a cancer treatment-related disorder, side effect and/or condition. Such disease, disorders and conditions include, but are not limited to, adrenal cortical cancer, advanced cancer, anal cancer, aplastic anemia, bileduct cancer, bladder cancer, bone cancer, bone metastasis, brain tumors, brain cancer, breast cancer, childhood cancer, cancer of unknown primary origin, Castleman disease, cervical cancer, colon/rectal cancer, endometrial cancer, esophagus cancer, Ewing family of tumors, eye cancer, fallopian tube cancer, gallbladder cancer, gastrointestinal carcinoid tumors, gastrointestinal stromal tumors, gestational trophoblastic disease, Hodgkin disease, Kaposi sarcoma, renal cell carcinoma, laryngeal and hypopharyngeal cancer, acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, liver cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, small cell lung cancer, lung carcinoid tumor, lymphoma of the skin, malignant mesothelioma, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndrome, nasal cavity and paranasal sinus cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, neuroblastoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, oral cavity and oropharyngeal cancer, osteosarcoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, penile cancer, pituitary tumors, prostate cancer, retinoblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, salivary gland cancer, sarcoma in adult soft tissue, basal and squamous cell skin cancer, melanoma, small intestine cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, thymus cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine sarcoma, vaginal cancer, vulvar cancer, Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, Wilms tumor.

In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used in the treating, managing or manipulating at least one cancer-related or cancer treatment-related disorder, side effect or condition such as chemo brain, peripheral neuropathy, fatigue, depression, nausea and vomiting, pain, anemia, lymphedema, infections, second cancers caused by cancer treatment, sexual side effects, reduced fertility or infertility, ostomies, insomnia and hair loss.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs and/or oncology-related mmRNA may be used to reduce the effect of at least one symptom of cancer in a subject. The symptom may include, but is not limited to, weakness, aches and pains, fever, fatigue, weight loss, blood clots, increased blood calcium levels, low white blood cell count, short of breath, dizziness, headaches, hyperpigmentation, jaundice, erythema, pruritis, excessive hair growth, change in bowel habits, change in bladder function, long-lasting sores, white patches inside the mouth, white spots on the tongue, unusual bleeding or discharge, thickening or lump on parts of the body, indigestion, trouble swallowing, changes in warts or moles, change in new skin and nagging cough or hoarseness.

#### Common Categories of Cancer

##### Brain Cancer

Brain cancer is the growth of abnormal cells in the tissues of the brain usually related to the growth of malignant brain tumors. Brain tumors grow and press on the nearby areas of the brain which can stop that part of the brain from working the way it should. Brain cancer rarely spreads into other tissues outside of the brain. The grade of tumor, based on how abnormal the cancer cells look under a microscope, may be used to tell the difference between slow- and fast-growing tumors. Grade I tumors grow slowly, rarely spreads into nearby tissues, has cells that look like normal cells and the entire tumor may be removable by surgery. Grade II tumors also grow slowly but may spread into nearby tissue and may recur. Grade III tumors grow quickly, is likely to spread into nearby tissue and the tumor cells look very different from normal cells. Grade IV, high-grade, grows and spreads very quickly and there may be areas of dead cells in the tumor. Symptoms of brain cancer may include, but are not limited to, morning headache or headache that goes away after vomiting, frequent nausea and vomiting, vision, hearing, and speech problems, loss of balance and trouble walking, weakness on one side of the body, unusual sleepiness or change in activity level, unusual changes in personality or behavior, seizures.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with brain cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with brain cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with brain cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5394, 5395, 5396, 5397, 5398, 5399, 5400, 5401, 5402, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5469, 5470, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5963, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6159, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185,

6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6588, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6658, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, 6706, 6707, 6708, 6709, 6710, 6719, 6721, 6722, 6723, 6724, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7305, 7306, 7307, 7308, 7309, 7310, 7311, 7312, 7313, 7314, 7315, 7316, 7317, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7594, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7796, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8686, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8829, 8830, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8964, 8965, 8966, 8967, 8968, 8969, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, 8986, 8987, 8988, 8989, 8990, 8991, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9087, 9088, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

#### Breast Cancer

Breast cancer forms in the tissues of the breast, of both men and women, such as, but not limited to, the ducts and the lobules. The most common type of breast cancer is ductal carcinoma which begins in the cells of the ducts. Lobular cancer, which begins in the lobes or lobules, is often found in both breasts. An uncommon type of breast cancer, inflammatory breast cancer, causes the breast to be warm, red and swollen. Hereditary breast cancer makes up approximately 5-10% of all breast cancer and altered genes are common in some ethnic groups making that ethnic group more susceptible to breast cancer. Symptoms of breast cancer include, but are not limited to, a lump or thickening in or near the breast or in the underarm area, change in the size or shape of the breast, dimple or puckering in the skin of the breast, inward turned nipple of the breast, fluid from the nipple which is not breast milk, scaly, red or swollen skin on the breast, nipple, or areola, and dimples in the breast that look like the skin of orange (peau d'orange).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with breast cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with breast cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with breast cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4753, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4761, 4762, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4835, 4836, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4946, 4947, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4958, 4959, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5142, 5143, 5144, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5214, 5215, 5216, 5217, 5218, 5219, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5282, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5469, 5470, 5471, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5660, 5661, 5662, 5663, 5664, 5665, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5704, 5705, 5706, 5707, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5742, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5752, 5753, 5754, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5781, 5782, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5806, 5807, 5808, 5809, 5810, 5811,

5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5832, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5963, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6159, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6283, 6284, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6327, 6328, 6329, 6333, 6334, 6335, 6336, 6337, 6338, 6339, 6340, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6524, 6525, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6588, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6718, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6737, 6738, 6739, 6740, 6741, 6742, 6743, 6748, 6749, 6750, 6751, 6752, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6870, 6871, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7027, 7028, 7029, 7030, 7034, 7035, 7045, 7046, 7047, 7048, 7049, 7050, 7051, 7052, 7053, 7054, 7055, 7056, 7057, 7058, 7059, 7060, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7093, 7094, 7095, 7096, 7097, 7098, 7099, 7100, 7101, 7102, 7103, 7104, 7105, 7106, 7125, 7126, 7127, 7128, 7129, 7130, 7131, 7132, 7133, 7134, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7156, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7368, 7369, 7370, 7371, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7380, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7443, 7444, 7445, 7446, 7447, 7448, 7449, 7450, 7451, 7452, 7453, 7454, 7455, 7456, 7457, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7484, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7598, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7796, 7797, 7798, 7799, 7800, 7801, 7802, 7803, 7804, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8183, 8184, 8185, 8186, 8187, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8313, 8314, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8504, 8505, 8506, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8558, 8568, 8569, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8686, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8737, 8771, 8778, 8779, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8829, 8830, 8835, 8836, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8905, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8965, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9036, 9037, 9038, 9039, 9040, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9087, 9088, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9099, 9100, 9101, 9102, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

#### Cervical Cancer

Cervical cancer forms in the tissues of the cervix and is usually slow-growing. The cause of cervical cancer usually related to the human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Although cervical cancer may not show any signs, possible symptoms may include, but are not limited to, vaginal bleeding, unusual vaginal discharge, pelvic pain and pain during sexual intercourse.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with cervical cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with cervical cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with cervical cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4871, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5470, 5471, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623

5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5923, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5971, 5972, 5973, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5989, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6588, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 7008, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7796, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8686, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8829, 8830, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8922, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8995, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9087, 9088, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

#### Esophageal Cancer

Esophageal cancer is cancer that forms in the tissues lining the esophagus. There are two common types of esophageal cancer which are named for the type of cells that become malignant. Squamous cell carcinoma is cancer that forms in the thin, flat cells lining the esophagus (also called epidermoid carcinoma). Cancer that begins in the glandular (secretory) cells which produce and release fluids such as mucus is called adenocarcinoma. Common symptoms associated with esophageal cancer include, but are not limited to, painful or difficult swallowing, weight loss, pain behind the breastbone, hoarseness and cough, and indigestion and heartburn.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with esophageal cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with esophageal cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with esophageal cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5394, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5467, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609,



5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5923, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5963, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6588, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6701, 6719, 6721, 6722, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7796, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8686, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8829, 8830, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9087, 9088, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

#### Familial Cancer Syndrome

Familial cancer syndrome describes the genetic predisposition of a subject to develop cancer. 5-10% of all cancers are hereditary and are passed on through specific in specific genes passed from one blood relative to another. Subjects that inherit one of these gene changes may have a higher likelihood of developing cancer within their lifetime. Familial cancer syndrome includes disorder such as, but not limited to, Ataxia Telangiectasia, Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome, Nevoid Basal Cell Carcinoma Syndrome, Gorlin Syndrome, Beck-with Wiedemann Syndrome, Birt-Hogg-Dube Syndrome, Bloom Syndrome, hereditary breast and/or ovarian cancer, Carney Complex, Types I and II, Familial Chordoma, Colon Cancer, Hereditary Nonpolyposis-Lynch Syndrome, Costello Syndrome, Facio-Cutaneous-Skeletal Syndrome, Cowden Syndrome, Dyskeratosis Congenita, Tylosis with Esophageal Cancer, Keratosis Palmaris et Plantaris with Esophageal Cancer, Howel-Evans Syndrome, Hereditary Multiple Exostosis, Fanconi Anemia, Hereditary Diffuse Gastric Cancer, Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor, Multiple Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor, Familial Hyperparathyroidism, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Familial Leukemia, Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia, Li-Fraumeni Syndrome, Hodgkin Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Hereditary Multiple Melanoma, Mosaic Variegated Aneuploidy, Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type I, Type 2A and 2B, Familial Medullary Thyroid Cancer, Familial Multiple Myeloma, Hereditary Neuroblastoma, Neurofibromatosis Type 1 and 2, Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome, Hereditary Pancreatic Cancer, Hereditary Paraganglioma, Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome, Familial Adenomatous Polyposis, Familial Juvenile Polyposis, MYH-Associated Polyposis, Hereditary Prostate Cancer, Hereditary Renal Cell Carcinoma with Multiple Cutaneous and Uterine Leiomyomas, Hereditary Renal Cell Carcinoma, Hereditary Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma, Rhabdoid Predisposition Syndrome, Rothmund-Thomson Syndrome, Simpson-Golabi-Behmel Syndrome, Familial Testicular Germ Cell Tumor, Familial Non-medullary Thyroid Carcinoma, Tuberous Sclerosis Complex, von Hippel-Lindau Syndrome, Familial Waldenström Macroglobulinemia, Werner Syndrome, Familial Wilms Tumor and Xeroderma Pigmentosum.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with Familial cancer syndrome by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with Familial cancer syndrome by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with Familial cancer syndrome by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4704, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4921, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4928, 4929, 4930, 4931, 4932, 4933, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938, 4939, 4940,



7317, 7318, 7319, 7320, 7321, 7322, 7323, 7324, 7325, 7326, 7327, 7328, 7329, 7330, 7331, 7332, 7333, 7334, 7335, 7336, 7337, 7338, 7339, 7340, 7341, 7342, 7343, 7344, 7345, 7346, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7350, 7351, 7352, 7353, 7354, 7355, 7356, 7357, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7366, 7367, 7368, 7369, 7370, 7371, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7379, 7380, 7381, 7382, 7383, 7384, 7385, 7386, 7387, 7388, 7389, 7390, 7391, 7392, 7393, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7397, 7398, 7399, 7400, 7401, 7402, 7403, 7404, 7405, 7406, 7407, 7408, 7409, 7410, 7411, 7412, 7413, 7414, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7418, 7419, 7420, 7421, 7422, 7423, 7424, 7425, 7426, 7427, 7428, 7429, 7430, 7431, 7432, 7433, 7434, 7435, 7436, 7437, 7438, 7439, 7440, 7441, 7442, 7443, 7444, 7445, 7446, 7447, 7448, 7449, 7450, 7451, 7452, 7453, 7454, 7455, 7456, 7457, 7458, 7459, 7460, 7461, 7462, 7463, 7464, 7465, 7466, 7467, 7468, 7469, 7470, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7478, 7479, 7480, 7481, 7482, 7483, 7484, 7485, 7486, 7487, 7488, 7489, 7490, 7491, 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7516, 7517, 7518, 7519, 7520, 7521, 7522, 7523, 7524, 7525, 7526, 7527, 7528, 7529, 7530, 7531, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7536, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7561, 7562, 7563, 7564, 7565, 7566, 7567, 7568, 7569, 7570, 7571, 7572, 7573, 7574, 7575, 7576, 7577, 7578, 7579, 7580, 7581, 7582, 7583, 7584, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7594, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7598, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7602, 7603, 7604, 7605, 7606, 7607, 7608, 7609, 7610, 7611, 7612, 7613, 7614, 7615, 7616, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7624, 7625, 7626, 7627, 7628, 7629, 7630, 7631, 7632, 7633, 7634, 7635, 7636, 7637, 7638, 7639, 7640, 7641, 7642, 7643, 7644, 7645, 7646, 7647, 7648, 7649, 7650, 7651, 7652, 7653, 7654, 7655, 7656, 7657, 7658, 7659, 7660, 7661, 7662, 7663, 7664, 7665, 7666, 7667, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7671, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7677, 7678, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 7683, 7684, 7685, 7686, 7687, 7688, 7689, 7690, 7691, 7692, 7693, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7697, 7698, 7699, 7700, 7701, 7702, 7703, 7704, 7705, 7706, 7707, 7708, 7709, 7710, 7711, 7712, 7713, 7714, 7715, 7716, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7745, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7753, 7754, 7755, 7756, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7769, 7770, 7771, 7772, 7773, 7774, 7775, 7776, 7777, 7778, 7779, 7780, 7781, 7782, 7783, 7784, 7785, 7786, 7787, 7788, 7789, 7790, 7791, 7792, 7793, 7794, 7795, 7796, 7797, 7798, 7799, 7800, 7801, 7802, 7803, 7804, 7805, 7806, 7807, 7808, 7809, 7810, 7811, 7812, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7823, 7824, 7825, 7826, 7827, 7828, 7829, 7830, 7831, 7832, 7833, 7834, 7835, 7836, 7837, 7838, 7839, 7840, 7841, 7842, 7843, 7844, 7845, 7846, 7847, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7855, 7856, 7857, 7858, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7868, 7869, 7870, 7871, 7872, 7873, 7874, 7875, 7876, 7877, 7878, 7879, 7880, 7881, 7882, 7883, 7884, 7885, 7886, 7887, 7888, 7889, 7890, 7891, 7892, 7893, 7894, 7895, 7896, 7897, 7898, 7899, 7900, 7901, 7902, 7903, 7904, 7905, 7906, 7907, 7908, 7909, 7910, 7911, 7912, 7913, 7914, 7915, 7916, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7920, 7921, 7922, 7923, 7924, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7930, 7931, 7932, 7933, 7934, 7935, 7936, 7937, 7938, 7939, 7940, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7954, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7973, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8001, 8002, 8003, 8004, 8005, 8006, 8007, 8008, 8009, 8010, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8031, 8032, 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036, 8037, 8038, 8039, 8040, 8041, 8042, 8043, 8044, 8045, 8046, 8047, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8058, 8059, 8060, 8061, 8062, 8063, 8064, 8065, 8066, 8067, 8068, 8069, 8070, 8071, 8072, 8073, 8074, 8075, 8076, 8077, 8078, 8079, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 8085, 8086, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8093, 8094, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8108, 8109, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8128, 8129, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8137, 8138, 8139, 8140, 8141, 8142, 8143, 8144, 8145, 8146, 8147, 8148, 8149, 8150, 8151, 8152, 8153, 8154, 8155, 8156, 8157, 8158, 8159, 8160, 8161, 8162, 8163, 8164, 8165, 8166, 8167, 8168, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8183, 8184, 8185, 8186, 8187, 8188, 8189, 8190, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8202, 8203, 8204, 8205, 8206, 8207, 8208, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8213, 8214, 8215, 8216, 8217, 8218, 8219, 8220, 8221, 8222, 8223, 8224, 8225, 8226, 8227, 8228, 8229, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8252, 8253, 8254, 8255, 8256, 8257, 8258, 8259, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8264, 8265, 8266, 8267, 8268, 8269, 8270, 8271, 8272, 8273, 8274, 8275, 8276, 8277, 8278, 8279, 8280, 8281, 8282, 8283, 8284, 8285, 8286, 8287, 8288, 8289, 8290, 8291, 8292, 8293, 8294, 8295, 8296, 8297, 8298, 8299, 8300, 8301, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8307, 8308, 8309, 8310, 8311, 8312, 8313, 8314, 8315, 8316, 8317, 8318, 8319, 8320, 8321, 8322, 8323, 8324, 8325, 8326, 8327, 8328, 8329, 8330, 8331, 8332, 8333, 8334, 8335, 8336, 8337, 8338, 8339, 8340, 8341, 8342, 8343, 8344, 8345, 8346, 8347, 8348, 8349, 8350, 8351, 8352, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8362, 8363, 8364, 8365, 8366, 8367, 8368, 8369, 8370, 8371, 8372, 8373, 8374, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8383, 8384, 8385, 8386, 8387, 8388, 8389, 8390, 8391, 8392, 8393, 8394, 8395, 8396, 8397, 8398, 8399, 8400, 8401, 8402, 8403, 8404, 8405, 8406, 8407, 8408, 8409, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8413, 8414, 8415, 8416, 8417, 8418, 8419, 8420, 8421, 8422, 8423, 8424, 8425, 8426, 8427, 8428, 8429, 8430, 8431, 8432, 8433, 8434, 8435, 8436, 8437, 8438, 8439, 8440, 8441, 8442, 8443, 8444, 8445, 8446, 8447, 8448, 8449, 8450, 8451, 8452, 8453, 8454, 8455, 8456, 8457, 8458, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8464, 8465, 8466, 8467, 8468, 8469, 8470, 8471, 8472, 8473, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8479, 8480, 8481, 8482, 8483, 8484, 8485, 8486, 8487, 8488, 8489, 8490, 8491, 8492, 8493, 8494, 8495, 8496, 8497, 8498, 8499, 8500, 8501, 8502, 8503, 8504, 8505, 8506, 8507, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8513, 8514, 8515, 8516, 8517, 8518, 8519, 8520, 8521, 8522, 8523, 8524, 8525, 8526, 8527, 8528, 8529, 8530, 8531, 8532, 8533, 8534, 8535, 8536, 8537, 8538, 8539, 8540, 8541, 8542, 8543, 8544, 8545, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8556, 8557, 8558, 8559, 8560, 8561, 8562, 8563, 8564, 8565, 8566, 8567, 8568, 8569, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8582, 8583, 8584, 8585, 8586, 8587, 8588, 8589, 8590, 8591, 8592, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8598, 8599, 8600, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8606, 8607, 8608, 8609, 8610, 8611, 8612, 8613, 8614, 8615, 8616, 8617, 8618, 8619, 8620, 8621, 8622, 8623, 8624, 8625, 8626, 8627, 8628, 8629, 8630, 8631, 8632, 8633, 8634, 8635, 8636, 8637, 8638, 8639, 8640, 8641, 8642, 8643, 8644, 8645, 8646, 8647, 8648, 8649, 8650, 8651, 8652, 8653, 8654, 8655, 8656, 8657, 8658, 8659, 8660, 8661, 8662, 8663, 8664, 8665, 8666, 8667, 8668, 8669, 8670, 8671, 8672, 8673, 8674, 8675, 8676, 8677, 8678, 8679, 8680, 8681, 8682, 8683, 8684, 8685, 8686, 8687, 8688, 8689, 8690, 8691, 8692, 8693, 8694, 8695, 8696, 8697, 8698, 8699, 8700, 8701, 8702, 8703, 8704, 8705, 8706, 8707, 8708, 8709, 8710, 8711, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8735, 8736, 8737, 8738, 8739, 8740, 8741, 8742, 8743, 8744, 8745, 8746, 8747, 8748, 8749, 8750, 8751, 8752, 8753, 8754, 8755, 8756, 8757, 8758, 8759, 8760, 8761, 8762, 8763, 8764, 8765, 8766, 8767, 8768, 8769, 8770, 8771, 8772, 8773, 8774, 8775, 8776, 8777, 8778, 8779, 8780, 8781, 8782, 8783, 8784, 8785, 8786, 8787, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8807, 8808, 8809, 8810, 8811, 8812, 8813, 8814, 8815, 8816, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8824, 8825, 8826, 8827, 8828, 8829, 8830, 8831, 8832, 8833, 8834, 8835, 8836, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8842, 8843, 8844, 8845, 8846, 8847, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8852, 8853, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8866, 8867, 8868, 8869, 8870, 8871, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8905, 8906, 8907, 8908, 8909, 8910, 8911, 8912, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8929, 8930, 8931, 8932, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8952, 8953, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8964, 8965, 8966, 8967, 8968, 8969, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, 8986, 8987, 8988, 8989, 8990, 8991, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9004, 9005, 9006, 9007, 9008, 9009, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9015, 9016, 9017, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9032, 9033, 9034, 9035, 9036, 9037, 9038, 9039, 9040, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9060, 9061, 9062, 9063, 9064, 9065, 9066, 9067, 9068, 9069, 9070, 9071, 9072, 9073, 9074, 9075, 9076, 9077, 9078, 9079, 9080, 9081, 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085, 9086, 9087, 9088, 9089, 9090, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9099, 9100, 9101, 9102, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9111, 9112, 9113, 9114, 9115, 9116, 9117, 9118, 9119, 9120, 9121, 9122, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9132, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9138, 9139, 9140, 9141, 9142, 9143, 9144, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9152, 9153, 9154, 9155, 9156, 9157, 9158, 9159, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9164, 9165, 9166, 9167, 9168, 9169, 9170, 9171, 9172, 9173, 9174, 9175, 9176, 9177, 9178, 9179, 9180, 9181, 9182, 9183, 9184, 9185, 9186, 9187, 9188, 9189, 9190, 9191, 9192, 9193, 9194, 9195, 9196, 9197, 9198, 9199, 9200, 9201, 9202, 9203.

## Leukemia

Leukemia is a form of cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow which can cause a large number of blood cells to be produced and enter the blood stream. Leukemia can also spread to the central nervous system and cause brain and spinal cord cancer. Types of leukemia include, but are not limited to, adult acute lymphoblastic, childhood acute lymphoblastic, aduct acute myeloid, chronic lymphocytic, chronic myelogenous and hairy cell. Non-limiting examples of symptoms of leukemia include weakness or feeling tired, fever, easy bruising or bleeding, petechiae, shortness of breath, weight loss or loss of appetite, pain in the bones or stomach, pain or feeling of fullness below the ribs, and painless lumps in the neck, underarm, stomach or groin.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with leukemia by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with leukemia by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with leukemia by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4846, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4868, 4869, 4870.



polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with liver cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with liver cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4774, 4775, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5214, 5215, 5216, 5217, 5218, 5219, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5469, 5470, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5500, 5501, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5581, 5582, 5583, 5584, 5585, 5586, 5587, 5588, 5589, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5597, 5598, 5599, 5600, 5601, 5602, 5603, 5604, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5641, 5642, 5643, 5644, 5645, 5646, 5647, 5648, 5649, 5650, 5651, 5652, 5653, 5654, 5655, 5656, 5657, 5658, 5659, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5742, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5832, 5833, 5834, 5835, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5840, 5841, 5842, 5843, 5844, 5845, 5846, 5847, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5856, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5869, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5923, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5963, 5967, 5968, 5969, 5970, 5975, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5989, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6241, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6291, 6292, 6293, 6294, 6295, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6380, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6559, 6560, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6765, 6766, 6767, 6768, 6769, 6770, 6771, 6772, 6773, 6774, 6775, 6776, 6777, 6778, 6779, 6780, 6801, 6802, 6803, 6804, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6844, 6845, 6846, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6961, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7492, 7493, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7577, 7578, 7579, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7769, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8108, 8109, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8146, 8147, 8148, 8149, 8150, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8464, 8465, 8466, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8583, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8686, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8735, 8736, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8829, 8830, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8960, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9004, 9005, 9006, 9007, 9008, 9009, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9067, 9068, 9069, 9070, 9071, 9072, 9073, 9074, 9087, 9088, 9091, 9092, 9093, 909

worse over time, trouble breathing, wheezing, blood in the sputum, hoarseness, loss of appetite, weight loss for no known reason, feeling very tired, trouble swallowing and swelling in the face and/or veins in the neck.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with lung cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with lung cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with lung cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4752, 4753, 4754, 4755, 4756, 4757, 4758, 4759, 4760, 4761, 4762, 4763, 4764, 4765, 4766, 4767, 4768, 4769, 4770, 4771, 4772, 4773, 4774, 4775, 4776, 4777, 4778, 4779, 4780, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793, 4794, 4795, 4796, 4797, 4798, 4799, 4800, 4801, 4802, 4803, 4804, 4805, 4806, 4807, 4808, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4815, 4816, 4817, 4818, 4819, 4820, 4821, 4822, 4823, 4824, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4831, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837, 4838, 4839, 4840, 4841, 4842, 4843, 4844, 4845, 4846, 4847, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4877, 4878, 4879, 4880, 4881, 4882, 4883, 4884, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4921, 4922, 4923, 4924, 4925, 4926, 4927, 4928, 4929, 4930, 4931, 4932, 4933, 4934, 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938, 4939, 4940, 4941, 4942, 4943, 4944, 4945, 4946, 4947, 4948, 4949, 4950, 4951, 4952, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5003, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5029, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114, 5115, 5116, 5117, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5179, 5180, 5181, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5214, 5215, 5216, 5217, 5218, 5219, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5282, 5283, 5286, 5287, 5288, 5289, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5469, 5470, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5500, 5501, 5502, 5503, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5582, 5583, 5584, 5585, 5586, 5587, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5600, 5601, 5602, 5603, 5604, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5624, 5625, 5626, 5627, 5628, 5629, 5630, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5648, 5649, 5650, 5651, 5652, 5653, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5804, 5805, 5806, 5807, 5808, 5809, 5810, 5815, 5816, 5817, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5840, 5841, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5900, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5923, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5965, 5966, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6029, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6183, 6184, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6188, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6252, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6360, 6361, 6362, 6363, 6364, 6375, 6376, 6377, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6513, 6514, 6515, 6516, 6517, 6518, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6588, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6645, 6646, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6687, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6719, 6720, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6765, 6766, 6767, 6768, 6769, 6770, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6801, 6802, 6803, 6804, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6836, 6840, 6841, 6842, 6843, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6874, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6972, 6973, 6974, 6975, 6976, 6977, 6978, 6979, 6980, 6981, 6982, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7085, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7299, 7300, 7301, 7302, 7303, 7304, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7350, 7351, 7352, 7353, 7354, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7516, 7517, 7518, 7519, 7520, 7521, 7522, 7523, 7524, 7525, 7526, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7796, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7881, 7886, 7887, 7888, 7889, 7890, 7891, 7892, 7893, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8093, 8094, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8269, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8307, 8308, 8326, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8407, 8408, 8409, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8467, 8468, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508,

Lymphoma

Lymphoma is cancer that beings in the cells of the immune system. Subjects who have Hodgkin lymphoma have a cell called Reed-Sternberg cell and non-Hodgkin lymphoma includes a large group of cancers of immune system cells. Examples of Lymphoma include, but are not limited to, painless, swollen lymph nodes in the neck, underarm or groin, fever for no known reason, drenching night sweats, weight loss for no known reason, itchy skin and fatigue.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with lymphoma by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with lymphoma by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with lymphoma by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4809, 4810, 4811, 4812, 4813, 4814, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4833, 4834, 4850, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5003, 5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5214, 5215, 5216, 5217, 5218, 5219, 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5430, 5431, 5432, 5433, 5434, 5435, 5436, 5437, 5438, 5439, 5440, 5441, 5442, 5443, 5444, 5445, 5446, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5467, 5468, 5469, 5470, 5471, 5472, 5473, 5474, 5475, 5476, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5483, 5484, 5485, 5486, 5487, 5488, 5489, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5500, 5501, 5502, 5503, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5537, 5538, 5539, 5540, 5541, 5542, 5543, 5544, 5545, 5546, 5547, 5548, 5549, 5550, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5612, 5613, 5614, 5615, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5666, 5667, 5668, 5669, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5804, 5805, 5806, 5807, 5808, 5809, 5810, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5815, 5816, 5817, 5818, 5819, 5820, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5900, 5901, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5923, 5924, 5925, 5926, 5927, 5928, 5929, 5930, 5931, 5932, 5933, 5934, 5935, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6192, 6193, 6194, 6195, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6271, 6272, 6273, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6588, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6636, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6687, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6835, 6836, 6837, 6848, 6849, 6850, 6851, 6852, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6937, 6938, 6939, 6940, 6941, 6942, 6943, 6944, 6945, 6946, 6949, 6950, 6951, 6952, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7199, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7287, 7288, 7289, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7571, 7572, 7573, 7574, 7575, 7576, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7677, 7685, 7687, 7689, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7796, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7920, 7921, 7922, 7923, 7924, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7930, 7931, 7932, 7933, 7934, 7935, 7936, 7937, 7938, 7939, 7940, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8189, 8190, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8252, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8414, 8415, 8416, 8417, 8418, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8487, 8488, 8489, 8490, 8491, 8492, 8493, 8494, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8516, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8556, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8616, 8617, 8618, 8652, 8655, 8686, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8737, 8738, 8739, 8740, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8833, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 88

8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8922, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8952, 8953, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8964, 8965, 8966, 8967, 8968, 8969, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, 8986, 8987, 8988, 8989, 8990, 8991, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9015, 9016, 9017, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9087, 9088, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

#### Ovarian Cancer

Ovarian cancer is cancer which forms in the tissues of the ovary which are either ovarian epithelial carcinomas (begins on the surface of the ovary) or malignant germ cell tumors (cancer that begins in the egg cells). Symptoms of ovarian cancer include, but are not limited to, pain or swelling in the abdomen, pain in the pelvis, gastrointestinal problems such as gas, bloating, or constipation and vaginal bleeding after menopause.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with ovarian cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with ovarian cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with ovarian cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5422, 5423, 5424, 5425, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5467, 5468, 5469, 5470, 5471, 5472, 5473, 5474, 5475, 5476, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5483, 5484, 5485, 5486, 5487, 5488, 5489, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5634, 5635, 5636, 5637, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5815, 5816, 5817, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5923, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5963, 5967, 5968, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6252, 6253, 6254, 6255, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6267, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6559, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6687, 6688, 6689, 6690, 6701, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6886, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6974, 6975, 6976, 6977, 6978, 6979, 6980, 6981, 6982, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6986, 6987, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7769, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8058, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8146, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8220, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8656, 8657, 8658, 8659, 8660, 8661, 8662, 8663, 8664, 8665, 8666, 8667, 8668, 8669, 8670, 8671, 8672, 8673, 8674, 8675, 86



8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8960, 8961, 8962, 8963, 8964, 8965, 8966, 8967, 8968, 8969, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, 8986, 8987, 8988, 8989, 8990, 8991, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9067, 9068, 9069, 9071, 9072, 9073, 9074, 9075, 9076, 9077, 9078, 9079, 9080, 9081, 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085, 9086, 9087, 9088, 9089, 9090, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9099, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

### Prostate Cancer

Prostate that forms in the tissue of the prostate mainly affects older men. Non-limiting examples of prostate cancer include, but are not limited to, weak or interrupted flow of urine, frequent urination, trouble urinating, pain or burning during urination, blood in the urine or semen, pain in the back, hips or pelvis that does not go away and painful ejaculation.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with prostate cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with prostate cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with prostate cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4704, 4705, 4706, 4707, 4708, 4709, 4710, 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4729, 4730, 4731, 4732, 4733, 4734, 4735, 4736, 4737, 4738, 4739, 4740, 4741, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4833, 4836, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4895, 4896, 4897, 4898, 4899, 4900, 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5003, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5230, 5231, 5233, 5234, 5235, 5236, 5249, 5250, 5251, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5272, 5273, 5274, 5275, 5276, 5277, 5278, 5279, 5280, 5281, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5422, 5423, 5424, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5440, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5469, 5470, 5472, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5483, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5500, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5537, 5538, 5539, 5540, 5541, 5542, 5543, 5544, 5545, 5546, 5547, 5548, 5549, 5550, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5682, 5683, 5684, 5685, 5686, 5687, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5704, 5705, 5706, 5707, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5742, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5856, 5857, 5858, 5859, 5860, 5861, 5862, 5863, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5869, 5870, 5871, 5872, 5873, 5874, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5963, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5974, 5975, 5976, 5977, 5978, 5979, 5980, 5981, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5989, 5995, 5996, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6020, 6021, 6022, 6023, 6024, 6025, 6026, 6027, 6028, 6056, 6057, 6058, 6059, 6060, 6061, 6062, 6063, 6064, 6065, 6066, 6067, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6073, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6079, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6150, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6189, 6190, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6346, 6347, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6365, 6366, 6367, 6368, 6369, 6370, 6372, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6446, 6447, 6448, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6504, 6505, 6506, 6507, 6508, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6513, 6514, 6515, 6516, 6517, 6518, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6559, 6560, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6716, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6725, 6726, 6727, 6728, 6729, 6730, 6731, 6732, 6733, 6734, 6735, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6765, 6766, 6767, 6768, 6769, 6770, 6771, 6772, 6773, 6774, 6775, 6776, 6777, 6778, 6779, 6780, 6781, 6782, 6783, 6784, 6785, 6786, 6787, 6788, 6789, 6790, 6791, 6792, 6793, 6794, 6795, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6801, 6802, 6803, 6804, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6810, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6858, 6859, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6929, 6935, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6986, 6987, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7022, 7023, 7024, 7025, 7026, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7183, 7184, 7185, 7186, 7188, 7189, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7272, 7273, 7274, 7275, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7355, 7356, 7357, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7439, 7440, 7441, 7442, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7478, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7561, 7562, 7563, 7564, 7565, 7566, 7567, 7568, 7569, 7570, 7581, 7582, 7583, 7584, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7598, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7769, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7871, 7872, 7873, 7874, 7875, 7876, 7877, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018,

8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8252, 8253, 8254, 8255, 8256, 8257, 8258, 8259, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8269, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8334, 8335, 8336, 8337, 8338, 8339, 8340, 8341, 8342, 8343, 8344, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8365, 8366, 8367, 8368, 8369, 8370, 8371, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8501, 8502, 8503, 8507, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8537, 8538, 8539, 8544, 8545, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8558, 8559, 8560, 8561, 8562, 8563, 8564, 8565, 8566, 8567, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8588, 8589, 8590, 8591, 8592, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8686, 8693, 8694, 8695, 8696, 8697, 8698, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8718, 8719, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8807, 8808, 8809, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8824, 8825, 8826, 8827, 8828, 8829, 8830, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8842, 8843, 8844, 8845, 8846, 8847, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8923, 8924, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9015, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9067, 9068, 9069, 9072, 9078, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9111, 9112, 9113, 9114, 9115, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9186, 9187, 9188, 9189, 9190, 9191, 9192, 9193, 9194, 9195, 9196, 9197, 9198, 9199, 9200, 9201, 9203.

#### Testicular Cancer

Testicular cancer forms in the tissues of one or both testicles and is most common in young or middle-aged men. Most testicular cancers being in germ cells and are called testicular germ cell tumors. There are two types of testicular germ cell tumors called seminomas and nonseminomas. Common symptoms of testicular cancer include, but are not limited to, a painless lump or swelling in either testicle, change in how the testicle feels, dull ache in the lower abdomen or the groin, sudden build-up of fluid in the scrotum and pain or discomfort in a testicle or in the scrotum.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with testicular cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with testicular cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with testicular cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOS:

4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5394, 5395, 5396, 5397, 5398, 5399, 5400, 5401, 5402, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5469, 5470, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5537, 5538, 5539, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5572, 5573, 5574, 5575, 5576, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5581, 5582, 5583, 5584, 5585, 5586, 5587, 5588, 5589, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5597, 5598, 5599, 5600, 5601, 5602, 5603, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5612, 5613, 5614, 5615, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5641, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5864, 5865, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5875, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5957, 5958, 5969, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6006, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6074, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6103, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6115, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6128, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6261, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6658, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, 6706, 6707, 6708, 6709, 6710, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6765, 6766, 6767, 6768, 6769, 6770, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6937, 6938, 6939, 6945, 6955, 6956, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 6995, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7305, 7306, 7307, 7308, 7309, 7310, 7311, 7312, 7313, 7314, 7315, 7316, 7317, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559, 7560, 7585, 7586, 7587, 7588, 7589, 7590, 7591, 7592, 7593, 7594, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7599, 7600, 7601, 7617, 7618, 7619, 7620, 7621, 7622, 7623, 7638, 7668, 7669, 7670, 7672, 7673, 7674, 7675, 7676, 7685, 7687, 7694, 7695, 7696, 7717, 7718, 7719, 7720, 7721, 7722, 7723, 7724, 7725, 7726, 7727, 7728, 7729, 7730, 7731, 7732, 7733, 7734, 7735, 7736, 7737, 7738, 7739, 7740, 7741, 7742, 7743, 7744, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752, 7753, 7754, 7755, 7756, 7757, 7758, 7759, 7760, 7761, 7762, 7763, 7764, 7765, 7766, 7767, 7768, 7796, 7797, 7805, 7813, 7814, 7815, 7816, 7817, 7818, 7819, 7820, 7821, 7822, 7848, 7849, 7850, 7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942,

7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8058, 8059, 8060, 8061, 8062, 8063, 8064, 8065, 8066, 8067, 8068, 8069, 8070, 8071, 8072, 8073, 8074, 8075, 8076, 8077, 8078, 8079, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 8085, 8086, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8093, 8094, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8307, 8308, 8309, 8310, 8311, 8312, 8313, 8314, 8315, 8316, 8317, 8318, 8319, 8320, 8321, 8322, 8323, 8324, 8325, 8326, 8327, 8328, 8329, 8330, 8331, 8332, 8333, 8334, 8335, 8336, 8337, 8338, 8339, 8340, 8341, 8342, 8343, 8344, 8345, 8346, 8347, 8348, 8349, 8350, 8351, 8352, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8666, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8829, 8830, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8957, 8958, 8959, 8962, 8963, 8964, 8965, 8966, 8967, 8968, 8969, 8970, 8971, 8972, 8973, 8974, 8975, 8976, 8977, 8978, 8979, 8980, 8981, 8982, 8983, 8984, 8985, 8986, 8987, 8988, 8989, 8990, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9067, 9068, 9069, 9071, 9072, 9073, 9074, 9075, 9076, 9077, 9078, 9079, 9080, 9081, 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085, 9086, 9087, 9088, 9089, 9090, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

## Throat Cancer

Throat cancer forms in the tissues of the pharynx and includes cancer of the nasopharynx (nasopharyngeal cancer), oropharynx (oropharyngeal cancer), hypopharynx (hypopharyngeal cancer), and larynx (laryngeal cancer). Common symptoms of throat cancer include, but are not limited to, a sore throat that does not go away, ear pain, lump in the neck, painful or difficulty swallowing, change or hoarseness in the voice, trouble breathing or speaking, nosebleeds, trouble hearing, pain or ringing in the ear, headaches, dull pain behind the breast bone, cough and weight loss for no reason.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to treat a disease, disorder and/or condition in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with throat cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce, eliminate, or prevent tumor growth in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with throat cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce and/or ameliorate at least one symptom of cancer in a subject who has been diagnosed or may be diagnosed with throat cancer by administering to said subject an isolated polynucleotide encoding an oncology-related polypeptide of interest. In a further embodiment, the oncology-related polypeptide of interest may include, but not limited to, SEQ ID NOs: 4711, 4712, 4713, 4714, 4715, 4716, 4717, 4718, 4719, 4720, 4721, 4722, 4723, 4724, 4725, 4726, 4727, 4728, 4742, 4743, 4744, 4745, 4746, 4747, 4748, 4749, 4750, 4751, 4781, 4782, 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786, 4787, 4788, 4789, 4790, 4825, 4826, 4827, 4828, 4829, 4830, 4832, 4854, 4855, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4861, 4863, 4864, 4865, 4866, 4867, 4868, 4869, 4870, 4871, 4872, 4873, 4885, 4886, 4887, 4888, 4889, 4890, 4891, 4892, 4893, 4894, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, 4917, 4918, 4919, 4920, 4960, 4961, 4962, 4963, 4964, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972, 4973, 4974, 4975, 4976, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 4981, 4982, 4983, 4984, 4985, 4986, 4987, 4988, 4989, 4990, 4991, 4992, 4993, 4994, 4995, 4996, 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000, 5001, 5002, 5008, 5009, 5010, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5016, 5017, 5018, 5019, 5020, 5021, 5022, 5023, 5024, 5025, 5026, 5027, 5028, 5030, 5031, 5032, 5033, 5034, 5035, 5036, 5037, 5038, 5039, 5040, 5041, 5042, 5043, 5044, 5045, 5046, 5047, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5051, 5052, 5053, 5054, 5055, 5056, 5057, 5058, 5059, 5060, 5061, 5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066, 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070, 5071, 5072, 5073, 5074, 5075, 5076, 5077, 5078, 5079, 5103, 5104, 5105, 5106, 5107, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5111, 5118, 5119, 5120, 5121, 5122, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5128, 5129, 5130, 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134, 5135, 5136, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5141, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5148, 5149, 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, 5167, 5168, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5175, 5176, 5177, 5178, 5182, 5183, 5184, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5188, 5189, 5190, 5191, 5192, 5193, 5194, 5195, 5196, 5197, 5198, 5199, 5200, 5201, 5202, 5203, 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, 5209, 5210, 5211, 5212, 5213, 5230, 5231, 5252, 5253, 5254, 5255, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5260, 5261, 5262, 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266, 5267, 5268, 5269, 5270, 5271, 5291, 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5297, 5298, 5299, 5300, 5301, 5302, 5303, 5304, 5305, 5306, 5307, 5308, 5309, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5313, 5314, 5315, 5316, 5317, 5318, 5319, 5320, 5321, 5322, 5323, 5324, 5325, 5326, 5327, 5328, 5329, 5330, 5331, 5332, 5333, 5334, 5335, 5336, 5337, 5338, 5339, 5340, 5341, 5342, 5343, 5344, 5345, 5346, 5347, 5348, 5349, 5350, 5351, 5352, 5353, 5354, 5355, 5356, 5357, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5361, 5362, 5363, 5364, 5365, 5366, 5367, 5368, 5369, 5370, 5371, 5372, 5373, 5374, 5375, 5376, 5377, 5378, 5379, 5380, 5381, 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385, 5386, 5387, 5388, 5389, 5390, 5391, 5392, 5393, 5394, 5395, 5396, 5397, 5398, 5399, 5400, 5401, 5402, 5419, 5420, 5421, 5426, 5427, 5428, 5429, 5438, 5447, 5448, 5449, 5450, 5451, 5452, 5453, 5454, 5455, 5456, 5457, 5458, 5459, 5460, 5461, 5462, 5463, 5464, 5465, 5466, 5470, 5477, 5478, 5479, 5480, 5481, 5482, 5490, 5491, 5492, 5493, 5494, 5495, 5496, 5497, 5498, 5499, 5504, 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508, 5509, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5548, 5549, 5551, 5552, 5553, 5554, 5555, 5556, 5557, 5558, 5559, 5560, 5561, 5562, 5563, 5564, 5565, 5566, 5567, 5568, 5569, 5570, 5571, 5577, 5578, 5579, 5580, 5590, 5591, 5592, 5593, 5594, 5595, 5596, 5605, 5606, 5607, 5608, 5609, 5610, 5611, 5616, 5617, 5618, 5619, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5623, 5631, 5632, 5633, 5638, 5639, 5640, 5671, 5672, 5673, 5674, 5675, 5676, 5677, 5678, 5679, 5680, 5681, 5688, 5689, 5690, 5691, 5692, 5693, 5694, 5695, 5696, 5697, 5698, 5699, 5700, 5701, 5702, 5703, 5708, 5709, 5710, 5711, 5712, 5713, 5714, 5715, 5716, 5717, 5727, 5740, 5741, 5743, 5744, 5745, 5746, 5747, 5748, 5749, 5750, 5751, 5755, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5762, 5763, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767, 5768, 5769, 5770, 5772, 5773, 5775, 5776, 5777, 5778, 5779, 5780, 5783, 5784, 5785, 5786, 5787, 5788, 5789, 5790, 5791, 5792, 5793, 5794, 5795, 5796, 5797, 5798, 5799, 5800, 5801, 5802, 5803, 5811, 5812, 5813, 5814, 5821, 5822, 5823, 5824, 5825, 5826, 5827, 5828, 5829, 5830, 5831, 5833, 5834, 5836, 5837, 5838, 5839, 5848, 5849, 5850, 5851, 5852, 5853, 5854, 5855, 5856, 5857, 5858, 5866, 5867, 5868, 5869, 5876, 5877, 5878, 5880, 5881, 5882, 5883, 5884, 5885, 5886, 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5894, 5895, 5896, 5897, 5898, 5899, 5907, 5908, 5909, 5911, 5912, 5913, 5914, 5915, 5916, 5917, 5918, 5919, 5920, 5921, 5922, 5929, 5950, 5951, 5952, 5953, 5954, 5955, 5956, 5963, 5967, 5969, 5970, 5982, 5983, 5984, 5985, 5986, 5987, 5988, 5997, 5998, 5999, 6000, 6001, 6002, 6068, 6069, 6070, 6071, 6072, 6073, 6075, 6076, 6077, 6078, 6080, 6081, 6082, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6092, 6093, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6097, 6098, 6100, 6101, 6102, 6104, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, 6116, 6117, 6118, 6119, 6120, 6121, 6122, 6123, 6124, 6126, 6130, 6142, 6143, 6144, 6145, 6146, 6147, 6148, 6149, 6151, 6152, 6153, 6154, 6155, 6156, 6157, 6169, 6170, 6171, 6172, 6173, 6174, 6175, 6176, 6177, 6178, 6179, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6185, 6186, 6187, 6191, 6208, 6209, 6231, 6232, 6233, 6234, 6235, 6236, 6237, 6238, 6239, 6251, 6256, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6261, 6262, 6278, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6282, 6286, 6287, 6288, 6289, 6290, 6298, 6299, 6300, 6301, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6305, 6306, 6307, 6308, 6309, 6310, 6311, 6312, 6313, 6314, 6315, 6356, 6357, 6358, 6378, 6379, 6387, 6388, 6389, 6390, 6391, 6392, 6393, 6394, 6395, 6396, 6397, 6398, 6399, 6400, 6401, 6402, 6403, 6405, 6406, 6407, 6451, 6452, 6453, 6497, 6498, 6499, 6500, 6501, 6502, 6503, 6509, 6510, 6511, 6512, 6514, 6519, 6520, 6521, 6522, 6523, 6549, 6550, 6551, 6552, 6553, 6554, 6555, 6556, 6557, 6558, 6588, 6589, 6599, 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605, 6606, 6611, 6612, 6613, 6614, 6615, 6616, 6617, 6618, 6619, 6620, 6621, 6622, 6623, 6624, 6625, 6626, 6627, 6628, 6629, 6630, 6631, 6632, 6633, 6634, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644, 6658, 6684, 6685, 6686, 6697, 6698, 6699, 6700, 6701, 6702, 6703, 6704, 6705, 6706, 6707, 6708, 6709, 6710, 6719, 6721, 6723, 6724, 6754, 6755, 6756, 6757, 6758, 6759, 6760, 6761, 6762, 6763, 6764, 6796, 6797, 6798, 6799, 6800, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6809, 6814, 6815, 6816, 6817, 6818, 6824, 6825, 6826, 6831, 6832, 6833, 6834, 6853, 6854, 6855, 6856, 6857, 6860, 6861, 6862, 6863, 6864, 6865, 6866, 6867, 6868, 6869, 6872, 6873, 6875, 6876, 6877, 6878, 6879, 6885, 6888, 6889, 6890, 6891, 6892, 6893, 6894, 6895, 6896, 6897, 6898, 6899, 6900, 6901, 6902, 6903, 6904, 6905, 6906, 6907, 6908, 6909, 6910, 6911, 6912, 6913, 6914, 6915, 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6920, 6921, 6922, 6923, 6924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6928, 6929, 6930, 6931, 6932, 6933, 6934, 6935, 6936, 6953, 6954, 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6965, 6966, 6967, 6968, 6969, 6970, 6971, 6972, 6973, 6983, 6984, 6985, 6988, 6989, 6990, 6991, 6992, 6993, 6994, 6995, 6999, 7007, 7008, 7009, 7010, 7011, 7012, 7015, 7016, 7017, 7018, 7019, 7020, 7021, 7034, 7035, 7084, 7086, 7087, 7088, 7089, 7090, 7091, 7092, 7128, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7155, 7195, 7196, 7197, 7198, 7200, 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7305, 7306, 7307, 7308, 7309, 7310, 7311, 7312, 7313, 7314, 7315, 7316, 7317, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7358, 7359, 7360, 7361, 7362, 7363, 7364, 7365, 7372, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7377, 7378, 7383, 7415, 7416, 7417, 7438, 7471, 7472, 7473, 7474, 7475, 7476, 7477, 7490, 7496, 7497, 7498, 7499, 7500, 7501, 7502, 7503, 7504, 7505, 7506, 7507, 7508, 7509, 7510, 7511, 7512, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7535, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7540, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7544, 7545, 7546, 7547, 7548, 7549, 7550, 7551, 7552, 7553, 7554, 7555, 7556, 7557, 7558, 7559

7851, 7852, 7853, 7854, 7859, 7860, 7861, 7862, 7863, 7864, 7865, 7866, 7867, 7869, 7870, 7874, 7875, 7917, 7918, 7919, 7925, 7926, 7927, 7928, 7929, 7941, 7942, 7943, 7944, 7945, 7946, 7947, 7948, 7949, 7950, 7951, 7952, 7953, 7955, 7956, 7957, 7958, 7959, 7960, 7961, 7962, 7963, 7964, 7965, 7966, 7967, 7968, 7969, 7970, 7971, 7972, 7974, 7975, 7976, 7977, 7978, 7979, 7980, 7981, 7982, 7983, 7984, 7985, 7986, 7987, 7988, 7989, 7990, 7991, 7992, 7993, 7994, 7995, 7996, 7997, 7998, 7999, 8000, 8011, 8012, 8013, 8014, 8015, 8016, 8017, 8018, 8019, 8020, 8021, 8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8144, 8145, 8166, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8188, 8191, 8192, 8193, 8194, 8195, 8196, 8197, 8198, 8199, 8200, 8201, 8209, 8210, 8211, 8212, 8215, 8227, 8230, 8231, 8232, 8233, 8234, 8235, 8236, 8237, 8238, 8239, 8240, 8241, 8242, 8243, 8244, 8245, 8246, 8247, 8248, 8249, 8250, 8251, 8260, 8261, 8262, 8263, 8299, 8302, 8303, 8304, 8305, 8306, 8353, 8354, 8355, 8356, 8357, 8358, 8359, 8360, 8361, 8375, 8376, 8377, 8378, 8379, 8380, 8381, 8382, 8410, 8411, 8412, 8440, 8459, 8460, 8461, 8462, 8463, 8474, 8475, 8476, 8477, 8478, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8512, 8514, 8515, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8586, 8587, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8615, 8617, 8618, 8655, 8686, 8709, 8712, 8713, 8714, 8715, 8716, 8717, 8718, 8719, 8720, 8721, 8722, 8723, 8724, 8725, 8726, 8727, 8728, 8729, 8730, 8731, 8732, 8733, 8734, 8770, 8771, 8788, 8789, 8790, 8791, 8792, 8793, 8794, 8795, 8796, 8797, 8798, 8799, 8800, 8801, 8802, 8803, 8804, 8805, 8806, 8810, 8811, 8817, 8818, 8819, 8820, 8821, 8822, 8823, 8829, 8830, 8837, 8838, 8839, 8840, 8841, 8848, 8849, 8850, 8851, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8857, 8858, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8862, 8863, 8864, 8865, 8867, 8868, 8872, 8873, 8874, 8875, 8876, 8878, 8879, 8880, 8881, 8882, 8883, 8884, 8885, 8886, 8887, 8888, 8889, 8890, 8891, 8892, 8893, 8894, 8895, 8896, 8897, 8898, 8899, 8900, 8901, 8902, 8903, 8904, 8906, 8913, 8914, 8915, 8916, 8917, 8918, 8919, 8920, 8921, 8925, 8926, 8927, 8928, 8933, 8934, 8935, 8936, 8937, 8938, 8939, 8940, 8941, 8942, 8943, 8944, 8945, 8946, 8947, 8948, 8949, 8950, 8951, 8954, 8955, 8956, 8992, 8993, 8994, 8995, 8996, 8997, 8998, 8999, 9000, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9010, 9011, 9012, 9013, 9014, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021, 9022, 9023, 9024, 9025, 9026, 9027, 9028, 9029, 9030, 9031, 9041, 9042, 9043, 9044, 9045, 9046, 9047, 9048, 9049, 9050, 9051, 9052, 9053, 9054, 9055, 9056, 9057, 9058, 9059, 9065, 9066, 9087, 9088, 9091, 9092, 9093, 9094, 9095, 9096, 9097, 9098, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9107, 9108, 9109, 9110, 9123, 9124, 9125, 9126, 9127, 9128, 9129, 9130, 9131, 9133, 9134, 9135, 9136, 9137, 9145, 9146, 9147, 9148, 9149, 9150, 9151, 9160, 9161, 9162, 9163, 9201, 9203.

#### Avoidance of the Immune Response

As described herein, a useful feature of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention is the capacity to reduce, evade or avoid the innate immune response of a cell. In one aspect, provided herein are polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA encoding a polypeptide of interest which when delivered to cells, results in a reduced immune response from the host as compared to the response triggered by a reference compound, e.g. an unmodified polynucleotide corresponding to a polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention, or a different polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention. As used herein, a "reference compound" is any molecule or substance which when administered to a mammal, results in an innate immune response having a known degree, level or amount of immune stimulation. A reference compound need not be a nucleic acid molecule and it need not be any of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention. Hence, the measure of a polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA avoidance, evasion or failure to trigger an immune response can be expressed in terms relative to any compound or substance which is known to trigger such a response.

The term "innate immune response" includes a cellular response to exogenous single stranded nucleic acids, generally of viral or bacterial origin, which involves the induction of cytokine expression and release, particularly the interferons, and cell death. As used herein, the innate immune response or interferon response operates at the single cell level causing cytokine expression, cytokine release, global inhibition of protein synthesis, global destruction of cellular RNA, upregulation of major histocompatibility molecules, and/or induction of apoptotic death, induction of gene transcription of genes involved in apoptosis, anti-growth, and innate and adaptive immune cell activation. Some of the genes induced by type I IFNs include PKR, ADAR (adenosine deaminase acting on RNA), OAS (2',5'-oligoadenylate synthetase), RNase L, and Mx proteins. PKR and ADAR lead to inhibition of translation initiation and RNA editing, respectively. OAS is a dsRNA-dependent synthetase that activates the endoribonuclease RNase L to degrade ssRNA.

In some embodiments, the innate immune response comprises expression of a Type I or Type II interferon, and the expression of the Type I or Type II interferon is not increased more than two-fold compared to a reference from a cell which has not been contacted with a polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention.

In some embodiments, the innate immune response comprises expression of one or more IFN signature genes and where the expression of the one or more IFN signature genes is not increased more than three-fold compared to a reference from a cell which has not been contacted with the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention.

While in some circumstances, it might be advantageous to eliminate the innate immune response in a cell, the invention provides polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA that upon administration result in a substantially reduced (significantly less) the immune response, including interferon signaling, without entirely eliminating such a response.

In some embodiments, the immune response is lower by 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 99%, 99.9%, or greater than 99.9% as compared to the immune response induced by a reference compound. The immune response itself may be measured by determining the expression or activity level of Type 1 interferons or the expression of interferon-regulated genes such as the toll-like receptors (e.g., TLR7 and TLR8). Reduction of innate immune response can also be measured by measuring the level of decreased cell death following one or more administrations to a cell population; e.g., cell death is 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or over 95% less than the cell death frequency observed with a reference compound. Moreover, cell death may affect fewer than 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, 1%, 0.1%, 0.01% or fewer than 0.01% of cells contacted with the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA.

In another embodiment, the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the present invention is significantly less immunogenic than an unmodified in vitro-synthesized RNA molecule polynucleotide, or primary construct with the same sequence or a reference compound. As used herein, "significantly less immunogenic" refers to a detectable decrease in immunogenicity. In another embodiment, the term refers to a fold decrease in immunogenicity. In another embodiment, the term refers to a decrease such that an effective amount of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA can be administered without triggering a detectable immune response. In another embodiment, the term refers to a decrease such that the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA can be repeatedly administered without eliciting an immune response sufficient to detectably reduce expression of the recombinant protein. In another embodiment, the decrease is such that the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA can be repeatedly administered without eliciting an immune response sufficient to eliminate detectable expression of the recombinant protein.

In another embodiment, the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA is 2-fold less immunogenic than its unmodified counterpart or reference compound. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 3-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 5-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 7-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 10-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 15-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 50-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 100-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 200-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 500-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 1000-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by a 2000-fold factor. In another embodiment, immunogenicity is reduced by another fold difference.

Methods of determining immunogenicity are well known in the art, and include, e.g. measuring secretion of cytokines (e.g. IL-12, IFN $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , RANTES, MIP-1 $\alpha$  or beta, IL-6, IFN- $\beta$ , or IL-8), measuring expression of DC activation markers (e.g. CD83, HLA-DR, CD80 and CD86), or measuring ability to act as an adjuvant for an adaptive immune response.

The polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention, including the combination of modifications taught herein may have superior properties making them more suitable as therapeutic modalities.

It has been determined that the "all or none" model in the art is sorely insufficient to describe the biological phenomena associated with the therapeutic utility of modified mRNA. The present inventors have determined that to improve protein production, one may consider the nature of the modification, or combination of modifications, the percent modification and survey more than one cytokine or metric to determine the efficacy and risk profile of a particular modified mRNA.

In one aspect of the invention, methods of determining the effectiveness of a modified mRNA as compared to unmodified involves the measure and analysis of one or more cytokines whose expression is triggered by the administration of the exogenous nucleic acid of the invention. These values are compared to administration of an unmodified nucleic acid or to a standard metric such as cytokine response, PolyIC, R-848 or other standard known in the art.

One example of a standard metric developed herein is the measure of the ratio of the level or amount of encoded polypeptide (protein) produced in the cell, tissue or organism to the level or amount of one or more (or a panel) of cytokines whose expression is triggered in the cell, tissue or organism as a result of administration or contact with the modified nucleic acid. Such ratios are referred to herein as the Protein:Cytokine Ratio or "PC" Ratio. The higher the PC ratio, the more efficacious the

modified nucleic acid (polynucleotide encoding the protein measured). Preferred PC Ratios, by cytokine, of the present invention may be greater than 1, greater than 10, greater than 100, greater than 1000, greater than 10,000 or more. Modified nucleic acids having higher PC Ratios than a modified nucleic acid of a different or unmodified construct are preferred.

The PC ratio may be further qualified by the percent modification present in the polynucleotide. For example, normalized to a 100% modified nucleic acid, the protein production as a function of cytokine (or risk) or cytokine profile can be determined.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method for determining, across chemistries, cytokines or percent modification, the relative efficacy of any particular modified the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA by comparing the PC Ratio of the modified nucleic acid (polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA).

mmRNA containing varying levels of nucleobase substitutions could be produced that maintain increased protein production and decreased immunostimulatory potential. The relative percentage of any modified nucleotide to its naturally occurring nucleotide counterpart can be varied during the IVT reaction (for instance, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1, 0.1, 0.01% 5 methyl cytidine usage versus cytidine; 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2.5, 1, 0.1, 0.01% pseudouridine or N1-methyl-pseudouridine usage versus uridine). mmRNA can also be made that utilize different ratios using 2 or more different nucleotides to the same base (for instance, different ratios of pseudouridine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine). mmRNA can also be made with mixed ratios at more than 1 "base" position, such as ratios of 5 methyl cytidine/cytidine and pseudouridine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine/uridine at the same time. Use of modified mRNA with altered ratios of modified nucleotides can be beneficial in reducing potential exposure to chemically modified nucleotides. Lastly, positional introduction of modified nucleotides into the mmRNA which modulate either protein production or immunostimulatory potential or both is also possible. The ability of such mmRNA to demonstrate these improved properties can be assessed in vitro (using assays such as the PBMC assay described herein), and can also be assessed in vivo through measurement of both mmRNA-encoded protein production and mediators of innate immune recognition such as cytokines.

In another embodiment, the relative immunogenicity of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA and its unmodified counterpart are determined by determining the quantity of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA required to elicit one of the above responses to the same degree as a given quantity of the unmodified nucleotide or reference compound. For example, if twice as much polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA is required to elicit the same response, than the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA is two-fold less immunogenic than the unmodified nucleotide or the reference compound.

In another embodiment, the relative immunogenicity of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA and its unmodified counterpart are determined by determining the quantity of cytokine (e.g. IL-12, IFN $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , RANTES, MIP-1 $\alpha$  or  $\beta$ , IL-6, IFN- $\beta$ , or IL-8) secreted in response to administration of the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA, relative to the same quantity of the unmodified nucleotide or reference compound. For example, if one-half as much cytokine is secreted, than the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA is two-fold less immunogenic than the unmodified nucleotide. In another embodiment, background levels of stimulation are subtracted before calculating the immunogenicity in the above methods.

Provided herein are also methods for performing the titration, reduction or elimination of the immune response in a cell or a population of cells. In some embodiments, the cell is contacted with varied doses of the same polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA and dose response is evaluated. In some embodiments, a cell is contacted with a number of different polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA at the same or different doses to determine the optimal composition for producing the desired effect. Regarding the immune response, the desired effect may be to avoid, evade or reduce the immune response of the cell. The desired effect may also be to alter the efficiency of protein production.

The polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the present invention may be used to reduce the immune response using the method described in International Publication No. WO2013003475, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

#### Activation of the Immune Response: Vaccines

Additionally, certain modified nucleosides, or combinations thereof, when introduced into the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention will activate the innate immune response. Such activating molecules are useful as adjuvants when combined with polypeptides and/or other vaccines. In certain embodiments, the activating molecules contain a translatable region which encodes for a polypeptide sequence useful as a vaccine, thus providing the ability to be a self-adjuvant.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA of the invention may encode an immunogen. The delivery of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA encoding an immunogen may activate the immune response. As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA encoding an immunogen may be delivered to cells to trigger multiple innate response pathways (see International Pub. No. WO2012006377; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). As another non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA of the present invention encoding an immunogen may be delivered to a vertebrate in a dose amount large enough to be immunogenic to the vertebrate (see International Pub. Nos. WO2012006372 and WO2012006369; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of invention may encode a polypeptide sequence for a vaccine and may further comprise an inhibitor. The inhibitor may impair antigen presentation and/or inhibit various pathways known in the art. As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may be used for a vaccine in combination with an inhibitor which can impair antigen presentation (see International Pub. No. WO2012089225 and WO2012089338; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may be self-replicating RNA. Self-replicating RNA molecules can enhance efficiency of RNA delivery and expression of the enclosed gene product. In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may comprise at least one modification described herein and/or known in the art. In one embodiment, the self-replicating RNA can be designed so that the self-replicating RNA does not induce production of infectious viral particles. As a non-limiting example the self-replicating RNA may be designed by the methods described in US Pub. No. US20110300205 and International Pub. No. WO2011005799, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, the self-replicating polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may encode a protein which may raise the immune response. As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may be self-replicating mRNA may encode at least one antigen (see US Pub. No. US20110300205 and International Pub. Nos. WO2011005799, WO2013006838 and WO2013006842; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the self-replicating polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the invention may be formulated using methods described herein or known in the art. As a non-limiting example, the self-replicating RNA may be formulated for delivery by the methods described in Geall et al (Nonviral delivery of self-amplifying RNA vaccines, PNAS 2012; PMID: 22908294).

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may encode amphipathic and/or immunogenic amphipathic peptides.

In one embodiment, a formulation of the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may further comprise an amphipathic and/or immunogenic amphipathic peptide. As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA comprising an amphipathic and/or immunogenic amphipathic peptide may be formulated as described in US. Pub. No. US20110250237 and International Pub. Nos. WO2010009277 and WO2010009065; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may be immunostimulatory. As a non-limiting example, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA may encode all or a part of a positive-sense or a negative-sense stranded RNA virus genome (see International Pub No. WO2012092569 and US Pub No. US20120177701, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). In another non-limiting example, the immunostimulatory polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA of the present invention may be formulated with an excipient for administration as described herein and/or known in the art (see International Pub No. WO2012068295 and US Pub No. US20120213812, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

In one embodiment, the response of the vaccine formulated by the methods described herein may be enhanced by the addition of various compounds to induce the therapeutic effect. As a non-limiting example, the vaccine formulation may include a MHC II binding peptide or a peptide having a similar sequence to a MHC II binding peptide (see International Pub Nos. WO2012027365, WO2011031298 and US Pub No. US20120070493, US20110110965, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). As another example, the vaccine formulations may comprise modified nicotinic compounds which may generate an antibody response to nicotine residue in a subject (see International Pub No. WO2012061717 and US Pub No. US20120114677, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety).

entirety).

#### Naturally Occurring Mutants

In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary construct and/or mmRNA can be utilized to express variants of naturally occurring proteins that have an improved disease modifying activity, including increased biological activity, improved patient outcomes, or a protective function, etc. Many such modifier genes have been described in mammals (Nadeau, *Current Opinion in Genetics & Development* 2003 13:290-295; Hamilton and Yu, *PLoS Genet.* 2012; 8:e1002644; Corder et al., *Nature Genetics* 1994 7:180-184; all herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). Examples in humans include Apo E2 protein, Apo A-I variant proteins (Apo A-I Milano, Apo A-I Paris), hyperactive Factor IX protein (Factor IX Padua Arg338Lys), transthyretin mutants (TTR Thr119Met). Expression of ApoE2 (cys112, cys158) has been shown to confer protection relative to other ApoE isoforms (ApoE3 (cys112, arg158), and ApoE4 (arg112, arg158)) by reducing susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease and possibly other conditions such as cardiovascular disease (Corder et al., *Nature Genetics* 1994 7:180-184; Seripa et al., *Rejuvenation Res.* 2011 14:491-500; Liu et al. *Nat Rev Neurol.* 2013 9:106-118; all herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). Expression of Apo A-I variants has been associated with reduced cholesterol (deGoma and Rader, 2011 *Nature Rev Cardiol* 8:266-271; Nissen et al., 2003 *JAMA* 290:2292-2300; all herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The amino acid sequence of ApoA-I in certain populations has been changed to cysteine in Apo A-I Milano (Arg 173 changed to Cys) and in Apo A-I Paris (Arg 151 changed to Cys). Factor IX mutation at position R338L (FIX Padua) results in a Factor IX protein that has ~10-fold increased activity (Simioni et al., *N Engl J Med.* 2009 361:1671-1675; Finn et al., *Blood.* 2012 120:4521-4523; Cantore et al., *Blood.* 2012 120:4517-20; all herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). Mutation of transthyretin at positions 104 or 119 (Arg104 His, Thr119Met) has been shown to provide protection to patients also harboring the disease causing Val30Met mutations (Saraiva, *Hum Mutat.* 2001 17:493-503; DATA BASE ON TRANSTHYRETIN MUTATIONS [www.ibmc.up.pt/mjsaraiva/trtmrmut.html](http://www.ibmc.up.pt/mjsaraiva/trtmrmut.html); all herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Differences in clinical presentation and severity of symptoms among Portuguese and Japanese Met 30 patients carrying respectively the Met 119 and the His104 mutations are observed with a clear protective effect exerted by the non pathogenic mutant (Coelho et al. 1996 *Neuromuscular Disorders (Suppl)* 6: S20; Terazaki et al. 1999. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 264: 365-370; all herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), which confer more stability to the molecule. A modified mRNA encoding these protective TTR alleles can be expressed in TTR amyloidosis patients, thereby reducing the effect of the pathogenic mutant TTR protein.

#### Major Groove Interacting Partners

As described herein, the phrase "major groove interacting partner" refers to RNA recognition receptors that detect and respond to RNA ligands through interactions, e.g. binding, with the major groove face of a nucleotide or nucleic acid. As such, RNA ligands comprising modified nucleotides or nucleic acids such as the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA as described herein decrease interactions with major groove binding partners, and therefore decrease an innate immune response.

Example major groove interacting, e.g. binding, partners include, but are not limited to the following nucleases and helicases. Within membranes, TLRs (Toll-like Receptors) 3, 7, and 8 can respond to single- and double-stranded RNAs. Within the cytoplasm, members of the superfamily 2 class of DEX(D/H) helicases and ATPases can sense RNAs to initiate antiviral responses. These helicases include the RIG-I (retinoic acid-inducible gene I) and MIDAS (melanoma differentiation-associated gene 5). Other examples include laboratory of genetics and physiology 2 (LGP2), HIN-200 domain containing proteins, or Helicase-domain containing proteins.

#### Targeting of Pathogenic Organisms or Diseased Cells

Provided herein are methods for targeting pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, helminthes and the like, or diseased cells such as cancer cells using polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA that encode cytostatic or cytotoxic polypeptides. Preferably the mRNA introduced contains modified nucleosides or other nucleic acid sequence modifications that are translated exclusively, or preferentially, in the target pathogenic organism, to reduce possible off-target effects of the therapeutic. Such methods are useful for removing pathogenic organisms or killing diseased cells found in any biological material, including blood, semen, eggs, and transplant materials including embryos, tissues, and organs.

#### Bioprocessing

The methods provided herein may be useful for enhancing protein product yield in a cell culture process. In a cell culture containing a plurality of host cells, introduction of a polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA described herein results in increased protein production efficiency relative to a corresponding unmodified nucleic acid. Such increased protein production efficiency can be demonstrated, e.g., by showing increased cell transfection, increased protein translation from the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA, decreased nucleic acid degradation, and/or reduced innate immune response of the host cell. Protein production can be measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and protein activity can be measured by various functional assays known in the art. The protein production may be generated in a continuous or a batch-fed mammalian process.

Additionally, it is useful to optimize the expression of a specific polypeptide in a cell line or collection of cell lines of potential interest, particularly a polypeptide of interest such as a protein variant of a reference protein having a known activity. In one embodiment, provided is a method of optimizing expression of a polypeptide of interest in a target cell, by providing a plurality of target cell types, and independently contacting with each of the plurality of target cell types a polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA encoding a polypeptide of interest. The cells may be transfected with two or more polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA simultaneously or sequentially.

In certain embodiments, multiple rounds of the methods described herein may be used to obtain cells with increased expression of one or more nucleic acids or proteins of interest. For example, cells may be transfected with one or more polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA that encode a nucleic acid or protein of interest. The cells may be isolated according to methods described herein before being subjected to further rounds of transfections with one or more other nucleic acids which encode a nucleic acid or protein of interest before being isolated again. This method may be useful for generating cells with increased expression of a complex of proteins, nucleic acids or proteins in the same or related biological pathway, nucleic acids or proteins that act upstream or downstream of each other, nucleic acids or proteins that have a modulating, activating or repressing function to each other, nucleic acids or proteins that are dependent on each other for function or activity, or nucleic acids or proteins that share homology.

Additionally, culture conditions may be altered to increase protein production efficiency. Subsequently, the presence and/or level of the polypeptide of interest in the plurality of target cell types is detected and/or quantitated, allowing for the optimization of a polypeptide's expression by selection of an efficient target cell and cell culture conditions relating thereto. Such methods are particularly useful when the polypeptide contains one or more post-translational modifications or has substantial tertiary structure, situations which often complicate efficient protein production.

In one embodiment, the cells used in the methods of the present invention may be cultured. The cells may be cultured in suspension or as adherent cultures. The cells may be cultured in a varied of vessels including, but not limited to, bioreactors, cell bags, wave bags, culture plates, flasks and other vessels well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Cells may be cultured in IMDM (Invitrogen, Catalog number 12440-53) or any other suitable media including, but not limited to, chemically defined media formulations. The ambient conditions which may be suitable for cell culture, such as temperature and atmospheric composition, are well known to those skilled in the art. The methods of the invention may be used with any cell that is suitable for use in protein production.

The invention provides for the repeated introduction (e.g., transfection) of modified nucleic acids into a target cell population, e.g., in vitro, ex vivo, in situ, or in vivo. For example, contacting the same cell population may be repeated one or more times (such as two, three, four, five or more than five times). In some embodiments, the step of contacting the cell population with the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA is repeated a number of times sufficient such that a predetermined efficiency of protein translation in the cell population is achieved. Given the often reduced cytotoxicity of the target cell population provided by the nucleic acid modifications, repeated transfections are achievable in a diverse array of cell types and within a variety of tissues, as provided herein.

In one embodiment, the bioprocessing methods of the present invention may be used to produce antibodies or functional fragments thereof. The functional fragments may comprise a Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub>, an Fv domain, an scFv, or a diabody. They may be variable in any region including the complement determining region (CDR). In one embodiment, there is complete diversity in the CDR3 region. In another embodiment, the antibody is substantially conserved except in the CDR3 region.

Antibodies may be made which bind or associate with any biomolecule, whether human, pathogenic or non-human in origin. The pathogen may be present in a non-human mammal, a clinical specimen or from a commercial product such as an oncology-related or pharmaceutical material. They may also bind to any specimen or sample including clinical specimens or tissue samples from any organism.

In some embodiments, the contacting step is repeated multiple times at a frequency selected from the group consisting of: 6 hour, 12 hour, 24 hour, 36 hour, 48 hour, 72 hour, 84 hour, 96 hour, and 108 hour and at concentrations of less than 20 nM, less than 50 nM, less than 80 nM or less than 100 nM. Compositions may also be administered at less than 1 mM, less than 5 mM, less than 10 mM, less than 100 mM or less than 500 mM.

In some embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA are added at an amount of 50 molecules per cell, 100 molecules/cell, 200 molecules/cell, 300 molecules/cell, 400 molecules/cell, 500 molecules/cell, 600 molecules/cell, 700 molecules/cell, 800 molecules/cell, 900 molecules/cell, 1000

molecules/cell, 2000 molecules/cell, or 5000 molecules/cell.

In other embodiments, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA are added at a concentration selected from the group consisting of: 0.01 fmol/106 cells, 0.1 fmol/106 cells, 0.5 fmol/106 cells, 0.75 fmol/106 cells, 1 fmol/106 cells, 2 fmol/106 cells, 5 fmol/106 cells, 10 fmol/106 cells, 20 fmol/106 cells, 30 fmol/106 cells, 40 fmol/106 cells, 50 fmol/106 cells, 60 fmol/106 cells, 100 fmol/106 cells, 200 fmol/106 cells, 300 fmol/106 cells, 400 fmol/106 cells, 500 fmol/106 cells, 700 fmol/106 cells, 800 fmol/106 cells, 900 fmol/106 cells, and 1 pmol/106 cells.

In some embodiments, the production of a biological product upon is detected by monitoring one or more measurable bioprocess parameters, such as a parameter selected from the group consisting of: cell density, pH, oxygen levels, glucose levels, lactic acid levels, temperature, and protein production. Protein production can be measured as specific productivity (SP) (the concentration of a product, such as a heterologously expressed polypeptide, in solution) and can be expressed as mg/L or g/L; in the alternative, specific productivity can be expressed as pg/cell/day. An increase in SP can refer to an absolute or relative increase in the concentration of a product produced under two defined set of conditions (e.g., when compared with controls not treated with modified mRNA(s)).

#### Cells

In one embodiment, the cells are selected from the group consisting of mammalian cells, bacterial cells, plant, microbial, algal and fungal cells. In some embodiments, the cells are mammalian cells, such as, but not limited to, human, mouse, rat, goat, horse, rabbit, hamster or cow cells. In a further embodiment, the cells may be from an established cell line, including, but not limited to, HeLa, NSO, SP2/0, KEK 293T, Vero, Caco, Caco-2, MDCK, COS-1, COS-7, K562, Jurkat, CHO-K1, DG44, CHOK1SV, CHO—S, Huvec, CV-1, Huh-7, NIH3T3, HEK293, 293, A549, HepG2, IMR-90, MCF-7, U-20S, Per.C6, SF9, SF21 or Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells.

In certain embodiments, the cells are fungal cells, such as, but not limited to, *Chrysosporium* cells, *Aspergillus* cells, *Trichoderma* cells, *Dictyostelium* cells, *Candida* cells, *Saccharomyces* cells, *Schizosaccharomyces* cells, and *Penicillium* cells.

In certain embodiments, the cells are bacterial cells such as, but not limited to, *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, or BL21 cells. Primary and secondary cells to be transfected by the methods of the invention can be obtained from a variety of tissues and include, but are not limited to, all cell types which can be maintained in culture. For examples, primary and secondary cells which can be transfected by the methods of the invention include, but are not limited to, fibroblasts, keratinocytes, epithelial cells (e.g., mammary epithelial cells, intestinal epithelial cells), endothelial cells, glial cells, neural cells, formed elements of the blood (e.g., lymphocytes, bone marrow cells), muscle cells and precursors of these somatic cell types. Primary cells may also be obtained from a donor of the same species or from another species (e.g., mouse, rat, rabbit, cat, dog, pig, cow, bird, sheep, goat, horse).

#### Purification and Isolation

Those of ordinary skill in the art should be able to make a determination of the methods to use to purify or isolate of a protein of interest from cultured cells. Generally, this is done through a capture method using affinity binding or non-affinity purification. If the protein of interest is not secreted by the cultured cells, then a lysis of the cultured cells should be performed prior to purification or isolation. One may use unclarified cell culture fluid containing the protein of interest along with cell culture media components as well as cell culture additives, such as anti-foam compounds and other nutrients and supplements, cells, cellular debris, host cell proteins, DNA, viruses and the like in the present invention. The process may be conducted in the bioreactor itself. The fluid may either be preconditioned to a desired stimulus such as pH, temperature or other stimulus characteristic or the fluid can be conditioned upon the addition of polymer(s) or the polymer(s) can be added to a carrier liquid that is properly conditioned to the required parameter for the stimulus condition required for that polymer to be solubilized in the fluid. The polymer may be allowed to circulate thoroughly with the fluid and then the stimulus may be applied (change in pH, temperature, salt concentration, etc) and the desired protein and polymer(s) precipitate can out of the solution. The polymer and the desired protein(s) can be separated from the rest of the fluid and optionally washed one or more times to remove any trapped or loosely bound contaminants. The desired protein may then be recovered from the polymer(s) by, for example, elution and the like. Preferably, the elution may be done under a set of conditions such that the polymer remains in its precipitated form and retains any impurities to it during the selected elution of the desired protein. The polymer and protein as well as any impurities may be solubilized in a new fluid such as water or a buffered solution and the protein may be recovered by a means such as affinity, ion exchanged, hydrophobic, or some other type of chromatography that has a preference and selectivity for the protein over that of the polymer or impurities. The eluted protein may then be recovered and may be subjected to additional processing steps, either batch like steps or continuous flow through steps if appropriate.

In another embodiment, it may be useful to optimize the expression of a specific polypeptide in a cell line or collection of cell lines of potential interest, particularly a polypeptide of interest such as a protein variant of a reference protein having a known activity. In one embodiment, provided is a method of optimizing expression of a polypeptide of interest in a target cell, by providing a plurality of target cell types, and independently contacting with each of the plurality of target cell types a modified mRNA encoding a polypeptide. Additionally, culture conditions may be altered to increase protein production efficiency. Subsequently, the presence and/or level of the polypeptide of interest in the plurality of target cell types is detected and/or quantitated, allowing for the optimization of a polypeptide of interest's expression by selection of an efficient target cell and cell culture conditions relating thereto. Such methods may be useful when the polypeptide of interest contains one or more post-translational modifications or has substantial tertiary structure, which often complicate efficient protein production.

#### Protein Recovery

The protein of interest may be preferably recovered from the culture medium as a secreted polypeptide, or it can be recovered from host cell lysates if expressed without a secretory signal. It may be necessary to purify the protein of interest from other recombinant proteins and host cell proteins in a way that substantially homogenous preparations of the protein of interest are obtained. The cells and/or particulate cell debris may be removed from the culture medium or lysate. The product of interest may then be purified from contaminant soluble proteins, polypeptides and nucleic acids by, for example, fractionation on immunoaffinity or ion-exchange columns, ethanol precipitation, reverse phase HPLC (RP-HPLC), SEPHADEX® chromatography, chromatography on silica or on a cation exchange resin such as DEAE. Methods of purifying a protein heterologous expressed by a host cell are well known in the art.

Methods and compositions described herein may be used to produce proteins which are capable of attenuating or blocking the endogenous agonist biological response and/or antagonizing a receptor or signaling molecule in a mammalian subject. For example, IL-12 and IL-23 receptor signaling may be enhanced in chronic autoimmune disorders such as multiple sclerosis and inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, lupus erythematosus, ankylosing spondylitis and Chron's disease (Kikly K, Liu L, Na S, Sedgwick J D (2006) Cur. Opin. Immunol. 18(6): 670-5). In another embodiment, a nucleic acid encodes an antagonist for chemokine receptors. Chemokine receptors CXCR-4 and CCR-5 are required for HIV entry into host cells (Arenzana-Seisdedos F et al, (1996) Nature. October 3; 383 (6599):400).

#### Gene Silencing

The oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA described herein are useful to silence (i.e., prevent or substantially reduce) expression of one or more target genes in a cell population. A polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA encoding a polypeptide of interest capable of directing sequence-specific histone H3 methylation is introduced into the cells in the population under conditions such that the polypeptide is translated and reduces gene transcription of a target gene via histone H3 methylation and subsequent heterochromatin formation. In some embodiments, the silencing mechanism is performed on a cell population present in a mammalian subject. By way of non-limiting example, a useful target gene is a mutated Janus Kinase-2 family member, wherein the mammalian subject expresses the mutant target gene suffers from a myeloproliferative disease resulting from aberrant kinase activity.

Co-administration of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA and RNAi agents are also provided herein.

#### Modulation of Biological Pathways

The rapid translation polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA introduced into cells provides a desirable mechanism of modulating target biological pathways. Such modulation includes antagonism or agonism of a given pathway. In one embodiment, a method is provided for antagonizing a biological pathway in a cell by contacting the cell with an effective amount of a composition comprising a polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA encoding a polypeptide of interest, under conditions such that the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA is localized into the cell and the polypeptide is capable of being translated in the cell from the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA, wherein the polypeptide inhibits the activity of a polypeptide functional in the biological pathway. Exemplary biological pathways are those defective in an autoimmune or inflammatory disorder such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, lupus erythematosus, ankylosing spondylitis colitis, or Crohn's disease; in particular, antagonism of the IL-12 and IL-23 signaling pathways are of particular utility. (See Kikly K, Liu L, Na S, Sedgwick J D (2006) Curr. Opin. Immunol. 18 (6): 670-5; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Further, provided are oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA encoding an antagonist for chemokine receptors; chemokine receptors CXCR-4 and CCR-5 are required for, e.g., HIV entry into host cells (Arenzana-Seisdedos F et al, (1996) Nature. October 3; 383(6599):400; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Alternatively, provided are methods of agonizing a biological pathway in a cell by contacting the cell with an effective amount of an oncology-related polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA encoding a recombinant polypeptide under conditions such that the nucleic acid is localized into the cell and the recombinant polypeptide is capable of being translated in the cell from the nucleic acid, and the recombinant polypeptide induces the activity of a polypeptide functional in the biological pathway. Exemplary agonized biological pathways include pathways that modulate cell fate determination. Such agonization is reversible or, alternatively, irreversible.

#### Expression of Ligand or Receptor on Cell Surface

In some aspects and embodiments of the aspects described herein, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA described herein can be used to express a ligand or ligand receptor on the surface of a cell (e.g., a homing moiety). A ligand or ligand receptor moiety attached to a cell surface can permit the cell to have a desired biological interaction with a tissue or an agent *in vivo*. A ligand can be an antibody, an antibody fragment, an aptamer, a peptide, a vitamin, a carbohydrate, a protein or polypeptide, a receptor, e.g., cell-surface receptor, an adhesion molecule, a glycoprotein, a sugar residue, a therapeutic agent, a drug, a glycosaminoglycan, or any combination thereof. For example, a ligand can be an antibody that recognizes a cancer-cell specific antigen, rendering the cell capable of preferentially interacting with tumor cells to permit tumor-specific localization of a modified cell. A ligand can confer the ability of a cell composition to accumulate in a tissue to be treated, since a preferred ligand may be capable of interacting with a target molecule on the external face of a tissue to be treated. Ligands having limited cross-reactivity to other tissues are generally preferred.

In some cases, a ligand can act as a homing moiety which permits the cell to target to a specific tissue or interact with a specific ligand. Such homing moieties can include, but are not limited to, any member of a specific binding pair, antibodies, monoclonal antibodies, or derivatives or analogs thereof, including without limitation: Fv fragments, single chain Fv (scFv) fragments, Fab' fragments, F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments, single domain antibodies, camelized antibodies and antibody fragments, humanized antibodies and antibody fragments, and multivalent versions of the foregoing; multivalent binding reagents including without limitation: monospecific or bispecific antibodies, such as disulfide stabilized Fv fragments, scFv tandems ((SCFV)<sub>2</sub> fragments), diabodies, tribodies or tetrabodies, which typically are covalently linked or otherwise stabilized (i.e., leucine zipper or helix stabilized) scFv fragments; and other homing moieties include for example, aptamers, receptors, and fusion proteins.

In some embodiments, the homing moiety may be a surface-bound antibody, which can permit tuning of cell targeting specificity. This is especially useful since highly specific antibodies can be raised against an epitope of interest for the desired targeting site. In one embodiment, multiple antibodies are expressed on the surface of a cell, and each antibody can have a different specificity for a desired target. Such approaches can increase the avidity and specificity of homing interactions.

A skilled artisan can select any homing moiety based on the desired localization or function of the cell, for example an estrogen receptor ligand, such as tamoxifen, can target cells to estrogen-dependent breast cancer cells that have an increased number of estrogen receptors on the cell surface. Other non-limiting examples of ligand/receptor interactions include CCRI (e.g., for treatment of inflamed joint tissues or brain in rheumatoid arthritis, and/or multiple sclerosis), CCR7, CCR8 (e.g., targeting to lymph node tissue), CCR6, CCR9, CCR10 (e.g., to target to intestinal tissue), CCR4, CCR10 (e.g., for targeting to skin), CXCR4 (e.g., for general enhanced transmigration), HCELL (e.g., for treatment of inflammation and inflammatory disorders, bone marrow), Alpha4beta7 (e.g., for intestinal mucosa targeting), VLA-4/VCAM-1 (e.g., targeting to endothelium). In general, any receptor involved in targeting (e.g., cancer metastasis) can be harnessed for use in the methods and compositions described herein.

#### Modulation of Cell Lineage

Provided are methods of inducing an alteration in cell fate in a target mammalian cell. The target mammalian cell may be a precursor cell and the alteration may involve driving differentiation into a lineage, or blocking such differentiation. Alternatively, the target mammalian cell may be a differentiated cell, and the cell fate alteration includes driving de-differentiation into a pluripotent precursor cell, or blocking such de-differentiation, such as the dedifferentiation of cancer cells into cancer stem cells. In situations where a change in cell fate is desired, effective amounts of mRNAs encoding a cell fate inductive polypeptide is introduced into a target cell under conditions such that an alteration in cell fate is induced. In some embodiments, the modified mRNAs are useful to reprogram a subpopulation of cells from a first phenotype to a second phenotype. Such a reprogramming may be temporary or permanent.

Optionally, the reprogramming induces a target cell to adopt an intermediate phenotype.

Additionally, the methods of the present invention are particularly useful to generate induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells) because of the high efficiency of transfection, the ability to re-transfect cells, and the tenability of the amount of recombinant polypeptides produced in the target cells. Further, the use of iPS cells generated using the methods described herein is expected to have a reduced incidence of teratoma formation.

Also provided are methods of reducing cellular differentiation in a target cell population. For example, a target cell population containing one or more precursor cell types is contacted with a composition having an effective amount of a polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA encoding a polypeptide, under conditions such that the polypeptide is translated and reduces the differentiation of the precursor cell. In non-limiting embodiments, the target cell population contains injured tissue in a mammalian subject or tissue affected by a surgical procedure. The precursor cell is, e.g., a stromal precursor cell, a neural precursor cell, or a mesenchymal precursor cell.

In a specific embodiment, provided are polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA that encode one or more differentiation factors Gata4, Mef2c and Tbx4. These mRNA-generated factors are introduced into fibroblasts and drive the reprogramming into cardiomyocytes. Such a reprogramming can be performed *in vivo*, by contacting an mRNA-containing patch or other material to damaged cardiac tissue to facilitate cardiac regeneration. Such a process promotes cardiomyocyte genesis as opposed to fibrosis.

#### Mediation of Cell Death

In one embodiment, polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA compositions can be used to induce apoptosis in a cell (e.g., a cancer cell) by increasing the expression of a death receptor, a death receptor ligand or a combination thereof. This method can be used to induce cell death in any desired cell and has particular usefulness in the treatment of cancer where cells escape natural apoptotic signals.

Apoptosis can be induced by multiple independent signaling pathways that converge upon a final effector mechanism consisting of multiple interactions between several "death receptors" and their ligands, which belong to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor/ligand superfamily. The best-characterized death receptors are CD95 ("Fas"), TNFR1 (p55), death receptor 3 (DR3 or Apo3/TRAMO), DR4 and DR5 (apo2-TRAIL-R2). The final effector mechanism of apoptosis may be the activation of a series of proteinases designated as caspases. The activation of these caspases results in the cleavage of a series of vital cellular proteins and cell death. The molecular mechanism of death receptors/ligands-induced apoptosis is well known in the art. For example, Fas/FasL-mediated apoptosis is induced by binding of three FasL molecules which induces trimerization of Fas receptor via C-terminus death domains (DDs), which in turn recruits an adapter protein FADD (Fas-associated protein with death domain) and Caspase-8. The oligomerization of this trimolecular complex, Fas/FAIDD/caspase-8, results in proteolytic cleavage of proenzyme caspase-8 into active caspase-8 that, in turn, initiates the apoptosis process by activating other downstream caspases through proteolysis, including caspase-3. Death ligands in general are apoptotic when formed into trimers or higher order of structures. As monomers, they may serve as antiapoptotic agents by competing with the trimers for binding to the death receptors.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA composition encodes for a death receptor (e.g., Fas, TRAIL, TRAMO, TNFR, TLR etc). Cells made to express a death receptor by transfection of oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA become susceptible to death induced by the ligand that activates that receptor. Similarly, cells made to express a death ligand, e.g., on their surface, will induce death of cells with the receptor when the transfected cell contacts the target cell. In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA composition encodes for a death receptor ligand (e.g., FasL, TNF, etc). In another embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA composition encodes a caspase (e.g., caspase 3, caspase 8, caspase 9 etc). Where cancer cells often exhibit a failure to properly differentiate to a non-proliferative or controlled proliferative form, in another embodiment, the synthetic, polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA composition encodes for both a death receptor and its appropriate activating ligand. In another embodiment, the synthetic, polynucleotides, primary constructs and mmRNA composition encodes for a differentiation factor that when expressed in the cancer cell, such as a cancer stem cell, will induce the cell to differentiate to a non-pathogenic or nonself-renewing phenotype (e.g., reduced cell growth rate, reduced cell division etc) or to induce the cell to enter a dormant cell phase (e.g., Go resting phase).

One of skill in the art will appreciate that the use of apoptosis-inducing techniques may require that the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA are appropriately targeted to e.g., tumor cells to prevent unwanted wide-spread cell death. Thus, one can use a delivery mechanism (e.g., attached ligand or antibody, targeted liposome etc) that recognizes a cancer antigen such that the oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA are expressed only in cancer cells.



## VI. Kits and Devices

### Kits

The invention provides a variety of kits for conveniently and/or effectively carrying out methods of the present invention. Typically kits will comprise sufficient amounts and/or numbers of components to allow a user to perform multiple treatments of a subject(s) and/or to perform multiple experiments.

In one aspect, the present invention provides kits comprising the molecules (oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA) of the invention. In one embodiment, the kit comprises one or more functional antibodies or function fragments thereof.

Said kits can be for oncology-related protein production, comprising a first oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA comprising a translatable region. The kit may further comprise packaging and instructions and/or a delivery agent to form a formulation composition. The delivery agent may comprise a saline, a buffered solution, a lipidoid or any delivery agent disclosed herein.

In one embodiment, the buffer solution may include sodium chloride, calcium chloride, phosphate and/or EDTA. In another embodiment, the buffer solution may include, but is not limited to, saline with 2 mM calcium, 5% sucrose, 5% sucrose with 2 mM calcium, 5% Mannitol, 5% Mannitol with 2 mM calcium, Ringer's lactate, sodium chloride, sodium chloride with 2 mM calcium. In a further embodiment, the buffer solutions may be precipitated or it may be lyophilized. The amount of each component may be varied to enable consistent, reproducible higher concentration saline or simple buffer formulations. The components may also be varied in order to increase the stability of modified RNA in the buffer solution over a period of time and/or under a variety of conditions. In one aspect, the present invention provides kits for oncology-related protein production, comprising: an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA comprising a translatable region, provided in an amount effective to produce a desired amount of an oncology-related protein encoded by the translatable region when introduced into a target cell; a second oncology-related polynucleotide comprising an inhibitory nucleic acid, provided in an amount effective to substantially inhibit the innate immune response of the cell; and packaging and instructions.

In one aspect, the present invention provides kits for oncology-related protein production, comprising an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA comprising a translatable region, wherein the oncology-related polynucleotide exhibits reduced degradation by a cellular nuclease, and packaging and instructions.

In one aspect, the present invention provides kits for oncology-related protein production, comprising an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA comprising a translatable region, wherein the oncology-related polynucleotide exhibits reduced degradation by a cellular nuclease, and a mammalian cell suitable for translation of the translatable region of the first nucleic acid.

In one embodiment, the levels of Protein C may be measured by immunoassay. The assay may be purchased and is available from any number of suppliers including BioMerieux, Inc. (Durham, N.C.), Abbott Laboratories (Abbott Park, Ill.), Siemens Medical Solutions USA, Inc. (Malvern, Pa.), BIOPORTO® Diagnostics A/S (Gentofte, Denmark), USCN® Life Science Inc. (Houston, Tex.) or Roche Diagnostic Corporation (Indianapolis, Ind.). In this embodiment, the assay may be used to assess levels of Protein C or its activated form or a variant delivered as or in response to administration of a modified mRNA molecule.

### Devices

The present invention provides for devices which may incorporate oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA that encode oncology-related polypeptides of interest. These devices contain in a stable formulation the reagents to synthesize an oncology-related polynucleotide in a formulation available to be immediately delivered to a subject in need thereof, such as a human patient. Non-limiting examples of such a polypeptide of interest include a growth factor and/or angiogenesis stimulator for wound healing, a peptide antibiotic to facilitate infection control, and an antigen to rapidly stimulate an immune response to a newly identified virus.

Devices may also be used in conjunction with the present invention. In one embodiment, a device is used to assess levels of a protein which has been administered in the form of a modified mRNA. The device may comprise a blood, urine or other biofluidic test. It may be as large as to include an automated central lab platform or a small decentralized bench top device. It may be point of care or a handheld device. In this embodiment, for example, Protein C or APC may be quantitated before, during or after treatment with a modified mRNA encoding Protein C (its zymogen), APC or any variants thereof. Protein C, also known as autoprothrombin IIA and blood coagulation factor XIV is a zymogen, or precursor, of a serine protease which plays an important role in the regulation of blood coagulation and generation of fibrinolytic activity in vivo. It is synthesized in the liver as a single-chain polypeptide but undergoes posttranslational processing to give rise to a two-chain intermediate. The intermediate form of Protein C is converted via thrombin-mediated cleavage of a 12-residue peptide from the amino-terminus of the heavy chain to of the molecule to the active form, known as "activated protein C" (APC). The device may be useful in drug discovery efforts as a companion diagnostic test associated with Protein C, or APC treatment such as for sepsis or severe sepsis. In early studies it was suggested that APC had the ability to reduce mortality in severe sepsis. Following this line of work, clinical studies lead to the FDA approval of one compound, activated drotrecogin alfa (recombinant protein C). However, in late 2011, the drug was withdrawn from sale in all markets following results of the PROWESS-SHOCK study, which showed the study did not meet the primary endpoint of a statistically significant reduction in 28-day all-cause mortality in patients with septic shock. The present invention provides modified mRNA molecules which may be used in the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis, severe sepsis and septicemia which overcome prior issues or problems associated with increasing protein expression efficiencies in mammals.

In some embodiments the device is self-contained, and is optionally capable of wireless remote access to obtain instructions for synthesis and/or analysis of the generated oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA. The device is capable of mobile synthesis of at least one oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA and preferably an unlimited number of different oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA. In certain embodiments, the device is capable of being transported by one or a small number of individuals. In other embodiments, the device is scaled to fit on a benchtop or desk. In other embodiments, the device is scaled to fit into a suitcase, backpack or similarly sized object. In another embodiment, the device may be a point of care or handheld device. In further embodiments, the device is scaled to fit into a vehicle, such as a car, truck or ambulance, or a military vehicle such as a tank or personnel carrier. The information necessary to generate a modified oncology-related mRNA encoding oncology-related polypeptide of interest is present within a computer readable medium present in the device.

In one embodiment, a device may be used to assess levels of an oncology-related protein which has been administered in the form of an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA. The device may comprise a blood, urine or other biofluidic test.

In some embodiments, the device is capable of communication (e.g., wireless communication) with a database of nucleic acid and polypeptide sequences which may be oncology-related nucleic acid and oncology-related polypeptide sequences. The device contains at least one sample block for insertion of one or more sample vessels. Such sample vessels are capable of accepting in liquid or other form any number of materials such as template DNA, nucleotides, enzymes, buffers, and other reagents. The sample vessels are also capable of being heated and cooled by contact with the sample block. The sample block is generally in communication with a device base with one or more electronic control units for the at least one sample block. The sample block preferably contains a heating module, such heating molecule capable of heating and/or cooling the sample vessels and contents thereof to temperatures between about -20 C and above +100 C. The device base is in communication with a voltage supply such as a battery or external voltage supply. The device also contains means for storing and distributing the materials for RNA synthesis.

Optionally, the sample block contains a module for separating the synthesized nucleic acids. Alternatively, the device contains a separation module operably linked to the sample block. Preferably the device contains a means for analysis of the synthesized nucleic acid. Such analysis includes sequence identity (demonstrated such as by hybridization), absence of non-desired sequences, measurement of integrity of synthesized mRNA (such as by microfluidic viscometry combined with spectrophotometry), and concentration and/or potency of modified RNA (such as by spectrophotometry).

In certain embodiments, the device is combined with a means for detection of pathogens present in a biological material obtained from a subject, e.g., the IBIS PLEX-ID system (Abbott, Abbott Park, Ill.) for microbial identification.

Suitable devices for use in delivering intradermal pharmaceutical compositions described herein include short needle devices such as those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,886,499; 5,190,521; 5,328,483; 5,527,288; 4,270,537; 5,015,235; 5,141,496; and 5,417,662; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. Intradermal compositions may be administered by devices which limit the effective penetration length of a needle into the skin, such as those described in PCT publication WO 99/34850 (herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) and functional equivalents thereof. Jet injection devices which deliver liquid compositions to the dermis via a liquid jet injector and/or via a needle which pierces the stratum corneum and produces a jet which reaches the dermis are suitable. Jet injection devices are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,480,381; 5,599,302; 5,334,144; 5,993,412; 5,649,912; 5,569,189; 5,704,911; 5,383,851; 5,893,397; 5,466,220; 5,339,163; 5,312,335; 5,503,627; 5,064,413; 5,520,639; 4,596,556; 4,790,824; 4,941,880; 4,940,460; and PCT publications WO 97/37705 and WO 97/13537; each of which are wherein incorporated by

reference in their entirety. Ballistic powder/particle delivery devices which use compressed gas to accelerate vaccine in powder form through the outer layers of the skin to the dermis are suitable. Alternatively or additionally, conventional syringes may be used in the classical mantoux method of intradermal administration.

In some embodiments, the device may be a pump or comprise a catheter for administration of compounds or compositions of the invention across the blood brain barrier. Such devices include but are not limited to a pressurized olfactory delivery device, iontophoresis devices, multi-layered microfluidic devices, and the like. Such devices may be portable or stationary. They may be implantable or externally tethered to the body or combinations thereof.

Devices for administration may be employed to deliver the oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention according to single, multi- or split-dosing regimens taught herein. Such devices are described below.

Method and devices known in the art for multi-administration to cells, organs and tissues are contemplated for use in conjunction with the methods and compositions disclosed herein as embodiments of the present invention. These include, for example, those methods and devices having multiple needles, hybrid devices employing for example lumens or catheters as well as devices utilizing heat, electric current or radiation driven mechanisms.

According to the present invention, these multi-administration devices may be utilized to deliver the single, multi- or split doses contemplated herein.

A method for delivering therapeutic agents to a solid tissue has been described by Bahrami et al. and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20110230839, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Bahrami, an array of needles is incorporated into a device which delivers a substantially equal amount of fluid at any location in said solid tissue along each needle's length.

A device for delivery of biological material across the biological tissue has been described by Kodgule et al. and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20110172610, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Kodgule, multiple hollow micro-needles made of one or more metals and having outer diameters from about 200 microns to about 350 microns and lengths of at least 100 microns are incorporated into the device which delivers peptides, proteins, carbohydrates, nucleic acid molecules, lipids and other pharmaceutically active ingredients or combinations thereof.

A delivery probe for delivering a therapeutic agent to a tissue has been described by Gunday et al. and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20110270184, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Gunday, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which moves the attached capsules between an activated position and an inactivated position to force the agent out of the capsules through the needles.

A multiple-injection medical apparatus has been described by Assaf and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20110218497, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Assaf, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which has a chamber connected to one or more of said needles and a means for continuously refilling the chamber with the medical fluid after each injection.

In one embodiment, the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct, or oncology-related mmRNA is administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly via at least 3 needles to three different, optionally adjacent, sites simultaneously, or within a 60 minutes period (e.g., administration to 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 sites simultaneously or within a 60 minute period). The split doses can be administered simultaneously to adjacent tissue using the devices described in U.S. Patent Publication Nos. 20110230839 and 20110218497, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

An at least partially implantable system for injecting a substance into a patient's body, in particular a penis erection stimulation system has been described by Forsell and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20110196198, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Forsell, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which is implanted along with one or more housings adjacent the patient's left and right corpora cavernosa. A reservoir and a pump are also implanted to supply drugs through the needles.

A method for the transdermal delivery of a therapeutic effective amount of iron has been described by Berenson and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 201100130910, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Berenson, multiple needles may be used to create multiple micro channels in stratum corneum to enhance transdermal delivery of the ionic iron on an iontophoretic patch.

A method for delivery of biological material across the biological tissue has been described by Kodgule et al and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20110196308, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Kodgule, multiple biodegradable microneedles containing a therapeutic active ingredient are incorporated in a device which delivers proteins, carbohydrates, nucleic acid molecules, lipids and other pharmaceutically active ingredients or combinations thereof.

A transdermal patch comprising a botulinum toxin composition has been described by Donovan and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20080220020, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Donovan, multiple needles are incorporated into the patch which delivers botulinum toxin under stratum corneum through said needles which project through the stratum corneum of the skin without rupturing a blood vessel.

A small, disposable drug reservoir, or patch pump, which can hold approximately 0.2 to 15 mL of liquid formulations can be placed on the skin and deliver the formulation continuously subcutaneously using a small bore needle (e.g., 26 to 34 gauge). As non-limiting examples, the patch pump may be 50 mm by 76 mm by 20 mm spring loaded having a 30 to 34 gauge needle (BD™ Microinfuser, Franklin Lakes N.J.), 41 mm by 62 mm by 17 mm with a 2 mL reservoir used for drug delivery such as insulin (OMNIPOD®, Insulet Corporation Bedford, Mass.), or 43-60 mm diameter, 10 mm thick with a 0.5 to 10 mL reservoir (PATCHPUMP®, SteadyMed Therapeutics, San Francisco, Calif.). Further, the patch pump may be battery powered and/or rechargeable.

A cryoprobe for administration of an active agent to a location of cryogenic treatment has been described by Toubia and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20080140061, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Toubia, multiple needles are incorporated into the probe which receives the active agent into a chamber and administers the agent to the tissue.

A method for treating or preventing inflammation or promoting healthy joints has been described by Stock et al and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20090155186, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Stock, multiple needles are incorporated in a device which administers compositions containing signal transduction modulator compounds.

A multi-site injection system has been described by Kimmell et al. and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20100256594, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Kimmell, multiple needles are incorporated into a device which delivers a medication into a stratum corneum through the needles.

A method for delivering interferons to the intradermal compartment has been described by Dekker et al. and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20050181033, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Dekker, multiple needles having an outlet with an exposed height between 0 and 1 mm are incorporated into a device which improves pharmacokinetics and bioavailability by delivering the substance at a depth between 0.3 mm and 2 mm.

A method for delivering genes, enzymes and biological agents to tissue cells has described by Desai and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20030073908, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Desai, multiple needles are incorporated into a device which is inserted into a body and delivers a medication fluid through said needles.

A method for treating cardiac arrhythmias with fibroblast cells has been described by Lee et al and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20040005295, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Lee, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which delivers fibroblast cells into the local region of the tissue.

A method using a magnetically controlled pump for treating a brain tumor has been described by Shachar et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,799,012 (method) and 7,799,016 (device), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Shachar, multiple needles were incorporated into the pump which pushes a medicating agent through the needles at a controlled rate.

Methods of treating functional disorders of the bladder in mammalian females have been described by Versi et al. and are taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 8,029,496, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Versi, an array of micro-needles is incorporated into a device which delivers a therapeutic agent through the needles directly into the trigone of the bladder.

A micro-needle transdermal transport device has been described by Angel et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,364,568, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Angel, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which transports a substance into a body surface

through the needles which are inserted into the surface from different directions. The micro-needle transdermal transport device may be a solid micro-needle system or a hollow micro-needle system. As a non-limiting example, the solid micro-needle system may have up to a 0.5 mg capacity, with 300-1500 solid micro-needles per cm<sup>2</sup> about 150-700 μm tall coated with a drug. The micro-needles penetrate the stratum corneum and remain in the skin for short duration (e.g., 20 seconds to 15 minutes). In another example, the hollow micro-needle system has up to a 3 mL capacity to deliver liquid formulations using 15-20 microneedles per cm<sup>2</sup> being approximately 950 μm tall. The micro-needles penetrate the skin to allow the liquid formulations to flow from the device into the skin. The hollow micro-needle system may be worn from 1 to 30 minutes depending on the formulation volume and viscosity.

A device for subcutaneous infusion has been described by Dalton et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,150,726, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Dalton, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which delivers fluid through the needles into a subcutaneous tissue.

A device and a method for intradermal delivery of vaccines and gene therapeutic agents through microcannula have been described by Mikszta et al. and are taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,473,247, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Mikszta, at least one hollow micro-needle is incorporated into the device which delivers the vaccines to the subject's skin to a depth of between 0.025 mm and 2 mm.

A method of delivering insulin has been described by Pettis et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,722,595, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Pettis, two needles are incorporated into a device wherein both needles insert essentially simultaneously into the skin with the first at a depth of less than 2.5 mm to deliver insulin to intradermal compartment and the second at a depth of greater than 2.5 mm and less than 5.0 mm to deliver insulin to subcutaneous compartment.

Cutaneous injection delivery under suction has been described by Kochamba et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,896,666, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Kochamba, multiple needles in relative adjacency with each other are incorporated into a device which injects a fluid below the cutaneous layer.

A device for withdrawing or delivering a substance through the skin has been described by Down et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,607,513, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Down, multiple skin penetrating members which are incorporated into the device have lengths of about 100 microns to about 2000 microns and are about 30 to 50 gauge.

A device for delivering a substance to the skin has been described by Palmer et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,537,242, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Palmer, an array of micro-needles is incorporated into the device which uses a stretching assembly to enhance the contact of the needles with the skin and provides a more uniform delivery of the substance.

A perfusion device for localized drug delivery has been described by Zamoyski and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,468,247, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Zamoyski, multiple hypodermic needles are incorporated into the device which injects the contents of the hypodermics into a tissue as said hypodermics are being retracted.

A method for enhanced transport of drugs and biological molecules across tissue by improving the interaction between micro-needles and human skin has been described by Prausnitz et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,743,211, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Prausnitz, multiple micro-needles are incorporated into a device which is able to present a more rigid and less deformable surface to which the micro-needles are applied.

A device for intraorgan administration of medicinal agents has been described by Ting et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,077,251, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Ting, multiple needles having side openings for enhanced administration are incorporated into a device which by extending and retracting said needles from and into the needle chamber forces a medicinal agent from a reservoir into said needles and injects said medicinal agent into a target organ.

A multiple needle holder and a subcutaneous multiple channel infusion port has been described by Brown and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 4,695,273, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Brown, multiple needles on the needle holder are inserted through the septum of the infusion port and communicate with isolated chambers in said infusion port.

A dual hypodermic syringe has been described by Horn and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 3,552,394, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Horn, two needles incorporated into the device are spaced apart less than 68 mm and may be of different styles and lengths, thus enabling injections to be made to different depths.

A syringe with multiple needles and multiple fluid compartments has been described by Hershberg and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 3,572,336, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Hershberg, multiple needles are incorporated into the syringe which has multiple fluid compartments and is capable of simultaneously administering incompatible drugs which are not able to be mixed for one injection.

A surgical instrument for intradermal injection of fluids has been described by Eliscu et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 2,588,623, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Eliscu, multiple needles are incorporated into the instrument which injects fluids intradermally with a wider disperse.

An apparatus for simultaneous delivery of a substance to multiple breast milk ducts has been described by Hung and is taught for example in EP 1818017, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Hung, multiple lumens are incorporated into the device which inserts through the orifices of the ductal networks and delivers a fluid to the ductal networks.

A catheter for introduction of medications to the tissue of a heart or other organs has been described by Tkebuchava and is taught for example in WO2006138109, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Tkebuchava, two curved needles are incorporated which enter the organ wall in a flattened trajectory.

Devices for delivering medical agents have been described by Mckay et al. and are taught for example in WO2006118804, the content of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Mckay, multiple needles with multiple orifices on each needle are incorporated into the devices to facilitate regional delivery to a tissue, such as the interior disc space of a spinal disc.

A method for directly delivering an immunomodulatory substance into an intradermal space within a mammalian skin has been described by Pettis and is taught for example in WO2004020014, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Pettis, multiple needles are incorporated into a device which delivers the substance through the needles to a depth between 0.3 mm and 2 mm.

Methods and devices for administration of substances into at least two compartments in skin for systemic absorption and improved pharmacokinetics have been described by Pettis et al. and are taught for example in WO2003094995, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Pettis, multiple needles having lengths between about 300 μm and about 5 mm are incorporated into a device which delivers to intradermal and subcutaneous tissue compartments simultaneously.

A drug delivery device with needles and a roller has been described by Zimmerman et al. and is taught for example in WO2012006259, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Zimmerman, multiple hollow needles positioned in a roller are incorporated into the device which delivers the content in a reservoir through the needles as the roller rotates.

A drug delivery device such as a stent is known in the art and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 8,333,799, U.S. Pub. Nos. US20060020329, US20040172127 and US20100161032; the contents of each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. Formulations of the polynucleotides, primary constructs, mmRNA described herein may be delivered using stents. Additionally, stents used herein may be able to deliver multiple polynucleotides, primary constructs and/or mmRNA and/or formulations at the same or varied rates of delivery. Non-limiting examples of manufacturers of stents include CORDIS® (Miami, Fla.) (CYPHER®), Boston Scientific Corporation (Natick, Mass.) (TAXUS®), Medtronic (Minneapolis, Minn.) (ENDEAVOUR®) and Abbott (Abbott Park, Ill.) (XIENCE V®).

#### Methods and Devices Utilizing Catheters and/or Lumens

Methods and devices using catheters and lumens may be employed to administer the oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention on a single, multi- or split dosing schedule. Such methods and devices are described below.

A catheter-based delivery of skeletal myoblasts to the myocardium of damaged hearts has been described by Jacoby et al and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20060263338, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Jacoby, multiple needles are incorporated into the device at least part of which is inserted into a blood vessel and delivers the cell composition through the needles into the localized region of the subject's heart.

An apparatus for treating asthma using neurotoxin has been described by Deem et al and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20060225742, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Deem, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which delivers neurotoxin through the needles into the bronchial tissue.

A method for administering multiple-component therapies has been described by Nayak and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,699,803, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Nayak, multiple injection cannulas may be incorporated into a device wherein depth slots may be included for controlling the depth at which the therapeutic substance is delivered within the tissue.

A surgical device for ablating a channel and delivering at least one therapeutic agent into a desired region of the tissue has been described by McIntyre et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 8,012,096, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to McIntyre, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which dispenses a therapeutic agent into a region of tissue surrounding the channel and is particularly well suited for transmural revascularization operations.

Methods of treating functional disorders of the bladder in mammalian females have been described by Versi et al and are taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 8,029,496, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Versi, an array of micro-needles is incorporated into a device which delivers a therapeutic agent through the needles directly into the trigone of the bladder.

A device and a method for delivering fluid into a flexible biological barrier have been described by Yeshurun et al. and are taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,998,119 (device) and U.S. Pat. No. 8,007,466 (method), the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Yeshurun, the micro-needles on the device penetrate and extend into the flexible biological barrier and fluid is injected through the bore of the hollow micro-needles.

A method for epicardially injecting a substance into an area of tissue of a heart having an epicardial surface and disposed within a torso has been described by Bonner et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,628,780, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Bonner, the devices have elongate shafts and distal injection heads for driving needles into tissue and injecting medical agents into the tissue through the needles.

A device for sealing a puncture has been described by Nielsen et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,972,358, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Nielsen, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which delivers a closure agent into the tissue surrounding the puncture tract.

A method for myogenesis and angiogenesis has been described by Chiu et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,551,338, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Chiu, 5 to 15 needles having a maximum diameter of at least 1.25 mm and a length effective to provide a puncture depth of 6 to 20 mm are incorporated into a device which inserts into proximity with a myocardium and supplies an exogenous angiogenic or myogenic factor to said myocardium through the conduits which are in at least some of said needles.

A method for the treatment of prostate tissue has been described by Bolmsj et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,524,270, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Bolmsj, a device comprising a catheter which is inserted through the urethra has at least one hollow tip extendible into the surrounding prostate tissue. An astringent and analgesic medicine is administered through said tip into said prostate tissue.

A method for infusing fluids to an intrasosseous site has been described by Findlay et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,761,726, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Findlay, multiple needles are incorporated into a device which is capable of penetrating a hard shell of material covered by a layer of soft material and delivers a fluid at a predetermined distance below said hard shell of material.

A device for injecting medications into a vessel wall has been described by Vigil et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 5,713,863, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Vigil, multiple injectors are mounted on each of the flexible tubes in the device which introduces a medication fluid through a multi-lumen catheter, into said flexible tubes and out of said injectors for infusion into the vessel wall.

A catheter for delivering therapeutic and/or diagnostic agents to the tissue surrounding a bodily passageway has been described by Faxon et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 5,464,395, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Faxon, at least one needle cannula is incorporated into the catheter which delivers the desired agents to the tissue through said needles which project outboard of the catheter.

Balloon catheters for delivering therapeutic agents have been described by Orr and are taught for example in WO2010024871, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Orr, multiple needles are incorporated into the devices which deliver the therapeutic agents to different depths within the tissue. In another aspect, drug-eluting balloons may be used to deliver the formulations described herein. The drug-eluting balloons may be used in target lesion applications such as, but are not limited to, in-stent restenosis, treating lesion in tortuous vessels, bifurcation lesions, femoral/popliteal lesions and below the knee lesions.

A device for delivering therapeutic agents (e.g., oncology-related polynucleotides, primary constructs or mmRNA) to tissue disposed about a lumen has been described by Perry et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. Pub. US20100125239, the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. According to Perry, the catheter has a balloon which may be coated with a therapeutic agent by methods known in the art and described in Perry. When the balloon expands, the therapeutic agent will contact the surrounding tissue. The device may additionally have a heat source to change the temperature of the coating on the balloon to release the therapeutic agent to the tissue.

#### Methods and Devices Utilizing Electrical Current

Methods and devices utilizing electric current may be employed to deliver the mmRNA of the present invention according to the single, multi- or split dosing regimens taught herein. Such methods and devices are described below.

An electro collagen induction therapy device has been described by Marquez and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20090137945, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Marquez, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which repeatedly pierce the skin and draw in the skin a portion of the substance which is applied to the skin first.

An electrokinetic system has been described by Etheredge et al. and is taught for example in US Patent Publication 20070185432, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Etheredge, micro-needles are incorporated into a device which drives by an electrical current the medication through the needles into the targeted treatment site.

An iontophoresis device has been described by Matsumura et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,437,189, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Matsumura, multiple needles are incorporated into the device which is capable of delivering ionizable drug into a living body at higher speed or with higher efficiency.

Intradermal delivery of biologically active agents by needle-free injection and electroporation has been described by Hoffmann et al and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 7,171,264, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Hoffmann, one or more needle-free injectors are incorporated into an electroporation device and the combination of needle-free injection and electroporation is sufficient to introduce the agent into cells in skin, muscle or mucosa.

A method for electroporation-mediated intracellular delivery has been described by Lundkvist et al. and is taught for example in U.S. Pat. No. 6,625,486, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Lundkvist, a pair of needle electrodes is incorporated into a catheter. Said catheter is positioned into a body lumen followed by extending said needle electrodes to penetrate into the tissue surrounding said lumen. Then the device introduces an agent through at least one of said needle electrodes and applies electric field by said pair of needle electrodes to allow said agent pass through the cell membranes into the cells at the treatment site.

A delivery system for transdermal immunization has been described by Levin et al. and is taught for example in WO2006003659, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Levin, multiple electrodes are incorporated into the device which applies electrical energy between the electrodes to generate micro channels in the skin to facilitate transdermal delivery.

A method for delivering RF energy into skin has been described by Schomacker and is taught for example in WO2011163264, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. According to Schomacker, multiple needles are incorporated into a device which applies vacuum to draw skin into contact with a plate so that needles insert into skin through the holes on the plate and deliver RF energy.

## VII. Definitions

At various places in the present specification, substituents of compounds of the present disclosure are disclosed in groups or in ranges. It is specifically intended that the present disclosure include each and every individual subcombination of the members of such groups and ranges. For example, the term "C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl" is specifically intended to individually disclose methyl, ethyl, C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>5</sub> alkyl, and C<sub>6</sub> alkyl.

About: As used herein, the term "about" means +/-10% of the recited value.

Administered in combination: As used herein, the term "administered in combination" or "combined administration" means that two or more agents are administered to a subject at the same time or within an interval such that there may be an overlap of an effect of each agent on the patient. In some embodiments, they are administered within about 60, 30, 15, 10, 5, or 1 minute of one another. In some embodiments, the administrations of the agents are spaced sufficiently closely together such that a combinatorial (e.g., a synergistic) effect is achieved.

Animal: As used herein, the term "animal" refers to any member of the animal kingdom. In some embodiments, "animal" refers to humans at any stage of development. In some embodiments, "animal" refers to non-human animals at any stage of development. In certain embodiments, the non-human animal is a mammal (e.g., a rodent, a mouse, a rat, a rabbit, a monkey, a dog, a cat, a sheep, cattle, a primate, or a pig). In some embodiments, animals include, but are not limited to, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and worms. In some embodiments, the animal is a transgenic animal, genetically-engineered animal, or a clone.

Antigens of interest or desired antigens: As used herein, the terms "antigens of interest" or "desired antigens" include those proteins and other biomolecules provided herein that are immunospecifically bound by the antibodies and fragments, mutants, variants, and alterations thereof described herein. Examples of antigens of interest include, but are not limited to, insulin, insulin-like growth factor, hGH, tPA, cytokines, such as interleukins (IL), e.g., IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IL-16, IL-17, IL-18, interferon (IFN) alpha, IFN beta, IFN gamma, IFN omega or IFN tau, tumor necrosis factor (TNF), such as TNF alpha and TNF beta, TNF gamma, TRAIL; G-CSF, GM-CSF, M-CSF, MCP-1 and VEGF.

Approximately: As used herein, the term "approximately" or "about" as applied to one or more values of interest, refers to a value that is similar to a stated reference value. In certain embodiments, the term "approximately" or "about" refers to a range of values that fall within 25%, 20%, 19%, 18%, 17%, 16%, 15%, 14%, 13%, 12%, 11%, 10%, 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, or less in either direction (greater than or less than) of the stated reference value unless otherwise stated or otherwise evident from the context (except where such number would exceed 100% of a possible value).

Associated with: As used herein, the terms "associated with," "conjugated," "linked," "attached," and "tethered," when used with respect to two or more moieties, means that the moieties are physically associated or connected with one another, either directly or via one or more additional moieties that serves as a linking agent, to form a structure that is sufficiently stable so that the moieties remain physically associated under the conditions in which the structure is used, e.g., physiological conditions. An "association" need not be strictly through direct covalent chemical bonding. It may also suggest ionic or hydrogen bonding or a hybridization based connectivity sufficiently stable such that the "associated" entities remain physically associated.

Bifunctional: As used herein, the term "bifunctional" refers to any substance, molecule or moiety which is capable of or maintains at least two functions. The functions may effect the same outcome or a different outcome. The structure that produces the function may be the same or different. For example, bifunctional modified RNAs of the present invention may encode a cytotoxic peptide (a first function) while those nucleosides which comprise the encoding RNA are, in and of themselves, cytotoxic (second function). In this example, delivery of the bifunctional modified RNA to a cancer cell would produce not only a peptide or protein molecule which may ameliorate or treat the cancer but would also deliver a cytotoxic payload of nucleosides to the cell should degradation, instead of translation of the modified RNA, occur.

Biocompatible: As used herein, the term "biocompatible" means compatible with living cells, tissues, organs or systems posing little to no risk of injury, toxicity or rejection by the immune system.

Biodegradable: As used herein, the term "biodegradable" means capable of being broken down into innocuous products by the action of living things.

Biologically active: As used herein, the phrase "biologically active" refers to a characteristic of any substance that has activity in a biological system and/or organism. For instance, a substance that, when administered to an organism, has a biological effect on that organism, is considered to be biologically active. In particular embodiments, an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA of the present invention may be considered biologically active if even a portion of the oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA is biologically active or mimics an activity considered biologically relevant.

Cancer: As used herein, the term "cancer" in a subject refers to the presence of cells possessing characteristics, such as uncontrolled proliferation, immortality, metastatic potential, rapid growth and proliferation rate, and certain characteristic morphological features. Often, cancer cells will be in the form of a tumor, but such cells may exist alone within a subject, or may circulate in the blood stream as independent cells, such as leukemic cells.

Cell growth: As used herein, the term "cell growth" is principally associated with growth in cell numbers, which occurs by means of cell reproduction (i.e. proliferation) when the rate of the latter is greater than the rate of cell death (e.g. by apoptosis or necrosis).

Chemical terms: The following provides the definition of various chemical terms from "acyl" to "thiol."

The term "acyl," as used herein, represents a hydrogen or an alkyl group (e.g., a haloalkyl group), as defined herein, that is attached to the parent molecular group through a carbonyl group, as defined herein, and is exemplified by formyl (i.e., a carboxyaldehyde group), acetyl, propionyl, butanoyl and the like. Exemplary unsubstituted acyl groups include from 1 to 7, from 1 to 11, or from 1 to 21 carbons. In some embodiments, the alkyl group is further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as described herein.

The term "acylamino," as used herein, represents an acyl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an amino group, as defined herein (i.e., -N(R<sup>N1</sup>)-C(O)-R, where R is H or an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>, C<sub>1-10</sub>, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl group and R<sup>N1</sup> is as defined herein). Exemplary unsubstituted acylamino groups include from 1 to 41 carbons (e.g., from 1 to 7, from 1 to 13, from 1 to 21, from 2 to 7, from 2 to 13, from 2 to 21, or from 2 to 41 carbons). In some embodiments, the alkyl group is further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as described herein, and/or the amino group is -NH<sub>2</sub> or -NHR<sup>N1</sup>, wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>N2</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>N2</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>N2</sup>, SOR<sup>N2</sup>, alkyl, or aryl, and each R<sup>N2</sup> can be H, alkyl, or aryl.

The term "acyloxy," as used herein, represents an acyl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an oxygen atom (i.e., -O-C(O)-R, where R is H or an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>, C<sub>1-10</sub>, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl group). Exemplary unsubstituted acyloxy groups include from 1 to 21 carbons (e.g., from 1 to 7 or from 1 to 11 carbons). In some embodiments, the alkyl group is further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as described herein, and/or the amino group is -NH<sub>2</sub> or -NHR<sup>N1</sup>, wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>N2</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>N2</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>N2</sup>, SOR<sup>N2</sup>, alkyl, or aryl, and each R<sup>N2</sup> can be H, alkyl, or aryl.

The term "alkaryl," as used herein, represents an aryl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an alkylene group, as defined herein. Exemplary unsubstituted alkaryl groups are from 7 to 30 carbons (e.g., from 7 to 16 or from 7 to 20 carbons, such as C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl). In some embodiments, the alkylene and the aryl each can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein for the respective groups. Other groups preceded by the prefix "alk-" are defined in the same manner, where "alk" refers to a C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylene, unless otherwise noted, and the attached chemical structure is as defined herein.

The term "alkcycloalkyl" represents a cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an alkylene group, as defined herein (e.g., an alkylene group of from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, from 1 to 10, or from 1 to 20 carbons). In some embodiments, the alkylene and the cycloalkyl each can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein for the respective group.

The term "alkenyl," as used herein, represents monovalent straight or branched chain groups of, unless otherwise specified, from 2 to 20 carbons (e.g., from 2 to 6 or from 2 to 10 carbons) containing one or more carbon-carbon double bonds and is exemplified by ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-butenyl, and

the like. Alkenyls include both cis and trans isomers. Alkenyl groups may be optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups that are selected, independently, from amino, aryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl (e.g., heteroaryl), as defined herein, or any of the exemplary alkyl substituent groups described herein.

The term "alkenyloxy" represents a chemical substituent of formula  $-OR$ , where R is a C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl group (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> or C<sub>2-10</sub> alkenyl), unless otherwise specified.

Exemplary alkenyloxy groups include ethenyloxy, propenyloxy, and the like. In some embodiments, the alkenyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein (e.g., a hydroxy group).

The term "alkheteroaryl" refers to a heteroaryl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an alkylene group, as defined herein. Exemplary unsubstituted alkheteroaryl groups are from 2 to 32 carbons (e.g., from 2 to 22, from 2 to 18, from 2 to 17, from 2 to 16, from 3 to 15, from 2 to 14, from 2 to 13, or from 2 to 12 carbons, such as C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heteroaryl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heteroaryl, or C<sub>2-20</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heteroaryl). In some embodiments, the alkylene and the heteroaryl each can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein for the respective group. Alkheteroaryl groups are a subset of alkheterocyclyl groups.

The term "alkheterocyclyl" represents a heterocyclyl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an alkylene group, as defined herein. Exemplary unsubstituted alkheterocyclyl groups are from 2 to 32 carbons (e.g., from 2 to 22, from 2 to 18, from 2 to 17, from 2 to 16, from 3 to 15, from 2 to 14, from 2 to 13, or from 2 to 12 carbons, such as C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl, or C<sub>2-20</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl). In some embodiments, the alkylene and the heterocyclyl each can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein for the respective group.

The term "alkoxy" represents a chemical substituent of formula  $-OR$ , where R is a C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl group (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> or C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl), unless otherwise specified. Exemplary alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy (e.g., n-propoxy and isopropoxy), t-butoxy, and the like. In some embodiments, the alkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein (e.g., hydroxy or alkoxy).

The term "alkoxyalkoxy" represents an alkoxy group that is substituted with an alkoxy group. Exemplary unsubstituted alkoxyalkoxy groups include between 2 to 40 carbons (e.g., from 2 to 12 or from 2 to 20 carbons, such as C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxy). In some embodiments, the each alkoxy group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein.

The term "alkoxyalkyl" represents an alkyl group that is substituted with an alkoxy group. Exemplary unsubstituted alkoxyalkyl groups include between 2 to 40 carbons (e.g., from 2 to 12 or from 2 to 20 carbons, such as C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl). In some embodiments, the alkyl and the alkoxy each can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein for the respective group.

The term "alkoxycarbonyl," as used herein, represents an alkoxy, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through a carbonyl atom (e.g.,  $-C(O)-OR$ , where R is H or an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>, C<sub>1-10</sub>, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl group). Exemplary unsubstituted alkoxycarbonyl include from 1 to 21 carbons (e.g., from 1 to 11 or from 1 to 7 carbons). In some embodiments, the alkoxy group is further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as described herein.

The term "alkoxycarbonylalkoxy," as used herein, represents an alkoxy group, as defined herein, that is substituted with an alkoxycarbonyl group, as defined herein (e.g.,  $-O-alkyl-C(O)-OR$ , where R is an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>, C<sub>1-10</sub>, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl group). Exemplary unsubstituted alkoxycarbonylalkoxy include from 3 to 41 carbons (e.g., from 3 to 10, from 3 to 13, from 3 to 17, from 3 to 21, or from 3 to 31 carbons, such as C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxy). In some embodiments, each alkoxy group is further independently substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents, as described herein (e.g., a hydroxy group).

The term "alkoxycarbonylalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, that is substituted with an alkoxycarbonyl group, as defined herein (e.g.,  $-alkyl-C(O)-OR$ , where R is an optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>, C<sub>1-10</sub>, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl group). Exemplary unsubstituted alkoxycarbonylalkyl include from 3 to 41 carbons (e.g., from 3 to 10, from 3 to 13, from 3 to 17, from 3 to 21, or from 3 to 31 carbons, such as C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl). In some embodiments, each alkyl and alkoxy group is further independently substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as described herein (e.g., a hydroxy group).

The term "alkyl," as used herein, is inclusive of both straight chain and branched chain saturated groups from 1 to 20 carbons (e.g., from 1 to 10 or from 1 to 6), unless otherwise specified. Alkyl groups are exemplified by methyl, ethyl, n- and isopropyl, n-, sec-, iso- and tert-butyl, neopentyl, and the like, and may be optionally substituted with one, two, three, or, in the case of alkyl groups of two carbons or more, four substituents independently selected from the group consisting of: (1) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; (2) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfanyl; (3) amino, as defined herein (e.g., unsubstituted amino (i.e.,  $-NH_2$ ) or a substituted amino (i.e.,  $-N(R^{N1})_2$ , where R<sup>N1</sup> is as defined for amino); (4) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; (5) azido; (6) halo; (7) (C<sub>2-9</sub> heterocyclyl)oxy; (8) hydroxy; (9) nitro; (10) oxo (e.g., carboxaldehyde or acyl); (11) C<sub>1-7</sub> spirocyclyl; (12) thioalkoxy; (13) thiol; (14)  $-CO_2R^A$ , where R<sup>A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d) hydrogen, (e) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; (15)  $-C(O)NR^B R^C$ , where each of R<sup>B</sup> and R<sup>C</sup> is, independently, selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (16)  $-SO_2R^D$ , where R<sup>D</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (c) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) hydroxy; (17)  $-SO_2NR^E R^F$ , where each of R<sup>E</sup> and R<sup>F</sup> is, independently, selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (18)  $-C(O)R^G$ , where R<sup>G</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d) hydrogen, (e) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; (19)  $-NR^H C(O)R^I$ , wherein R<sup>H</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a1) hydrogen and (b1) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, and R<sup>I</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a2) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b2) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c2) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d2) hydrogen, (e2) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f2) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g2) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h2) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; (20)  $-NR^J C(O)OR^K$ , wherein R<sup>J</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a1) hydrogen and (b1) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, and R<sup>K</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a2) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b2) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c2) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d2) hydrogen, (e2) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f2) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g2) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h2) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; and (21) amidine. In some embodiments, each of these groups can be further substituted as described herein. For example, the alkylene group of a C<sub>1</sub>-alkaryl can be further substituted with an oxo group to afford the respective aryloxy substituent.

The term "alkylene" and the prefix "alk-" as used herein, represent a saturated divalent hydrocarbon group derived from a straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon by the removal of two hydrogen atoms, and is exemplified by methylene, ethylene, isopropylene, and the like. The term "C<sub>x-y</sub> alkylene" and the prefix "C<sub>x-y</sub> alk-" represent alkylene groups having between x and y carbons. Exemplary values for x are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and exemplary values for y are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, or 20 (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub>, C<sub>1-10</sub>, C<sub>2-20</sub>, C<sub>2-6</sub>, C<sub>2-10</sub>, or C<sub>2-20</sub> alkylene). In some embodiments, the alkylene can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein for an alkyl group.

The term "alkylsulfanyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group attached to the parent molecular group through an  $-S(O)-$  group. Exemplary unsubstituted alkylsulfanyl

groups are from 1 to 6, from 1 to 10, or from 1 to 20 carbons. In some embodiments, the alkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein.

The term "alkylsulfanylalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, substituted by an alkylsulfanyl group. Exemplary unsubstituted alkylsulfanylalkyl groups are from 2 to 12, from 2 to 20, or from 2 to 40 carbons. In some embodiments, each alkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein.

The term "alkynyl," as used herein, represents monovalent straight or branched chain groups from 2 to 20 carbon atoms (e.g., from 2 to 4, from 2 to 6, or from 2 to 10 carbons) containing a carbon-carbon triple bond and is exemplified by ethynyl, 1-propynyl, and the like. Alkynyl groups may be optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups that are selected, independently, from aryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocyclyl (e.g., heteroaryl), as defined herein, or any of the exemplary alkyl substituent groups described herein.

The term "alkynylalkoxy" represents a chemical substituent of formula  $-OR$ , where R is a C<sub>2-20</sub> alkynyl group (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> or C<sub>2-10</sub> alkynyl), unless otherwise specified.

Exemplary alkynylalkoxy groups include ethynylalkoxy, propynylalkoxy, and the like. In some embodiments, the alkynyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein (e.g., a hydroxy group).

The term "amidine," as used herein, represents a  $-C(=NH)NH_2$  group.

The term "amino," as used herein, represents  $-N(R^{N1})_2$ , wherein each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, H, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, N(R<sup>N2</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>N2</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>N2</sup>, SOR<sup>N2</sup>, an N-protecting group, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, aryl, alkaryl, cycloalkyl, alkycycloalkyl, carboxyalkyl, sulfoalkyl, heterocyclyl (e.g., heteroaryl), or alketerocyclyl (e.g., alketeroaryl), wherein each of these recited R<sup>N1</sup> groups can be optionally substituted, as defined herein for each group; or two R<sup>N1</sup> combine to form a heterocyclyl or an N-protecting group, and wherein each R<sup>N2</sup> is, independently, H, alkyl, or aryl. The amino groups of the invention can be an unsubstituted amino (i.e.,  $-NH_2$ ) or a substituted amino (i.e.,  $-N(R^{N1})_2$ ). In a preferred embodiment, amino is  $-NH_2$  or  $-NHR^{N1}$ , wherein R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, OH, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, NR<sup>N2</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>N2</sup>, SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>N2</sup>, SOR<sup>N2</sup>, alkyl, carboxyalkyl, sulfoalkyl, or aryl, and each R<sup>N2</sup> can be H, C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), or C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl.

The term "amino acid," as described herein, refers to a molecule having a side chain, an amino group, and an acid group (e.g., a carboxy group of  $-CO_2H$  or a sulfo group of  $-SO_3H$ ), wherein the amino acid is attached to the parent molecular group by the side chain, amino group, or acid group (e.g., the side chain). In some embodiments, the amino acid is attached to the parent molecular group by a carbonyl group, where the side chain or amino group is attached to the carbonyl group. Exemplary side chains include an optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, alkaryl, alketerocyclyl, aminoalkyl, carbamoylalkyl, and carboxyalkyl. Exemplary amino acids include alanine, arginine, asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, glutamine, glycine, histidine, hydroxyornithine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, norvaline, ornithine, phenylalanine, proline, pyrrolysine, selenocysteine, serine, taurine, threonine, tryptophan, tyrosine, and valine. Amino acid groups may be optionally substituted with one, two, three, or, in the case of amino acid groups of two carbons or more, four substituents independently selected from the group consisting of: (1) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; (2) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfanyl; (3) amino, as defined herein (e.g., unsubstituted amino (i.e.,  $-NH_2$ ) or a substituted amino (i.e.,  $-N(R^{N1})_2$ , where R<sup>N1</sup> is as defined for amino); (4) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; (5) azido; (6) halo; (7) (C<sub>2-9</sub> heterocyclyl)oxy; (8) hydroxy; (9) nitro; (10) oxo (e.g., carboxyaldehyde or acyl); (11) C<sub>1-7</sub> spirocyclyl; (12) thioalkoxy; (13) thiol; (14)  $-CO_2R^A$ , where R<sup>A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d) hydrogen, (e) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; (15)  $-C(O)NR^B R^C$ , where each of R<sup>B</sup> and R<sup>C</sup> is, independently, selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (16)  $-SO_2R^D$ , where R<sup>D</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (c) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) hydroxy; (17)  $-SO_2NR^E R^F$ , where each of R<sup>E</sup> and R<sup>F</sup> is, independently, selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (18)  $-C(O)R^G$ , where R<sup>G</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d) hydrogen, (e) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; (19)  $-NR^H C(O)R^I$ , wherein R<sup>H</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a1) hydrogen and (b1) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, and R<sup>I</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a2) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b2) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c2) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d2) hydrogen, (e2) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f2) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g2) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h2) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; (20)  $-NR^J C(O)OR^K$ , wherein R<sup>J</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a1) hydrogen and (b1) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, and R<sup>K</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a2) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl), (b2) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl (e.g., C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl), (c2) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (d2) hydrogen, (e2) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (f2) amino-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, (g2) polyethylene glycol of  $-(CH_2)_{s2}(OCH_2CH_2)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}OR'$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and R' is H or C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl, and (h2) amino-polyethylene glycol of  $-NR^{N1}(CH_2)_{s2}(CH_2CH_2O)_{s1}(CH_2)_{s3}NR^{N1}$ , wherein s<sub>1</sub> is an integer from 1 to 10 (e.g., from 1 to 6 or from 1 to 4), each of s<sub>2</sub> and s<sub>3</sub>, independently, is an integer from 0 to 10 (e.g., from 0 to 4, from 0 to 6, from 1 to 4, from 1 to 6, or from 1 to 10), and each R<sup>N1</sup> is, independently, hydrogen or optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; and (21) amidine. In some embodiments, each of these groups can be further substituted as described herein.

The term "aminoalkoxy," as used herein, represents an alkoxy group, as defined herein, substituted by an amino group, as defined herein. The alkyl and amino each can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein for the respective group (e.g., CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>A</sup>, where R<sup>A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (c) hydrogen, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, e.g., carboxy).

The term "aminoalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, substituted by an amino group, as defined herein. The alkyl and amino each can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein for the respective group (e.g., CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>A</sup>, where R<sup>A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (c) hydrogen, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, e.g., carboxy).

The term "aryl," as used herein, represents a mono-, bicyclic, or multicyclic carbocyclic ring system having one or two aromatic rings and is exemplified by phenyl, naphthyl, 1,2-dihydronaphthyl, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthyl, anthracenyl, phenanthrenyl, fluorenyl, indanyl, indenyl, and the like, and may be optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of: (1) C<sub>1-7</sub> acyl (e.g., carboxyaldehyde); (2) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfanyl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, amino-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, azido-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (carboxyaldehyde)-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, halo-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (e.g., perfluoroalkyl), hydroxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, nitro-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub> thioalkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl); (3) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxy (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, such as perfluoroalkoxy); (4) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfanyl; (5) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (6) amino; (7) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (8) azido; (9) C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl; (10) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl; (11) halo; (12) C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl (e.g., C<sub>1-12</sub> heteroaryl); (13) (C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl)oxy; (14) hydroxy; (15) nitro; (16) C<sub>1-20</sub> thioalkoxy (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> thioalkoxy); (17)  $-(CH_2)_q CO_2R^A$ , where q is an integer from zero to four, and R<sup>A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (c) hydrogen, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (18)  $-(CH_2)_q CONR^B R^C$ , where q is an integer from zero to four and where R<sup>B</sup> and R<sup>C</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (19)  $-(CH_2)_q SO_2R^D$ , where q is an integer from zero to four and where R<sup>D</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (c) alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (20)  $-(CH_2)_q SO_2NR^E R^F$ , where q is an integer from zero to four and where each of R<sup>E</sup> and R<sup>F</sup> is,

independently, selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (21) thiol; (22) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryloxy; (23) C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkoxy; (24) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; (25) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heteroaryl); (26) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl; and (27) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkynyl. In some embodiments, each of these groups can be further substituted as described herein. For example, the alkylene group of a C<sub>1-6</sub>alkaryl or a C<sub>1-6</sub>alkheterocyclyl can be further substituted with an oxo group to afford the respective aryloyl and (heterocyclyl)oyl substituent group.

The term "arylalcoxy," as used herein, represents an alkaryl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an oxygen atom. Exemplary unsubstituted alkoxyalkyl groups include from 7 to 30 carbons (e.g., from 7 to 16 or from 7 to 20 carbons, such as C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-10</sub> alkoxy, or C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxy). In some embodiments, the arylalcoxy group can be substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as defined herein.

The term "aryloxy" represents a chemical substituent of formula -OR', where R' is an aryl group of 6 to 18 carbons, unless otherwise specified. In some embodiments, the aryl group can be substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as defined herein.

The term "aryloyl," as used herein, represents an aryl group, as defined herein, that is attached to the parent molecular group through a carbonyl group. Exemplary unsubstituted aryloyl groups are of 7 to 11 carbons. In some embodiments, the aryl group can be substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as defined herein.

The term "azido" represents an -N<sub>3</sub> group, which can also be represented as -N=N=N.

The term "bicyclic," as used herein, refer to a structure having two rings, which may be aromatic or non-aromatic. Bicyclic structures include spirocyclic groups, as defined herein, and two rings that share one or more bridges, where such bridges can include one atom or a chain including two, three, or more atoms. Exemplary bicyclic groups include a bicyclic carbocyclic group, where the first and second rings are carbocyclic groups, as defined herein; a bicyclic aryl groups, where the first and second rings are aryl groups, as defined herein; bicyclic heterocyclic groups, where the first ring is a heterocyclic group and the second ring is a carbocyclic (e.g., aryl) or heterocyclic (e.g., heteroaryl) group; and bicyclic heteroaryl groups, where the first ring is a heteroaryl group and the second ring is a carbocyclic (e.g., aryl) or heterocyclic (e.g., heteroaryl) group. In some embodiments, the bicyclic group can be substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents as defined herein for cycloalkyl, heterocyclic, and aryl groups.

The terms "carbocyclic" and "carbocyclyl," as used herein, refer to an optionally substituted C<sub>3-12</sub> monocyclic, bicyclic, or tricyclic structure in which the rings, which may be aromatic or non-aromatic, are formed by carbon atoms. Carbocyclic structures include cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, and aryl groups.

The term "carbamoyl," as used herein, represents -C(O)-N(R<sup>N1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, where the meaning of each R<sup>N1</sup> is found in the definition of "amino" provided herein.

The term "carbamoylalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, substituted by a carbamoyl group, as defined herein. The alkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein.

The term "carbamyl," as used herein, refers to a carbamate group having the structure

-NR<sup>N1</sup>C(=O)OR or -OC(=O)N(R<sup>N1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, where the meaning of each R<sup>N1</sup> is found in the definition of "amino" provided herein, and R is alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, aryl, alkaryl, heterocyclyl (e.g., heteroaryl), or alkheterocyclyl (e.g., alkheteroaryl), as defined herein.

The term "carbonyl," as used herein, represents a C(O) group, which can also be represented as C=O.

The term "carboxyaldehyde" represents an acyl group having the structure -CHO.

The term "carboxy," as used herein, means -CO<sub>2</sub>H.

The term "carboxyalkoxy," as used herein, represents an alkoxy group, as defined herein, substituted by a carboxy group, as defined herein. The alkoxy group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein for the alkyl group.

The term "carboxyalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, substituted by a carboxy group, as defined herein. The alkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein.

The term "cyano," as used herein, represents an -CN group.

The term "cycloalkoxy" represents a chemical substituent of formula -OR, where R is a C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, unless otherwise specified. The cycloalkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein. Exemplary unsubstituted cycloalkoxy groups are from 3 to 8 carbons. In some embodiment, the cycloalkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein.

The term "cycloalkyl," as used herein represents a monovalent saturated or unsaturated non-aromatic cyclic hydrocarbon group from three to eight carbons, unless otherwise specified, and is exemplified by cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl, and the like. When the cycloalkyl group includes one carbon-carbon double bond, the cycloalkyl group can be referred to as a "cycloalkenyl" group. Exemplary cycloalkenyl groups include cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl, and the like. The cycloalkyl groups of this invention can be optionally substituted with: (1) C<sub>1-7</sub> acyl (e.g., carboxyaldehyde); (2) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfanyl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, amino-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, azido-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (carboxyaldehyde)-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, halo-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl (e.g., perfluoroalkyl), hydroxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, nitro-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>thioalkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl); (3) C<sub>1-20</sub> alkoxy (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy, such as perfluoroalkoxy); (4) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylsulfanyl; (5) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (6) amino; (7) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (8) azido; (9) C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl; (10) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl; (11) halo; (12) C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl (e.g., C<sub>1-12</sub> heteroaryl); (13) (C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl)oxy; (14) hydroxy; (15) nitro; (16) C<sub>1-20</sub> thioalkoxy (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> thioalkoxy); (17) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>A</sup>, where q is an integer from zero to four, and R<sup>A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, (c) hydrogen, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (18) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>CONR<sup>B</sup>R<sup>C</sup>, where q is an integer from zero to four and where R<sup>B</sup> and R<sup>C</sup> are independently selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (19) -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>D</sup>, where q is an integer from zero to four and where R<sup>D</sup> is selected from the group consisting of (a) C<sub>6-10</sub> alkyl, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (c) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (20) (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>E</sup>R<sup>F</sup>, where q is an integer from zero to four and where each of R<sup>E</sup> and R<sup>F</sup> is, independently, selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b) C<sub>6-10</sub> alkyl, (c) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl, and (d) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl; (21) thiol; (22) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryloxy; (23) C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkoxy; (24) C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; (25) C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heterocyclyl (e.g., C<sub>1-6</sub> alk-C<sub>1-12</sub> heteroaryl); (26) oxo; (27) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkenyl; and (28) C<sub>2-20</sub> alkynyl. In some embodiments, each of these groups can be further substituted as described herein. For example, the alkylene group of a C<sub>1-6</sub>alkaryl or a C<sub>1-6</sub>alkheterocyclyl can be further substituted with an oxo group to afford the respective aryloyl and (heterocyclyl)oyl substituent group.

The term "diastereomer," as used herein means stereoisomers that are not mirror images of one another and are non-superimposable on one another.

The term "effective amount" of an agent, as used herein, is that amount sufficient to effect beneficial or desired results, for example, clinical results, and, as such, an "effective amount" depends upon the context in which it is being applied. For example, in the context of administering an agent that treats cancer, an effective amount of an agent is, for example, an amount sufficient to achieve treatment, as defined herein, of cancer, as compared to the response obtained without administration of the agent.

The term "enantiomer," as used herein, means each individual optically active form of a compound of the invention, having an optical purity or enantiomeric excess (as determined by methods standard in the art) of at least 80% (i.e., at least 90% of one enantiomer and at most 10% of the other enantiomer), preferably at least 90% and more preferably at least 98%.

The term "halo," as used herein, represents a halogen selected from bromine, chlorine, iodine, or fluorine.

The term "haloalkoxy," as used herein, represents an alkoxy group, as defined herein, substituted by a halogen group (i.e., F, Cl, Br, or I). A haloalkoxy may be substituted with one, two, three, or, in the case of alkyl groups of two carbons or more, four halogens. Haloalkoxy groups include perfluoroalkoxys (e.g., -OCF<sub>3</sub>), -OCHF<sub>2</sub>, -OCH<sub>2</sub>F, -OCCl<sub>3</sub>, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br, -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br)CH<sub>3</sub>, and -OCHICH<sub>3</sub>. In some embodiments, the haloalkoxy group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein for alkyl groups.

The term "haloalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, substituted by a halogen group (i.e., F, Cl, Br, or I). A haloalkyl may be substituted with one, two, three, or, in the case of alkyl groups of two carbons or more, four halogens. Haloalkyl groups include perfluoroalkyls (e.g., -CF<sub>3</sub>), -CHF<sub>2</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>F, -CCl<sub>3</sub>,

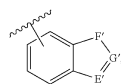


$-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br})\text{CH}_3$ , and  $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)$ . In some embodiments, the haloalkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein for alkyl groups.

The term "heteroalkylene," as used herein, refers to an alkylene group, as defined herein, in which one or two of the constituent carbon atoms have each been replaced by nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur. In some embodiments, the heteroalkylene group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein for alkylene groups.

The term "heteroaryl," as used herein, represents that subset of heterocyclyls, as defined herein, which are aromatic: i.e., they contain  $4n+2$  pi electrons within the mono- or multicyclic ring system. Exemplary unsubstituted heteroaryl groups are of 1 to 12 (e.g., 1 to 11, 1 to 10, 1 to 9, 2 to 12, 2 to 11, 2 to 10, or 2 to 9) carbons. In some embodiment, the heteroaryl is substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents groups as defined for a heterocyclyl group.

The term "heterocyclyl," as used herein represents a 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring, unless otherwise specified, containing one, two, three, or four heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. The 5-membered ring has zero to two double bonds, and the 6- and 7-membered rings have zero to three double bonds. Exemplary unsubstituted heterocyclyl groups are of 1 to 12 (e.g., 1 to 11, 1 to 10, 1 to 9, 2 to 12, 2 to 11, 2 to 10, or 2 to 9) carbons. The term "heterocyclyl" also represents a heterocyclic compound having a bridged multicyclic structure in which one or more carbons and/or heteroatoms bridges two non-adjacent members of a monocyclic ring, e.g., a quinuclidinyl group. The term "heterocyclyl" includes bicyclic, tricyclic, and tetracyclic groups in which any of the above heterocyclic rings is fused to one, two, or three carbocyclic rings, e.g., an aryl ring, a cyclohexane ring, a cyclohexene ring, a cyclopentane ring, a cyclopentene ring, or another monocyclic heterocyclic ring, such as indolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, tetrahydroquinolyl, benzofuryl, benzothienyl and the like. Examples of fused heterocyclyls include tropanes and 1,2,3,5,8,8a-hexahydroindolizine. Heterocyclyls include pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, imidazolyl, imidazoliny, imidazolidinyl, pyridyl, piperidinyl, homopiperidinyl, pyrazinyl, piperazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, oxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, isoxazolidinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, thiazolyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolyl, isothiazolidinyl, indolyl, indazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinoxalinyl, dihydroquinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, phthalazinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl, furyl, thienyl, thiazolidinyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl), purinyl, thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl), tetrahydrofuranly, dihydrofuranly, tetrahydrothienyl, dihydrothienyl, dihydroindolyl, dihydroquinolyl, tetrahydroquinolyl, tetrahydroisoquinolyl, dihydroisoquinolyl, pyranly, dihydropyranly, dithiazolyl, benzofuranly, isobenzofuranly, benzothienyl, and the like, including dihydro and tetrahydro forms thereof, where one or more double bonds are reduced and replaced with hydrogens. Still other exemplary heterocyclyls include: 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-oxo-oxazolyl; 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-imidazolyl; 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-5-oxo-1H-pyrazolyl (e.g., 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2-phenyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazolyl); 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-1H-imidazolyl (e.g., 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-imidazolyl); 2,3-dihydro-2-thioxo-1,3,4-oxadiazolyl (e.g., 2,3-dihydro-2-thioxo-5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazolyl); 4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-triazolyl (e.g., 4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-4-amino-5-oxo-1H-triazolyl); 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxopyridinyl (e.g., 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3,3-diethylpyridinyl); 2,6-dioxo-piperidinyl (e.g., 2,6-dioxo-3-ethyl-3-phenylpiperidinyl); 1,6-dihydro-6-oxopyrimidinyl; 1,6-dihydro-4-oxopyrimidinyl (e.g., 2-(methylthio)-1,6-dihydro-4-oxo-5-methylpyrimidin-1-yl); 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxopyrimidinyl (e.g., 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3-ethylpyrimidinyl); 1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-pyridazinyl (e.g., 1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-3-ethylpyridazinyl); 1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-1,2,4-triazinyl (e.g., 1,6-dihydro-5-isopropyl-6-oxo-1,2,4-triazinyl); 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-indolyl (e.g., 3,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-indolyl and 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-3,3'-spiropropane-1H-indol-1-yl); 1,3-dihydro-1-oxo-2H-iso-indolyl; 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-iso-indolyl; 1H-benzopyrazolyl (e.g., 1-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1H-benzopyrazolyl); 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazolyl (e.g., 3-ethyl-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-benzimidazolyl); 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-benzoxazolyl (e.g., 5-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-benzoxazolyl); 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-benzoxazolyl; 2-oxo-2H-benzopyranly; 1,4-benzodioxanyl; 1,3-benzodioxanyl; 2,3-dihydro-3-oxo,4H-1,3-benzothiazinyl; 3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3H-quinazolinyl (e.g., 2-methyl-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3H-quinazolinyl); 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3H-quinazolyl (e.g., 1-ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,4-dioxo-3H-quinazolyl); 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-7H-purinyl (e.g., 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-1,3-dimethyl-2,6-dioxo-7H-purinyl); 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-2,6-dioxo-1H-purinyl (e.g., 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-dioxo-1H-purinyl); 2-oxobenz[c,d]indolyl; 1,1-dioxo-2H-naphth[1,8-c,d]isothiazolyl; and 1,8-naphthylenedicarboxamide. Additional heterocyclyls include 3,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-pyrrolo[3,4-b]pyrrol-(2H)-yl, and 2,5-diazabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl, homopiperazinyl (or diazepanyl), tetrahydropyranly, dithiazolyl, benzofuranly, benzothienyl, oxepanyl, thiepanyl, azocanyl, oxecanyl, and thiocanyl. Heterocyclic groups also include groups of the formula



where

E' is selected from the group consisting of  $-\text{N}-$  and  $-\text{CH}-$ ; F' is selected from the group consisting of  $-\text{N}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(\text{O})-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{N}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{C}(\text{O})-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{O}-$ , and  $-\text{S}-$ ; and G' is selected from the group consisting of  $-\text{CH}-$  and  $-\text{N}-$ . Any of the heterocyclyl groups mentioned herein may be optionally substituted with one, two, three, four or five substituents independently selected from the group consisting of: (1)  $\text{C}_{1-7}$  acyl (e.g., carboxyaldehyde); (2)  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkyl (e.g.,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkoxy- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkylsulfanyl- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, amino- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, azido- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, (carboxyaldehyde)- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, halo- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl (e.g., perfluoroalkyl), hydroxy- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, nitro- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, or  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  thioalkoxy- $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl); (3)  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  alkoxy (e.g.,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkoxy, such as perfluoroalkoxy); (4)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkylsulfanyl; (5)  $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl; (6) amino; (7)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl; (8) azido; (9)  $\text{C}_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl; (10)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{3-8}$  cycloalkyl; (11) halo; (12)  $\text{C}_{1-12}$  heterocyclyl (e.g.,  $\text{C}_{2-12}$  heteroaryl); (13)  $(\text{C}_{1-12}$  heterocyclyl)oxy; (14) hydroxy; (15) nitro; (16)  $\text{C}_{1-20}$  thioalkoxy (e.g.,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  thioalkoxy); (17)  $-(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{CO}_2\text{R}^A$ , where q is an integer from zero to four, and  $\text{R}^A$  is selected from the group consisting of (a)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, (b)  $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl, (c) hydrogen, and (d)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl; (18)  $-(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{CONR}^B\text{R}^C$ , where q is an integer from zero to four and where  $\text{R}^B$  and  $\text{R}^C$  are independently selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, (c)  $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl, and (d)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl; (19)  $-(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{SO}_2\text{R}^D$ , where q is an integer from zero to four and where  $\text{R}^D$  is selected from the group consisting of (a)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, (b)  $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl, and (c)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl; (20)  $-(\text{CH}_2)_q\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^E\text{R}^F$ , where q is an integer from zero to four and where each of  $\text{R}^E$  and  $\text{R}^F$  is, independently, selected from the group consisting of (a) hydrogen, (b)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alkyl, (c)  $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl, and (d)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryl; (21) thiol; (22)  $\text{C}_{6-10}$  aryloxy; (23)  $\text{C}_{3-8}$  cycloalkoxy; (24) arylalkoxy; (25)  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{1-12}$  heterocyclyl (e.g.,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  alk- $\text{C}_{1-12}$  heteroaryl); (26) oxo; (27)  $(\text{C}_{1-12}$  heterocyclyl)imino; (28)  $\text{C}_{2-20}$  alkenyl; and (29)  $\text{C}_{2-20}$  alkynyl. In some embodiments, each of these groups can be further substituted as described herein. For example, the alkylene group of a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkaryl or a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkheterocyclyl can be further substituted with an oxo group to afford the respective arylol and (heterocyclyl)oyl substituent group.

The term "(heterocyclyl)imino," as used herein, represents a heterocyclyl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an imino group. In some embodiments, the heterocyclyl group can be substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein.

The term "(heterocyclyl)oxy," as used herein, represents a heterocyclyl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through an oxygen atom. In some embodiments, the heterocyclyl group can be substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein.

The term "(heterocyclyl)oyl," as used herein, represents a heterocyclyl group, as defined herein, attached to the parent molecular group through a carbonyl group. In some embodiments, the heterocyclyl group can be substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as defined herein.

The term "hydrocarbon," as used herein, represents a group consisting only of carbon and hydrogen atoms.

The term "hydroxy," as used herein, represents an  $-\text{OH}$  group.

The term "hydroxyalkenyl," as used herein, represents an alkenyl group, as defined herein, substituted by one to three hydroxy groups, with the proviso that no more than one hydroxy group may be attached to a single carbon atom of the alkyl group, and is exemplified by dihydroxypropenyl, hydroxyisopentenyl, and the like.

The term "hydroxyalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, substituted by one to three hydroxy groups, with the proviso that no more than one hydroxy group may be attached to a single carbon atom of the alkyl group, and is exemplified by hydroxymethyl, dihydroxypropyl, and the like.

The term "isomer," as used herein, means any tautomer, stereoisomer, enantiomer, or diastereomer of any compound of the invention. It is recognized that the compounds of the invention can have one or more chiral centers and/or double bonds and, therefore, exist as stereoisomers, such as double-bond isomers (i.e., geometric E/Z isomers) or diastereomers (e.g., enantiomers (i.e., (+) or (-)) or cis/trans isomers). According to the invention, the chemical structures depicted herein, and therefore the compounds of the invention, encompass all of the corresponding stereoisomers, that is, both the stereomerically pure form (e.g., geometrically pure, enantiomerically pure, or diastereomerically pure) and enantiomeric and stereoisomeric mixtures, e.g., racemates. Enantiomeric and stereoisomeric mixtures of compounds of the invention can typically be resolved into their component enantiomers or stereoisomers by well-known methods, such as chiral-phase gas chromatography, chiral-phase high performance liquid chromatography, crystallizing the compound as a chiral salt complex, or crystallizing the compound in a chiral solvent. Enantiomers and stereoisomers can also be obtained from stereomerically or enantiomerically pure intermediates, reagents, and catalysts by well-known

asymmetric synthetic methods.

The term "N-protected amino," as used herein, refers to an amino group, as defined herein, to which is attached one or two N-protecting groups, as defined herein.

The term "N-protecting group," as used herein, represents those groups intended to protect an amino group against undesirable reactions during synthetic procedures. Commonly used N-protecting groups are disclosed in Greene, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis," 3rd Edition (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999), which is incorporated herein by reference. N-protecting groups include acyl, aryloxy, or carbamyl groups such as formyl, acetyl, propionyl, pivaloyl, t-butylacetyl, 2-chloroacetyl, 2-bromoacetyl, trifluoroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, phthalyl, o-nitrophenylacetyl,  $\alpha$ -chlorobutyryl, benzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 4-bromobenzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, and chiral auxiliaries such as protected or unprotected D, L or D, L-amino acids such as alanine, leucine, phenylalanine, and the like; sulfonyl-containing groups such as benzenesulfonyl, p-toluenesulfonyl, and the like; carbamate forming groups such as benzyloxycarbonyl, p-chlorobenzoyloxycarbonyl, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, p-bromobenzoyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 2,4-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 4-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 2-nitro-4,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 1-(p-biphenyl)-1-methylethoxycarbonyl,  $\alpha,\alpha$ -dimethyl-3,5-dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, benzhydryloxy carbonyl, t-butylloxycarbonyl, diisopropylmethoxycarbonyl, isopropylloxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, allyloxycarbonyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, 4-nitrophenoxycarbonyl, fluorenyl-9-methoxycarbonyl, cyclopentylloxycarbonyl, adamantylloxycarbonyl, cyclohexylloxycarbonyl, phenylthiocarbonyl, and the like, alkaryl groups such as benzyl, triphenylmethyl, benzyloxymethyl, and the like and silyl groups, such as trimethylsilyl, and the like. Preferred N-protecting groups are formyl, acetyl, benzoyl, pivaloyl, t-butylacetyl, alanyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzyl, t-butylloxycarbonyl (Boc), and benzyloxycarbonyl (Cbz).

The term "nitro," as used herein, represents an  $-\text{NO}_2$  group.

The term "oxo" as used herein, represents  $=\text{O}$ .

The term "perfluoroalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, where each hydrogen radical bound to the alkyl group has been replaced by a fluoride radical. Perfluoroalkyl groups are exemplified by trifluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, and the like.

The term "perfluoroalkoxy," as used herein, represents an alkoxy group, as defined herein, where each hydrogen radical bound to the alkoxy group has been replaced by a fluoride radical. Perfluoroalkoxy groups are exemplified by trifluoromethoxy, pentafluoroethoxy, and the like.

The term "spirocyclyl," as used herein, represents a  $\text{C}_{2-7}$  alkylene diradical, both ends of which are bonded to the same carbon atom of the parent group to form a spirocyclic group, and also a  $\text{C}_{1-6}$  heteroalkylene diradical, both ends of which are bonded to the same atom. The heteroalkylene radical forming the spirocyclyl group containing one, two, three, or four heteroatoms independently selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. In some embodiments, the spirocyclyl group includes one to seven carbons, excluding the carbon atom to which the diradical is attached. The spirocyclyl groups of the invention may be optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents provided herein as optional substituents for cycloalkyl and/or heterocyclyl groups.

The term "stereoisomer," as used herein, refers to all possible different isomeric as well as conformational forms which a compound may possess (e.g., a compound of any formula described herein), in particular all possible stereochemically and conformationally isomeric forms, all diastereomers, enantiomers and/or conformers of the basic molecular structure. Some compounds of the present invention may exist in different tautomeric forms, all of the latter being included within the scope of the present invention.

The term "sulfoalkyl," as used herein, represents an alkyl group, as defined herein, substituted by a sulfo group of  $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ . In some embodiments, the alkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein.

The term "sulfonyl," as used herein, represents an  $-\text{S}(\text{O})_2-$  group.

The term "thioalkaryl," as used herein, represents a chemical substituent of formula  $-\text{SR}$ , where R is an alkaryl group. In some embodiments, the alkaryl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein.

The term "thioalkheterocyclyl," as used herein, represents a chemical substituent of formula  $-\text{SR}$ , where R is an alkheterocyclyl group. In some embodiments, the alkheterocyclyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein.

The term "thioalkoxy," as used herein, represents a chemical substituent of formula  $-\text{SR}$ , where R is an alkyl group, as defined herein. In some embodiments, the alkyl group can be further substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituent groups as described herein.

The term "thiol" represents an  $-\text{SH}$  group.

Compound: As used herein, the term "compound," is meant to include all stereoisomers, geometric isomers, tautomers, and isotopes of the structures depicted.

The compounds described herein can be asymmetric (e.g., having one or more stereocenters). All stereoisomers, such as enantiomers and diastereomers, are intended unless otherwise indicated. Compounds of the present disclosure that contain asymmetrically substituted carbon atoms can be isolated in optically active or racemic forms. Methods on how to prepare optically active forms from optically active starting materials are known in the art, such as by resolution of racemic mixtures or by stereoselective synthesis. Many geometric isomers of olefins,  $\text{C}=\text{N}$  double bonds, and the like can also be present in the compounds described herein, and all such stable isomers are contemplated in the present disclosure. Cis and trans geometric isomers of the compounds of the present disclosure are described and may be isolated as a mixture of isomers or as separated isomeric forms.

Compounds of the present disclosure also include tautomeric forms. Tautomeric forms result from the swapping of a single bond with an adjacent double bond and the concomitant migration of a proton. Tautomeric forms include prototropic tautomers which are isomeric protonation states having the same empirical formula and total charge. Examples prototropic tautomers include ketone-enol pairs, amide-imidic acid pairs, lactam-lactim pairs, amide-imidic acid pairs, enamine-imine pairs, and annular forms where a proton can occupy two or more positions of a heterocyclic system, such as, 1H- and 3H-imidazole, 1H-, 2H- and 4H-1,2,4-triazole, 1H- and 2H-isoindole, and 1H- and 2H-pyrazole. Tautomeric forms can be in equilibrium or sterically locked into one form by appropriate substitution.

Compounds of the present disclosure also include all of the isotopes of the atoms occurring in the intermediate or final compounds. "Isotopes" refers to atoms having the same atomic number but different mass numbers resulting from a different number of neutrons in the nuclei. For example, isotopes of hydrogen include tritium and deuterium.

The compounds and salts of the present disclosure can be prepared in combination with solvent or water molecules to form solvates and hydrates by routine methods.

Condition: As used herein, the term "condition" refers to a disorder that presents with observable symptoms.

Conserved: As used herein, the term "conserved" refers to nucleotides or amino acid residues of a polynucleotide sequence or polypeptide sequence, respectively, that are those that occur unaltered in the same position of two or more sequences being compared. Nucleotides or amino acids that are relatively conserved are those that are conserved amongst more related sequences than nucleotides or amino acids appearing elsewhere in the sequences.

In some embodiments, two or more sequences are said to be "completely conserved" if they are 100% identical to one another. In some embodiments, two or more sequences are said to be "highly conserved" if they are at least 70% identical, at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, or at least 95% identical to one another. In some embodiments, two or more sequences are said to be "highly conserved" if they are about 70% identical, about 80% identical, about 90% identical, about 95%, about 98%, or about 99% identical to one another. In some embodiments, two or more sequences are said to be "conserved" if they are at least 30% identical, at least 40% identical, at least 50% identical, at least 60% identical, at least 70% identical, at least 80% identical, at least 90% identical, or at least 95% identical to one another. In some embodiments, two or more sequences are said to be "conserved" if they are about 30% identical, about 40% identical, about 50% identical, about 60% identical, about 70% identical, about 80% identical, about 90% identical, about 95% identical, about 98% identical, or about 99% identical to one another. Conservation of sequence may apply to the entire length of an oligonucleotide or polypeptide or may apply to a portion, region or feature thereof.

Cyclic or Cyclized: As used herein, the term "cyclic" refers to the presence of a continuous loop. Cyclic molecules need not be circular, only joined to form an unbroken chain of subunits. Cyclic molecules such as the engineered RNA or mRNA of the present invention may be single units or multimers or comprise one or more components of a complex or higher order structure.

Cytostatic: As used herein, "cytostatic" refers to inhibiting, reducing, suppressing the growth, division, or multiplication of a cell (e.g., a mammalian cell (e.g., a human

cell)), bacterium, virus, fungus, protozoan, parasite, prion, or a combination thereof.

Cytotoxic: As used herein, "cytotoxic" refers to killing or causing injurious, toxic, or deadly effect on a cell (e.g., a mammalian cell (e.g., a human cell)), bacterium, virus, fungus, protozoan, parasite, prion, or a combination thereof.

Delivery: As used herein, "delivery" refers to the act or manner of delivering a compound, substance, entity, moiety, cargo or payload.

Delivery Agent: As used herein, "delivery agent" refers to any substance which facilitates, at least in part, the in vivo delivery of an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA to targeted cells.

Destabilized: As used herein, the term "destable," "destabilize," or "destabilizing region" means a region or molecule that is less stable than a starting, wild-type or native form of the same region or molecule.

Detectable label: As used herein, "detectable label" refers to one or more markers, signals, or moieties which are attached, incorporated or associated with another entity that is readily detected by methods known in the art including radiography, fluorescence, chemiluminescence, enzymatic activity, absorbance and the like. Detectable labels include radioisotopes, fluorophores, chromophores, enzymes, dyes, metal ions, ligands such as biotin, avidin, streptavidin and haptens, quantum dots, and the like. Detectable labels may be located at any position in the peptides or proteins disclosed herein. They may be within the amino acids, the peptides, or proteins, or located at the N- or C-termini.

Disease: As used herein, the term "disease" refers to an abnormal condition affecting the body of an organism often showing specific bodily symptoms.

Disorder: As used herein, the term "disorder," refers to a disruption of or an interference with normal functions or established systems of the body.

Digest: As used herein, the term "digest" means to break apart into smaller pieces or components. When referring to polypeptides or proteins, digestion results in the production of peptides.

Distal: As used herein, the term "distal" means situated away from the center or away from a point or region of interest.

Dosing regimen: As used herein, a "dosing regimen" is a schedule of administration or physician determined regimen of treatment, prophylaxis, or palliative care.

Dose splitting factor (DSF)-ratio of PUD of dose split treatment divided by PUD of total daily dose or single unit dose. The value is derived from comparison of dosing regimens groups.

Encoded protein cleavage signal: As used herein, "encoded protein cleavage signal" refers to the nucleotide sequence which encodes a protein cleavage signal.

Engineered: As used herein, embodiments of the invention are "engineered" when they are designed to have a feature or property, whether structural or chemical, that varies from a starting point, wild type or native molecule.

Exosome: As used herein, "exosome" is a vesicle secreted by mammalian cells or a complex involved in RNA degradation.

Expression: As used herein, "expression" of a nucleic acid sequence refers to one or more of the following events: (1) production of an RNA template from a DNA sequence (e.g., by transcription); (2) processing of an RNA transcript (e.g., by splicing, editing, 5' cap formation, and/or 3' end processing); (3) translation of an RNA into a polypeptide or protein; and (4) post-translational modification of a polypeptide or protein.

Feature: As used herein, a "feature" refers to a characteristic, a property, or a distinctive element.

Formulation: As used herein, a "formulation" includes at least an oncology-related polynucleotide, oncology-related primary construct or oncology-related mmRNA and a delivery agent.

Fragment: A "fragment," as used herein, refers to a portion. For example, fragments of proteins may comprise polypeptides obtained by digesting full-length protein isolated from cultured cells.

Functional: As used herein, a "functional" biological molecule is a biological molecule in a form in which it exhibits a property and/or activity by which it is characterized.

Genotype: As used herein, "genotype" refers to the change in the genotype, or genetic makeup, of a subject, cell, tissue, organ and/or organism.

Homology: As used herein, the term "homology" refers to the overall relatedness between polymeric molecules, e.g. between nucleic acid molecules (e.g. DNA molecules and/or RNA molecules) and/or between polypeptide molecules. In some embodiments, polymeric molecules are considered to be "homologous" to one another if their sequences are at least 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identical or similar. The term "homologous" necessarily refers to a comparison between at least two sequences (polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences). In accordance with the invention, two polynucleotide sequences are considered to be homologous if the polypeptides they encode are at least about 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or even 99% for at least one stretch of at least about 20 amino acids. In some embodiments, homologous polynucleotide sequences are characterized by the ability to encode a stretch of at least 4-5 uniquely specified amino acids. For polynucleotide sequences less than 60 nucleotides in length, homology is determined by the ability to encode a stretch of at least 4-5 uniquely specified amino acids. In accordance with the invention, two protein sequences are considered to be homologous if the proteins are at least about 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% identical for at least one stretch of at least about 20 amino acids.

Identity: As used herein, the term "identity" refers to the overall relatedness between polymeric molecules, e.g., between oligonucleotide molecules (e.g. DNA molecules and/or RNA molecules) and/or between polypeptide molecules. Calculation of the percent identity of two polynucleotide sequences, for example, can be performed by aligning the two sequences for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second nucleic acid sequences for optimal alignment and non-identical sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In certain embodiments, the length of a sequence aligned for comparison purposes is at least 30%, at least 40%, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or 100% of the length of the reference sequence. The nucleotides at corresponding nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position. The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which needs to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. For example, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences can be determined using methods such as those described in Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A. M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D. W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part I, Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; and Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991; each of which is incorporated herein by reference. For example, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences can be determined using the algorithm of Meyers and Miller (CABIOS, 1989, 4:11-17), which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0) using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4. The percent identity between two nucleotide sequences can, alternatively, be determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package using an NWSgapdna.CMP matrix. Methods commonly employed to determine percent identity between sequences include, but are not limited to those disclosed in Carillo, H., and Lipman, D., SIAM J Applied Math., 48:1073 (1988); incorporated herein by reference. Techniques for determining identity are codified in publicly available computer programs. Exemplary computer software to determine homology between two sequences include, but are not limited to, GCG program package, Devereux, J., et al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 12(1), 387 (1984), BLAST, BLASTN, and FASTA Altschul, S. F. et al., *J. Molec. Biol.*, 215, 403 (1990)).

Inhibit expression of a gene: As used herein, the phrase "inhibit expression of a gene" means to cause a reduction in the amount of an expression product of the gene. The expression product can be an RNA transcribed from the gene (e.g., an mRNA) or a polypeptide translated from an mRNA transcribed from the gene. Typically a reduction in the level of an mRNA results in a reduction in the level of a polypeptide translated therefrom. The level of expression may be determined using standard techniques for measuring mRNA or protein.

In vitro: As used herein, the term "in vitro" refers to events that occur in an artificial environment, e.g., in a test tube or reaction vessel, in cell culture, in a Petri dish, etc., rather than within an organism (e.g., animal, plant, or microbe).

In vivo: As used herein, the term "in vivo" refers to events that occur within an organism (e.g., animal, plant, or microbe or cell or tissue thereof).

Isolated: As used herein, the term "isolated" refers to a substance or entity that has been separated from at least some of the components with which it was associated

(whether in nature or in an experimental setting). Isolated substances may have varying levels of purity in reference to the substances from which they have been associated. Isolated substances and/or entities may be separated from at least about 10%, about 20%, about 30%, about 40%, about 50%, about 60%, about 70%, about 80%, about 90%, or more of the other components with which they were initially associated. In some embodiments, isolated agents are more than about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 91%, about 92%, about 93%, about 94%, about 95%, about 96%, about 97%, about 98%, about 99%, or more than about 99% pure. As used herein, a substance is "pure" if it is substantially free of other components. Substantially isolated: By "substantially isolated" is meant that the compound is substantially separated from the environment in which it was formed or detected. Partial separation can include, for example, a composition enriched in the compound of the present disclosure. Substantial separation can include compositions containing at least about 50%, at least about 60%, at least about 70%, at least about 80%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, at least about 97%, or at least about 99% by weight of the compound of the present disclosure, or salt thereof. Methods for isolating compounds and their salts are routine in the art.

**Linker:** As used herein, a linker refers to a group of atoms, e.g., 10-1,000 atoms, and can be comprised of the atoms or groups such as, but not limited to, carbon, amino, alkylamino, oxygen, sulfur, sulfoxide, sulfonyl, carbonyl, and imine. The linker can be attached to a modified nucleoside or nucleotide on the nucleobase or sugar moiety at a first end, and to a payload, e.g., a detectable or therapeutic agent, at a second end. The linker may be of sufficient length as to not interfere with incorporation into a nucleic acid sequence. The linker can be used for any useful purpose, such as to form mmRNA multimers (e.g., through linkage of two or more oncology-related polynucleotides, oncology-related primary constructs, or oncology-related mmRNA molecules) or mmRNA conjugates, as well as to administer a payload, as described herein. Examples of chemical groups that can be incorporated into the linker include, but are not limited to, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amido, amino, ether, thioether, ester, alkylene, heteroalkylene, aryl, or heterocyclyl, each of which can be optionally substituted, as described herein. Examples of linkers include, but are not limited to, unsaturated alkanes, polyethylene glycols (e.g., ethylene or propylene glycol monomeric units, e.g., diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, triethylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, tetraethylene glycol, or tetraethylene glycol), and dextran polymers. Other examples include, but are not limited to, cleavable moieties within the linker, such as, for example, a disulfide bond (—S—S—) or an azo bond (—N=N—), which can be cleaved using a reducing agent or photolysis. Non-limiting examples of a selectively cleavable bond include an amido bond can be cleaved for example by the use of tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphine (TCEP), or other reducing agents, and/or photolysis, as well as an ester bond can be cleaved for example by acidic or basic hydrolysis.

**Metastasis:** As used herein, the term "metastasis" means the process by which cancer spreads from the place at which it first arose as a primary tumor to distant locations in the body.

**Method of Treating:** The phrase "a method of treating" or its equivalent, when applied to, for example, cancer refers to a procedure or course of action that is designed to reduce or eliminate the number of cancer cells, prevent the increase in the number of cancer cells, or to alleviate the symptoms of a cancer in a subject. A method of treating cancer or another oncology-related disorder does not necessarily mean that the cancer cells or other disorder will, in fact, be completely eliminated, that the number of cells or disorder will, in fact, be reduced, or that the symptoms of a cancer or other disorder will, in fact, be alleviated. Often, a method of treating cancer will be performed even with a low likelihood of success, but which, given the medical history and estimated survival expectancy of a subject, is nevertheless deemed an overall beneficial course of action.

**MicroRNA (miRNA) binding site:** As used herein, a microRNA (miRNA) binding site represents a nucleotide location or region of a nucleic acid transcript to which at least the "seed" region of a miRNA binds.

**Modified:** As used herein "modified" refers to a changed state or structure of a molecule of the invention. Molecules may be modified in many ways including chemically, structurally, and functionally. In one embodiment, the mRNA molecules of the present invention are modified by the introduction of non-natural nucleosides and/or nucleotides, e.g., as it relates to the natural ribonucleotides A, U, G, and C. Noncanonical nucleotides such as the cap structures are not considered "modified" although they differ from the chemical structure of the A, C, G, U ribonucleotides.

**Mucus:** As used herein, "mucus" refers to the natural substance that is viscous and comprises mucin glycoproteins.

**Naturally occurring:** As used herein, "naturally occurring" means existing in nature without artificial aid.

**Non-human vertebrate:** As used herein, a "non human vertebrate" includes all vertebrates except *Homo sapiens*, including wild and domesticated species. Examples of non-human vertebrates include, but are not limited to, mammals, such as alpaca, banteng, bison, camel, cat, cattle, deer, dog, donkey, gayal, goat, guinea pig, horse, llama, mule, pig, rabbit, reindeer, sheep water buffalo, and yak.

**Off-target:** As used herein, "off target" refers to any unintended effect on any one or more target, gene, or cellular transcript.

**Oncology-related:** As used herein, the term "oncology-related" refers to any disease, disorder, condition, treatment, process, substance or compound related to any aspect of one or more hyperproliferative diseases, disorders and/or conditions including, but not limited to, cancer.

**Open reading frame:** As used herein, "open reading frame" or "ORF" refers to a sequence which does not contain a stop codon in a given reading frame.

**Operably linked:** As used herein, the phrase "operably linked" refers to a functional connection between two or more molecules, constructs, transcripts, entities, moieties or the like.

**Paratope:** As used herein, a "paratope" refers to the antigen-binding site of an antibody.

**Patient:** As used herein, "patient" refers to a subject who may seek or be in need of treatment, requires treatment, is receiving treatment, will receive treatment, or a subject who is under care by a trained professional for a particular disease or condition.

**Optionally substituted:** Herein a phrase of the form "optionally substituted X" (e.g., optionally substituted alkyl) is intended to be equivalent to "X, wherein X is optionally substituted" (e.g., "alkyl, wherein said alkyl is optionally substituted"). It is not intended to mean that the feature "X" (e.g. alkyl) per se is optional.

**Peptide:** As used herein, "peptide" is less than or equal to 50 amino acids long, e.g., about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 amino acids long.

**Pharmaceutical composition:** The phrase "pharmaceutical composition" refers to a composition that alters the etiology of a disease, disorder and/or condition.

**Pharmaceutically acceptable:** The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable" is employed herein to refer to those compounds, materials, compositions, and/or dosage forms which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of human beings and animals without excessive toxicity, irritation, allergic response, or other problem or complication, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio.

**Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients:** The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable excipient," as used herein, refers any ingredient other than the compounds described herein (for example, a vehicle capable of suspending or dissolving the active compound) and having the properties of being substantially nontoxic and non-inflammatory in a patient. Excipients may include, for example: antiadherents, antioxidants, binders, coatings, compression aids, disintegrants, dyes (colors), emollients, emulsifiers, fillers (diluents), film formers or coatings, flavors, fragrances, glidants (flow enhancers), lubricants, preservatives, printing inks, sorbents, suspending or dispersing agents, sweeteners, and waters of hydration. Exemplary excipients include, but are not limited to: butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate (dibasic), calcium stearate, croscarmellose, crosslinked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, citric acid, crospovidone, cysteine, ethylcellulose, gelatin, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, lactose, magnesium stearate, maltitol, mannitol, methionine, methylcellulose, methyl paraben, microcrystalline cellulose, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, povidone, pregelatinized starch, propyl paraben, retinyl palmitate, shellac, silicon dioxide, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium citrate, sodium starch glycolate, sorbitol, starch (corn), stearic acid, sucrose, talc, titanium dioxide, vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin C, and xylitol.

**Pharmaceutically acceptable salts:** The present disclosure also includes pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds described herein. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to derivatives of the disclosed compounds wherein the parent compound is modified by converting an existing acid or base moiety to its salt form (e.g., by reacting the free base group with a suitable organic acid). Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, mineral or organic acid salts of basic residues such as amines; alkali or organic salts of acidic residues such as carboxylic acids; and the like. Representative acid addition salts include acetate, adipate, alginate, ascorbate, aspartate, benzenesulfonate, benzoate, bisulfate, borate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, citrate, cyclopentanepropionate, digluconate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, fumarate, glucoheptonate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptonate, hexanoate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethanesulfonate, lactobionate, lactate, laurate, lauryl sulfate, malate, maleate, malonate, methanesulfonate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, nicotinate, nitrate, oleate, oxalate, palmitate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, phosphate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, stearate, succinate, sulfate, tartrate, thiocyanate, toluenesulfonate, undecanoate, valerate salts, and the like. Representative alkali or alkaline earth metal salts include sodium, lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and the like, as well as nontoxic ammonium, quaternary ammonium, and amine cations, including, but not limited to ammonium,

tetramethylammonium, tetraethylammonium, methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, ethylamine, and the like. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present disclosure include the conventional non-toxic salts of the parent compound formed, for example, from non-toxic inorganic or organic acids. The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present disclosure can be synthesized from the parent compound which contains a basic or acidic moiety by conventional chemical methods. Generally, such salts can be prepared by reacting the free acid or base forms of these compounds with a stoichiometric amount of the appropriate base or acid in water or in an organic solvent, or in a mixture of the two; generally, nonaqueous media like ether, ethyl acetate, ethanol, isopropanol, or acetonitrile are preferred. Lists of suitable salts are found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 17<sup>th</sup> ed., Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa., 1985, p. 1418, *Pharmaceutical Salts: Properties, Selection, and Use*, P. H. Stahl and C. G. Wermuth (eds.), Wiley-VCH, 2008, and Berge et al., *Journal of Pharmaceutical Science*, 66, 1-19 (1977), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

**Pharmaceutically acceptable solvate:** The term "pharmaceutically acceptable solvate," as used herein, means a compound of the invention wherein molecules of a suitable solvent are incorporated in the crystal lattice. A suitable solvent is physiologically tolerable at the dosage administered. For example, solvates may be prepared by crystallization, recrystallization, or precipitation from a solution that includes organic solvents, water, or a mixture thereof. Examples of suitable solvents are ethanol, water (for example, mono-, di-, and tri-hydrates), N-methylpyrrolidinone (NMP), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC), 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMEU), 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2-(1H)-pyrimidinone (DMPU), acetonitrile (ACN), propylene glycol, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, 2-pyrrolidone, benzyl benzoate, and the like. When water is the solvent, the solvate is referred to as a "hydrate."

**Pharmacokinetic:** As used herein, "pharmacokinetic" refers to any one or more properties of a molecule or compound as it relates to the determination of the fate of substances administered to a living organism. Pharmacokinetics is divided into several areas including the extent and rate of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion. This is commonly referred to as ADME where: (A) Absorption is the process of a substance entering the blood circulation; (D) Distribution is the dispersion or dissemination of substances throughout the fluids and tissues of the body; (M) Metabolism (or Biotransformation) is the irreversible transformation of parent compounds into daughter metabolites; and (E) Excretion (or Elimination) refers to the elimination of the substances from the body. In rare cases, some drugs irreversibly accumulate in body tissue.

**Phenotype:** As used herein, "phenotype" refers to the set of observable characteristics of a subject, cell, tissue, organ and/or organism.

**Polypeptide per unit drug (PUD):** As used herein, a PUD or product per unit drug, is defined as a subdivided portion of total daily dose, usually 1 mg, pg, kg, etc., of a product (such as a polypeptide) as measured in body fluid or tissue, usually defined in concentration such as pmol/mL, mmol/mL, etc divided by the measure in the body fluid.

**Physicochemical:** As used herein, "physicochemical" means of or relating to a physical and/or chemical property.

**Preventing:** As used herein, the term "preventing" refers to partially or completely delaying onset of an infection, disease, disorder and/or condition; partially or completely delaying onset of one or more symptoms, features, or clinical manifestations of a particular infection, disease, disorder, and/or condition; partially or completely delaying onset of one or more symptoms, features, or manifestations of a particular infection, disease, disorder, and/or condition; partially or completely delaying progression from an infection, a particular disease, disorder and/or condition; and/or decreasing the risk of developing pathology associated with the infection, the disease, disorder, and/or condition.

**Prodrug:** The present disclosure also includes prodrugs of the compounds described herein. As used herein, "prodrugs" refer to any substance, molecule or entity which is in a form predicated for that substance, molecule or entity to act as a therapeutic upon chemical or physical alteration. Prodrugs may be covalently bonded or sequestered in some way and which release or are converted into the active drug moiety prior to, upon or after administered to a mammalian subject. Prodrugs can be prepared by modifying functional groups present in the compounds in such a way that the modifications are cleaved, either in routine manipulation or in vivo, to the parent compounds. Prodrugs include compounds wherein hydroxyl, amino, sulfhydryl, or carboxyl groups are bonded to any group that, when administered to a mammalian subject, cleaves to form a free hydroxyl, amino, sulfhydryl, or carboxyl group respectively. Preparation and use of prodrugs is discussed in T. Higuchi and V. Stella, "Pro-drugs as Novel Delivery Systems," Vol. 14 of the A.C.S. Symposium Series, and in *Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design*, ed. Edward B. Roche, American Pharmaceutical Association and Pergamon Press, 1987, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

**Proliferate:** As used herein, the term "proliferate" means to grow, expand or increase or cause to grow, expand or increase rapidly. "Proliferative" means having the ability to proliferate. "Anti-proliferative" means having properties counter to or inapposite to proliferative properties.

**Protein cleavage site:** As used herein, "protein cleavage site" refers to a site where controlled cleavage of the amino acid chain can be accomplished by chemical, enzymatic or photochemical means.

**Protein cleavage signal:** As used herein "protein cleavage signal" refers to at least one amino acid that flags or marks a polypeptide for cleavage.

**Progression:** As used herein, the term "progression" (e.g., cancer progression) means the advancement or worsening of or toward a disease or condition.

**Protein of interest:** As used herein, the terms "proteins of interest" or "desired proteins" include those provided herein and fragments, mutants, variants, and alterations thereof.

**Proximal:** As used herein, the term "proximal" means situated nearer to the center or to a point or region of interest.

**Pseudouridine:** As used herein, pseudouridine refers to the C-glycoside isomer of the nucleoside uridine. A "pseudouridine analog" is any modification, variant, isoform or derivative of pseudouridine. For example, pseudouridine analogs include but are not limited to 1-carboxymethyl-pseudouridine, 1-propynyl-pseudouridine, 1-taurinomethyl-pseudouridine, 1-taurinomethyl-4-thio-pseudouridine, 1-methylpseudouridine ( $m^1\psi$ ), 1-methyl-4-thio-pseudouridine ( $m^1s^4\psi$ ), 4-thio-1-methyl-pseudouridine, 3-methyl-pseudouridine ( $m^3\psi$ ), 2-thio-1-methyl-pseudouridine, 1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudouridine, 2-thio-1-methyl-1-deaza-pseudouridine, dihydropseudouridine, 2-thio-dihydropseudouridine, 2-methoxyuridine, 2-methoxy-4-thio-uridine, 4-methoxy-pseudouridine, 4-methoxy-2-thio-pseudouridine, N1-methyl-pseudouridine, 1-methyl-3-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)pseudouridine ( $acp^3\psi$ ), and 2'-O-methyl-pseudouridine ( $\psi m$ ).

**Purified:** As used herein, "purify," "purified," "purification" means to make substantially pure or clear from unwanted components, material defilement, admixture or imperfection.

**Regression:** As used herein, the term "regression" or "degree of regression" refers to the reversal, either phenotypically or genotypically, of a cancer progression. Slowing or stopping cancer progression may be considered regression.

**Reducing the effect:** As used herein, the phrase "reducing the effect" when referring to symptoms, means reducing, eliminating or alleviating the symptom in the subject. It does not necessarily mean that the symptom will, in fact, be completely eliminated, reduced or alleviated.

**Sample:** As used herein, the term "sample" or "biological sample" refers to a subset of its tissues, cells or component parts (e.g. body fluids, including but not limited to blood, mucus, lymphatic fluid, synovial fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, amniotic fluid, amniotic cord blood, urine, vaginal fluid and semen). A sample further may include a homogenate, lysate or extract prepared from a whole organism or a subset of its tissues, cells or component parts, or a fraction or portion thereof, including but not limited to, for example, plasma, serum, spinal fluid, lymph fluid, the external sections of the skin, respiratory, intestinal, and genitourinary tracts, tears, saliva, milk, blood cells, tumors, organs. A sample further refers to a medium, such as a nutrient broth or gel, which may contain cellular components, such as proteins or nucleic acid molecule.

**Side effect:** As used herein, the phrase "side effect" refers to a secondary effect of treatment.

**Signal Sequences:** As used herein, the phrase "signal sequences" refers to a sequence which can direct the transport or localization of a protein.

**Single unit dose:** As used herein, a "single unit dose" is a dose of any therapeutic administered in one dose/at one time/single route/single point of contact, i.e., single administration event.

**Similarity:** As used herein, the term "similarity" refers to the overall relatedness between polymeric molecules, e.g. between polynucleotide molecules (e.g. DNA molecules and/or RNA molecules) and/or between polypeptide molecules. Calculation of percent similarity of polymeric molecules to one another can be performed in the same manner as a calculation of percent identity, except that calculation of percent similarity takes into account conservative substitutions as is understood in the art.

**Skin:** The term "skin" is the thin layer of tissue forming the natural outer covering of the body of a subject and includes the epidermis and the dermis. The dermis is the thick layer of living tissue below the epidermis which is the surface epithelium of the skin.

**Split dose:** As used herein, a "split dose" is the division of single unit dose or total daily dose into two or more doses.

**Stable:** As used herein "stable" refers to a compound that is sufficiently robust to survive isolation to a useful degree of purity from a reaction mixture, and preferably capable of formulation into an efficacious therapeutic agent.

**Stabilized:** As used herein, the term "stabilize", "stabilized," "stabilized region" means to make or become stable.

**Subject:** As used herein, the term "subject" or "patient" refers to any organism to which a composition in accordance with the invention may be administered, e.g., for experimental, diagnostic, prophylactic, and/or therapeutic purposes. Typical subjects include animals (e.g., mammals such as mice, rats, rabbits, non-human primates, and humans) and/or plants.

**Substantially:** As used herein, the term "substantially" refers to the qualitative condition of exhibiting total or near-total extent or degree of a characteristic or property of interest. One of ordinary skill in the biological arts will understand that biological and chemical phenomena rarely, if ever, go to completion and/or proceed to completeness or achieve or avoid an absolute result. The term "substantially" is therefore used herein to capture the potential lack of completeness inherent in many biological and chemical phenomena.

**Substantially equal:** As used herein as it relates to time differences between doses, the term means plus/minus 2%.

**Substantially simultaneously:** As used herein and as it relates to plurality of doses, the term means within 2 seconds.

**Suffering from:** An individual who is "suffering from" a disease, disorder, and/or condition has been diagnosed with or displays one or more symptoms of a disease, disorder, and/or condition.

**Susceptible to:** An individual who is "susceptible to" a disease, disorder, and/or condition has not been diagnosed with and/or may not exhibit symptoms of the disease, disorder, and/or condition but harbors a propensity to develop a disease or its symptoms. In some embodiments, an individual who is susceptible to a disease, disorder, and/or condition (for example, cancer) may be characterized by one or more of the following: (1) a genetic mutation associated with development of the disease, disorder, and/or condition; (2) a genetic polymorphism associated with development of the disease, disorder, and/or condition; (3) increased and/or decreased expression and/or activity of a protein and/or nucleic acid associated with the disease, disorder, and/or condition; (4) habits and/or lifestyles associated with development of the disease, disorder, and/or condition; (5) a family history of the disease, disorder, and/or condition; and (6) exposure to and/or infection with a microbe associated with development of the disease, disorder, and/or condition. In some embodiments, an individual who is susceptible to a disease, disorder, and/or condition will develop the disease, disorder, and/or condition. In some embodiments, an individual who is susceptible to a disease, disorder, and/or condition will not develop the disease, disorder, and/or condition.

**Symptom:** As used herein, the term "symptom" is a signal of a disease, disorder and/or condition. For example, symptoms may be felt or noticed by the subject who has them but may not be easily accessed by looking at a subject's outward appearance or behaviors. Examples of symptoms include, but are not limited to, weakness, aches and pains, fever, fatigue, weight loss, blood clots, increased blood calcium levels, low white blood cell count, short of breath, dizziness, headaches, hyperpigmentation, jaundice, erythema, pruritis, excessive hair growth, change in bowel habits, change in bladder function, long-lasting sores, white patches inside the mouth, white spots on the tongue, unusual bleeding or discharge, thickening or lump on parts of the body, indigestion, trouble swallowing, changes in warts or moles, change in new skin and nagging cough or hoarseness.

**Synthetic:** The term "synthetic" means produced, prepared, and/or manufactured by the hand of man. Synthesis of polynucleotides or polypeptides or other molecules of the present invention may be chemical or enzymatic.

**Targeted Cells:** As used herein, "targeted cells" refers to any one or more cells of interest. The cells may be found in vitro, in vivo, in situ or in the tissue or organ of an organism. The organism may be an animal, preferably a mammal, more preferably a human and most preferably a patient.

**Therapeutic Agent:** The term "therapeutic agent" refers to any agent that, when administered to a subject, has a therapeutic, diagnostic, and/or prophylactic effect and/or elicits a desired biological and/or pharmacological effect.

**Therapeutically effective amount:** As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means an amount of an agent to be delivered (e.g., nucleic acid, drug, therapeutic agent, diagnostic agent, prophylactic agent, etc.) that is sufficient, when administered to a subject suffering from or susceptible to an infection, disease, disorder, and/or condition, to treat, improve symptoms of, diagnose, prevent, and/or delay the onset of the infection, disease, disorder, and/or condition.

**Therapeutically effective outcome:** As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective outcome" means an outcome that is sufficient in a subject suffering from or susceptible to an infection, disease, disorder, and/or condition, to treat, improve symptoms of, diagnose, prevent, and/or delay the onset of the infection, disease, disorder, and/or condition.

**Total daily dose:** As used herein, a "total daily dose" is an amount given or prescribed in 24 hr period. It may be administered as a single unit dose.

**Transcription factor:** As used herein, the term "transcription factor" refers to a DNA-binding protein that regulates transcription of DNA into RNA, for example, by activation or repression of transcription. Some transcription factors effect regulation of transcription alone, while others act in concert with other proteins. Some transcription factor can both activate and repress transcription under certain conditions. In general, transcription factors bind a specific target sequence or sequences highly similar to a specific consensus sequence in a regulatory region of a target gene. Transcription factors may regulate transcription of a target gene alone or in a complex with other molecules.

**Treating:** As used herein, the term "treating" refers to partially or completely alleviating, ameliorating, improving, relieving, delaying onset of, inhibiting progression of, reducing severity of, and/or reducing incidence of one or more symptoms or features of a particular infection, disease, disorder, and/or condition. For example, "treating" cancer may refer to inhibiting survival, growth, and/or spread of a tumor. Treatment may be administered to a subject who does not exhibit signs of a disease, disorder, and/or condition and/or to a subject who exhibits only early signs of a disease, disorder, and/or condition for the purpose of decreasing the risk of developing pathology associated with the disease, disorder, and/or condition.

**Tumor:** As used herein, a "tumor" is an abnormal growth of tissue, whether benign or malignant.

**Tumor growth:** As used herein, the term "tumor growth" or "tumor metastases" means an increased mass or volume of the tumor or expansion of the tumor distribution.

**Unmodified:** As used herein, "unmodified" refers to any substance, compound or molecule prior to being changed in any way. Unmodified may, but does not always, refer to the wild type or native form of a biomolecule. Molecules may undergo a series of modifications whereby each modified molecule may serve as the "unmodified" starting molecule for a subsequent modification.

#### Equivalents and Scope

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments in accordance with the invention described herein. The scope of the present invention is not intended to be limited to the above Description, but rather is as set forth in the appended claims.

In the claims, articles such as "a," "an," and "the" may mean one or more than one unless indicated to the contrary or otherwise evident from the context. Claims or descriptions that include "or" between one or more members of a group are considered satisfied if one, more than one, or all of the group members are present in, employed in, or otherwise relevant to a given product or process unless indicated to the contrary or otherwise evident from the context. The invention includes embodiments in which exactly one member of the group is present in, employed in, or otherwise relevant to a given product or process. The invention includes embodiments in which more than one, or all of the group members are present in, employed in, or otherwise relevant to a given product or process.

It is also noted that the term "comprising" is intended to be open and permits but does not require the inclusion of additional elements or steps. When the term "comprising" is used herein, the term "consisting of" is thus also encompassed and disclosed.

Where ranges are given, endpoints are included. Furthermore, it is to be understood that unless otherwise indicated or otherwise evident from the context and

understanding of one of ordinary skill in the art, values that are expressed as ranges can assume any specific value or subrange within the stated ranges in different embodiments of the invention, to the tenth of the unit of the lower limit of the range, unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

In addition, it is to be understood that any particular embodiment of the present invention that falls within the prior art may be explicitly excluded from any one or more of the claims. Since such embodiments are deemed to be known to one of ordinary skill in the art, they may be excluded even if the exclusion is not set forth explicitly herein. Any particular embodiment of the compositions of the invention (e.g., any nucleic acid or protein encoded thereby; any method of production; any method of use; etc.) can be excluded from any one or more claims, for any reason, whether or not related to the existence of prior art.

All cited sources, for example, references, publications, databases, database entries, and art cited herein, are incorporated into this application by reference, even if not expressly stated in the citation. In case of conflicting statements of a cited source and the instant application, the statement in the instant application shall control.

Section and table headings are not intended to be limiting.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1

#### Modified mRNA Production

Modified mRNAs (mmRNA) according to the invention may be made using standard laboratory methods and materials. The open reading frame (ORF) of the gene of interest may be flanked by a 5' untranslated region (UTR) which may contain a strong Kozak translational initiation signal and/or an alpha-globin 3' UTR which may include an oligo(dT) sequence for templated addition of a poly-A tail. The modified mRNAs may be modified to reduce the cellular innate immune response. The modifications to reduce the cellular response may include pseudouridine ( $\psi$ ) and 5-methyl-cytidine (5mC, 5mc or m<sup>5</sup>C). (See, Kariko K et al. *Immunity* 23:165-75 (2005), Kariko K et al. *Mol Ther* 16:1833-40 (2008), Anderson B R et al. *NAR* (2010); each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties).

The ORF may also include various upstream or downstream additions (such as, but not limited to,  $\beta$ -globin, tags, etc.) may be ordered from an optimization service such as, but limited to, DNA2.0 (Menlo Park, Calif.) and may contain multiple cloning sites which may have XbaI recognition. Upon receipt of the construct, it may be reconstituted and transformed into chemically competent *E. coli*.

The methods described herein to make modified mRNA may be used to produce molecules of all sizes including long molecules. Modified mRNA using the described methods has been made for different sized molecules including glucosidase, alpha; acid (GAA) (3.2 kb), cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) (4.7 kb), Factor VII (7.3 kb), lysosomal acid lipase (45.4 kDa), glucocerebrosidase (59.7 kDa) and iduronate 2-sulfatase (76 kDa).

For the present invention, NEB DH5-alpha Competent *E. coli* are used. Transformations are performed according to NEB instructions using 100 ng of plasmid. The protocol is as follows:

1. Thaw a tube of NEB 5-alpha Competent *E. coli* cells on ice for 10 minutes.
2. Add 1-5  $\mu$ l containing 1 pg-100 ng of plasmid DNA to the cell mixture. Carefully flick the tube 4-5 times to mix cells and DNA. Do not vortex.
3. Place the mixture on ice for 30 minutes. Do not mix.
4. Heat shock at 42° C. for exactly 30 seconds. Do not mix.
5. Place on ice for 5 minutes. Do not mix.
6. Pipette 950  $\mu$ l of room temperature SOC into the mixture.
7. Place at 37° C. for 60 minutes. Shake vigorously (250 rpm) or rotate.
8. Warm selection plates to 37° C.
9. Mix the cells thoroughly by flicking the tube and inverting.

Spread 50-100  $\mu$ l of each dilution onto a selection plate and incubate overnight at 37° C. Alternatively, incubate at 30° C. for 24-36 hours or 25° C. for 48 hours.

A single colony is then used to inoculate 5 ml of LB growth media using the appropriate antibiotic and then allowed to grow (250 RPM, 37° C.) for 5 hours. This is then used to inoculate a 200 ml culture medium and allowed to grow overnight under the same conditions.

To isolate the plasmid (up to 850  $\mu$ g), a maxi prep is performed using the Invitrogen PURELINK™ HiPure Maxiprep Kit (Carlsbad, Calif.), following the manufacturer's instructions.

In order to generate cDNA for In Vitro Transcription (IVT), the plasmid (an Example of which is shown in FIG. 3) is first linearized using a restriction enzyme such as XbaI. A typical restriction digest with XbaI will comprise the following: Plasmid 1.0  $\mu$ g; 10 $\times$  Buffer 1.0  $\mu$ l; XbaI 1.5  $\mu$ l; dH<sub>2</sub>O up to 10  $\mu$ l; incubated at 37° C. for 1 hr. If performing at lab scale (<5  $\mu$ g), the reaction is cleaned up using Invitrogen's PURELINK™ PCR Micro Kit (Carlsbad, Calif.) per manufacturer's instructions. Larger scale purifications may need to be done with a product that has a larger load capacity such as Invitrogen's standard PURELINK™ PCR Kit (Carlsbad, Calif.). Following the cleanup, the linearized vector is quantified using the NanoDrop and analyzed to confirm linearization using agarose gel electrophoresis.

As a non-limiting example, G-CSF may represent the polypeptide of interest. Sequences used in the steps outlined in Examples 1-5 are shown in Table 12. It should be noted that the start codon (ATG) has been underlined in each sequence of Table 12.

TABLE 12

#### G-CSF Sequences

#### SEQ

ID NO	Description
33894	cDNA sequence: <u>ATG</u> GCTGGACCTGCCACCCAGGCCCATGAAGCTGATGGCCC TGCAGCTGCTGCTGGCACAGTGCCTCTGGACAGTGCAGGA AGCCACCCCTGGGCCCTGCCAGCTCCCTGCCCCAGAGCTTC CTGCTCAAGTGCTTAGAGCAAGTGAGGAAGATCCAGGGCGATG GCGCAGGCTCCAGGAGAAGCTGTGTGCACCTACAAGCTGTG GCCACCCCGAGGAGCTGGTGTCTCGACACTCTCTGGGCATC CCCTGGGCTCCCTGAGCAGCTGCCCCAGCCAGGCCCTGCAGC TGGCAGGCTGCTTGAGCCAACCTCATAGCGGCTTTCTCTCTA CCAGGGCTCTGCAGGCCCTGGAAGGGATCTCCCCGAGTTG GGTCCCACCTTGACACACTGCAGCTGGACGTCGCCGACTTTG CCACCACCTTGCCAGCAGATGGAAGAAGTGGGAATGGCCCC TGCCCTGCAGCCACCCAGGGTGCCATGCCGGCTTCGCCTCT GCTTCCAGCGCGGCAGGAGGGTCTGGTTGCCTCCATC TGCAGAGCTTCTGGAGGTGTGTACCGCTTCTACGCCACCT TGCCAGCCCTGA
33895	cDNA having T7 polymerase site, AfeI and XbaI restriction site: TAATACGACTCACTATA GGGAAATAAGAGAGAAAAGAAGTAAGAAGAAATATAAGAGC CACC <u>ATG</u> GCTGGACCTGCCACCCAGGCCCATGAAGCTGATG GCCCTGCAGCTGCTGTGGCACAGTGCCTCTGGACAGTGC

AGGAAGCCACCCCTGGGCCCTGCCAGCTCCCTGCCCCAGAG  
CTTCCTGCTCAAGTGCTTAGAGCAAGTGAGGAAGATCCAGGGC  
GATGGCGCAGCGCTCCAGGAGAAGCTGTGTGCCACCTACAAGC  
TGTGCCACCCGAGGAGCTGGTGTCTCGGACACTCTCTGGG  
CATCCCTGGGCTCCCTGAGCAGCTGCCCGCCAGCCCTG  
CAGCTGGCAGGCTGCTTAGACCACTCATAGCGGCCTTTTCC  
TCTACCAGGGCTCTGCAAGCCCTGGAAGGGATCTCCCCGA  
GTTGGTCCACCTTGGACACACTGCAGCTGGACGTGCGCGAC  
TTTGCCACCACATCTGGCAGCAGATGGAAGAACTGGGAATGG  
CCCTGCCCTGCAGCCACCCAGGGTGCATGCCGGCCTTCGC  
CTGTGTTTCCAGCGCCGGGAGGAGGGTCTGGTTGCCTCC  
CATCTGCAGAGCTTCTGGAGGTCTGCTACCGCTTCTACGCC  
ACCTTGCCAGCCCTGAAGCGTGCCTTCTGGGGCTTGCT  
TCTGGCCATGCCCTTCTTCTCCCTGACCTGTACCTCTTG  
GTCTTTGAATAAAGCCTGAGTAGGAAGGCGCGCTCGAGCAT  
GCATCTAGA

33896 Optimized sequence; containing T7 poly-  
merase site, Afel and Xba restriction  
site

TAATACGACTCACTATA  
GGGAAATAAGAGAGAAAAGAAGTAAGAAGAAATAAAGAGC  
ACACCTGGCCGGTCCCGCGACCCAAAGCCCATGAAACTTATG  
GCCCTGCAGTTGCTGCTTGGCACTCGGCCCTGTGACAGTCC  
AAGAAGCGACTCTCTCGGACCTGCCTCATCGTTCGCGCAGTC  
ATTCTTTTGAAGTGTCTGGAGCAGGTGCGAAAGATTGAGGGC  
GATGGAGCCGCACTCCAAGAGAAGCTCTGCGCGACATACAAAC  
TTTGCATCCCGAGGAGCTCGTACTGCTCGGGCACAGCTTGGG  
GATTCCCTGGGCTCCTCTCGTCTGTCGTCGCGCAGGCTTTG  
CAGTTGGCAGGGTGCCTTCCAGCTCCACTCCGTTTGTCT  
TGTATCAGGGACTGCTGCAAGCCCTTGAAGGAATCTCGCCAGA  
ATTGGCCCGACGCTGGACACGTTGCAGCTCGACGTGGCGGAT  
TTCGCAACAACCATCTGGCAGCAGATGGAGAACTGGGGATGG  
CACCCGCGCTGCAGCCACGCAAGGGGCAATGCCGGCCTTTGC  
GTCCGCGTTTCAGCGCAGGGCGGGTGGAGTCTCGTAGCGAGC  
CACCTTCAATATTTTGGAACTCTGCTACCGGTGCTGAGAC  
ATCTTGCGCAGCCGTAAGCGTGCCTTCTGGGGCTTGCT  
TCTGGCCATGCCCTTCTTCTCCCTGACCTGTACCTCTTG  
GTCTTTGAATAAAGCCTGAGTAGGAAGGCGCGCTCGAGCAT  
GCATCTAGA

33897 mRNA sequence (transcribed)

GGGAAUAAGAGAGAAAAGAAGAGUAAGAAGAAUAUAAGAGC  
CACC  
AUGGCCGUGCCCGCACCCAAAGCCCAUGAAACUUAUGGCC  
UGCAGUUGCUCUUGGCACUCGGCCUCUGGACAGUCCAAGA  
AGCGACUCCUCUCGACCUGCCUACUGUUGCCGAGUCAUUC  
CUUUUGAAGUGUCUGGAGCAGGUGCGAAAGAUUCAGGGCGAUG  
GAGCCGACUCCAAGAGAAGCUCUGCGGACAUACAACUUUG  
CCAUCCCGAGGAGCUCGUACUGCUGGGCACAGCUUGGGGAUU  
CCUGGGCUCUCUCUGUCCUGUCCGUCGAGGCUUUGCAGU  
UGGCAGGGUGCCUUCAGCUCACUCGGUUUUGUUUUGUA  
UCAGGGACUCUGCAAGCCUUGAGGGAUUCGCGCAGAAUUG  
GGCCGACGCGUGGACAGUUGCAGCUCGACGUGGCGGAUUUG  
CAACAACCAUCUGGCAGCAGAUUGAGGAACUGGGGAUGGCACC  
CGCGCUGCAGCCACGCAAGGGGCAUCCGGCCUUUGCGUCC  
GCGUUUCAGCGCAGGGCGGGUGGAGUCCUCGUAGCGAGCCACC  
UUCAUUAUUUGGAAGUCUGUACCGGGUGCUGAGACAUCU  
UGCGCAGCCGUGAAGCGCUGCCUUCUGCGGGGCUUGCCUUCUG  
GCCAUGCCUUUCUUCUCCUUGCACCUUGUACCUUCUUGGUCU  
UUGAAUAAGCCUGAGUAGGAAG

## Example 2 PCR for cDNA Production

PCR procedures for the preparation of cDNA are performed using 2xKAPA HIFI™ HotStart ReadyMix by Kapa Biosystems (Woburn, Mass.). This system includes 2x KAPA ReadyMix 12.5 µl; Forward Primer (10 uM) 0.75 µl; Reverse Primer (10 uM) 0.75 µl; Template cDNA 100 ng; and dH<sub>2</sub>O diluted to 25.0 µl. The reaction conditions are at 95° C. for 5 min. and 25 cycles of 98° C. for 20 sec, then 58° C. for 15 sec, then 72° C. for 45 sec, then 72° C. for 5 min. then 4° C. to termination.

The reverse primer of the instant invention incorporates a poly-T<sub>120</sub> for a poly-A<sub>120</sub> in the mRNA. Other reverse primers with longer or shorter poly(T) tracts can be used to adjust the length of the poly(A) tail in the mRNA.

The reaction is cleaned up using Invitrogen's PURELINK™ PCR Micro Kit (Carlsbad, Calif.) per manufacturer's instructions (up to 5 µg). Larger reactions will require a cleanup using a product with a larger capacity. Following the cleanup, the cDNA is quantified using the NANODROP™ and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis to confirm the cDNA is the expected size. The cDNA is then submitted for sequencing analysis before proceeding to the in vitro transcription reaction.

## Example 3 In vitro Transcription (IVT)

The in vitro transcription reaction generates mRNA containing modified nucleotides or modified RNA. The input nucleotide triphosphate (NTP) mix is made in-house



using natural and un-natural NTPs.

A typical *in vitro* transcription reaction includes the following:

1. Template cDNA	1.0 µg
2. 10x transcription buffer (400 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 190 mM MgCl <sub>2</sub> , 50 mM DTT, 10 mM Spermidine)	2.0 µl
3. Custom NTPs (25 mM each)	7.2 µl
4. RNase Inhibitor	20 U
5. T7 RNA polymerase	3000 U
6. dH <sub>2</sub> O	Up to 20.0 µl. and
7. Incubation at 37° C. for 3 hr-5 hrs.	

The crude IVT mix may be stored at 4° C. overnight for cleanup the next day. 1 U of RNase-free DNase is then used to digest the original template. After 15 minutes of incubation at 37° C., the mRNA is purified using Ambion's MEGACLEAR™ Kit (Austin, Tex.) following the manufacturer's instructions. This kit can purify up to 500 µg of RNA. Following the cleanup, the RNA is quantified using the NanoDrop and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis to confirm the RNA is the proper size and that no degradation of the RNA has occurred.

#### Example 4

##### Enzymatic Capping of mRNA

Capping of the mRNA is performed as follows where the mixture includes: IVT RNA 60 µg-180 µg and dH<sub>2</sub>O up to 72 µl. The mixture is incubated at 65° C. for 5 minutes to denature RNA, and then is transferred immediately to ice.

The protocol then involves the mixing of 10x Capping Buffer (0.5 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 60 mM KCl, 12.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> (10.0 µl); 20 mM GTP (5.0 µl); 20 mM S-Adenosyl Methionine (2.5 µl); RNase Inhibitor (100 U); 2'-O-Methyltransferase (400U); Vaccinia capping enzyme (Guanylyl transferase) (40 U); dH<sub>2</sub>O (Up to 28 µl); and incubation at 37° C. for 30 minutes for 60 µg RNA or up to 2 hours for 180 µg of RNA.

The mRNA is then purified using Ambion's MEGACLEAR™ Kit (Austin, Tex.) following the manufacturer's instructions. Following the cleanup, the RNA is quantified using the NANODROP™ (ThermoFisher, Waltham, Mass.) and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis to confirm the RNA is the proper size and that no degradation of the RNA has occurred. The RNA product may also be sequenced by running a reverse-transcription-PCR to generate the cDNA for sequencing.

#### Example 5

##### PolyA Tailing Reaction

Without a poly-T in the cDNA, a poly-A tailing reaction must be performed before cleaning the final product. This is done by mixing Capped IVT RNA (100 µl); RNase Inhibitor (20 U); 10x Tailing Buffer (0.5 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 2.5 M NaCl, 100 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>)(12.0 µl); 20 mM ATP (6.0 µl); Poly-A Polymerase (20 U); dH<sub>2</sub>O up to 123.5 µl and incubation at 37° C. for 30 min. If the poly-A tail is already in the transcript, then the tailing reaction may be skipped and proceed directly to cleanup with Ambion's MEGACLEAR™ kit (Austin, Tex.) (up to 500 µg). Poly-A Polymerase is preferably a recombinant enzyme expressed in yeast.

For studies performed and described herein, the poly-A tail is encoded in the IVT template to comprise 160 nucleotides in length. However, it should be understood that the processivity or integrity of the polyA tailing reaction may not always result in exactly 160 nucleotides. Hence polyA tails of approximately 160 nucleotides, e.g. about 150-165, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164 or 165 are within the scope of the invention.

#### Example 6

##### Natural 5' Caps and 5' Cap Analogues

5'-capping of modified RNA may be completed concomitantly during the *in vitro*-transcription reaction using the following chemical RNA cap analogs to generate the 5'-guanosine cap structure according to manufacturer protocols: 3'-O-Me-m7G(5)ppp(5) G [the ARCA cap]; G(5)ppp(5)A; G(5)ppp(5)G; m7G(5)ppp(5)A; m7G(5)ppp(5)G (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, Mass.). 5'-capping of modified RNA may be completed post-transcriptionally using a Vaccinia Virus Capping Enzyme to generate the "Cap 0" structure: m7G(5)ppp(5)G (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, Mass.). Cap 1 structure may be generated using both Vaccinia Virus Capping Enzyme and a 2'-O methyl-transferase to generate: m7G(5)ppp(5)G-2'-O-methyl. Cap 2 structure may be generated from the Cap 1 structure followed by the 2'-O-methylation of the 5'-antepenultimate nucleotide using a 2'-O methyl-transferase. Cap 3 structure may be generated from the Cap 2 structure followed by the 2'-O-methylation of the 5'-preantepenultimate nucleotide using a 2'-O methyl-transferase. Enzymes are preferably derived from a recombinant source.

When transfected into mammalian cells, the modified mRNAs have a stability of between 12-18 hours or more than 18 hours, e.g., 24, 36, 48, 60, 72 or greater than 72 hours.

#### Example 7

##### Capping

###### A. Protein Expression Assay

Synthetic mRNAs encoding human G-CSF (cDNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 33894; mRNA sequence fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897 with a polyA tail approximately 160 nucleotides in length not shown in sequence) containing the ARCA (3' O-Me-m7G(5)ppp(5)G) cap analog or the Cap1 structure can be transfected into human primary keratinocytes at equal concentrations. 6, 12, 24 and 36 hours post-transfection the amount of G-CSF secreted into the culture medium can be assayed by ELISA. Synthetic mRNAs that secrete higher levels of G-CSF into the medium would correspond to a synthetic mRNA with a higher translationally-competent Cap structure.

###### B. Purity Analysis Synthesis

Synthetic mRNAs encoding human G-CSF (cDNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 33894; mRNA sequence fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897 with a polyA tail approximately 160 nucleotides in length not shown in sequence) containing the ARCA cap analog or the Cap1 structure crude synthesis products can be compared for purity using denaturing Agarose-Urea gel electrophoresis or HPLC analysis. Synthetic mRNAs with a single, consolidated band by electrophoresis correspond to the higher purity product compared to a synthetic mRNA with multiple bands or streaking bands. Synthetic mRNAs with a single HPLC peak would also correspond to a higher purity product. The capping reaction with a higher efficiency would provide a more pure mRNA population.

###### C. Cytokine Analysis

Synthetic mRNAs encoding human G-CSF (cDNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 33894; mRNA sequence fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897 with a polyA tail approximately 160 nucleotides in length not shown in sequence) containing the ARCA cap analog or the Cap1 structure can be transfected into human primary keratinocytes at multiple concentrations. 6, 12, 24 and 36 hours post-transfection the amount of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as TNF-alpha and IFN-beta secreted into the culture medium can be assayed by ELISA. Synthetic mRNAs that secrete higher levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines into the medium would correspond to a synthetic mRNA containing an immune-activating cap structure.

###### D. Capping Reaction Efficiency

Synthetic mRNAs encoding human G-CSF (cDNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 33894; mRNA sequence fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897 with a polyA tail approximately 160 nucleotides in length not shown in sequence) containing the ARCA cap analog or the Cap1 structure can be analyzed for capping reaction efficiency by LC-MS after capped mRNA nuclease treatment. Nuclease treatment of capped mRNAs would yield a mixture of free nucleotides and the capped 5'-5-triphosphate cap structure detectable by LC-MS. The amount of capped product on the LC-MS spectra can be expressed as a percent of total mRNA from the reaction and would correspond to capping reaction efficiency. The cap structure with higher capping reaction efficiency would have a higher amount of capped product by LC-MS.

## Example 8

### Agarose Gel Electrophoresis of Modified RNA or RT PCR Products

Individual modified RNAs (200-400 ng in a 20  $\mu$ l volume) or reverse transcribed PCR products (200-400 ng) are loaded into a well on a non-denaturing 1.2% Agarose E-Gel (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) and run for 12-15 minutes according to the manufacturer protocol.

## Example 9

### Nanodrop Modified RNA Quantification and UV Spectral Data

Modified RNAs in TE buffer (1  $\mu$ l) are used for Nanodrop UV absorbance readings to quantitate the yield of each modified RNA from an in vitro transcription reaction.

## Example 10

### Formulation of Modified mRNA Using Lipidoids

Modified mRNAs (mmRNA) are formulated for in vitro experiments by mixing the mmRNA with the lipidoid at a set ratio prior to addition to cells. In vivo formulation may require the addition of extra ingredients to facilitate circulation throughout the body. To test the ability of these lipidoids to form particles suitable for in vivo work, a standard formulation process used for siRNA-lipidoid formulations was used as a starting point. Initial mmRNA-lipidoid formulations may consist of particles composed of 42% lipidoid, 48% cholesterol and 10% PEG, with further optimization of ratios possible. After formation of the particle, mmRNA is added and allowed to integrate with the complex. The encapsulation efficiency is determined using a standard dye exclusion assays.

### Materials and Methods for Examples 11-15

#### A. Lipid Synthesis

Six lipids, DLin-DMA, DLin-K-DMA, DLin-KC2-DMA, 98N12-5, C12-200 and DLin-MC3-DMA, were synthesized by methods outlined in the art in order to be formulated with modified RNA. DLin-DMA and precursors were synthesized as described in Heyes et. al, J. Control Release, 2005, 107, 276-287. DLin-K-DMA and DLin-KC2-DMA and precursors were synthesized as described in Semple et. al, Nature Biotechnology, 2010, 28, 172-176. 98N12-5 and precursor were synthesized as described in Akinc et. al, Nature Biotechnology, 2008, 26, 561-569.

C12-200 and precursors were synthesized according to the method outlined in Love et. al, PNAS, 2010, 107, 1864-1869. 2-epoxydodecane (5.10 g, 27.7 mmol, 8.2 eq) was added to a vial containing Amine 200 (0.723 g, 3.36 mmol, 1 eq) and a stirring bar. The vial was sealed and warmed to 80° C. The reaction was stirred for 4 days at 80° C. Then the mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography using a gradient from pure dichloromethane (DCM) to DCM:MeOH 98:2. The target compound was further purified by RP-HPLC to afford the desired compound.

DLin-MC3-DMA and precursors were synthesized according to procedures described in WO 2010054401 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. A mixture of dilinoleyl methanol (1.5 g, 2.8 mmol, 1 eq), N,N-dimethylaminobutyric acid (1.5 g, 2.8 mmol, 1 eq), DIPEA (0.73 mL, 4.2 mmol, 1.5 eq) and TBTU (1.35 g, 4.2 mmol, 1.5 eq) in 10 mL of DMF was stirred for 10 h at room temperature. Then the reaction mixture was diluted in ether and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtrated and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography using a gradient DCM to DCM:MeOH 98:2. Subsequently the target compound was subjected to an additional RP-HPLC purification which was done using a YMC-Pack C4 column to afford the target compound.

#### B. Formulation of Modified RNA Nanoparticles

Solutions of synthesized lipid, 1,2-distearoyl-3-phosphatidylcholine (DSPC) (Avanti Polar Lipids, Alabaster, Ala.), cholesterol (Sigma-Aldrich, Taufkirchen, Germany), and  $\alpha$ -[3-(1,2-dimystoyl-3-propanoxy)-carboxamide-propyl]- $\omega$ -methoxy-polyoxyethylene (PEG-c-DOMG) (NOF, Bouwelven, Belgium) were prepared at concentrations of 50 mM in ethanol and stored at -20° C. The lipids were combined to yield molar ratio of 50:10:38.5:1.5 (Lipid: DSPC: Cholesterol: PEG-c-DOMG) and diluted with ethanol to a final lipid concentration of 25 mM. Solutions of modified mRNA at a concentration of 1-2 mg/mL in water were diluted in 50 mM sodium citrate buffer at a pH of 3 to form a stock modified mRNA solution. Formulations of the lipid and modified mRNA were prepared by combining the synthesized lipid solution with the modified mRNA solution at total lipid to modified mRNA weight ratio of 10:1, 15:1, 20:1 and 30:1. The lipid ethanolic solution was rapidly injected into aqueous modified mRNA solution to afford a suspension containing 33% ethanol. The solutions were injected either manually (MI) or by the aid of a syringe pump (SP) (Harvard Pump 33 Dual Syringe Pump Harvard Apparatus Holliston, Mass.).

To remove the ethanol and to achieve the buffer exchange, the formulations were dialyzed twice against phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4 at volumes 200-times of the primary product using a Slide-A-Lyzer cassettes (Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. Rockford, Ill.) with a molecular weight cutoff (MWCO) of 10 kD. The first dialysis was carried at room temperature for 3 hours and then the formulations were dialyzed overnight at 4° C. The resulting nanoparticle suspension was filtered through 0.2  $\mu$ m sterile filter (Sarstedt, Nümbrecht, Germany) into glass vials and sealed with a crimp closure.

#### C. Characterization of Formulations

A Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern Instruments Ltd, Malvern, Worcestershire, UK) was used to determine the particle size, the polydispersity index (PDI) and the zeta potential of the modified mRNA nanoparticles in 1xPBS in determining particle size and 15 mM PBS in determining zeta potential.

Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy was used to determine the concentration of modified mRNA nanoparticle formulation. 100  $\mu$ l of the diluted formulation in 1xPBS was added to 900  $\mu$ l of a 4:1 (v/v) mixture of methanol and chloroform. After mixing, the absorbance spectrum of the solution was recorded between 230 nm and 330 nm on a DU 800 spectrophotometer (Beckman Coulter, Beckman Coulter, Inc., Brea, Calif.). The modified RNA concentration in the nanoparticle formulation was calculated based on the extinction coefficient of the modified RNA used in the formulation and on the difference between the absorbance at a wavelength of 260 nm and the baseline value at a wavelength of 330 nm.

QUANT-IT™ RIBOGREEN® RNA assay (Invitrogen Corporation Carlsbad, Calif.) was used to evaluate the encapsulation of modified RNA by the nanoparticle. The samples were diluted to a concentration of approximately 5  $\mu$ g/mL in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5). 50  $\mu$ l of the diluted samples were transferred to a polystyrene 96 well plate, then either 50  $\mu$ l of TE buffer or 50  $\mu$ l of a 2% Triton X-100 solution was added. The plate was incubated at a temperature of 37° C. for 15 minutes. The RIBOGREEN® reagent was diluted 1:100 in TE buffer, 100  $\mu$ l of this solution was added to each well. The fluorescence intensity was measured using a fluorescence plate reader (Wallac Victor 1420 Multilabel Counter; Perkin Elmer, Waltham, Mass.) at an excitation wavelength of ~480 nm and an emission wavelength of ~520 nm. The fluorescence values of the reagent blank were subtracted from that of each of the samples and the percentage of free modified RNA was determined by dividing the fluorescence intensity of the intact sample (without addition of Triton X-100) by the fluorescence value of the disrupted sample (caused by the addition of Triton X-100).

#### D. In Vitro Incubation

Human embryonic kidney epithelial (HEK293) and hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial (HepG2) cells (LGC standards GmbH, Wesel, Germany) were seeded on 96-well plates (Greiner Bio-one GmbH, Frickenhausen, Germany) and plates for HEK293 cells were precoated with collagen type1. HEK293 were seeded at a density of 30,000 and HepG2 were seeded at a density of 35,000 cells per well in 100  $\mu$ l cell culture medium. For HEK293 the cell culture medium was DMEM, 10% FCS, adding 2 mM L-Glutamine, 1 mM Sodiumpyruvate and 1x non-essential amino acids (Biochrom AG, Berlin, Germany) and 1.2 mg/ml Sodiumbicarbonate (Sigma-Aldrich, Munich, Germany) and for HepG2 the culture medium was MEM (Gibco Life Technologies, Darmstadt, Germany), 10% FCS adding 2 mM L-Glutamine, 1 mM Sodiumpyruvate and 1x non-essential amino acids (Biochrom AG, Berlin, Germany). Formulations containing mCherry mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) were added in quadruplicates directly after seeding the cells and incubated. The mCherry cDNA with the T7 promoter, 5'untranslated region (UTR) and 3' UTR used in in vitro transcription (IVT) is given in SEQ ID NO: 33899. The mCherry mRNA was modified with a 5mC at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site.

Cells were harvested by transferring the culture media supernatants to a 96-well Pro-Bind U-bottom plate (Beckton Dickinson GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany). Cells were trypsinized with 1/2 volume Trypsin/EDTA (Biochrom AG, Berlin, Germany), pooled with respective supernatants and fixed by adding one volume PBS/2% FCS (both Biochrom AG, Berlin, Germany)/0.5% formaldehyde (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Samples then were submitted to a flow cytometer measurement with a 532 nm excitation laser and the 610/20 filter for PE-Texas Red in a LSRII cytometer (Beckton Dickinson GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany). The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of all events and the standard deviation of four independent wells are presented in for samples analyzed.

## Example 11

## Purification of Nanoparticle Formulations

Nanoparticle formulations of DLin-KC2-DMA and 98N12-5 in HEK293 and HepG2 were tested to determine if the mean fluorescent intensity (MFI) was dependent on the lipid to modified RNA ratio and/or purification. Three formulations of DLin-KC2-DMA and two formulations of 98N12-5 were produced using a syringe pump to the specifications described in Table 13. Purified samples were purified by SEPHADEX™ G-25 DNA grade (GE Healthcare, Sweden). Each formulation before and after purification (aP) was tested at concentration of 250 ng modified RNA per well in a 24 well plate. The percentage of cells that are positive for the marker for FL4 channel (% FL4-positive) when analyzed by the flow cytometer for each formulation and the background sample, and the MFI of the marker for the FL4 channel for each formulation and the background sample are shown in Table 14. The formulations which had been purified had a slightly higher MFI than those formulations tested before purification.

TABLE 13

Formulation #	Lipid	Lipid/RNA wt/wt	Mean size (nm)
NPA-001-1	DLin-KC2-DMA	10	155 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-001-1 aP	DLin-KC2-DMA	10	141 nm PDI: 0.14
NPA-002-1	DLin-KC2-DMA	15	140 nm PDI: 0.11
NPA-002-1 aP	DLin-KC2-DMA	15	125 nm PDI: 0.12
NPA-003-1	DLin-KC2-DMA	20	114 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-003-1 aP	DLin-KC2-DMA	20	104 nm PDI: 0.06
NPA-005-1	98N12-5	15	127 nm PDI: 0.12
NPA-005-1 aP	98N12-5	15	134 nm PDI: 0.17
NPA-006-1	98N12	20	126 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-006-1 aP	98N12	20	118 nm PDI: 0.13

TABLE 14

HEK293 and HepG2, 24-well, 250 ng Modified RNA/well

Formulation	% FL4-positive		FL4 MFI	
	HEK293	HepG2	HEK293	HepG2
Untreated	0.33	0.40	0.25	0.30
NPA-001-1	62.42	5.68	1.49	0.41
NPA-001-ap	87.32	9.02	3.23	0.53
NPA-002-1	91.28	9.90	4.43	0.59
NPA-002-ap	92.68	14.02	5.07	0.90
NPA-003-1	87.70	11.76	6.83	0.88
NPA-003-ap	88.88	15.46	8.73	1.06
NPA-005-1	50.60	4.75	1.83	0.46
NPA-005-ap	38.64	5.16	1.32	0.46
NPA-006-1	54.19	13.16	1.30	0.60
NPA-006-ap	49.97	13.74	1.27	0.61

### Example 12

#### Concentration Response Curve

Nanoparticle formulations of 98N12-5 (NPA-005) and DLin-KC2-DMA (NPA-003) were tested at varying concentrations to determine the MFI of FL4 or mCherry (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) over a range of doses. The formulations tested are outlined in Table 15. To determine the optimal concentration of nanoparticle formulations of 98N12-5, varying concentrations of formulated modified RNA (100 ng, 10 ng, 1.0 ng, 0.1 ng and 0.01 ng per well) were tested in a 24-well plate of HEK293, and the results of the FL4 MFI of each dose are shown in Table 16. Likewise, to determine the optimal concentration of nanoparticle formulations of DLin-KC2-DMA, varying concentrations of formulated modified RNA (250 ng, 100 ng, 10 ng, 1.0 ng, 0.1 ng and 0.01 ng per well) were tested in a 24-well plate of HEK293, and the results of the FL4 MFI of each dose are shown in Table 17. Nanoparticle formulations of DLin-KC2-DMA were also tested at varying concentrations of formulated modified RNA (250 ng, 100 ng and 30 ng per well) in a 24 well plate of HEK293, and the results of the FL4 MFI of each dose are shown in Table 18. A dose of 1 ng/well for 98N12-5 and a dose of 10 ng/well for DLin-KC2-DMA were found to resemble the FL4 MFI of the background.

To determine how close the concentrations resembled the background, we utilized a flow cytometer with optimized filter sets for detection of mCherry expression, and were able to obtain results with increased sensitivity relative to background levels. Doses of 25 ng/well, 0.25 ng/well, 0.025 ng/well and 0.0025 ng/well were analyzed for 98N12-5 (NPA-005) and DLin-KC2-DMA (NPA-003) to determine the MFI of mCherry. As shown in Table 19, the concentration of 0.025 ng/well and lesser concentrations are similar to the background MFI level of mCherry which is about 386.125.

TABLE 15

Formulation #	NPA-003	NPA-005
Lipid	DLin-KC2-DMA	98N12-5
Lipid/RNA wt/wt	20	15
Mean size	114 nm PDI: 0.08	106 nm PDI: 0.12

TABLE 16

HEK293, NPA-005, 24-well, n = 4

Formulation	FL4 MFI
Untreated control	0.246
NPA-005 100 ng	2.2175
NPA-005 10 ng	0.651
NPA-005 1.0 ng	0.28425
NPA-005 0.1 ng	0.27675
NPA-005 0.01 ng	0.2865

TABLE 17

HEK293, NPA-003, 24-well, n = 4

Formulation	FL4 MFI
Untreated control	0.3225
NPA-003 250 ng	2.9575
NPA-003 100 ng	1.255
NPA-003 10 ng	0.40025
NPA-003 1 ng	0.33025
NPA-003 0.1 ng	0.34625
NPA-003 0.01 ng	0.3475

TABLE 18

HEK293, NPA-003, 24-well, n = 4

Formulation	FL4 MFI
Untreated control	0.27425
NPA-003 250 ng	5.6075
NPA-003 100 ng	3.7825
NPA-003 30 ng	1.5525

TABLE 19

Concentration and MFI

Formulation	NPA-003	NPA-005
25 ng/well	11963.25	12256.75
0.25 ng/well	1349.75	2572.75
0.025 ng/well	459.50	534.75
0.0025 ng/well	310.75	471.75

**Example 13****Manual Injection and Syringe Pump Formulations**

Two formulations of DLin-KC2-DMA and 98N12-5 were prepared by manual injection (MI) and syringe pump injection (SP) and analyzed along with a background sample to compare the MFI of mCherry (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) of the different formulations. Table 20 shows that the syringe pump formulations had a higher MFI as compared to the manual injection formulations of the same lipid and lipid/RNA ratio.

TABLE 20

Formulations and MFI

Formulation #	Lipid	Lipid/ RNA wt/wt	Mean size (nm)	Method of form- ulation	MFI
Untreated Control	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	674.67
NPA-002	DLin-KC2- DMA	15	140 nm PDI: 0.11	MI	10318.25
NPA-002-2	DLin-KC2- DMA	15	105 nm PDI: 0.04	SP	37054.75
NPA-003	DLin-KC2- DMA	20	114 nm PDI: 0.08	MI	22037.5
NPA-003-2	DLin-KC2- DMA	20	95 nm PDI: 0.02	SP	37868.75
NPA-005	98N12-5	15	127 nm PDI: 0.12	MI	11504.75
NPA-005-2	98N12-5	15	106 nm PDI: 0.07	SP	9343.75
NPA-006	98N12-5	20	126 nm PDI: 0.08	MI	11182.25
NPA-006-2	98N12-5	20	93 nm PDI: 0.08	SP	5167

**Example 14****Lipid Nanoparticle Formulations**

Formulations of DLin-DMA, DLin-K-DMA, DLin-KC2-DMA, 98N12-5, C12-200 and DLin-MC3-DMA were incubated at a concentration of 60 ng/well or 62.5 ng/well in a plate of HEK293 and 62.5 ng/well in a plate of HepG2 cells for 24 hours to determine the MFI of mCherry (SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) for each formulation. The formulations tested are outlined in Table 21 below. As shown in Table 22 for the 60 ng/well and Tables 23, 24 and 25 for the 62.5 ng/well, the formulation of NPA-003 and NPA-018 have the highest mCherry MFI and the formulations of NPA-008, NPA-010 and NPA-013 are most similar to the background sample mCherry MFI value.

TABLE 21

Formulations

Formulation #	Lipid	Lipid/RNA wt/wt	Mean size (nm)
NPA-001	DLin-KC2-DMA	10	155 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-002	DLin-KC2-DMA	15	140 nm PDI: 0.11
NPA-002-2	DLin-KC2-DMA	15	105 nm PDI: 0.04
NPA-003	DLin-KC2-DMA	20	114 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-003-2	DLin-KC2-DMA	20	95 nm PDI: 0.02
NPA-005	98N12-5	15	127 nm PDI: 0.12
NPA-006	98N12-5	20	126 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-007	DLin-DMA	15	148 nm PDI: 0.09
NPA-008	DLin-K-DMA	15	121 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-009	C12-200	15	138 nm PDI: 0.15
NPA-010	DLin-MC3-DMA	15	126 nm PDI: 0.09
NPA-012	DLin-DMA	20	86 nm PDI: 0.08
NPA-013	DLin-K-DMA	20	104 nm PDI: 0.03
NPA-014	C12-200	20	101 nm PDI: 0.06
NPA-015	DLin-MC3-DMA	20	109 nm PDI: 0.07

TABLE 22

HEK293, 96-well, 60 ng Modified RNA/well

Formulation	MFI mCherry
Untreated	871.81
NPA-001	6407.25
NPA-002	14995
NPA-003	29499.5
NPA-005	3762
NPA-006	2676
NPA-007	9905.5
NPA-008	1648.75
NPA-009	2348.25
NPA-010	4426.75
NPA-012	11466
NPA-013	2098.25
NPA-014	3194.25
NPA-015	14524

TABLE 23

HEK293, 62.5 ng/well

Formulation	MFI mCherry
Untreated	871.81
NPA-001	6407.25
NPA-002	14995
NPA-003	29499.5
NPA-005	3762
NPA-006	2676
NPA-007	9905.5
NPA-008	1648.75
NPA-009	2348.25
NPA-010	4426.75
NPA-012	11466
NPA-013	2098.25
NPA-014	3194.25
NPA-015	14524

TABLE 24

HEK293, 62.5 ng/well

Formulation	MFI mCherry
Untreated	295
NPA-007	3504

NPA-012	8286
NPA-017	6128
NPA-003-2	17528
NPA-018	34142
NPA-010	1095
NPA-015	5859
NPA-019	3229

TABLE 25

HepG2, 62.5 ng/well

Formulation	MFI mCherry
<b>Study 1</b>	
Untreated	649.94
NPA-001	6006.25
NPA-002	8705
NPA-002-2	15860.25
NPA-003	15059.25
NPA-003-2	28881
NPA-005	1676
NPA-006	1473
NPA-007	15678
NPA-008	2976.25
NPA-009	961.75
NPA-010	3301.75
NPA-012	18333.25
NPA-013	5853
NPA-014	2257
NPA-015	16225.75
<b>Study 2</b>	
Untreated control	656
NPA-007	16798
NPA-012	21993
NPA-017	20377
NPA-003-2	35651
NPA-018	40154
NPA-010	2496
NPA-015	19741
NPA-019	16373

**Example 15**

**In vivo Formulation Studies**

Rodents (n=5) are administered intravenously, subcutaneously or intramuscularly a single dose of a formulation containing a modified mRNA and a lipid. The modified mRNA administered to the rodents is selected from G-CSF (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1), erythropoietin (EPO) (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1), Factor IX (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1) or mCherry (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1). The erythropoietin cDNA with the T7 promoter, 5'untranslated region (UTR) and 3' UTR used in in vitro transcription (IVT) is given in SEQ ID NO: 33902 and SEQ ID NO: 33903.

Each formulation also contains a lipid which is selected from one of DLin-DMA, DLin-K-DMA, DLin-KC2-DMA, 98N12-5, C12-200, DLin-MC3-DMA, reLNP ATUPLEX®, DACC and DBTC. The rodents are injected with 100 ug, 10 ug or 1 ug of the formulated modified mRNA and samples are collected at specified time intervals.

Serum from the rodents administered formulations containing human G-CSF modified mRNA are measured by specific G-CSF ELISA and serum from mice administered human factor IX modified RNA is analyzed by specific factor IX ELISA or chromogenic assay. The liver and spleen from the mice administered with mCherry modified mRNA are analyzed by immunohistochemistry (IHC) or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS). As a control, a group of mice are not injected with any formulation and their serum and tissue are collected analyzed by ELISA, FACS and/or IHC.

**A. Time Course**

The rodents are administered formulations containing at least one modified mRNA to study the time course of protein expression for the administered formulation. The rodents are bled at specified time intervals prior to and after administration of the modified mRNA formulations to determine protein expression and complete blood count. Samples are also collected from the site of administration of rodents administered modified mRNA formulations subcutaneously and intramuscularly to determine the protein expression in the tissue.

**B. Dose Response**

The rodents are administered formulations containing at least one modified mRNA to determine dose response of each formulation. The rodents are bled at specified time intervals prior to and after administration of the modified mRNA formulations to determine protein expression and complete blood count. The rodents are also sacrificed to analyze the effect of the modified mRNA formulation on the internal tissue. Samples are also collected from the site of administration of rodents administered modified mRNA formulations subcutaneously and intramuscularly to determine the protein expression in the tissue.

**C. Toxicity**

The rodents are administered formulations containing at least one modified mRNA to study toxicity of each formulation. The rodents are bled at specified time intervals prior to and after administration of the modified mRNA formulations to determine protein expression and complete blood count. The rodents are also sacrificed to analyze the effect of the modified mRNA formulation on the internal tissue. Samples are also collected from the site of administration of rodents administered modified mRNA formulations subcutaneously and intramuscularly to determine the protein expression in the tissue.

**Example 16**

**PLGA Microsphere Formulations**

Optimization of parameters used in the formulation of PLGA microspheres may allow for tunable release rates and high encapsulation efficiencies while maintaining the integrity of the modified RNA encapsulated in the microspheres. Parameters such as, but not limited to, particle size, recovery rates and encapsulation efficiency may be optimized to achieve the optimal formulation.

**A. Synthesis of PLGA Microspheres**

Poly(lactide-glycolide) acid (PLGA) microspheres were synthesized using the water/oil/water double emulsification methods known in the art using PLGA (Lactel, Cat# B6010-2, inherent viscosity 0.55-0.75, 50:50 LA:GA), polyvinylalcohol (PVA) (Sigma, Cat# 348406-25G, MW 13-23 k) dichloromethane and water. Briefly, 0.1 ml of water (W1) was added to 2 ml of PLGA dissolved in dichloromethane (DCM) (O1) at concentrations ranging from 50-200 mg/ml of PLGA. The W1/O1 emulsion was homogenized (IKA Ultra-Turrax Homogenizer, T18) for 30 seconds at speed 4 (15,000 rpm). The W1/O1 emulsion was then added to 100 to 200 ml of 0.3 to 1% PVA (W2) and homogenized for 1 minute at varied speeds. Formulations were left to stir for 3 hours and then washed by centrifugation (20-25 min, 4,000 rpm, 4° C.). The supernatant was discarded and the PLGA pellets were resuspended in 5-10 ml of water, which was repeated 2x. Average particle size (represents 20-30 particles) for each formulation was determined by microscopy after washing. Table 26 shows that an increase in the PLGA concentration led to larger sized microspheres. A PLGA concentration of 200 mg/mL gave an average particle size of 14.8 µm, 100 mg/mL was 8.7 µm, and 50 mg/mL of PLGA gave an average particle size of 4.0 µm.

TABLE 26

Varied PLGA Concentration

Sample ID	O1 Volume (mL)	PLGA Concentration (mg/mL)	W2 Volume (mL)	PVA Concentration (%)	Speed	Average Size (µm)
1	2	200	100	0.3	5	14.8
2	2	100	100	0.3	5	8.7
3	2	50	100	0.3	5	4.0

Table 27 shows that decreasing the homogenization speed from 5 (~20,000 rpm) to speed 4 (~15,000 rpm) led to an increase in particle size from 14.8 µm to 29.7 µm.

TABLE 27

Varied Homogenization Speed

Sample ID	O1 Volume (mL)	PLGA Concentration (mg/mL)	W2 Volume (mL)	PVA Concentration (%)	Speed	Average Size (µm)
1	2	200	100	0.3	5	14.8
4	2	200	100	0.3	4	29.7

Table 28 shows that increasing the W2 volume (i.e. increasing the ratio of W2:O1 from 50:1 to 100:1), decreased average particle size slightly. Altering the PVA concentration from 0.3 to 1 wt % had little impact on PLGA microsphere size.

TABLE 28

Varied W2 Volume and Concentration

Sample ID	O1 Volume (mL)	PLGA Concentration (mg/mL)	W2 Volume (mL)	PVA Concentration (%)	Speed	Average Size (µm)
1	2	200	100	0.3	5	14.8
5	2	200	200	0.3	5	11.7
6	2	200	190	0.3	5	11.4
7	2	200	190	1.0	5	12.3

#### B. Encapsulation of Modified mRNA

Modified G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) was dissolved in water at a concentration of 2 mg/ml (W3). Three batches of PLGA microsphere formulations were made as described above with the following parameters: 0.1 ml of W3 at 2 mg/ml, 1.6 ml of O1 at 200 mg/ml, 160 ml of W2 at 1%, and homogenized at a speed of 4 for the first emulsion (W3/O1) and homogenized at a speed of 5 for the second emulsion (W3/O1/W2). After washing by centrifugation, the formulations were frozen in liquid nitrogen and then lyophilized for 3 days. To test the encapsulation efficiency of the formulations, the lyophilized material was deformed in DCM for 6 hours followed by an overnight extraction in water. The modified RNA concentration in the samples was then determined by OD260. Encapsulation efficiency was calculated by taking the actual amount of modified RNA and dividing by the starting amount of modified RNA. In the three batches tested, there was an encapsulation efficiency of 59.2, 49.8 and 61.3.

#### C. Integrity of Modified mRNA Encapsulated in PLGA Microspheres

Modified Factor IX mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) was dissolved in water at varied concentrations (W4) to vary the weight percent loading in the formulation (mg modified RNA/mg PLGA\*100) and to determine encapsulation efficiency. The parameters in Table 28 were used to make four different batches of PLGA microsphere formulations with a homogenization speed of 4 for the first emulsion (W4/O1) and a homogenization speed of 5 for the second emulsion (W4/O1/W2).

TABLE 28

Factor IX PLGA Microsphere Formulation Parameters

ID	W4 Volume (µL)	Factor IX Concentration (mg/ml)	Factor IX Amount (ug)	O1 Volume (ml)	PLGA Concentration (mg/ml)	W2 Volume (ml)	PVA Concentration (%)	Weight % Loading
A	100	2.0	200.0	2.0	200	200	1.0	0.05
B	100	4.0	400.0	2.0	200	200	1.0	0.10
C	400	2.0	800.0	2.0	200	200	1.0	0.20
D	400	4.0	1600.0	2.0	200	200	1.0	0.40

After lyophilization, PLGA microspheres were weighed out in 2 ml eppendorf tubes to correspond to ~10 µg of modified RNA. Lyophilization was found to not destroy the overall structure of the PLGA microspheres. To increase weight percent loading (wt %) for the PLGA microspheres, increasing amounts of modified RNA were added to the samples. PLGA microspheres were deformed by adding 1.0 ml of DCM to each tube and then shaking the samples for 6 hours. For modified RNA extraction, 0.5 ml of water was added to each sample and the samples were shaken overnight before the concentration of modified RNA in the samples was determined by OD260. To determine the recovery of the extraction process, unformulated Factor IX modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) (deformulation control) was spiked into DCM and was subjected to the deformulation process. Table 29 shows the loading and encapsulation efficiency for the samples. All encapsulation efficiency samples were normalized to the deformulation control.

TABLE 29

Weight Percent Loading and Encapsulation Efficiency

ID	Theoretical modified RNA loading (wt %)	Actual modified RNA loading (wt %)	Encapsulation Efficiency (%)
A		0.05	97.1
B		0.10	85.7
C		0.20	77.6
D		0.40	68.1
Control		—	100.0

#### D. Release Study of Modified mRNA Encapsulated in PLGA Microspheres

PLGA microspheres formulated with Factor IX modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) were deformed as described above and the integrity of the extracted modified RNA was determined by automated electrophoresis (Bio-Rad Experion). The extracted modified mRNA was compared against unformulated modified mRNA and the deformation control in order to test the integrity of the encapsulated modified mRNA. As shown in FIG. 4, the majority of modRNA was intact for batch ID A, B, C and D, for the deformed control (Deform control) and the unformulated control (Unform control).

#### E. Protein Expression of Modified mRNA Encapsulated in PLGA Microspheres

PLGA microspheres formulated with Factor IX modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) were deformed as described above and the protein expression of the extracted modified RNA was determined by an in vitro transfection assay. HEK293 cells were reverse transfected with 250 ng of Factor IX modified RNA complexed with RNAiMAX (Invitrogen) in triplicate.

Factor IX modified RNA was diluted in nuclease-free water to a concentration of 25 ng/μl and RNAiMAX was diluted 13.3x in serum-free EMEM. Equal volumes of diluted modified RNA and diluted RNAiMAX were mixed together and were allowed to stand for 20 to 30 minutes at room temperature. Subsequently, 20 μl of the transfection mix containing 250 ng of Factor IX modified RNA was added to 80 μl of a cell suspension containing 30,000 cells. Cells were then incubated for 16 h in a humidified 37° C./5% CO2 cell culture incubator before harvesting the cell culture supernatant. Factor IX protein expression in the cell supernatant was analyzed by an ELISA kit specific for Factor IX (Molecular Innovations, Cat # HFIXKT-TOT) and the protein expression is shown in Table 30. In all PLGA microsphere batches tested, Factor IX modified RNA remained active and expressed Factor IX protein after formulation in PLGA microspheres and subsequent deformation.

TABLE 30

#### Protein Expression

Sample	Factor IX Protein Expression (ng/ml)
Batch A	0.83
Batch B	1.83
Batch C	1.54
Batch D	2.52
Deformulated Control	4.34
Unformulated Control	3.35

#### F. Release Study of Modified mRNA Encapsulated in PLGA Microspheres

PLGA microspheres formulated with Factor IX modified RNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) were resuspended in water to a PLGA microsphere concentration of 24 mg/ml. After resuspension, 150 μl of the PLGA microsphere suspension was aliquoted into eppendorf tubes. Samples were kept incubating and shaking at 37° C. during the course of the study. Triplicate samples were pulled at 0.2, 1, 2, 8, 14, and 21 days. To determine the amount of modified RNA released from the PLGA microspheres, samples were centrifuged, the supernatant was removed, and the modified RNA concentration in the supernatant was determined by OD 260. The percent release, shown in Table 31, was calculated based on the total amount of modified RNA in each sample. After 31 days, 96% of the Factor IX modified RNA was released from the PLGA microsphere formulations.

TABLE 31

#### Percent Release

Time (days)	% Release
0	0.0
0.2	27.0
1	37.7
2	45.3
4	50.9
8	57.0
14	61.8
21	75.5
31	96.4

#### G. Particle Size Reproducibility of PLGA Microspheres

Three batches of Factor IX modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) PLGA microspheres were made using the same conditions described for Batch D, shown in Table 28, (0.4 ml of W4 at 4 mg/ml, 2.0 ml of O1 at 200 mg/ml, 200 ml of W2 at 1%, and homogenized at a speed of 5 for the W4/O1/W2 emulsion). To improve the homogeneity of the PLGA microsphere suspension, filtration was incorporated prior to centrifugation. After stirring for 3 hours and before centrifuging, all formulated material was passed through a 100 μm nylon mesh strainer (Fisherbrand Cell Strainer, Cat # 22-363-549) to remove larger aggregates. After washing and resuspension with water, 100-200 μl of a PLGA microspheres sample was used to measure particle size of the formulations by laser diffraction (Malvern Mastersizer2000). The particle size of the samples is shown in Table 32.

TABLE 32

#### Particle Size Summary

ID	D10 (μm)	D50 (μm)	D90 (μm)	Volume Weighted Mean (μm)	Filtration	
Control		19.2	62.5	722.4	223.1	No
A		9.8	31.6	65.5	35.2	Yes
B		10.5	32.3	66.9	36.1	Yes
C		10.8	35.7	79.8	41.4	Yes



Results of the 3 PLGA microsphere batches using filtration were compared to a PLGA microsphere batch made under the same conditions without filtration. The inclusion of a filtration step before washing reduced the mean particle size and demonstrated a consistent particle size distribution between 3 PLGA microsphere batches.

#### H. Serum Stability of Factor IX PLGA Microspheres

Factor IX mRNA mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) in buffer (TE) or 90% serum (Se), or Factor IX mRNA in PLGA in buffer, 90% serum or 1% serum was incubated in buffer, 90% serum or 1% serum at an mRNA concentration of 50 ng/ul in a total volume of 70 ul. The samples were removed at 0, 30, 60 or 120 minutes. RNases were inactivated with proteinase K digestion for 20 minutes at 55° C. by adding 25 ul of 4x proteinase K buffer (0.4 ml 1M TRIS-HCl pH 7.5, 0.1 ml 0.5M EDTA, 0.12 ml 5M NaCl, and 0.4 ml 10% SDS) and 8 ul of proteinase K at 20 mg/ml. The Factor IX mRNA was precipitated (add 250 ul 95% ethanol for 1 hour, centrifuge for 10 min at 13 k rpm and remove supernatant, add 200 ul 70% ethanol to the pellet, centrifuge again for 5 min at 13 k rpm and remove supernatant and resuspend the pellet in 70 ul water) or extracted from PLGA microspheres (centrifuge 5 min at 13 k rpm and remove supernatant, wash pellet with 1 ml water, centrifuge 5 min at 13 k rpm and remove supernatant, add 280 ul dichloromethane to the pellet and shake for 15 minutes, add 70 ul water and then shake for 2 hours and remove the aqueous phase) before being analyzed by bioanalyzer. PLGA microspheres protect Factor IX modified mRNA from degradation in 90% and 1% serum over 2 hours. Factor IX modified mRNA completely degrades in 90% serum at the initial time point.

#### Example 17

##### Lipid Nanoparticle in vivo Studies

G-CSF (cDNA with the T7 promoter, 5' Untranslated region (UTR) and 3'UTR used in in vitro transcription is given in SEQ ID NO: 33896. mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) and Factor IX (cDNA with the T7 promoter, 5' UTR and 3'UTR used in in vitro transcription is given in SEQ ID NO: 33904. mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) modified mRNA were formulated as lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) using the syringe pump method. The LNPs were formulated at a 20:1 weight ratio of total lipid to modified mRNA with a final lipid molar ratio of 50:10:38.5:1.5 (DLin-KC2-DMA:DSPC:Cholesterol:PEG-c-DMG). Formulations, listed in Table 33, were characterized by particle size, zeta potential, and encapsulation.

TABLE 33

##### Formulations

Formulation #	NPA-029-1		NPA-030-1	
Modified mRNA	Factor IX		G-CSF	
Mean size	91	nm	106	nm
PDI: 0.04	PDI: 0.06			
Zeta at pH 7.4	1.8	mV	0.9	mV
Encaps. (RiboGr)	92%		100%	

LNP formulations were administered to mice (n=5) intravenously at a modified mRNA dose of 100, 10, or 1 ug. Mice were sacrificed at 8 hrs after dosing. Serum was collected by cardiac puncture from mice that were administered with G-CSF or Factor IX modified mRNA formulations. Protein expression was determined by ELISA.

There was no significant body weight loss (<5%) in the G-CSF or Factor IX dose groups. Protein expression for G-CSF or Factor IX dose groups was determined by ELISA from a standard curve. Serum samples were diluted (about 20-2500x for G-CSF and about 10-250x for Factor IX) to ensure samples were within the linear range of the standard curve. As shown in Table 34, G-CSF protein expression determined by ELISA was approximately 17, 1200, and 4700 ng/ml for the 1, 10, and 100 ug dose groups, respectively. As shown in Table 35, Factor IX protein expression determined by ELISA was approximately 36, 380, and 3000-11000 ng/ml for the 1, 10, and 100 ug dose groups, respectively.

TABLE 34

##### G-CSF Protein Expression

Dose (ug)	Conc (ng/ml)	Dilution Factor	Sample Volume
1	17.73	20x	5 ul
10	1204.82	2500x	0.04 ul
100	4722.20	2500x	0.04 ul

TABLE 35

##### Factor IX Protein Expression

Dose (ug)	Conc (ng/ml)	Dilution Factor	Sample Volume
1	36.05	10x	5 ul
10	383.04	10x	5 ul
100*	3247.75	50x	1 ul
100*	11177.20	250x	0.2 ul

As shown in Table 36, the LNP formulations described above have about a 10,000-100,000-fold increase in protein production compared to an administration of an intravenous (IV)-lipoplex formulation for the same dosage of modified mRNA and intramuscular (IM) or subcutaneous (SC) administration of the same dose of modified mRNA in saline. As used in Table 36, the symbol "\*" means about.

TABLE 36

##### Protein Production

Dose (ug)	Serum Concentration (pg/ml)	
	8-12 hours after administration	
G-CSF		
IM	100	~20-80
SC	100	~10-40
IV (Lipoplex)	100	~30
IV (LNP)	100	~5,000,000

IV (LNP)		10	~1,000,000	
IV (LNP)		1	~20,000	
Factor IX				
IM	2 × 100	~1.6		ng/ml
IV (LNP)	100	~3,000-10,000		ng/ml
IV (LNP)	10	~400		ng/ml
IV (LNP)	1	~40		ng/ml

#### Materials and Methods for Examples 18-23

G-CSF (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) and EPO (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) modified mRNA were formulated as lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) using the syringe pump method. The LNPs were formulated at a 20:1 weight ratio of total lipid to modified mRNA with a final lipid molar ratio of 50:10:38.5:1.5 (DLin-KC2-DMA:DSPC:Cholesterol:PEG-c-DMG). Formulations, listed in Table 37, were characterized by particle size, zeta potential, and encapsulation.

TABLE 37

#### Formulations

Formulation #	NPA-030-2		NPA-060-1	
Modified mRNA	G-CSF		EPO	
Mean size	84	nm	85	nm
PDI: 0.04	PDI: 0.03			
Zeta at pH 7.4	0.8	mV	1.5	mV
Encapsulation (RiboGreen)		95%		98%

#### Example 18

##### Lipid Nanoparticle in vivo Studies with Modified mRNA

LNP formulations, shown in Table 37 (above), were administered to rats (n=5) intravenously (IV), intramuscularly (IM) or subcutaneously (SC) at a single modified mRNA dose of 0.05 mg/kg. A control group of rats (n=4) was untreated. The rats were bled at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours and 96 hours and after they were administered with G-CSF or EPO modified mRNA formulations to determine protein expression using ELISA. The rats administered EPO modified mRNA intravenously were also bled at 7 days.

As shown in Table 38, EPO protein expression in the rats intravenously administered modified EPO mRNA was detectable out to 5 days. G-CSF in the rats intravenously administered modified G-CSF mRNA was detectable to 7 days. Subcutaneous and intramuscular administration of EPO modified mRNA was detectable to at least 24 hours and G-CSF modified mRNA was detectable to at least 8 hours. In Table 38, "OSC" refers to values that were outside the standard curve and "NT" means not tested.

TABLE 38

#### G-CSF and EPO Protein Expression

Route	Time	EPO Serum Concentration (pg/ml)	G-CSF Serum Concentration (pg/ml)
IV	2 hours	36,981.0	31,331.9
IV	8 hours	62,053.3	70,532.4
IV	24 hours	42,077.0	5,738.6
IV	48 hours	5,561.5	233.8
IV	5 days	0.0	60.4
IV	7 days	0.0	NT
IM	2 hours	1395.4	1620.4
IM	8 hours	8974.6	7910.4
IM	24 hours	4678.3	893.3
IM	48 hours	NT	OSC
IM	5 days	NT	OSC
SC	2 hours	386.2	80.3
SC	8 hours	985.6	164.2
SC	24 hours	544.2	OSC
SC	48 hours	NT	OSC
SC	5 days	NT	OSC
Untreated	All bleeds	0	0

#### Example 19

##### Time Course in vivo Study

LNP formulations, shown in 37 (above), were administered to mice (n=5) intravenously (IV) at a single modified mRNA dose of 0.5, 0.05 or 0.005 mg/kg. The mice were bled at 8 hours, 24 hours, 72 hours and 6 days after they were administered with G-CSF or EPO modified mRNA formulations to determine protein expression using ELISA.

As shown in Table 39, EPO and G-CSF protein expression in the mice administered with the modified mRNA intravenously was detectable out to 72 hours for the mice dosed with 0.005 mg/kg and 0.05 mg/kg of modified mRNA and out to 6 days for the mice administered the EPO modified mRNA. In Table 39, ">" means greater than and "ND" means not detected.

TABLE 39

#### Protein Expression

Dose (mg/kg)	Time	EPO Serum Concentration (pg/ml)	G-CSF Serum Concentration (pg/ml)
0.005	8 hours	12,508.3	11,550.6
0.005	24 hours	6,803.0	5,068.9
0.005	72 hours	ND	ND
0.005	6 days	ND	ND

0.05	8 hours	92,139.9	462,312.5
0.05	24 hours	54,389.4	80,903.8
0.05	72 hours	ND	ND
0.05	6 days	ND	ND
0.5	8 hours	498,515.3	>1,250,000
0.5	24 hours	160,566.3	495,812.5
0.5	72 hours	3,492.5	1,325.6
0.5	6 days	21.2	ND

#### Example 20

##### LNP Formulations in vivo Study in Rodents

###### A. LNP Formulations in Mice

LNP formulations, shown in Table 37 (above), were administered to mice (n=4) intravenously (IV) at a single modified mRNA dose 0.05 mg/kg or 0.005 mg/kg. There was also 3 control groups of mice (n=4) that were untreated. The mice were bled at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours after they were administered with G-CSF or EPO modified mRNA formulations to determine the protein expression. Protein expression of G-CSF and EPO were determined using ELISA.

As shown in Table 40, EPO and G-CSF protein expression in the mice was detectable at least out to 48 hours for the mice that received a dose of 0.005 mg/kg modified RNA and 72 hours for the mice that received a dose of 0.05 mg/kg modified RNA. In Table 40, "OSC" refers to values that were outside the standard curve and "NT" means not tested.

TABLE 40

###### Protein Expression in Mice

Dose (mg/kg)	Time	EPO Serum Concentration (pg/ml)	G-CSF Serum Concentration (pg/ml)
0.005	2 hours	OSC	3,447.8
0.005	8 hours	1,632.8	11,454.0
0.005	24 hours	1,141.0	4,960.2
0.005	48 hours	137.4	686.4
0.005	72 hours	0	NT
0.05	2 hours	10,027.3	20,951.4
0.05	8 hours	56,547.2	70,012.8
0.05	24 hours	25,027.3	19,356.2
0.05	48 hours	1,432.3	1,963.0
0.05	72 hours	82.2	47.3

###### B. LNP Formulations in Rats

LNP formulations, shown in Table 37 (above), are administered to rats (n=4) intravenously (IV) at a single modified mRNA dose 0.05 mg/kg. There is also a control group of rats (n=4) that are untreated. The rats are bled at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, 7 days and 14 days after they were administered with G-CSF or EPO modified mRNA formulations to determine the protein expression. Protein expression of G-CSF and EPO are determined using ELISA.

#### Example 21

##### Early Time Course Study of LNPs

LNP formulations, shown in Table 37 (above), are administered to mammals intravenously (IV), intramuscularly (IM) or subcutaneously (SC) at a single modified mRNA dose of 0.5 mg/kg, 0.05 mg/kg or 0.005 mg/kg. A control group of mammals are not treated. The mammals are bled at 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 20 minutes, 30 minutes, 45 minutes, 1 hour, 1.5 hours and/or 2 hours after they are administered with the modified mRNA LNP formulations to determine protein expression using ELISA. The mammals are also bled to determine the complete blood count such as the granulocyte levels and red blood cell count.

#### Example 22

##### Non-human Primate in vivo Study

LNP formulations, shown in Table 37 (above), were administered to non-human primates (NHP) (cynomolgus monkey) (n=2) as a bolus intravenous injection (IV) over approximately 30 seconds using a hypodermic needle, which may be attached to a syringe/abocath or butterfly if needed. The NHP were administered a single modified mRNA IV dose of 0.05 mg/kg of EPO or G-CSF or 0.005 mg/kg of EPO in a dose volume of 0.5 mL/kg. The NHPs were bled 5-6 days before dosing with the modified mRNA LNP formulations to determine protein expression in the serum and a baseline complete blood count. After administration with the modified mRNA formulation the NHP were bled at 8, 24, 48 and 72 hours to determine protein expression. At 24 and 72 hours after administration the complete blood count of the NHP was also determined. Protein expression of G-CSF and EPO was determined by ELISA. Urine from the NHPs was collected over the course of the entire experiment and analyzed to evaluate clinical safety. Samples were collected from the NHPs after they were administered with G-CSF or EPO modified mRNA formulations to determine protein expression using ELISA. Clinical chemistry, hematology, urinalysis and cytokines of the non-human primates were also analyzed.

As shown in Table 41, EPO protein expression in the NHPs administered 0.05 mg/kg is detectable out to 72 hours and the 0.005 mg/kg dosing of the EPO formulation is detectable out to 48 hours. In Table 41, the "<" means less than a given value. G-CSF protein expression was seen out to 24 hours after administration with the modified mRNA formulation. Preliminarily, there was an increase in granulocytes and reticulocytes levels seen in the NHP after administration with the modified mRNA formulations.

TABLE 41

###### Protein Expression in Non-Human Primates

Modified mRNA	Dose (mg/kg)	Time	Female NHP	Male NHP	Average
			Serum Concentration (pg/ml)	Serum Concentration (pg/ml)	Serum Concentration (pg/ml)
G-CSF	0.05	Pre-bleed	0	0	0
		8 hours	3289	1722	2,506
		24 hours	722	307	515
		48 hours	0	0	0
		72 hours	0	0	0
EPO	0.05	Pre-bleed	0	0	0
		8 hours	19,858	7,072	13,465
		24 hours	18,178	4,913	11,546
		48 hours	5,291	498	2,895

		72 hours	744	60	402
EPO	0.005	Pre-bleed	0	0	0
		8 hours	523	250	387
		24 hours	302	113	208
		48 hours	<7.8	<7.8	<7.8
		72 hours	0	0	0

**Example 23**

**Non-human Primate in vivo Study for G-CSF and EPO**

LNP formulations, shown in Table 37 (above), were administered to non-human primates (NHP) (cynomolgus monkey) (n=2) as intravenous injection (IV). The NHP were administered a single modified mRNA IV dose of 0.5 mg/kg, 0.05 mg/kg or 0.005 mg/kg of G-CSF or EPO in a dose volume of 0.5 mL/kg. The NHPs were bled before dosing with the modified mRNA LNP formulations to determine protein expression in the serum and a baseline complete blood count. After administration with the G-CSF modified mRNA formulation the NHP were bled at 8, 24, 48 and 72 hours to determined protein expression. After administration with the EPO modified mRNA formulation the NHP were bled at 8, 24, 48, 72 hours and 7 days to determined protein expression.

Samples collected from the NHPs after they were administered with G-CSF or EPO modified mRNA formulations were analyzed by ELISA to determine protein expression. Neutrophil and reticulocyte count was also determined pre-dose, 24 hours, 3 days, 7 days, 14 days and 18 days after administration of the modified G-CSF or EPO formulation.

As shown in Table 42, G-CSF protein expression was not detected beyond 72 hours. In Table 42, "<39" refers to a value below the lower limit of detection of 39 pg/ml.

TABLE 42

G-CSF Protein Expression

Modified mRNA	Dose (mg/kg)	Time	Female NHP	Male NHP
			Serum G-CSF Concentration (pg/ml)	Serum G-CSF Concentration (pg/ml)
G-CSF	0.5	Pre-bleed	<39	<39
		8 hours	43,525	43,594
		24 hours	11,374	3,628
		48 hours	1,100	833
		72 hours	<39	306
G-CSF	0.05	Pre-bleed	<39	<39
		8 hours	3,289	1,722
		24 hours	722	307
		48 hours	<39	<39
		72 hours	<39	<39
G-CSF	0.005	Pre-bleed	<39	<39
		8 hours	559	700
		24 hours	155	<39
		48 hours	<39	<39
		72 hours	<39	<39

As shown in Table 43, EPO protein expression was not detected beyond 7 days. In Table 43, "<7.8" refers to a value below the lower limit of detection of 7.8 pg/ml.

TABLE 43

EPO Protein Expression

Modified mRNA	Dose (mg/kg)	Time	Female NHP	Male NHP
			Serum EPO Concentration (pg/ml)	Serum EPO Concentration (pg/ml)
EPO	0.5	Pre-bleed	<7.8	<7.8
		8 hours	158,771	119,086
		24 hours	133,978	85,825
		48 hours	45,250	64,793
		72 hours	15,097	20,407
		7 days	<7.8	<7.8
EPO	0.05	Pre-bleed	<7.8	<7.8
		8 hours	19,858	7,072
		24 hours	18,187	4,913
		48 hours	5,291	498
		72 hours	744	60
		7 days	<7.8	<7.8
EPO	0.005	Pre-bleed	<7.8	<7.8
		8 hours	523	250
		24 hours	302	113
		48 hours	11	29
		72 hours	<7.8	<7.8
		7 days	<7.8	<7.8

As shown in Table 44, there was an increase in neutrophils in all G-CSF groups relative to pre-dose levels.

TABLE 44

Pharmacologic Effect of G-CSF mRNA in NHP

As shown in Table 45, there was an increase in reticulocytes in all EPO groups 3 days to 14/18 days after dosing relative to reticulocyte levels 24 hours after dosing.

Dose (mg/kg)	Male NHP (G-CSF) Neutro- phils	Female NHP (G-CSF) Neutrophils	Male NHP (EPO) Neutro- phils	Female NHP (EPO) Neutrophils
	Time	(10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	(10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	(10 <sup>9</sup> /L)
0.5	Pre-dose		1.53	1.27
	24 hours	14.92	13.96	7.5
	3 days	9.76	13.7	11.07
	7 days	2.74	3.81	11.8
	14/18 days	2.58	1.98	7.16
0.05	Pre-dose		13.74	3.05
	24 hours	19.92	29.91	2.51
	3 days	7.49	10.77	1.73
	7 days	4.13	3.8	1.23
	14/18 days	3.59	1.82	1.53
0.005	Pre-dose		1.52	2.54
	24 hours	16.44	8.6	5.37
	3 days	3.74	1.78	6.08
	7 days	7.28	2.27	3.51
	14/18 days	4.31	2.28	1.52

TABLE 45

Pharmacologic Effect of EPO mRNA on Neutrophil Count

Dose (mg/kg)	Male NHP (G-CSF) Neutro- phils	Female NHP (G-CSF) Neutrophils	Male NHP (EPO) Neutro- phils	Female NHP (EPO) Neutrophils
	Time	(10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	(10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	(10 <sup>12</sup> /L)
0.5	Pre-dose	0.067	0.055	0.107
	24 hours	0.032	0.046	0.049
	3 days	0.041	0.017	0.09
	7 days	0.009	0.021	0.35
	14/18 days	0.029	0.071	0.066
0.05	Pre-dose	0.055	0.049	0.054
	24 hours	0.048	0.046	0.071
	3 days	0.101	0.061	0.102
	7 days	0.157	0.094	0.15
	14/18 days	0.107	0.06	0.067
0.005	Pre-dose	0.037	0.06	0.036
	24 hours	0.037	0.07	0.034
	3 days	0.037	0.054	0.079
	7 days	0.046	0.066	0.049
	14/18 days	0.069	0.057	0.037

As shown in Tables 46-48, the administration of EPO modified RNA had an effect on other erythropoietic parameters including hemoglobin (HGB), hematocrit (HCT) and red blood cell (RBC) count.

TABLE 46

Pharmacologic Effect of EPO mRNA on Hemoglobin

Dose (mg/kg)	Male NHP	Female NHP (G-CSF)	Male NHP (G-CSF)	Female NHP (EPO)	Female NHP (EPO)
	Time	HGB (g/L)	HGB (g/L)	HGB (g/L)	HGB (g/L)
0.5	Pre-dose		133	129	134
	24 hours		113	112	127
	3 days		118	114	126
	7 days		115	116	140
	14/18 days		98	113	146
0.05	Pre-dose		137	129	133
	24 hours		122	117	123
	3 days		126	115	116
	7 days		126	116	126
	14/18 days		134	123	133
0.005	Pre-dose		128	129	132
	24 hours		117	127	122
	3 days		116	127	125
	7 days		116	129	119
	14/18 days		118	129	128

TABLE 47

Pharmacologic Effect of EPO mRNA on Hematocrit

Male NHP	Female NHP (G-CSF)	Male NHP (G-CSF)	Female NHP (EPO)	Female NHP (EPO)
----------	-----------------------	---------------------	---------------------	---------------------

Dose (mg/kg)	Time	HCT (L/L)	HCT (L/L)	HCT (L/L)	HCT (L/L)
0.5	Pre-dose		0.46	0.43	0.44
	24 hours	0.37	0.38	0.4	0.36
	3 days	0.39	0.38	0.41	0.39
	7 days	0.39	0.38	0.45	0.45
	14/18 days	0.34	0.37	0.48	0.46
0.05	Pre-dose		0.44	0.44	0.45
	24 hours	0.39	0.4	0.43	0.39
	3 days	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.4
	7 days	0.42	0.4	0.45	0.41
	14/18 days	0.44	0.4	0.46	0.43
0.005	Pre-dose		0.42	0.42	0.48
	24 hours	0.4	0.42	0.42	0.43
	3 days	0.4	0.41	0.44	0.42
	7 days	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.42
	14/18 days	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42

TABLE 48

Pharmacologic Effect of EPO mRNA on Red Blood Cells

Dose (mg/kg)	Time	Male NHP (G-CSF) RBC (10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	Female NHP (G-CSF) RBC (10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	Male NHP (EPO) RBC (10 <sup>12</sup> /L)	Female NHP (EPO) RBC (10 <sup>12</sup> /L)
0.5	Pre-dose		5.57	5.57	5.43
	24 hours		4.66	4.96	5.12
	3 days		4.91	4.97	5.13
	7 days		4.8	5.04	5.55
	14/18 days		4.21	4.92	5.83
0.05	Pre-dose		5.68	5.64	5.57
	24 hours		4.96	5.08	5.25
	3 days		5.13	5.04	4.81
	7 days		5.17	5.05	5.37
	14/18 days		5.43	5.26	5.57
0.005	Pre-dose		5.67	5.36	6.15
	24 hours		5.34	5.35	5.63
	3 days		5.32	5.24	5.77
	7 days		5.25	5.34	5.49
	14/18 days		5.37	5.34	5.67

As shown in Tables 49 and 50, the administration of modified RNA had an effect on serum chemistry parameters including alanine transaminase (ALT) and aspartate transaminase (AST).

TABLE 49

Pharmacologic Effect of EPO mRNA on Alanine Transaminase

Dose (mg/kg)	Time	Male NHP (G-CSF) ALT (U/L)	Female NHP (G-CSF) ALT (U/L)	Male NHP (EPO) ALT (U/L)	Female NHP (EPO) ALT (U/L)
0.5	Pre-dose		29	216	50
	2 days		63	209	98
	4 days		70	98	94
	7 days		41	149	60
	14 days		43	145	88
0.05	Pre-dose		58	53	56
	2 days		82	39	95
	4 days		88	56	70
	7 days		73	73	64
	14 days		50	31	29
0.005	Pre-dose		43	51	45
	2 days		39	32	62
	4 days		48	58	48
	7 days		29	55	21
	14 days		44	46	43

TABLE 50

Pharmacologic Effect of EPO mRNA on Aspartate Transaminase

Dose (mg/kg)	Time	Male NHP (G-CSF) AST (U/L)	Female NHP (G-CSF) AST (U/L)	Male NHP (EPO) AST (U/L)	Female NHP (EPO) AST (U/L)
0.5	Pre-dose		32	47	59
	2 days		196	294	125
	4 days		67	63	71
	7 days		53	68	56
	14 days		47	67	82
0.05	Pre-dose		99	33	74
	2 days		95	34	61

	4 days	69	42	48	94
	7 days	62	52	53	78
	14 days	59	20	32	47
0.005	Pre-dose	35	54	39	40
	2 days	70	34	29	25
	4 days	39	36	43	55
	7 days	28	31	55	31
	14 days	39	20	35	54

As shown in Table 51, the administration of lipid nanoparticle-formulated modified RNA at high doses (0.5 mg/kg) caused an increase in cytokines, interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) after administration of modified mRNA.

TABLE 51

Pharmacologic Effect of EPO mRNA on Alanine Transaminase

Dose (mg/kg)	Time	Male NHP (G-CSF) IFN-alpha (pg/mL)	Female NHP (G-CSF) IFN-alpha (pg/mL)	Male NHP (EPO) IFN-alpha (pg/mL)	Female NHP (EPO) IFN-alpha (pg/mL)
0.5	Pre-dose		0	0	0
	Day 1 + 8 hr		503.8	529.2	16.79
	4 days		0	0	0
0.05	Pre-dose		0	0	0
	Day 1 + 8 hr		0	0	0
	4 days		0	0	0
0.005	Pre-dose		0	0	0
	Day 1 + 8 hr		0	0	0
	4 days		0	0	0

Example 24

Study of Intramuscular and/or Subcutaneous Administration in Non-Human Primates

Formulations containing modified EPO mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) or G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) in saline were administered to non-human primates (Cynomolgus monkey) (NHP) intramuscularly (IM) or subcutaneously (SC). The single modified mRNA dose of 0.05 mg/kg or 0.005 mg/kg was in a dose volume of 0.5 mL/kg. The non-human primates are bled 5-6 days prior to dosing to determine serum protein concentration and a baseline complete blood count. After administration with the modified mRNA formulation the NHP are bled at 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, 7 days and 14 days to determine protein expression. Protein expression of G-CSF and EPO is determined by ELISA. At 24 hours, 72 hours, 7 days and 14 days after administration the complete blood count of the NHP is also determined. Urine from the NHPs is collected over the course of the entire experiment and analyzed to evaluate clinical safety. Tissue near the injection site is also collected and analyzed to determine protein expression.

Example 25

Modified mRNA Trafficking

In order to determine localization and/or trafficking of the modified mRNA, studies may be performed as follows.

LNP formulations of siRNA and modified mRNA are formulated according to methods known in the art and/or described herein. The LNP formulations may include at least one modified mRNA which may encode a protein such as G-CSF, EPO, Factor VII, and/or any protein described herein. The formulations may be administered locally into muscle of mammals using intramuscular or subcutaneous injection. The dose of modified mRNA and the size of the LNP may be varied to determine the effect on trafficking in the body of the mammal and/or to assess the impact on a biologic reaction such as, but not limited to, inflammation. The mammal may be bled at different time points to determine the expression of protein encoded by the modified mRNA administered present in the serum and/or to determine the complete blood count in the mammal.

For example, modified mRNA encoding Factor VII, expressed in the liver and secreted into the serum, may be administered intramuscularly and/or subcutaneously. Coincident or prior to modified mRNA administration, siRNA is administered to knock out endogenous Factor VII. Factor VII arising from the intramuscular and/or subcutaneous injection of modified mRNA is administered is measured in the blood. Also, the levels of Factor VII is measured in the tissues near the injection site. If Factor VII is expressed in blood then there is trafficking of the modified mRNA. If Factor VII is expressed in tissue and not in the blood then there is only local expression of Factor VII.

### Example 26

#### Formulations of Multiple Modified mRNA

LNP formulations of modified mRNA are formulated according to methods known in the art and/or described herein or known in the art. The LNP formulations may include at least one modified mRNA which may encode a protein such as G-CSF, EPO, thrombopoietin and/or any protein described herein. The at least one modified mRNA may include 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 modified mRNA molecules. The formulations containing at least one modified mRNA may be administered intravenously, intramuscularly or subcutaneously in a single or multiple dosing regimens. Biological samples such as, but not limited to, blood and/or serum may be collected and analyzed at different time points before and/or after administration of the at least one modified mRNA formulation. An expression of a protein in a biological sample of 50-200 pg/ml after the mammal has been administered a formulation containing at least one modified mRNA encoding said protein would be considered biologically effective.

### Example 27

#### Polyethylene Glycol Ratio Studies

##### A. Formulation and Characterization of PEG LNPs

Lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) were formulated using the syringe pump method. The LNPs were formulated at a 20:1 weight ratio of total lipid to modified G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine). The molar ratio ranges of the formulations are shown in Table 52.

TABLE 52

##### Molar Ratios

	DLin-KC2-DMA	DSPC	Cholesterol	PEG-c-DOMG
Mole Percent (mol %)	50.0	10.0	37-38.5	1.5-3

Two types of PEG lipid, 1,2-Dimyristoyl-sn-glycerol, methoxypolyethylene Glycol (PEG-DMG, NOF Cat # SUNBRIGHT® GM-020) and 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycerol, methoxypolyethylene Glycol (PEG-DSG, NOF Cat # SUNBRIGHT® GS-020), were tested at 1.5 or 3.0 mol %. After the formation of the LNPs and the encapsulation of the modified G-CSF mRNA, the LNP formulations were characterized by particle size, zeta potential and encapsulation percentage and the results are shown in Table 53.

TABLE 53

##### Characterization of LNP Formulations

Formulation No.	NPA-071-1	NPA-072-1	NPA-073-1	NPA-074-1
Lipid	PEG-DMG	PEG-DMG	PEG-DSA	PEG-DSA
Mean Size	95 nm	85 nm	95 nm	75 nm
Zeta at pH 7.4	-1.1 mV	-2.6 mV	1.7 mV	0.7 mV
Encapsulation (RiboGreen)	88%	89%	98%	95%

##### B. In Vivo Screening of PEG LNPs

Formulations of the PEG LNPs described in Table 54 were administered to mice (n=5) intravenously at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg. Serum was collected from the mice at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours and 8 days after administration of the formulation. The serum was analyzed by ELISA to determine the protein expression of G-CSF and the expression levels are shown in Table 54. LNP formulations using PEG-DMG gave substantially higher levels of protein expression than LNP formulations with PEG-DSA.

TABLE 54

##### Protein Expression

Lipid	Formulation No.	Time	Protein Expression (pg/ml)
PEG-DMG, 1.5%	NPA-071-1	2 hours	114,102
		8 hours	357,944
		24 hours	104,832
		48 hours	6,697
		72 hours	980
		8 days	0
PEG-DMG, 3%	NPA-072-1	2 hours	154,079
		8 hours	354,994
		24 hours	164,311
		48 hours	13,048
		72 hours	1,182
		8 days	13
PEG-DSA, 1.5%	NPA-073-1	2 hours	3,193
		8 hours	6,162
		24 hours	446
		48 hours	197
		72 hours	124
		8 days	5
PEG-DSA, 3%	NPA-074-1	2 hours	259
		8 hours	567
		24 hours	258
		48 hours	160
		72 hours	328
		8 days	33

### Example 28

#### Cationic Lipid Formulation Studies

##### A. Formulation and Characterization of Cationic Lipid Nanoparticles

Lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) were formulated using the syringe pump method. The LNPs were formulated at a 20:1 weight ratio of total lipid to modified mRNA. The final



lipid molar ratio ranges of cationic lipid, DSPC, cholesterol and PEG-c-DOMG are outlined in Table 55.

TABLE 55

Molar Ratios

	Cationic Lipid	DSPC	Cholesterol	PEG-c-DOMG
Mole Percent (mol %)	50.0	10.0	38.5	1.5

A 25 mM lipid solution in ethanol and modified RNA in 50 mM citrate at a pH of 3 were mixed to create spontaneous vesicle formation. The vesicles were stabilized in ethanol before the ethanol was removed and there was a buffer exchange by dialysis. The LNPs were then characterized by particle size, zeta potential, and encapsulation percentage. Table 56 describes the characterization of LNPs encapsulating EPO modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900 polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) or G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) using DLin-MC3-DMA, DLin-DMA or C12-200 as the cationic lipid.

TABLE 56

Characterization of Cationic Lipid Formulations

Formulation No.	NPA-071-1	NPA-072-1	NPA-073-1	NPA-074-1	NPA-075-1	NPA-076-1
Lipid	DLin-MC3-DMA	DLin-MC3-DMA	DLin-DMA	DLin-DMA	C12-200	C12-200
Modified RNA	EPO	G-CSF	EPO	G-CSF	EPO	G-CSF
Mean Size	89 nm	96 nm	70 nm	73 nm	97 nm	103 nm
PDI: 0.07	PDI: 0.08	PDI: 0.04	PDI: 0.06		PDI: 0.05	PDI: 0.09
Zeta at pH 7.4	-1.1 mV	-1.4 mV	-1.6 mV	-0.4 mV	1.4 mV	0.9 mV
Encapsulation (RiboGreen)		100%	100%	99%	100%	88% 98%

B. In Vivo Screening of Cationic LNP Formulations

Formulations of the cationic lipid formulations described in Table 56 were administered to mice (n=5) intravenously at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg. Serum was collected from the mice at 2 hours, 24 hours, 72 hours and/or 7 days after administration of the formulation. The serum was analyzed by ELISA to determine the protein expression of EPO or G-CSF and the expression levels are shown in Table 57.

TABLE 57

Protein Expression

Modified mRNA	Formulation No.	Time	Protein Expression (pg/ml)
EPO	NPA-071-1	2 hours	304,190.0
		24 hours	166,811.5
		72 hours	1,356.1
		7 days	20.3
EPO	NPA-073-1	2 hours	73,852.0
		24 hours	75,559.7
		72 hours	130.8
EPO	NPA-075-1	2 hours	413,010.2
		24 hours	56,463.8
G-CSF	NPA-072-1	2 hours	62,113.1
		24 hours	53,206.6
G-CSF	NPA-074-1	24 hours	25,059.3
G-CSF	NPA-076-1	2 hours	219,198.1
		24 hours	8,470.0

Toxicity was seen in the mice administered the LNPs formulations with the cationic lipid C12-200 (NPA-075-1 and NPA-076-1) and they were sacrificed at 24 hours because they showed symptoms such as scruffy fur, cowering behavior and weight loss of greater than 10%. C12-200 was expected to be more toxic but also had a high level of expression over a short period. The cationic lipid DLin-DMA (NPA-073-1 and NPA-074-1) had the lowest expression out of the three cationic lipids tested. DLin-MC3-DMA (NPA-071-1 and NPA-072-1) showed good expression up to day three and was above the background sample out to day 7 for EPO formulations.

Example 29

Method of Screening for Protein Expression

A. Electrospray Ionization

A biological sample which may contain proteins encoded by modified RNA administered to the subject is prepared and analyzed according to the manufacturer protocol for electrospray ionization (ESI) using 1, 2, 3 or 4 mass analyzers. A biologic sample may also be analyzed using a tandem ESI mass spectrometry system.

Patterns of protein fragments, or whole proteins, are compared to known controls for a given protein and identity is determined by comparison.

B. Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization

A biological sample which may contain proteins encoded by modified RNA administered to the subject is prepared and analyzed according to the manufacturer protocol for matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI).

Patterns of protein fragments, or whole proteins, are compared to known controls for a given protein and identity is determined by comparison.

C. Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry-Mass Spectrometry

A biological sample, which may contain proteins encoded by modified RNA, may be treated with a trypsin enzyme to digest the proteins contained within. The resulting peptides are analyzed by liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry-mass spectrometry (LC/MS/MS). The peptides are fragmented in the mass spectrometer to yield diagnostic patterns that can be matched to protein sequence databases via computer algorithms. The digested sample may be diluted to achieve 1 ng or less starting material for a given protein. Biological samples containing a simple buffer background (e.g. water or volatile salts) are amenable to direct in-solution digest; more complex backgrounds (e.g. detergent, non-volatile salts, glycerol) require an additional clean-up step to facilitate the sample analysis.

Patterns of protein fragments, or whole proteins, are compared to known controls for a given protein and identity is determined by comparison.

### Example 30

#### Lipid Nanoparticle in vivo Studies

mCherry mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33905; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) was formulated as a lipid nanoparticle (LNP) using the syringe pump method. The LNP was formulated at a 20:1 weight ratio of total lipid to modified mRNA with a final lipid molar ratio of 50:10:38.5:1.5 (DLin-KC2-DMA:DSPC:Cholesterol:PEG-c-DOMG). The mCherry formulation, listed in Table 58, was characterized by particle size, zeta potential, and encapsulation.

TABLE 58

mCherry Formulation	
Formulation #	NPA-003-5
Modified mRNA	mCherry
Mean size	105 nm
	PDI: 0.09
Zeta at pH 7.4	1.8 mV
Encaps. (RiboGr)	100%

The LNP formulation was administered to mice (n=5) intravenously at a modified mRNA dose of 100 µg. Mice were sacrificed at 24 hrs after dosing. The liver and spleen from the mice administered with mCherry modified mRNA formulations were analyzed by immunohistochemistry (IHC), western blot, or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS).

Histology of the liver showed uniform mCherry expression throughout the section, while untreated animals did not express mCherry. Western blots were also used to confirm mCherry expression in the treated animals, whereas mCherry was not detected in the untreated animals. Tubulin was used as a control marker and was detected in both treated and untreated mice, indicating that normal protein expression in hepatocytes was unaffected.

FACS and IHC were also performed on the spleens of mCherry and untreated mice. All leukocyte cell populations were negative for mCherry expression by FACS analysis. By IHC, there were also no observable differences in the spleen in the spleen between mCherry treated and untreated mice.

### Example 31

#### Syringe Pump in vivo Studies

mCherry modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) is formulated as a lipid nanoparticle (LNP) using the syringe pump method. The LNP is formulated at a 20:1 weight ratio of total lipid to modified mRNA with a final lipid molar ratio of 50:10:38.5:1.5 (DLin-KC2-DMA:DSPC:Cholesterol:PEG-c-DOMG). The mCherry formulation is characterized by particle size, zeta potential, and encapsulation.

The LNP formulation is administered to mice (n=5) intravenously at a modified mRNA dose of 10 or 100 µg. Mice are sacrificed at 24 hrs after dosing. The liver and spleen from the mice administered with mCherry modified mRNA formulations are analyzed by immunohistochemistry (IHC), western blot, and/or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS).

### Example 32

#### In vitro and in vivo Expression

##### A. In vitro Expression in Human Cells Using Lipidoid Formulations

The ratio of mmRNA to lipidoid used to test for in vitro transfection is tested empirically at different lipidoid:mmRNA ratios. Previous work using siRNA and lipidoids have utilized 2.5:1, 5:1, 10:1, and 15:1 lipidoid:siRNA wt:wt ratios. Given the longer length of mmRNA relative to siRNA, a lower wt:wt ratio of lipidoid to mmRNA may be effective. In addition, for comparison mmRNA were also formulated using RNAiMAX™ (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) or TRANSIT-mRNA (Mirus Bio, Madison, Wis.) cationic lipid delivery vehicles.

The ability of lipidoid-formulated Luciferase (luciferase cDNA sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site), green fluorescent protein (GFP) (luciferase cDNA sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO: 3308; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33909, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site), G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1), and EPO mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) to express the desired protein product can be confirmed by luminescence for luciferase expression, flow cytometry for GFP expression, and by ELISA for G-CSF and Erythropoietin (EPO) secretion.

##### B. In vivo Expression Following Intravenous Injection

Systemic intravenous administration of the formulations are created using various different lipidoids including, but not limited to, 98N12-5, C12-200, and MD1.

Lipidoid formulations containing mmRNA are injected intravenously into animals. The expression of the modified mRNA (mmRNA)-encoded proteins are assessed in blood and/or other organs samples such as, but not limited to, the liver and spleen collected from the animal. Conducting single dose intravenous studies will also allow an assessment of the magnitude, dose responsiveness, and longevity of expression of the desired product.

In one embodiment, lipidoid based formulations of 98N12-5, C12-200, MD1 and other lipidoids, are used to deliver luciferase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), mCherry fluorescent protein, secreted alkaline phosphatase (sAP), human G-CSF, human Factor IX, or human Erythropoietin (EPO) mmRNA into the animal. After formulating mmRNA with a lipid, as described previously, animals are divided into groups to receive either a saline formulation, or a lipidoid-formulation which contains one of a different mmRNA selected from luciferase, GFP, mCherry, sAP, human G-CSF, human Factor IX, and human EPO. Prior to injection into the animal, mmRNA-containing lipidoid formulations are diluted in PBS. Animals are then administered a single dose of formulated mmRNA ranging from a dose of 10 mg/kg to doses as low as 1 ng/kg, with a preferred range to be 10 mg/kg to 100 ng/kg, where the dose of mmRNA depends on the animal body weight such as a 20 gram mouse receiving a maximum formulation of 0.2 ml (dosing is based on mmRNA per kg body weight). After the administration of the mmRNA-lipidoid formulation, serum, tissues, and/or tissue lysates are obtained and the level of the mmRNA-encoded product is determined at a single and/or a range of time intervals. The ability of lipidoid-formulated Luciferase, GFP, mCherry, sAP, G-CSF, Factor IX, and EPO mmRNA to express the desired protein product is confirmed by luminescence for the expression of Luciferase, flow cytometry for the expression of GFP and mCherry expression, by enzymatic activity for sAP, or by ELISA for the detection of G-CSF, Factor IX and/or EPO.

Further studies for a multi-dose regimen are also performed to determine the maximal expression of mmRNA, to evaluate the saturability of the mmRNA-driven expression (by giving a control and active mmRNA formulation in parallel or in sequence), and to determine the feasibility of repeat drug administration (by giving mmRNA in doses separated by weeks or months and then determining whether expression level is affected by factors such as immunogenicity). An assessment of the physiological function of proteins such as G-CSF and EPO are also determined through analyzing samples from the animal tested and detecting increases in granulocyte and red blood cell counts, respectively. Activity of an expressed protein product such as Factor IX, in animals can also be assessed through analysis of Factor IX enzymatic activity (such as an activated partial thromboplastin time assay) and effect of clotting times.

##### C. In vitro Expression Following Intramuscular and/or Subcutaneous Injection

The use of lipidoid formulations to deliver oligonucleotides, including mRNA, via an intramuscular route or a subcutaneous route of injection needs to be evaluated as it has not been previously reported. Intramuscular and/or subcutaneous injection of mmRNA are evaluated to determine if mmRNA-containing lipidoid formulations are capable to produce both localized and systemic expression of a desired proteins.

Lipidoid formulations of 98N12-5, C12-200, and MD1 containing mmRNA selected from luciferase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), mCherry fluorescent protein, secreted alkaline phosphatase (sAP), human G-CSF, human factor IX, or human Erythropoietin (EPO) mmRNA are injected intramuscularly and/or subcutaneously into animals. The



Human EPO protein was measured in mouse serum 13 h post I.M. single, multi- or split dosing of the EPO mmRNA in buffer. Seven groups of mice (n=5 mice per group) were treated and evaluated. The results are shown in Table 59.

TABLE 59

Split dose study

Group	Treatment	Dose of mmRNA	Total Dose	Avg. pmol/mL human EPO	Poly-peptide per unit drug (pmol/ug)	Dose Splitting Factor
1	Human EPO mmRNA	1 × 100 ug	100 ug	100 ug	14.3	.14
2	Human EPO mmRNA	3 × 100 ug	300 ug	300 ug	82.5	.28
3	Human EPO mmRNA	6 × 100 ug	600 ug	600 ug	273.0	.46
4	Human EPO mmRNA	3 × 33.3 ug	100 ug	100 ug	104.7	1.1
5	Human EPO mmRNA	6 × 16.5 ug	100 ug	100 ug	127.9	1.3
6	Luciferase mmRNA	6 × 100 ug	600 ug	600 ug	0	—
7	Buffer Alone	—	—	—	0	—

The splitting factor is defined as the product per unit drug divided by the single dose product per unit drug (PUD). For example for treatment group 2 the value 0.28 or product (EPO) per unit drug (mmRNA) is divided by the single dose product per unit drug of 0.14. The result is 2. Likewise, for treatment group 4, the value 1.1 or product (EPO) per unit drug (mmRNA) is divided by the single dose product per unit drug of 0.14. The result is 7.9. Consequently, the dose splitting factor (DSF) may be used as an indicator of the efficacy of a split dose regimen. For any single administration of a total daily dose, the DSF should be equal to 1. Therefore any DSF greater than this value in a split dose regimen is an indication of increased efficacy.

To determine the dose response trends, impact of injection site and impact of injection timing, studies are performed. In these studies, varied doses of 1 µg, 5 µg, 10 µg, 25 µg, 50 µg, and values in between are used to determine dose response outcomes. Split dosing for a 100 µg total dose includes three or six doses of 1.6 µg, 4.2 µg, 8.3 µg, 16.6 µg, or values and total doses equal to administration of the total dose selected.

Injection sites are chosen from the limbs or any body surface presenting enough area suitable for injection. This may also include a selection of injection depth to target the dermis (Intradermal), epidermis (Epidermal), subcutaneous tissue (SC) or muscle (IM). Injection angle will vary based on targeted delivery site with injections targeting the intradermal site to be 10-15 degree angles from the plane of the surface of the skin, between 20-45 degrees from the plane of the surface of the skin for subcutaneous injections and angles of between 60-90 degrees for injections substantially into the muscle.

#### Example 36

##### Quantification in Exosomes

The quantity and localization of the mmRNA of the present invention can be determined by measuring the amounts (initial, timecourse, or residual basis) in isolated exosomes. In this study, since the mmRNA are typically codon-optimized and distinct in sequence from endogenous mRNA, the levels of mmRNA are quantitated as compared to endogenous levels of native or wild type mRNA by using the methods of Gibbings, PCT/IB2009/005878, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

In these studies, the method is performed by first isolating exosomes or vesicles preferably from a bodily fluid of a patient previously treated with a polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA of the invention, then measuring, in said exosomes, the polynucleotide, primary construct or mmRNA levels by one of mRNA microarray, qRT-PCR, or other means for measuring RNA in the art including by suitable antibody or immunohistochemical methods.

#### Example 37

##### Effect of Modified mRNA on Cellular Viability, Cytotoxicity and Apoptosis

This experiment demonstrates cellular viability, cytotoxicity and apoptosis for distinct modified mRNA in-vitro transfected Human Keratinocyte cells. Keratinocytes are grown in EPILIFE® medium with Human Keratinocyte Growth Supplement in the absence of hydrocortisone from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.) at a confluence of >70%. Keratinocytes are reverse transfected with 0 ng, 46.875 ng, 93.75 ng, 187.5 ng, 375 ng, 750 ng, 1500 ng, 3000 ng, or 6000 ng of modified mRNA complexed with RNAiMAX™ from Invitrogen. The modified mRNA:RNAiMAX™ complex is formed. Secreted human G-CSF concentration in the culture medium is measured at 0, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours post-transfection for each concentration of each modified m RNA in triplicate. Secretion of human G-CSF from transfected human keratinocytes is quantified using an ELISA kit from Invitrogen and R&D Systems following the manufacturers recommended instructions.

Cellular viability, cytotoxicity and apoptosis is measured at 0, 12, 48, 96, and 192 hours post-transfection using the APOTOX-GLO™ kit from Promega (Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions.

#### Example 38

##### Detection of a Cellular Innate Immune Response to Modified mRNA Using an ELISA Assay

An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for Human Tumor Necrosis Factor-α (TNF-α), Human Interferon-β (IFN-β) and Human Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) secreted from in vitro-transfected Human Keratinocyte cells is tested for the detection of a cellular innate immune response. Keratinocytes are grown in EPILIFE® medium with Human Keratinocyte Growth Supplement in the absence of hydrocortisone from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.) at a confluence of >70%. Secreted TNF-α keratinocytes are reverse transfected with 0 ng, 93.75 ng, 187.5 ng, 375 ng, 750 ng, 1500 ng or 3000 ng of the chemically modified mRNA (mmRNA) complexed with RNAiMAX™ from Invitrogen as described in triplicate. Secreted TNF-α in the culture medium is measured 24 hours post-transfection for each of the chemically modified mRNA using an ELISA kit from Invitrogen according to the manufacturer protocols.

Secreted IFN-β in the same culture medium is measured 24 hours post-transfection for each of the chemically modified mRNA using an ELISA kit from Invitrogen according to the manufacturer protocols. Secreted human G-CSF concentration in the same culture medium is measured at 24 hours post-transfection for each of the chemically modified mRNA. Secretion of human G-CSF from transfected human keratinocytes is quantified using an ELISA kit from Invitrogen or R&D Systems (Minneapolis, Minn.) following the manufacturers recommended instructions. These data indicate which modified mRNA (mmRNA) are capable eliciting a reduced cellular innate immune response in comparison to natural and other chemically modified polynucleotides or reference compounds by measuring exemplary type 1 cytokines TNF-α and IFN-β.

#### Example 39

## Human Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) Modified mRNA-Induced Cell Proliferation Assay

Human keratinocytes are grown in EPILIFE® medium with Supplement S7 from Invitrogen at a confluence of >70% in a 24-well collagen-coated TRANSWELL® (Corning, Lowell, Mass.) co-culture tissue culture plate. Keratinocytes are reverse transfected with 750 ng of the indicated chemically modified mRNA (mmRNA) complexed with RNAiMAX from Invitrogen as described in triplicate. The modified mRNA:RNAiMAX complex is formed as described. Keratinocyte media is exchanged 6-8 hours post-transfection. 42-hours post-transfection, the 24-well TRANSWELL® plate insert with a 0.4 µm-pore semi-permeable polyester membrane is placed into the human G-CSF modified mRNA-transfected keratinocyte containing culture plate

Human myeloblast cells, Kasumi-1 cells or KG-1 ( $0.2 \times 10^5$  cells), are seeded into the insert well and cell proliferation is quantified 42 hours post-co-culture initiation using the CyQuant Direct Cell Proliferation Assay (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) in a 100-120 µl volume in a 96-well plate. Modified mRNA-encoding human G-CSF-induced myeloblast cell proliferation is expressed as a percent cell proliferation normalized to untransfected keratinocyte/myeloblast co-culture control wells. Secreted human G-CSF concentration in both the keratinocyte and myeloblast insert co-culture wells is measured at 42 hours post-co-culture initiation for each modified mRNA in duplicate. Secretion of human G-CSF is quantified using an ELISA kit from Invitrogen following the manufacturer recommended instructions.

Transfected human G-CSF modified mRNA in human keratinocyte feeder cells and untransfected human myeloblast cells are detected by RT-PCR. Total RNA from sample cells is extracted and lysed using RNEASY® kit (Qiagen, Valencia, Calif.) according to the manufacturer instructions. Extracted total RNA is submitted to RT-PCR for specific amplification of modified mRNA-G-CSF using PROTOSCRIPT® M-MuLV Taq RT-PCR kit (New England BioLabs, Ipswich, Mass.) according to the manufacturer instructions with human G-CSF-specific primers. RT-PCR products are visualized by 1.2% agarose gel electrophoresis.

### Example 40

#### Co-Culture Assay

Modified mRNA comprised of chemically-distinct modified nucleotides encoding human Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) may stimulate the cellular proliferation of a transfection incompetent cell in a co-culture environment. The co-culture includes a highly transfectable cell type such as a human keratinocyte and a transfection incompetent cell type such as a white blood cell (WBC). The modified mRNA encoding G-CSF are transfected into the highly transfectable cell allowing for the production and secretion of G-CSF protein into the extracellular environment where G-CSF acts in a paracrine-like manner to stimulate the white blood cell expressing the G-CSF receptor to proliferate. The expanded WBC population may be used to treat immune-compromised patients or partially reconstitute the WBC population of an immunosuppressed patient and thus reduce the risk of opportunistic infections.

In another example, a highly transfectable cell such as a fibroblast are transfected with certain growth factors support and simulate the growth, maintenance, or differentiation of poorly transfectable embryonic stem cells or induced pluripotent stem cells.

### Example 41

#### Detection Assays of Human IgG Antibodies

##### A. ELISA Detection of Human IgG Antibodies

This example describes an ELISA for Human IgG from Chinese Hamster Ovary's (CHO) and Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK, HER-2 Negative) 293 cells transfected with human IgG modified mRNA (mmRNA). The Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK) 293 are grown in CD 293 Medium with Supplement of L-Glutamine from Invitrogen until they reach a confluence of 80-90%. The CHO cells are grown in CD CHO Medium with Supplement of L-Glutamine, Hypoxanthine and Thymidine. In one aspect,  $2 \times 10^6$  cells are transfected with 24 µg modified mRNA complexed with RNAiMAX™ from Invitrogen in a 75 cm<sup>2</sup> culture flask from Corning in 7 ml of medium. In another aspect, 80,000 cells are transfected with 1 µg modified mRNA complexed with RNAiMAX™ from Invitrogen in a 24-well plate. The modified mRNA:RNAiMAX™ complex is formed by incubating in a vial the mmRNA with either the CD 293 or CD CHO medium in a 5x volumetric dilution for 10 minutes at room temperature. In a second vial, RNAiMAX™ reagent is incubated with CD 293 medium or CD CHO medium in a 10x volumetric dilution for 10 minutes at room temperature. The mmRNA vial is then mixed with the RNAiMAX™ vial and incubated for 20-30 minutes at room temperature before it is added to the CHO or HEK cells in a drop-wise fashion. The culture supernatants are stored at 4 degrees celsius. The concentration of the secreted human IgG in the culture medium in the 24 µg mmRNA transfections is measured at 12, 24, 36 hours post-transfection and the 1 µg mmRNA transfection is measured at 36 hours. Secretion of Trastuzumab from transfected HEK 293 cells is quantified using an ELISA kit from Abcam (Cambridge, Mass.) following the manufacturers recommended instructions. The data shows that a Humanized IgG antibody (such as Trastuzumab) mmRNA is capable of being translated in HEK Cells and that Trastuzumab is secreted out of the cells and released into the extracellular environment. Furthermore, the data demonstrate that transfection of cells with mmRNA encoding Trastuzumab for the production of secreted protein can be scaled up to a bioreactor or large cell culture conditions.

##### B. Western Detection of Modified mRNA Produced Human IgG Antibody

A Western Blot of CHO-K1 cells is co-transfected with 1 µg each of Heavy and Light Chain of Trastuzumab modified mRNA (mmRNA). CHO cells are grown using standard protocols in 24-well plates. The cell supernatants or cell lysates are collected 24 hours post-transfection, separated on a 12% SDS-Page gel and transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane using the iBOT® by Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.). The cells are incubated with a first conjugation of a rabbit polyclonal antibody to Human IgG conjugated to DYLIGHT 594 (ab96904, abcam, Cambridge, Mass.) and a second conjugation of a goat polyclonal antibody to Rb IgG which is conjugated to alkaline phosphatase. After incubation, the antibody is detected using Novex® alkaline phosphatase chromogenic substrate by Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.).

##### C. Cell Immuno Staining of Modified mRNA Produced Trastuzumab and Rituximab

CHO-K1 cells are co-transfected with 500 ng each of Heavy and Light Chain of either Trastuzumab or Rituximab. Cells are grown in F-12K Medium from GIBCO® (Grand Island, N.Y.) and 10% FBS. Cells are fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 5-10 minutes at room temperature and cells are washed 3 times with room temperature PBS. Trastuzumab and Rituximab staining is performed using rabbit polyclonal antibody to Human IgG conjugated to DYLIGHT®594 (ab96904, abcam, Cambridge, Mass.) according to the manufacturer's recommended dilutions. Nuclear DNA staining is performed with DAPI dye from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.). The protein for Trastuzumab and Rituximab is translated and localized to the cytoplasm upon modified mRNA transfections. Pictures are taken 13 hours post-transfection.

##### D. Binding Immunoblot Assay for Modified mRNA Produced Trastuzumab and Rituximab

Trastuzumab and Rituximab are detected using a binding immunoblot detection assay. Varying concentrations (100 ng/µl to 0 ng/µl) of the Erb2 peptide (ab40048, abcam, Cambridge, Mass.), antigen for Trastuzumab and the CD20 peptide (ab97360, abcam, Cambridge, Mass.), antigen for Rituximab are run on a 12% SDS-Page gel and transferred onto a membrane using the iBlot from Invitrogen. The membranes are incubated for 1 hour with their respective cell supernatants from CHO-K1 cells which are co-transfected with 500 ng each of Heavy and Light Chain of either Trastuzumab or Rituximab. The membranes are blocked with 1% BSA and a secondary anti-human IgG antibody conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (abcam, Cambridge, Mass.) is added. Antibody detection is conducted using the NOVEX alkaline phosphatase chromogenic substrate by Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.). The data shows that a humanized IgG antibodies generated from modified mRNA is capable of recognizing and binding to their respective antigens.

##### E. Cell Proliferation Assay

The SK-BR-3 cell line, an adherent cell line derived from a human breast adenocarcinoma, which overexpresses the HER2/neu receptor can be used to compare the anti-proliferative properties of modified mRNA (mmRNA) generated Trastuzumab. Varying concentrations of purified Trastuzumab generated from modified mRNA and trastuzumab are added to cell cultures, and their effects on cell growth are assessed in triplicate cytotoxicity and viability assays.

### Example 42

#### Bulk Transfection of Modified mRNA into Cell Culture

##### A. Cationic Lipid Delivery Vehicles

RNA transfections are carried out using RNAiMAX™ (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) or TRANSIT-mRNA (Minis Bio, Madison, Wis.) cationic lipid delivery vehicles. RNA and reagent are first diluted in Opti-MEM basal media (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.). 100 ng/µL RNA is diluted 5x and 5 µL of RNAiMax per µg of RNA is diluted 10x. The diluted components are pooled and incubated 15 minutes at room temperature before they are dispensed to culture media. For TRANSIT-mRNA transfections, 100 ng/µL RNA is diluted 10x in Opti-MEM and BOOST reagent is added (at a concentration of 2 µL per µg of RNA), TRANSIT-mRNA is added (at a concentration of 2 µL per µg of RNA), and then the RNA-lipid complexes are delivered to the culture media after a 2-minute incubation at room temperature. RNA transfections are performed in Nutristem xenofree

hES media (Stemgent, Cambridge, Mass.) for RiPS derivations, Dermal Cell Basal Medium plus Keratinocyte Growth Kit (ATCC) for keratinocyte experiments, and Opti-MEM plus 2% FBS for all other experiments. Successful introduction of a modified mRNA (mmRNA) into host cells can be monitored using various known methods, such as a fluorescent marker, such as Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP). Successful transfection of a modified mRNA can also be determined by measuring the protein expression level of the target polypeptide by e.g., Western Blotting or immunocytochemistry. Similar methods may be followed for large volume scale-up to multi-liter (5-10,000 L) culture format following similar RNA-lipid complex ratios.

## B. Electroporation Delivery of Exogenous Synthetic mRNA Transcripts

Electroporation parameters are optimized by transfecting MRC-5 fibroblasts with in vitro synthetic modified mRNA (mmRNA) transcripts and measuring transfection efficiency by quantitative RT-PCR with primers designed to specifically detect the exogenous transcripts. Discharging a 150  $\mu$ F capacitor charged to F into  $2.5 \times 10^6$  cells suspended in 50  $\mu$ l of Opti-MEM (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) in a standard electroporation cuvette with a 2 mm gap is sufficient for repeated delivery in excess of 10,000 copies of modified mRNA transcripts per cell, as determined using the standard curve method, while maintaining high viability (>70%). Further experiments may reveal that the voltage required to efficiently transfect cells with mmRNA transcripts can depend on the cell density during electroporation. Cell density may vary from  $1 \times 10^6$  cell/50  $\mu$ l to a density of  $2.5 \times 10^6$  cells/50  $\mu$ l and require from 110V to 145V to transfect cells with similar efficiencies measured in transcript copies per cell. Large multi-liter (5-10,000 L) electroporation may be performed similar to large volume flow electroporation strategies similar to methods described with the above described constraints (Li et al., 2002; Geng et al., 2010).

### Example 43

#### In Vivo Delivery Using Lipoplexes

##### A. Human EPO Modified RNA Lipoplex

A formulation containing 100  $\mu$ g of modified human erythropoietin mRNA (mRNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) (EPO; fully modified 5-methylcytosine; N1-methylpseudouridine) was lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ (Lipoplex-h-Epo-46; Generation 2 or Gen2) in 50-70  $\mu$ l delivered intramuscularly to four C57/BL6 mice. Other groups consisted of mice receiving an injection of the lipoplexed modified luciferase mRNA (Lipoplex-luc) (VT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) which served as a control containing 100  $\mu$ g of modified luciferase mRNA was lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ or mice receiving an injection of the formulation buffer as negative control at a dose volume of 65  $\mu$ l. 13 hours after the intramuscular injection, serum was collected from each mouse to measure the amount of human EPO protein in the mouse serum by human EPO ELISA and the results are shown in Table 60.

TABLE 60

#### Human EPO Production (IM Injection Route)

Formulation	Average
Lipoplex-h-Epo-46	251.95
Lipoplex-Luc	0
Formulation Buffer	0

##### B. Human G-CSF Modified RNA Lipoplex

A formulation containing 100  $\mu$ g of one of the two types of modified human G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) (G-CSF fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (G-CSF) or G-CSF fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine (G-CSF-N1) lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ and delivered in 150  $\mu$ l intramuscularly (I.M.), in 150  $\mu$ l subcutaneously (S.C.) and in 225  $\mu$ l intravenously (I.V.) to C57/BL6 mice. Three control groups were administered either 100  $\mu$ g of modified luciferase mRNA (VT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) intramuscularly (Luc-unsup I.M.) or 150  $\mu$ g of modified luciferase mRNA intravenously (Luc-unsup I.V.) or 150  $\mu$ l of the formulation buffer intramuscularly (Buffer I.M.). 6 hours after administration of a formulation, serum was collected from each mouse to measure the amount of human G-CSF protein in the mouse serum by human G-CSF ELISA and the results are shown in Table 61.

These results demonstrate that both 5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine/N1-methylpseudouridine modified human G-CSF mRNA can result in specific human G-CSF protein expression in serum when delivered via I.V. or I.M. route of administration in a lipoplex formulation.

TABLE 61

#### Human G-CSF in Serum (I.M., I.V., S.C. Injection Route)

Formulation	Route	G-CSF (pg/ml)
G-CSF	I.M.	85.6
G-CSF N1	I.M.	40.1
G-CSF	S.C.	3.9
G-CSF N1	S.C.	0.0
G-CSF	I.V.	31.0
G-CSF N1	I.V.	6.1
Luc-unsup	I.M.	0.0
Luc-unsup	I.V.	0.0
Buffer	I.M.	0.0

##### C. Human G-CSF Modified RNA Lipoplex Comparison

A formulation containing 100  $\mu$ g of either modified human G-CSF mRNA lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ with a 5-methylcytosine (5mc) and a pseudouridine ( $\psi$ ) modification (G-CSF-Gen1-Lipoplex), modified human G-CSF mRNA with a 5mc and  $\psi$  modification in saline (G-CSF-Gen1-Saline), modified human G-CSF mRNA with a N1-5-methylcytosine (N1-5mc) and a  $\psi$  modification lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ (G-CSF-Gen2-Lipoplex), modified human G-CSF mRNA with a N1-5mc and  $\psi$  modification in saline (G-CSF-Gen2-Saline), modified luciferase with a 5mc and  $\psi$  modification lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ (Luc-Lipoplex), or modified luciferase mRNA with a 5mc and  $\psi$  modification in saline (Luc-Saline) was delivered intramuscularly (I.M.) or subcutaneously (S.C.) and a control group for each method of administration was giving a dose of 80  $\mu$ l of the formulation buffer (F. Buffer) to C57/BL6 mice. 13 hours post injection serum and tissue from the site of injection were collected from each mouse and analyzed by G-CSF ELISA to compare human G-CSF protein levels. The results of the human G-CSF protein in mouse serum from the intramuscular administration, and the subcutaneous administration results are shown in Table 62.

These results demonstrate that 5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine/N1-methylpseudouridine modified human G-CSF mRNA can result in specific human G-CSF protein expression in serum when delivered via I.M. or S.C. route of administration whether in a saline formulation or in a lipoplex formulation. As shown in Table 62, 5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine modified human G-CSF mRNA generally demonstrates increased human G-CSF protein production relative to 5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine modified human G-CSF mRNA.

TABLE 62

#### Human G-CSF Protein in Mouse Serum

Formulation	G-CSF (pg/ml)	
	I.M. Injection Route	S.C. Injection Route
G-CSF-Gen1-Lipoplex	13.988	42.855
G-CSF-Gen1-saline	9.375	4.614

G-CSF-Gen2-lipoplex	75.572	32.107
G-CSF-Gen2-saline	20.190	45.024
Luc lipoplex	0	3.754
Luc saline	0.0748	0
F. Buffer	4.977	2.156

#### D. mCherry Modified RNA Lipoplex Comparison

##### Intramuscular and Subcutaneous Administration

A formulation containing 100 µg of either modified mCherry mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap 1) lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ or modified mCherry mRNA in saline is delivered intramuscularly and subcutaneously to mice. A formulation buffer is also administered to a control group of mice either intramuscularly or subcutaneously. The site of injection on the mice may be collected 17 hours post injection for sectioning to determine the cell type(s) responsible for producing protein.

##### Intravitreal Administration

A formulation containing 10 µg of either modified mCherry mRNA lipoplexed with RNAiMAX™, modified mCherry mRNA in a formulation buffer, modified luciferase mRNA lipoplexed with RNAiMAX™, modified luciferase mRNA in a formulation buffer can be administered by intravitreal injection (IVT) in rats in a dose volume of 5 µl/eye. A formulation buffer is also administered by IVT to a control group of rats in a dose volume of 5 µl/eye. Eyes from treated rats can be collected after 18 hours post injection for sectioning and lysating to determine whether mmRNA can be effectively delivered in vivo to the eye and result in protein production, and to also determine the cell type(s) responsible for producing protein in vivo.

##### Intranasal Administration

A formulation containing 100 µg of either modified mCherry mRNA lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™, modified mCherry mRNA in saline, modified luciferase mRNA lipoplexed with 30% by volume of RNAiMAX™ or modified luciferase mRNA in saline is delivered intranasally. A formulation buffer is also administered to a control group intranasally. Lungs may be collected about 13 hours post instillation for sectioning (for those receiving mCherry mRNA) or homogenization (for those receiving luciferase mRNA). These samples will be used to determine whether mmRNA can be effectively delivered in vivo to the lungs and result in protein production, and to also determine the cell type(s) responsible for producing protein in vivo.

#### Example 44

##### In Vivo Delivery Using Varying Lipid Ratios

Modified mRNA was delivered to C57/BL6 mice to evaluate varying lipid ratios and the resulting protein expression. Formulations of 100 µg modified human EPO mRNA (mRNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) lipoplexed with 10%, 30% or 50% RNAiMAX™, 100 µg modified luciferase mRNA (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) lipoplexed with 10%, 30% or 50% RNAiMAX™ or a formulation buffer were administered intramuscularly to mice in a single 70 µl dose. Serum was collected 13 hours post injection to undergo a human EPO ELISA to determine the human EPO protein level in each mouse. The results of the human EPO ELISA, shown in Table 63, show that modified human EPO expressed in the muscle is secreted into the serum for each of the different percentage of RNAiMAX™.

TABLE 63

##### Human EPO Protein in Mouse Serum (IM Injection Route)

Formulation	EPO (pg/ml)
Epo + 10% RNAiMAX	11.4
Luc + 10% RNAiMAX	0
Epo + 30% RNAiMAX	27.1
Luc + 30% RNAiMAX	0
Epo + 50% RNAiMAX	19.7
Luc + 50% RNAiMAX	0
F. Buffer	0

#### Example 45

##### Intramuscular and Subcutaneous In Vivo Delivery in Mammals

Modified human EPO mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) formulated in saline was delivered to either C57/BL6 mice or Sprague-Dawley rats to evaluate the dose dependency on human EPO production. Rats were intramuscularly injected with 50 µl of the modified human EPO mRNA (h-EPO), modified luciferase mRNA (Luc) (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer) as described in the dosing chart Table 64.

Mice were intramuscularly or subcutaneously injected with 50 µl of the modified human EPO mRNA (h-EPO), modified luciferase mRNA (Luc) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer) as described in the dosing chart Table 65. 13 hours post injection blood was collected and serum was analyzed to determine the amount human EPO for each mouse or rat. The average and geometric mean in pg/ml for the rat study are also shown in Table 64.

TABLE 64

##### Rat Study

Group	Dose (ug)	R#1	R#2	R#3	R#4	R#5	R#6	Avg. pg/ml	Geometric-mean pg/ml
h-EPO	G#1	150	61.8	86.3	69.9	55.2	59	74.2	67.7
h-EPO	G#2	100	69.4	77.8	48.2	17.6	101.9	161.5	79.4
h-EPO	G#3	50	143.6	60.9	173.4	145.9	61.5	23.9	101.5
h-EPO	G#4	10	7.8	11.8	30.9	36.2	40.6	150.3	46.3
h-EPO	G#5	1	9.1	35.8	—	46.2	18.1	34.1	28.7
Luc	G#6	100	34.1	36.5	13.5	13.7	—	—	24.5
F. Buffer	G#7	—	14.7	18.5	21.2	20.3	—	—	18.7

TABLE 65

##### Mouse Study

Route	Treatment	Group	Dose	Average Level in serum pg/ml
-------	-----------	-------	------	------------------------------

IM	h-EPO	1	100 µg	96.2
IM	h-EPO	2	50 µg	63.5
IM	h-EPO	3	25 µg	18.7
IM	h-EPO	4	10 µg	25.9
IM	h-EPO	5	1 µg	2.6
IM	Luc	6	100 µg	0
IM	F. Buffer	7	—	1.0
SC	h-EPO	1	100 µg	72.0
SC	Luc	2	100 µg	26.7
SC	F. Buffer	3	—	17.4

**Example 46**

**Duration of Activity after Intramuscular In Vivo Delivery in Rats**

Modified human EPO mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) formulated in formulation buffer was delivered to Sprague-Dawley rats to determine the duration of the dose response. Rats were intramuscularly injected with 50 µl of the modified human EPO mRNA (h-EPO), modified luciferase mRNA (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) (Luc) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer) as described in the dosing chart Table 66. The rats were bled 2, 6, 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours after the intramuscular injection to determine the concentration of human EPO in serum at a given time. The average and geometric mean in pg/ml for this study are also shown in Table 66.

TABLE 66

Dosing Chart

Group	Dose (ug)	Avg. pg/ml	Geometric-mean (pg/ml)
h-EPO	2 hour	100	59.6
h-EPO	6 hour	100	68.6
h-EPO	12 hour	100	87.4
h-EPO	24 hour	100	108.6
h-EPO	48 hour	100	77.9
h-EPO	72 hour	100	80.1
Luc	24, 48 and 72 hour	100	37.2
F.Buffer	24, 48 and 72 hour	—	48.9

**Example 47**

**Routes of Administration**

Further studies were performed to investigate dosing using different routes of administration. Following the protocol outlined in Example 35, 4 mice per group were dosed intramuscularly (I.M.), intravenously (IV) or subcutaneously (S.C.) by the dosing chart outlined in Table 67. Serum was collected 13 hours post injection from all mice, tissue was collected from the site of injection from the intramuscular and subcutaneous group and the spleen, liver and kidneys were collected from the intravenous group. The results from the intramuscular group and the subcutaneous group results are shown in Table 68.

TABLE 67

Dosing Chart

Group	Treatment	Route	Dose of mmRNA	Total Dose	Dosing Vehicle
1	Lipoplex-human EPO mmRNA	I.M.	4 × 100 ug + 30% Lipoplex	4 × 70 ul	Lipoplex
2	Lipoplex-human EPO mmRNA	I.M.	4 × 100 ug	4 × 70 ul	Buffer
3	Lipoplex-human EPO mmRNA	S.C.	4 × 100 ug + 30% Lipoplex	4 × 70 ul	Lipoplex
4	Lipoplex-human EPO mmRNA	S.C.	4 × 100 ug	4 × 70 ul	Buffer
5	Lipoplex-human EPO mmRNA	I.V.	200 ug + 30% Lipoplex	140 ul	Lipoplex
6	Lipoplexed-Luciferase mmRNA	I.M.	100 ug + 30% Lipoplex	4 × 70 ul	Lipoplex
7	Lipoplexed-Luciferase mmRNA	I.M.	100 ug	4 × 70 ul	Buffer
8	Lipoplexed-Luciferase mmRNA	S.C.	100 ug + 30% Lipoplex	4 × 70 ul	Lipoplex
9	Lipoplexed-Luciferase mmRNA	S.C.	100 ug	4 × 70 ul	Buffer
10	Lipoplexed-human EPO mmRNA	I.V.	200 ug + 30% Lipoplex	140 ul	Lipoplex
11	Formulation Buffer	I.M.	4 × multi dosing	4 × 70 ul	Buffer

TABLE 68

Human EPO Protein in Mouse Serum (I.M. Injection Route)

EPO PO (pg/ml)



Formulation	I.M. Injection Route	S.C. Injection Route
Epo-Lipoplex		67.115
Luc-Lipoplex		0
Epo-Saline		100.891
Luc-Saline		0
Formulation Buffer		0

#### Example 48

##### Rapidly Eliminated Lipid Nanoparticle (reLNP) Studies

###### A. Formulation of Modified RNA reLNPs

Solutions of synthesized lipid, 1,2-distearoyl-3-phosphatidylcholine (DSPC) (Avanti Polar Lipids, Alabaster, Ala.), cholesterol (Sigma-Aldrich, Taufkirchen, Germany), and  $\alpha$ -[3-(1,2-dimyristoyl-3-propanoxy)-carboxamide-propyl]- $\omega$ -methoxy-polyoxyethylene (PEG-c-DOMG) (NOF, Bouwelven, Belgium) are prepared and stored at -20° C. The synthesized lipid is selected from DLin-DMA with an internal ester, DLin-DMA with a terminal ester, DLin-MC3-DMA-internal ester, and DLin-MC3-DMA with a terminal ester. The reLNPs are combined to yield a molar ratio of 50:10:38.5:1.5 (reLNP: DSPC: Cholesterol: PEG-c-DOMG). Formulations of the reLNPs and modified mRNA are prepared by combining the lipid solution with the modified mRNA solution at total lipid to modified mRNA weight ratio of 10:1, 15:1, 20:1 and 30:1.

###### B. Characterization of Formulations

A Zetasizer Nano ZS (Malvern Instruments Ltd, Malvern, Worcestershire, UK) is used to determine the particle size, the polydispersity index (PDI) and the zeta potential of the modified mRNA nanoparticles in 1×PBS in determining particle size and 15 mM PBS in determining zeta potential.

Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy is used to determine the concentration of modified mRNA nanoparticle formulation. After mixing, the absorbance spectrum of the solution is recorded between 230 nm and 330 nm on a DU 800 spectrophotometer (Beckman Coulter, Beckman Coulter, Inc., Brea, Calif.). The modified RNA concentration in the nanoparticle formulation is calculated based on the extinction coefficient of the modified RNA used in the formulation and on the difference between the absorbance at a wavelength of 260 nm and the baseline value at a wavelength of 330 nm.

QUANT-IT™ RIBOGREEN® RNA assay (Invitrogen Corporation Carlsbad, Calif.) is used to evaluate the encapsulation of modified RNA by the nanoparticle. The samples are diluted, transferred to a polystyrene 96 well plate, then either a TE buffer or a 2% Triton X-100 solution is added. The plate is incubated and the RIBOGREEN® reagent is diluted in TE buffer, and of this solution is added to each well. The fluorescence intensity is measured using a fluorescence plate reader (Wallac Victor 1420 Multilabel Counter, Perkin Elmer, Waltham, Mass.) The fluorescence values of the reagent blank are subtracted from each of the samples and the percentage of free modified RNA is determined by dividing the fluorescence intensity of the intact sample by the fluorescence value of the disrupted sample.

###### C. In Vitro Incubation

Human embryonic kidney epithelial (HEK293) and hepatocellular carcinoma epithelial (HepG2) cells (LGC standards GmbH, Wesel, Germany) are seeded on 96-well plates (Greiner Bio-one GmbH, Frickenhausen, Germany) and plates for HEK293 cells are precoated with collagen type 1. HEK293 are seeded at a density of about 30,000 and HepG2 are seeded at a density of about 35,000 cells per well in 100  $\mu$ l cell culture medium. Formulations containing mCherry mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) are added directly after seeding the cells and incubated. The mCherry cDNA with the T7 promoter, 5' untranslated region (UTR) and 3' UTR used in in vitro transcription (IVT) is given in SEQ ID NO: 33899.

Cells are harvested by transferring the culture media supernatants to a 96-well Pro-Bind U-bottom plate (Beckton Dickinson GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany). Cells are trypsinized with ½ volume Trypsin/EDTA (Biochrom AG, Berlin, Germany), pooled with respective supernatants and fixed by adding one volume PBS/2% FCS (both Biochrom AG, Berlin, Germany)/0.5% formaldehyde (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Samples are then submitted to a flow cytometer measurement with an excitation laser and a filter for PE-Texas Red in a LSRII cytometer (Beckton Dickinson GmbH, Heidelberg, Germany). The mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of all events and the standard deviation of four independent wells are presented in for samples analyzed.

###### D. In Vivo Formulation Studies

Mice are administered intravenously a single dose of a formulation containing a modified mRNA and a reLNP. The modified mRNA administered to the mice is selected from G-CSF (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1), Factor IX (mRNA shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) or mCherry (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1).

The mice are injected with 100  $\mu$ g, 10  $\mu$ g or 1  $\mu$ g of the formulated modified mRNA and are sacrificed 8 hours after they are administered the formulation. Serum from the mice administered formulations containing human G-CSF modified mRNA are measured by specific G-CSF ELISA and serum from mice administered human Factor IX modified RNA is analyzed by specific factor IX ELISA or chromogenic assay. The liver and spleen from the mice administered with mCherry modified mRNA are analyzed by immunohistochemistry (IHC) or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS). As a control, a group of mice are not injected with any formulation and their serum and tissue are collected analyzed by ELISA, FACS and/or IHC.

#### Example 49

##### In Vitro Transfection of VEGF-A

Human vascular endothelial growth factor-isoform A (VEGF-A) modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33910; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) was transfected via reverse transfection in Human Keratinocyte cells in 24 multi-well plates. Human Keratinocytes cells were grown in EPILIFE® medium with Supplement S7 from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.) until they reached a confluence of 50-70%. The cells were transfected with 0, 46.875, 93.75, 187.5, 375, 750, and 1500 ng of modified mRNA (mmRNA) encoding VEGF-A which had been complexed with RNAiMAX™ from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.). The RNA:RNAiMAX™ complex was formed by first incubating the RNA with Supplement-free EPILIFE® media in a 5× volumetric dilution for 10 minutes at room temperature. In a second vial, RNAiMAX™ reagent was incubated with Supplement-free EPILIFE® Media in a 10× volumetric dilution for 10 minutes at room temperature. The RNA vial was then mixed with the RNAiMAX™ vial and incubated for 20-30 minutes at room temperature before being added to the cells in a drop-wise fashion.

The fully optimized mRNA encoding VEGF-A (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33910; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) transfected with the Human Keratinocyte cells included modifications during translation such as natural nucleoside triphosphates (NTP), pseudouridine at each uridine site and 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine site (pseudo-U/5mC), and N1-methyl-pseudouridine at each uridine site and 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine site (N1-methyl-Pseudo-U/5mC). Cells were transfected with the mmRNA encoding VEGF-A and secreted VEGF-A concentration (pg/ml) in the culture medium was measured at 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours post-transfection for each of the concentrations using an ELISA kit from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.) following the manufacturers recommended instructions. These data, shown in Table 69, show that modified mRNA encoding VEGF-A is capable of being translated in Human Keratinocyte cells and that VEGF-A is transported out of the cells and released into the extracellular environment.

TABLE 69

##### VEGF-A Dosing and Protein Secretion

Dose (ng)	6 hours (pg/ml)	12 hours (pg/ml)	24 hours (pg/ml)	48 hours (pg/ml)
VEGF-A Dose Containing Natural NTPs				
46.875	10.37	18.07	33.90	67.02
93.75	9.79	20.54	41.95	65.75
187.5	14.07	24.56	45.25	64.39
375	19.16	37.53	53.61	88.28
750	21.51	38.90	51.44	61.79

1500	36.11	61.90	76.70	86.54
VEGF-A Dose Containing Pseudo-U/5mC				
46.875	10.13	16.67	33.99	72.88
93.75	11.00	20.00	46.47	145.61
187.5	16.04	34.07	83.00	120.77
375	69.15	188.10	448.50	392.44
750	133.95	304.30	524.02	526.58
1500	198.96	345.65	426.97	505.41
VEGF-A Dose Containing N1-methyl-Pseudo-U/5mC				
46.875	0.03	6.02	27.65	100.42
93.75	12.37	46.38	121.23	167.56
187.5	104.55	365.71	1025.41	1056.91
375	605.89	1201.23	1653.63	1889.23
750	445.41	1036.45	1522.86	1954.81
1500	261.61	714.68	1053.12	1513.39

#### Example 50

##### In vivo Studies of Factor IX

Human Factor IX mmRNA (Gen1; fully modified 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) formulated in formulation buffer was delivered to mice via intramuscular injection. The results demonstrate that Factor IX protein was elevated in serum as measured 13 hours after administration.

In this study, mice (N=5 for Factor IX, N=3 for Luciferase or Buffer controls) were intramuscularly injected with 50 µl of the Factor IX mmRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1), Luciferase (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer) at 2x100 µg/mouse. The mice were bled at 13 hours after the intramuscular injection to determine the concentration of human the polypeptide in serum in pg/mL. The results revealed that administration of Factor IX mmRNA resulted in levels of 1600 pg/mL at 13 hours as compared to less than 100 pg/mL of Factor IX for either Luciferase or buffer control administration.

#### Example 51

##### Multi-site Administration: Intramuscular and Subcutaneous

Human G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) modified as either Gen1 or Gen2 (5-methylcytosine (5mc) and a pseudouridine (ψ) modification, G-CSF-Gen1; or N1-5-methylcytosine (N1-5mc) and a ψ modification, G-CSF-Gen2) and formulated in formulation buffer were delivered to mice via intramuscular (IM) or subcutaneous (SC) injection. Injection of four doses or 2x50 µg (two sites) daily for three days (24 hrs interval) was performed. The fourth dose was administered 6 hrs before blood collection and CBC analysis. Controls included Luciferase (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer). The mice were bled at 72 hours after the first mRNA injection (6 hours after the last modified mRNA dose) to determine the effect of mRNA-encoded human G-CSF on the neutrophil count. The dosing regimen is shown in Table 70 as are the resulting neutrophil counts (thousands/uL). In Table 70, an asterisk (\*) indicates statistical significance at p<0.05. For intramuscular administration, the data reveal a four fold increase in neutrophil count above control at day 3 for the Gen1 G-CSF mRNA and a two fold increase for the Gen2 G-CSF mmRNA. For subcutaneous administration, the data reveal a two fold increase in neutrophil count above control at day 3 for the Gen2 G-CSF mRNA.

These data demonstrate that both 5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine and 5-methylcytidine/N1-methylpseudouridine-modified mRNA can be biologically active, as evidenced by specific increases in blood neutrophil counts.

TABLE 70

##### Dosing Regimen

Gr.	Treatment	Route	N =	Dose		Dosing Vehicle	Neutrophil Thous/uL
				(µg/mouse)	(µl/mouse)		
1	G-CSF (Gen1)	I.M	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	840*
2	G-CSF (Gen1)	S.C	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	430
3	G-CSF (Gen2)	I.M	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	746*
4	G-CSF (Gen2)	S.C	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	683
5	Luc (Gen1)	I.M.	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	201
6	Luc (Gen1)	S.C.	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	307
7	Luc (Gen2)	I.M	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	336
8	Luc (Gen2)	S.C	5	2 × 50 ug (four doses)	50	F. buffer	357
9	F. Buffer	I.M	4	0 (four doses)	50	F. buffer	245
10	F. Buffer	S.C.	4	0 (four doses)	50	F. buffer	509
11	Untreated	—	4			—	312

#### Example 52

##### Intravenous Administration

Human G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) modified with 5-methylcytosine (5mc) and a pseudouridine (ψ) modification (Gen1); or having no modifications and formulated in 10% lipoplex (RNAiMax) were delivered to mice at a dose of 50 µg RNA and in a volume of 100 µl via intravenous (IV) injection at days 0, 2 and 4. Neutrophils were measured at days 1, 5 and 8. Controls included non-specific mammalian RNA or the formulation buffer alone (F.Buffer). The mice were bled at days 1, 5 and 8 to determine the effect of modified mRNA-encoded human G-CSF to increase neutrophil count. The dosing regimen is shown in Table 71 as are the resulting neutrophil counts (thousands/uL; K/uL).

For intravenous administration, the data reveal a four to five fold increase in neutrophil count above control at day 5 with G-CSF modified mRNA but not with unmodified G-CSF mRNA or non-specific controls. Blood count returned to baseline four days after the final injection. No other changes in leukocyte populations were observed. In Table 71, an asterisk (\*) indicates statistical significance at p<0.001 compared to buffer.

These data demonstrate that lipoplex-formulated 5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine-modified mRNA can be biologically active, when delivered through an I.V. route of administration as evidenced by specific increases in blood neutrophil counts. No other cell subsets were significantly altered. Unmodified G-CSF mRNA similarly administered showed no pharmacologic effect on neutrophil counts.

TABLE 71

Dosing Regimen

Gr.	Day	Treatment	N =	Dose			Neutrophil K/uL
				Vol.		Dosing Vehicle	
1	1	G-CSF (Gen1)		5	100	10% lipoplex	2.91
2	5	G-CSF (Gen1)		5	100	10% lipoplex	5.32*
3	8	G-CSF (Gen1)		5	100	10% lipoplex	2.06
4	1	G-CSF (no modification)		5	100	10% lipoplex	1.88
5	5	G-CSF (no modification)		5	100	10% lipoplex	1.95
6	8	G-CSF (no modification)		5	100	10% lipoplex	2.09
7	1	RNA control		5	100	10% lipoplex	2.90
8	5	RNA control		5	100	10% lipoplex	1.68
9	8	RNA control		4	100	10% lipoplex	1.72
10	1	F. Buffer		4	100	10% lipoplex	2.51
11	5	F. Buffer		4	100	10% lipoplex	1.31
12	8	F. Buffer		4	100	10% lipoplex	1.92

Example 53

Saline Formulation: Intramuscular Administration

A. Protein Production

Human G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) and human EPO mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1); G-CSF modified mRNA (modified with 5-methylcytosine (5mc) and pseudouridine ( $\psi$ )) and EPO modified mRNA (modified with N1-5-methylcytosine (N1-5mc) and  $\psi$  modification), were formulated in formulation buffer (150 mM sodium chloride, 2 mM calcium chloride, 2 mM phosphate, 0.5 mM EDTA at a pH of 6.5) and delivered to mice via intramuscular (IM) injection at a dose of 100  $\mu$ g.

Controls included Luciferase (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer). The mice were bled at 13 hours after the injection to determine the concentration of the human polypeptide in serum in pg/mL. (G-CSF groups measured human G-CSF in mouse serum and EPO groups measured human EPO in mouse serum). The data are shown in Table 72.

TABLE 72

Dosing Regimen

Group	Treatment	N =	Dose			Average Protein Product pg/mL, serum
			Vol.		Dosing Vehicle	
G-CSF	G-CSF		5	50	Saline	19.8
G-CSF	Luciferase		5	50	Saline	0.5
G-CSF	F. buffer		5	50	F. buffer	0.5
EPO	EPO		5	50	Saline	191.5
EPO	Luciferase		5	50	Saline	15.0
EPO	F. buffer				F. buffer	4.8

B. Dose Response

Human EPO modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) were formulated in formulation buffer and delivered to mice via intramuscular (IM) injection.

Controls included Luciferase (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer). The mice were bled at 13 hours after the injection to determine the concentration of the human polypeptide in serum in pg/mL. The dose and expression are shown in Table 73.

TABLE 73

Dosing Regimen and Expression

Treatment	Dose Vol. ( $\mu$ /mouse)	Average Protein Product pg/mL, serum
EPO	50	63.5
EPO	25	18.7
EPO	10	25.9
EPO	1	2.6
Luciferase	100	0.0
F. buffer	100	1.0

**Example 54****EPO Multi-dose/Multi-administration**

Studies utilizing multiple intramuscular injection sites at one time point were designed and performed.

The design of a single multi-dose experiment involved using human erythropoietin (EPO) mmRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) or G-CSF mmRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) administered in formulation buffer. The dosing vehicle (F. buffer) was used as a control. The EPO and G-CSF modified mRNA were modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site.

Animals (n=5), Sprague-Dawley rats, were injected IM (intramuscular) for the single unit dose of 100 µg (delivered to one thigh). For multi-dosing 6 doses of 100 µg (delivered to two thighs) were used for both EPO and G-CSF mmRNA. Control dosing involved use of buffer at a single dose. Human EPO blood levels were evaluated 13 hrs post injection.

Human EPO protein was measured in rat serum 13 hrs post intramuscular injection. Five groups of rats were treated and evaluated. The results are shown in Table 74.

TABLE 74

Multi-dose study

Group	Treatment	Dose of mmRNA	Total Dose	Avg. Pg/mL human EPO, serum
1	Human EPO mmRNA	1 × 100 ug	100 ug	143
2	Human EPO mmRNA	6 × 100 ug	600 ug	256
3	G-CSF mmRNA	1 × 100 ug	100 ug	43
4	G-CSF mmRNA	6 × 100 ug	600 ug	58
5	Buffer Alone	—	—	20

**Example 55****Signal Sequence Exchange Study**

Several variants of mmRNAs encoding human Granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) were synthesized using modified nucleotides pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine (pseudo-U/5mC). These variants included the G-CSF constructs encoding either the wild-type N terminal secretory signal peptide sequence (MAGPATQSPMKLMALQLLLWHSALWTVQEA; SEQ ID NO: 95), no secretory signal peptide sequence, or secretory signal peptide sequences taken from other mRNAs. These included sequences where the wild type G-CSF signal peptide sequence was replaced with the signal peptide sequence of either:

human Factor IX (FIX)

SEQ ID NO: 94)

human α-1-anti trypsin (AAT) (MMPSSVSWGILLLAGLCLV PVSLA<sub>n</sub>;

human Prolactin (Prolac)

SEQ ID NO: 96)

(MQRVNMIMAEPSLITICLLGYLLSAECTVFLDHENANKILNRPKR<sub>n</sub>;

(MKGSLLLLLVSNLLCQSVAP; SEQ ID NO: 97),

or

human Albumin (Alb)

(MKWVTFISLLFLFSSAYSRGVFRF; SEQ ID NO: 98).

250 ng of modified mRNA encoding each G-CSF variant was transfected into HEK293A (293A in the table), mouse myoblast (MM in the table) (C2C12, CRL-1772, ATCC) and rat myoblast (RM in the table) (L6 line, CRL-1458, ATCC) cell lines in a 24 well plate using 1 µl of Lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies), each well containing 300,000 cells. The supernatants were harvested after 24 hrs and the secreted G-CSF protein was analyzed by ELISA using the Human G-CSF ELISA kit (Life Technologies). The data shown in Table 75 reveal that cells transfected with G-CSF mmRNA encoding the Albumin signal peptide secrete at least 12 fold more G-CSF protein than its wild type counterpart.

TABLE 75

Signal Peptide Exchange

Signal peptides	293A (pg/ml)	MM (pg/ml)	RM (pg/ml)
G-CSF Natural	9650	3450	6050
α-1-anti trypsin	9950	5000	8475
Factor IX	11675	6175	11675
Prolactin	7875	1525	9800
Albumin	122050	81050	173300
No Signal peptide	0	0	0

**Example 56****Cytokine Study: PBMC****A. PBMC isolation and Culture**

50 mL of human blood from two donors was received from Research Blood Components (lots KP30928 and KP30931) in sodium heparin tubes. For each donor, the blood was pooled and diluted to 70 mL with DPBS (SAFC Bioscience 59331C, lot 071M8408) and split evenly between two 50 mL conical tubes. 10 mL of Ficoll Paque (GE Healthcare 17-5442-03, lot 10074400) was gently dispensed below the blood layer. The tubes were centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 30 minutes with low acceleration and braking. The tubes were removed and the buffy coat PBMC layers were gently transferred to a fresh 50 mL conical and washed with DPBS. The tubes were centrifuged at 1450 rpm for 10 minutes.

The supernatant was aspirated and the PBMC pellets were resuspended and washed in 50 mL of DPBS. The tubes were centrifuged at 1250 rpm for 10 minutes. This wash step was repeated, and the PBMC pellets were resuspended in 19 mL of OptiMem I (Gibco 11058, lot 1072088) and counted. The cell suspensions were adjusted to a concentration of 3.0×10<sup>6</sup> cells/mL live cells.

These cells were then plated on five 96 well tissue culture treated round bottom plates (Costar 3799) per donor at 50 µL per well. Within 30 minutes, transfection mixtures were added to each well at a volume of 50 µL per well. After 4 hours post transfection, the media was supplemented with 10 µL of Fetal Bovine Serum (Gibco 10082, lot 1012368)

**B. Transfection Preparation**

mmRNA encoding human G-CSF (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) (containing either (1) natural NTPs, (2) 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine, or (3) 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl pseudouridine; mmRNA encoding luciferase (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) (containing either (1) natural NTPs or (2) 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine) and TLR agonist R848 (Invivogen tlr1-r848) were diluted to 38.4 ng/ $\mu$ L in a final volume of 2500  $\mu$ L OptiMax I.

Separately, 432  $\mu$ L of Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen 11668-027, lot 1070962) was diluted with 13.1 mL OptiMax I. In a 96 well plate nine aliquots of 135  $\mu$ L of each mmRNA, positive control (R-848) or negative control (OptiMax I) was added to 135  $\mu$ L of the diluted Lipofectamine 2000. The plate containing the material to be transfected was incubated for 20 minutes. The transfection mixtures were then transferred to each of the human PBMC plates at 50  $\mu$ L per well. The plates were then incubated at 37 C. At 2, 4, 8, 20, and 44 hours each plate was removed from the incubator, and the supernatants were frozen.

After the last plate was removed, the supernatants were assayed using a human G-CSF ELISA kit (Invitrogen KHC2032) and human IFN-alpha ELISA kit (Thermo Scientific 41105-2). Each condition was done in duplicate.

### C. Results

The ability of unmodified and modified mRNA (mmRNAs) to produce the encoded protein was assessed (G-CSF production) over time as was the ability of the mRNA to trigger innate immune recognition as measured by interferon-alpha production. Use of in vitro PBMC cultures is an accepted way to measure the immunostimulatory potential of oligonucleotides (Robbins et al., Oligonucleotides 2009 19:89-102; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Results were interpolated against the standard curve of each ELISA plate using a four parameter logistic curve fit. Shown in Tables 76 and 77 are the average from 2 separate PBMC donors of the G-CSF and IFN-alpha production over time as measured by specific ELISA.

In the G-CSF ELISA, background signal from the Lipofectamine 2000 untreated condition was subtracted at each timepoint. The data demonstrated specific production of human G-CSF protein by human peripheral blood mononuclear is seen with G-CSF mRNA containing natural NTPs, 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine, or 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine. Production of G-CSF was significantly increased through the use of modified mRNA relative to unmodified mRNA, with the 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine containing G-CSF mmRNA showing the highest level of G-CSF production. With regards to innate immune recognition, unmodified mRNA resulted in substantial IFN-alpha production, while the modified mRNA largely prevented interferon-alpha production. G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine did not significantly increase cytokines whereas G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine induced IFN-alpha, TNF-alpha and IP10. Many other cytokines were not affected by either modification.

TABLE 76

#### G-CSF Signal

##### G-CSF signal—2 Donor Average

p/mL	2 Hr	4 Hr	8 Hr	20 Hr	44 Hr		
G-CSF (5mC/pseudouridine)			120.3	136.8	421.0	346.1	431.8
G-CSF (5mC/N1-methyl pseudouridine)			256.3	273.7	919.3	1603.3	1843.3
G-CSF(Natural-no modification)			63.5	92.6	129.6	258.3	242.4
Luciferase (5mC/pseudouridine)			4.5	153.7	33.0	186.5	58.0

TABLE 77

#### IFN-alpha signal

##### IFN-alpha signal—2 donor average

pg/mL	2 Hr	4 Hr	8 Hr	20 Hr	44 Hr		
G-CSF (5mC/pseudouridine)			21.1	2.9	3.7	22.7	4.3
G-CSF (5mC/N1-methyl pseudouridine)			0.5	0.4	3.0	2.3	2.1
G-CSF(Natural)			0.0	2.1	23.3	74.9	119.7
Luciferase (5mC/pseudouridine)			0.4	0.4	4.7	1.0	2.4
R-848			39.1	151.3	278.4	362.2	208.1
Lpf. 2000 control			0.8	17.2	16.5	0.7	3.1

### Example 57

#### Chemical Modification Ranges of Modified mRNA

Modified nucleotides such as, but not limited to, the chemical modifications 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine have been shown to lower the innate immune response and increase expression of RNA in mammalian cells. Surprisingly, and not previously known, the effects manifested by the chemical modifications can be titrated when the amount of chemical modification is less than 100%. Previously, it was believed that full modification was necessary and sufficient to elicit the beneficial effects of the chemical modifications and that less than 100% modification of an mRNA had little effect. However, it has now been shown that the benefits of chemical modification can be derived using less than complete modification and that the effects are target, concentration and modification dependent.

#### A. Modified RNA Transfected in PBMC

960 ng of G-CSF mRNA modified with 5-methylcytosine (5mC) and pseudouridine (pseudoU) or unmodified G-CSF mRNA was transfected with 0.8  $\mu$ L of Lipofectamine 2000 into peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from three normal blood donors (D1, D2, D3). The G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) was completely modified with 5mC and pseudoU (100% modification), not modified with 5mC and pseudoU (0% modification) or was partially modified with 5mC and pseudoU so the mRNA would contain 50% modification, 25% modification, 10% modification, 5% modification, 1% modification or 0.1% modification. A control sample of Luciferase (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified 5mC and pseudoU) was also analyzed for G-CSF expression. For TNF-alpha and IFN-alpha control samples of Lipofectamine 2000, LPS, R-848, Luciferase (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified 5mC and pseudo), and P(I)P(C) were also analyzed. The supernatant was harvested and run by ELISA 22 hours after transfection to determine the protein expression. The expression of G-CSF is shown in Table 78 and the expression of IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha is shown in Table 79. The expression of IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha may be a secondary effect from the transfection of the G-CSF mRNA. Tables 78 and 79 show that the amount of chemical modification of G-CSF, IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha is titratable when the mRNA is not fully modified and the titratable trend is not the same for each target.

TABLE 78

#### G-CSF Expression

G-CSF Expression (pg/ml)	D1	D2	D3			
100% modification				270.3	151.6	162.2

50% modification	45.6	19.8	26.3
25% modification	23.6	10.8	8.9
10% modification	39.4	12.9	12.9
5% modification	70.9	26.8	26.3
1 % modification	70.3	26.9	66.9
0.1% modification	67.5	25.2	28.7
Luciferase	14.5	3.1	10.0

TABLE 79

## IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha Expression

IFN-alpha Expression (pg/ml)			TNF-alpha Expression (pg/ml)				
D1	D2	D3	D1	D2	D3		
100%	modification	76.8	6.8	15.1	5.6	1.4	21.4
50%	modification	22.0	5.5	257.3	4.7	1.7	12.1
25%	modification	64.1	14.9	549.7	3.9	0.7	10.1
10%	modification	150.2	18.8	787.8	6.6	0.9	13.4
5%	modification	143.9	41.3	1009.6	2.5	1.8	12.0
1%	modification	189.1	40.5	375.2	9.1	1.2	25.7
0.1%	modification	261.2	37.8	392.8	9.0	2.	13.7
0%	modification	230.3	45.1	558.3	10.9	1.4	10.9
LF 200	0	0	1.5	45.8	2.8		53.6
LPS	0	0	1.0	114.5	70.0		227.0
R-848	39.5	11.9	183.5	389.3	256.6		410.6
Luciferase	9.1	0	3.9	4.5	2.7		13.6
P(I)P(C)	1498.1	216.8	238.8	61.2	4.4		69.1

## B. Modified RNA Transfected in HEK293

Human embryonic kidney epithelial (HEK293) cells were seeded on 96-well plates at a density of 30,000 cells per well in 100  $\mu$ l cell culture medium. 250 ng of modified G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) formulated with RNAiMAX™ (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) was added to a well. The G-CSF was completely modified with 5mC and pseudoU (100% modification), not modified with 5mC and pseudoU (0% modification) or was partially modified with 5mC and pseudoU so the mRNA would contain 75% modification, 50% modification or 25% modification. Control samples (AK 5/2, mCherry (SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified 5mC and pseudoU) and untreated) were also analyzed. The half-life of G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine is approximately 8-10 hours. The supernatants were harvested after 16 hours and the secreted G-CSF protein was analyzed by ELISA. Table 80 shows that the amount of chemical modification of G-CSF is titratable when the mRNA is not fully modified.

TABLE 80

## G-CSF Expression

G-CSF Expression (ng/ml)	
100% modification	118.4
75% modification	101.9
50% modification	105.7
25% modification	231.1
0% modification	270.9
AK 5/2	166.8
mCherry	0
Untreated	0

## Example 58

## In Vivo Delivery of Modified mRNA (mmRNA)

Modified RNA was delivered to C57/BL6 mice intramuscularly, subcutaneously, or intravenously to evaluate the bio-distribution of modified RNA using luciferase. A formulation buffer used with all delivery methods contained 150 mM sodium chloride, 2 mM calcium chloride, 2 mM Na<sup>+</sup>-phosphate which included 1.4 mM monobasic sodium phosphate and 0.6 mM of dibasic sodium phosphate, and 0.5 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) was adjusted using sodium hydroxide to reach a final pH of 6.5 before being filtered and sterilized. A 1 $\times$  concentration was used as the delivery buffer. To create the lipoplexed solution delivered to the mice, in one vial 50  $\mu$ g of RNA was equilibrated for 10 minutes at room temperature in the delivery buffer and in a second vial 10  $\mu$ l RNAiMAX™ was equilibrated for 10 minutes at room temperature in the delivery buffer. After equilibrium, the vials were combined and delivery buffer was added to reach a final volume of 100  $\mu$ l which was then incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature. Luciferin was administered by intraperitoneal injection (IP) at 150 mg/kg to each mouse prior to imaging during the plateau phase of the luciferin exposure curve which was between 15 and 30 minutes. To create luciferin, 1 g of D-luciferin potassium or sodium salt was dissolved in 66.6 ml of distilled phosphate buffer solution (DPBS), not containing Mg<sup>2+</sup> or Ca<sup>2+</sup>, to make a 15 mg/ml solution. The solution was gently mixed and passed through a 0.2  $\mu$ m syringe filter, before being purged with nitrogen, aliquoted and frozen at -80° C. while being protected from light as much as possible. The solution was thawed using a waterbath if luciferin was not dissolved, gently mixed and kept on ice on the day of dosing.

Whole body images were taken of each mouse 2, 8 and 24 hours after dosing. Tissue images and serum was collected from each mouse 24 hours after dosing. Mice administered doses intravenously had their liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, heart, peri-renal adipose tissue and thymus imaged. Mice administered doses intramuscularly or subcutaneously had their liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, peri-renal adipose tissue, and muscle at the injection site. From the whole body images the bioluminescence was measured in photon per second for each route of administration and dosing regimen.

## A. Intramuscular Administration

Mice were intramuscularly (I.M.) administered either modified luciferase mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (Naked-Luc), lipoplexed modified luciferase mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (Lipoplex-luc) (IVT cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site), lipoplexed modified granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) (Lipoplex-Cytokine) or the formation buffer at a single dose of 50  $\mu$ g of modified RNA in an injection volume of 50  $\mu$ l for each formulation in the right hind limb and a single dose of 5  $\mu$ g of modified RNA in an injection volume of 50  $\mu$ l in the left hind limb. The bioluminescence average for the luciferase expression signals for each group at 2, 8 and 24 hours after dosing are shown Table 81. The bioluminescence showed a positive signal at the injection site of the 5  $\mu$ g and 50  $\mu$ g modified RNA formulations containing and not containing lipoplex.

TABLE 81

TABLE 81

## In vivo Biophotonic Imaging (I.M. Injection Route)

Dose	Bioluminescence (photon/sec)				
		(ug)	2 hours	8 hours	24 hours
Formulation					
Naked-Luc		5	224,000	683,000	927,000
Lipoplex-Luc		5	579,000	639,000	186,000
Lipoplex-G-CSF		5	64,600	85,600	75,100
Formulation Buffer		5	102,000	86,000	90,700
Naked-Luc		50	446,000	766,000	509,000
Lipoplex-Luc		50	374,000	501,000	332,000
Lipoplex-G-CSF		50	49,400	74,800	74,200
Formulation Buffer		50	59,300	69,200	63,600

## B. Subcutaneous Administration

Mice were subcutaneously (S.C.) administered either modified luciferase mRNA (Naked-Luc), lipoplexed modified luciferase mRNA (Lipoplex-luc), lipoplexed modified G-CSF mRNA (Lipoplex-G-CSF) or the formation buffer at a single dose of 50 µg of modified mRNA in an injection volume of 100 µl for each formulation. The bioluminescence average for the luciferase expression signals for each group at 2, 8 and 24 hours after dosing are shown in Table 82. The bioluminescence showed a positive signal at the injection site of the 50 µg modified mRNA formulations containing and not containing lipoplex.

TABLE 82

## In vivo Biophotonic Imaging (S.C. Injection Route)

Formulation	Bioluminescence (photon/sec)		
	2 hours	8 hours	24 hours
Naked-Luc	3,700,000	8,060,000	2,080,000
Lipoplex-Luc	3,960,000	1,700,000	1,290,000
Lipoplex-G-CSF	123,000	121,000	117,000
Formulation Buffer	116,000	127,000	123,000

## C. Intravenous Administration

Mice were intravenously (I.V.) administered either modified luciferase mRNA (Naked-Luc), lipoplexed modified luciferase mRNA (Lipoplex-luc), lipoplexed modified G-CSF mRNA (Lipoplex-G-CSF) or the formation buffer at a single dose of 50 µg of modified mRNA in an injection volume of 100 µl for each formulation. The bioluminescence average for the luciferase expression signal in the spleen from each group at 2 hours after dosing is shown in Table 83. The bioluminescence showed a positive signal in the spleen of the 50 µg modified mRNA formulations containing lipoplex.

TABLE 83

## In vivo Biophotonic Imaging (I.V. InjectionRoute)

Formulation	Bioluminescence
	(photon/sec) of the Spleen
Naked-Luc	58,400
Lipoplex-Luc	65,000
Lipoplex-G-CSF	57,100
Formulation Buffer	58,300

## Example 59

## Buffer Formulation Studies

G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with N1-pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine) or Factor IX modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with N1-pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine) in a buffer solution is administered intramuscularly to rats in an injection volume of 50 µl (n=5) at a modified mRNA dose of 200 µg per rat as described in Table 84. The modified mRNA is lyophilized in water for 1-2 days. It is then reconstituted in the buffers listed below to a target concentration of 6 mg/ml. Concentration is determined by OD 260. Samples are diluted to 4 mg/ml in the appropriate buffer before dosing.

To precipitate the modified mRNA, 3M sodium acetate, pH 5.5 and pure ethanol are added at 1/10<sup>th</sup> the total volume and 4 times the total volume of modified mRNA, respectively. The material is placed at -80 C for a minimum of 1 hour. The material is then centrifuged for 30 minutes at 4000 rpm, 4 C. The supernatant is removed and the pellet is centrifuged and washed 3x with 75% ethanol. Finally, the pellet is reconstituted with buffer to a target concentration of 6 mg/ml. Concentration is determined by OD 260. Samples are diluted to 4 mg/ml in the appropriate buffer before dosing. All samples are prepared by lyophilization unless noted below.

TABLE 84

## Buffer Dosing Groups

Group	Treatment	Buffer	Dose (ug/rat)
1	G-CSF	0.9% Saline	200
	Factor IX	0.9% Saline	200
2	G-CSF	0.9% Saline + 2 mM Calcium	200
	Factor IX	0.9% Saline + 2 mM Calcium	200
3	G-CSF	Lactated Ringer's	200
	Factor IX	Lactated Ringer's	200
4	G-CSF	5% Sucrose	200
	Factor IX	5% Sucrose	200
5	G-CSF	5% Sucrose + 2 mM Calcium	200
	Factor IX	5% Sucrose + 2 mM Calcium	200
6	G-CSF	5% Mannitol	200
	Factor IX	5% Mannitol	200
7	G-CSF	5% Mannitol + 2 mM Calcium	200

		Calcium	
	Factor IX	5% Mannitol + 2 mM	200
		Calcium	
8	G-CSF	0.9% saline (precipitation)	200
	Factor IX	0.9% saline (precipitation)	200

Serum samples are collected from the rats at various time intervals and analyzed for G-CSF or Factor IX protein expression using G-CSF or Factor IX ELISA.

#### Example 60

##### Multi-Dose Study

Sprague-Dawley rats (n=8) are injected intravenously eight times (twice a week) over 28 days. The rats are injected with 0.5 mg/kg, 0.05 mg/kg, 0.005 mg/kg or 0.0005 mg/kg of human G-CSF modified mRNA of luciferase modified mRNA formulated in a lipid nanoparticle, 0.5 mg/kg of human G-CSF modified mRNA in saline, 0.2 mg/kg of the human G-CSF protein Neupogen or non-translatable human G-CSF modified mRNA formulated in a lipid nanoparticle. Serum is collected during predetermined time intervals to evaluate G-CSF protein expression (8, 24 and 72 hours after the first dose of the week), complete blood count and white blood count (24 and 72 hours after the first dose of the week) and clinical chemistry (24 and 72 hours after the first dose of the week). The rats are sacrificed at day 29, 4 days after the final dosing, to determine the complete blood count, white blood count, clinical chemistry, protein expression and to evaluate the effect on the major organs by histopathology and necropsy. Further, an antibody assay is performed on the rats on day 29.

#### Example 61

##### LNP in vivo Study

Luciferase modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) was formulated as a lipid nanoparticle (LNP) using the syringe pump method. The LNP was formulated at a 20:1 weight ratio of total lipid to modified mRNA with a final lipid molar ratio of 50:10:38.5:1.5 (DLin-KC2-DMA:DSPC:Cholesterol:PEG-DMG). As shown in Table 85, the luciferase LNP formulation was characterized by particle size, zeta potential, and encapsulation.

TABLE 85

##### Luciferase Formulation

Formulation	NPA-098-1
Modified mRNA	Luciferase
Mean size	135 nm
	PDI: 0.08
Zeta at pH 7.4	-0.6 mV
Encaps. (RiboGr)	91%

As outlined in Table 86, the luciferase LNP formulation was administered to Balb-C mice (n=3) intramuscularly, intravenously and subcutaneously and a luciferase modified RNA formulated in PBS was administered to mice intravenously.

TABLE 86

##### Luciferase Formulations

Formulation	Vehicle	Route	Concentration (mg/ml)	Injection Volume (ul)	Amount of modified RNA (ug)	Dose (mg/kg)
Luc-LNP	PBS	IV	0.20	50	10	0.50
Luc-LNP	PBS	IM	0.20	50	10	0.50
Luc-LNP	PBS	SC	0.20	50	10	0.50
Luc-PBS	PBS	IV	0.20	50	10	0.50

The mice administered the luciferase LNP formulation intravenously and intramuscularly were imaged at 2, 8, 24, 48, 120 and 192 hours and the mice administered the luciferase LNP formulation subcutaneously were imaged at 2, 8, 24, 48 and 120 hours to determine the luciferase expression as shown in Table 87. In Table 87, "NT" means not tested. Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse.

TABLE 87

##### Luciferase Expression

Average Expression (photon/second)		2	8	24	48	120	192
Form.	Route of Administration	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours
Luc-LNP	IV	1.62E+08	3.00E+09	7.77E+08	4.98E+08	1.89E+08	6.08E+07
Luc-LNP	IM	4.85E+07	4.92E+08	9.02E+07	3.17E+07	1.22E+07	2.38E+06
Luc-LNP	SC	1.85E+07	9.79E+08	3.09E+08	4.94E+07	1.98E+06	NT
Luc-PBS	IV	3.61E+05	5.64E+05	3.19E+05	NT	NT	NT

One mouse administered the LNP formulation intravenously was sacrificed at 8 hours to determine the luciferase expression in the liver and spleen. Also, one mouse administered the LNP formulation intramuscular was sacrificed at 8 hours to determine the luciferase expression of the muscle around the injection site and in the liver and spleen. As shown in Table 88, expression was seen in the both the liver and spleen after intravenous and intramuscular administration and in the muscle around the intramuscular injection site.

TABLE 88

##### Luciferase Expression in Tissue

Expression (photon/second)	
Luciferase LNP: IV Administration	
Liver	7.984E+08
Spleen	3.951E+08



Luciferase LNP: IM	
Administration	
Muscle around the injection site	3.688E+07
Liver	1.507E+08
Spleen	1.096E+07

#### Example 62

##### Cytokine Study: PBMC

###### A. PBMC isolation and Culture

50 mL of human blood from two donors was received from Research Blood Components (lots KP30928 and KP30931) in sodium heparin tubes. For each donor, the blood was pooled and diluted to 70 mL with DPBS (SAFC Bioscience 59331C, lot 071M8408) and split evenly between two 50 mL conical tubes. 10 mL of Ficoll Paque (GE Healthcare 17-5442-03, lot 10074400) was gently dispensed below the blood layer. The tubes were centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 30 minutes with low acceleration and braking. The tubes were removed and the buffy coat PBMC layers were gently transferred to a fresh 50 mL conical and washed with DPBS. The tubes were centrifuged at 1450 rpm for 10 minutes.

The supernatant was aspirated and the PBMC pellets were resuspended and washed in 50 mL of DPBS. The tubes were centrifuged at 1250 rpm for 10 minutes. This wash step was repeated, and the PBMC pellets were resuspended in 19 mL of Optimum I (Gibco 11058, lot 1072088) and counted. The cell suspensions were adjusted to a concentration of  $3.0 \times 10^6$  cells/mL live cells.

These cells were then plated on five 96 well tissue culture treated round bottom plates (Costar 3799) per donor at 50  $\mu$ L per well. Within 30 minutes, transfection mixtures were added to each well at a volume of 50  $\mu$ L per well. After 4 hours post transfection, the media was supplemented with 10  $\mu$ L of Fetal Bovine Serum (Gibco 10082, lot 1012368).

###### B. Transfection Preparation

Modified mRNA encoding human G-CSF (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) (containing either (1) natural NTPs, (2) 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine, or (3) 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl pseudouridine; mRNA encoding luciferase (luciferase cDNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33906; mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907, polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine at each cytosine and pseudouridine replacement at each uridine site) (containing either (1) natural NTPs or (2) 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine) and TLR agonist R848 (Invivogen tlr1-r848) were diluted to 38.4 ng/ $\mu$ L in a final volume of 2500  $\mu$ L Optimum I.

Separately, 110  $\mu$ L of Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen 11668-027, lot 1070962) was diluted with 6.76 mL Optimum I. In a 96 well plate nine aliquots of 135  $\mu$ L of each mRNA, positive control (R-848) or negative control (Optimum I) was added to 135  $\mu$ L of the diluted Lipofectamine 2000. The plate containing the material to be transfected was incubated for 20 minutes. The transfection mixtures were then transferred to each of the human PBMC plates at 50  $\mu$ L per well. The plates were then incubated at 37° C. At 2, 4, 8, 20, and 44 hours each plate was removed from the incubator, and the supernatants were frozen.

After the last plate was removed, the supernatants were assayed using a human G-CSF ELISA kit (Invitrogen KHC2032) and human IFN-alpha ELISA kit (Thermo Scientific 41105-2). Each condition was done in duplicate.

###### C. Protein and Innate Immune Response Analysis

The ability of unmodified and modified mRNA to produce the encoded protein was assessed (G-CSF production) over time as was the ability of the mRNA to trigger innate immune recognition as measured by interferon-alpha production. Use of in vitro PBMC cultures is an accepted way to measure the immunostimulatory potential of oligonucleotides (Robbins et al., Oligonucleotides 2009 19:89-102).

Results were interpolated against the standard curve of each ELISA plate using a four parameter logistic curve fit. Shown in Tables 89 and 90 are the average from 3 separate PBMC donors of the G-CSF, interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) production over time as measured by specific ELISA.

In the G-CSF ELISA, background signal from the Lipofectamine 2000 (LF2000) untreated condition was subtracted at each time point. The data demonstrated specific production of human G-CSF protein by human peripheral blood mononuclear is seen with G-CSF mRNA containing natural NTPs, 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine, or 100% substitution with 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl pseudouridine. Production of G-CSF was significantly increased through the use of 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl pseudouridine modified mRNA relative to 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine modified mRNA.

With regards to innate immune recognition, while both modified mRNA chemistries largely prevented IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha production relative to positive controls (R848, p(I)p(C)), significant differences did exist between the chemistries. 5-methyl cytidine and pseudouridine modified mRNA resulted in low but detectable levels of IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha production, while 5-methyl cytidine and N1-methyl pseudouridine modified mRNA resulted in no detectable IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha production.

Consequently, it has been determined that, in addition to the need to review more than one cytokine marker of the activation of the innate immune response, it has surprisingly been found that combinations of modifications provide differing levels of cellular response (protein production and immune activation). The modification, N1-methyl pseudouridine, in this study has been shown to convey added protection over the standard combination of 5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine explored by others resulting in twice as much protein and almost 150 fold reduction in immune activation (TNF-alpha).

Given that PBMC contain a large array of innate immune RNA recognition sensors and are also capable of protein translation, it offers a useful system to test the interdependency of these two pathways. It is known that mRNA translation can be negatively affected by activation of such innate immune pathways (Kariko et al. Immunity (2005) 23:165-175; Warren et al. Cell Stem Cell (2010) 7:618-630; each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Using PBMC as an in vitro assay system it is possible to establish a correlation between translation (in this case G-CSF protein production) and cytokine production (in this case exemplified by IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha protein production). Better protein production is correlated with lower induction of innate immune activation pathway, and new chemistries can be judged favorably based on this ratio (Table 91).

In this study, the PC Ratio for the two chemical modifications, pseudouridine and N1-methyl pseudouridine, both with 5-methyl cytosine was 4742/141=34 as compared to 9944/1=9944 for the cytokine IFN-alpha. For the cytokine, TNF-alpha, the two chemistries had PC Ratios of 153 and 1243, respectively suggesting that for either cytokine, the N1-methylpseudouridine is the superior modification. In Tables 89 and 90, "NT" means not tested.

TABLE 89

###### G-CSF

G-CSF: 3 Donor Average (pg/ml)

G-CSF	4742
5-methyl cytosine/ pseudouridine	
G-CSF	9944
5-methylcytosine/ N1-methylpseudouridine	
Luciferase	18
LF2000	16

TABLE 90

###### IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha

IFN-alpha: 3 Donor Average (pg/ml)	TNF-alpha: 3 Donor Average (pg/ml)		
G-CSF		141	31
5-methyl cytosine/ pseudouridine			
G-CSF		1	8
5-methylcytosine/ N1-methylpseudouridine			
P(I)P(C)		1104	NT
R-848		NT	1477
LF2000		17	25

TABLE 91

G-CSF to Cytokine Ratios

G-CSF/IFN-alpha (ratio)	G-CSF/TNF-alpha (ratio)			
	5-methyl cytosine/ pseudouridine	5-methylcytosine/ N1- methylpseudouridine	5-methyl cytosine/ pseudouridine	5-methylcytosine/ N1- methylpseudouridine
PC Ratio	34	9944	153	1243

Example 63

In Vitro PBMC Studies: Percent Modification

480 ng of G-CSF mRNA modified with 5-methylcytosine (5mC) and pseudouridine (pseudoU) or unmodified G-CSF mRNA was transfected with 0.4 µL of Lipofectamine 2000 into peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from three normal blood donors (D1, D2, and D3). The G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) was completely modified with 5mC and pseudoU (100% modification), not modified with 5mC and pseudoU (0% modification) or was partially modified with 5mC and pseudoU so the mRNA would contain 75% modification, 50% modification or 25% modification. A control sample of Luciferase (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified 5mC and pseudoU) was also analyzed for G-CSF expression. For TNF-alpha and IFN-alpha control samples of Lipofectamine 2000, LPS, R-848, Luciferase (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified 5mC and pseudoU) were also analyzed. The supernatant was harvested and run by ELISA 22 hours after transfection to determine the protein expression. The expression of G-CSF is shown in Table 94 and the expression of IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha is shown in Table 95. The expression of IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha may be a secondary effect from the transfection of the G-CSF mRNA. Tables 94 and 95 show that the amount of chemical modification of G-CSF, interferon alpha (IFN-alpha) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) is titratable when the mRNA is not fully modified and the titratable trend is not the same for each target.

By using PBMC as an in vitro assay system it is possible to establish a correlation between translation (in this case G-CSF protein production) and cytokine production (in this case exemplified by IFN-alpha protein production). Better protein production is correlated with lower induction of innate immune activation pathway, and the percentage modification of a chemistry can be judged favorably based on this ratio (Table 96). As calculated from Tables 94 and 95 and shown in Table 96, full modification with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine shows a much better ratio of protein/cytokine production than without any modification (natural G-CSF mRNA) (100-fold for IFN-alpha and 27-fold for TNF-alpha). Partial modification shows a linear relationship with increasingly less modification resulting in a lower protein/cytokine ratio.

TABLE 94

G-CSF Expression

G-CSF Expression (pg/ml)	Donor			
	D1	D2	D3	
100% modification		1968.9	2595.6	2835.7
75% modification		566.7	631.4	659.5
50% modification		188.9	187.2	191.9
25% modification		139.3	126.9	102.0
0% modification		194.8	182.0	183.3
Luciferase		90.2	0.0	22.1

TABLE 95

IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha Expression

IFN-alpha Expression (pg/ml)	TNF-alpha Expression (pg/ml)					
	D1		D2		D3	
100% modification	336.5	78.0	46.4	115.0	15.0	11.1
75% modification	339.6	107.6	160.9	107.4	21.7	11.8
50% modification	478.9	261.1	389.7	49.6	24.1	10.4
25% modification	564.3	400.4	670.7	85.6	26.6	19.8
0% modification	1421.6	810.5	1260.5	154.6	96.8	45.9
LPS	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	4.3
R-848	0.5	3.0	14.1	655.2	989.9	420.4
P(I)P(C)	130.8	297.1	585.2	765.8	2362.7	1874.4
Lipid only	1952.2	866.6	855.8	248.5	82.0	60.7

TABLE 96

PC Ratio and Effect of Percentage of Modification

%	Average		Average		Average	
	G-CSF (pg/ml)	IFN-a (pg/ml)	TNF-a (pg/ml)	G-CSF/ IFN-alpha (PC ratio)	G-CSF/ TNF-alpha (PC ratio)	
100	2466	153	47	16	52	
75	619	202	47	3.1	13	
50	189	376	28	0.5	6.8	
25	122	545	44	0.2	2.8	
0	186	1164	99	0.16	1.9	

**Example 64**

**Modified RNA Transfected in PBMC**

500 ng of G-CSF mRNA modified with 5-methylcytosine (5mC) and pseudouridine (pseudoU) or unmodified G-CSF mRNA was transfected with 0.4 µL of Lipofectamine 2000 into peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from three normal blood donors (D1, D2, and D3). The G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) was completely modified with 5mC and pseudoU (100% modification), not modified with 5mC and pseudoU (0% modification) or was partially modified with 5mC and pseudoU so the mRNA would contain 50% modification, 25% modification, 10% modification, 5% modification, 1% modification or 0.1% modification. A control sample of mCherry (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1; fully modified 5mC and pseudouridine), G-CSF fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (Control G-CSF) and an untreated control was also analyzed for expression of G-CSF, tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha). The supernatant was harvested 6 hours and 18 hours after transfection and run by ELISA to determine the protein expression. The expression of G-CSF, IFN-alpha, and TNF-alpha for Donor 1 is shown in Table 97, Donor 2 is shown in Table 98 and Donor 3 is shown in Table 99.

Full 100% modification with 5-methylcytidine and pseudouridine resulted in the most protein translation (G-CSF) and the least amount of cytokine produced across all three human PBMC donors. Decreasing amounts of modification results in more cytokine production (IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha), thus further highlighting the importance of fully modification to reduce cytokines and to improve protein translation (as evidenced here by G-CSF production).

TABLE 97

Donor 1

G-CSF (pg/mL)	IFN-alpha (pg/mL)		TNF-alpha (pg/mL)				
	6 hours	18 hours	6 hours	18 hours	6 hours	18 hours	
100%	Mod	1815	2224	1	13	0	0
75%	Mod	591	614	0	89	0	0
50%	Mod	172	147	0	193	0	0
25%	Mod	111	92	2	219	0	0
10%	Mod	138	138	7	536	18	0
1%	Mod	199	214	9	660	18	3
0.1%	Mod	222	208	10	597	0	6
0%	Mod	273	299	10	501	10	0
Control		957	1274	3	123	18633	1620
G-CSF							
mCherry		0	0	0	10	0	0
Untreated		N/A	N/A	0	0	1	1

TABLE 98

Donor 2

G-CSF (pg/mL)	IFN-alpha (pg/mL)		TNF-alpha (pg/mL)				
	6 hours	18 hours	6 hours	18 hours	6 hours	18 hours	
100%	Mod	2184	2432	0	7	0	11
75%	Mod	935	958	3	130	0	0
50%	Mod	192	253	2	625	7	23
25%	Mod	153	158	7	464	6	6
10%	Mod	203	223	25	700	22	39
1%	Mod	288	275	27	962	51	66
0.1%	Mod	318	288	33	635	28	5
0%	Mod	389	413	26	748	1	253
Control		1461	1634	1	59	481	814
G-CSF							
mCherry		0	7	0	1	0	0
Untreated		N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0

TABLE 99

Donor 3

G-CSF (pg/mL)	IFN-alpha (pg/mL)		TNF-alpha (pg/mL)				
	6 hours	18 hours	6 hours	18 hours	6 hours	18 hours	
100%	Mod	6086	7549	7	658	11	11
75%	Mod	2479	2378	23	752	4	35
50%	Mod	667	774	24	896	22	18
25%	Mod	480	541	57	1557	43	115
10%	Mod	838	956	159	2755	144	123
1%	Mod	1108	1197	235	3415	88	270
0.1%	Mod	1338	1177	191	2873	37	363
0%	Mod	1463	1666	215	3793	74	429
Control		3272	3603	16	1557	731	9066
G-CSF							
mCherry		0	0	2	645	0	0
Untreated		N/A	N/A	1	1	0	8

**Example 65**

**Innate Immune Response Study in BJ Fibroblasts**

**A. Single Transfection**

Human primary foreskin fibroblasts (BJ fibroblasts) were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (catalog # CRL-2522) and grown in Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (ATCC, catalog # 30-2003) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37° C., under 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. BJ fibroblasts were seeded on a 24-well plate at a density of 300,000 cells per well in 0.5 ml of culture medium. 250 ng of modified G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (Gen1) or fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine (Gen2) having Cap 0, Cap 1 or no cap was transfected using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, catalog # 11668-019), following manufacturer's protocol. Control samples of poly I:C (PIC), Lipofectamine 2000 (Lipo), natural luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately

160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) and natural G-CSF mRNA were also transfected. The cells were harvested after 18 hours, the total RNA was isolated and DNASE® treated using the RNeasy micro kit (catalog #74004) following the manufacturer's protocol. 100 ng of total RNA was used for cDNA synthesis using High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit (catalog #4368814) following the manufacturer's protocol. The cDNA was then analyzed for the expression of innate immune response genes by quantitative real time PCR using SybrGreen in a Biorad CFX 384 instrument following manufacturer's protocol. Table 100 shows the expression level of innate immune response transcripts relative to house-keeping gene HPRT (hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase) and is expressed as fold-induction relative to HPRT. In the table, the panel of standard metrics includes: RIG-I is retinoic acid inducible gene 1, IL6 is interleukin-6, OAS-1 is oligoadenylate synthetase 1, IFN $\beta$  is interferon-beta, AIM2 is absent in melanoma-2, IFIT-1 is interferon-induced protein with tetratricopeptide repeats 1, PKR is protein kinase R, TNF $\alpha$  is tumor necrosis factor alpha and IFN $\alpha$  is interferon alpha.

TABLE 100

Innate Immune Response Transcript Levels

Form.	RIG-I	IL6	OAS-1	IFN $\beta$	AIM2	IFIT-1	PKR	TNF $\alpha$	IFN $\alpha$
Natural	71.5	20.6	20.778	11.404	0.251	151.218	16.001	0.526	0.067
Luciferase									
Natural	73.3	47.1	19.359	13.615	0.264	142.011	11.667	1.185	0.153
G-CSF									
PIC	30.0	2.8	8.628	1.523	0.100	71.914	10.326	0.264	0.063
G-CSF	0.81	0.22	0.080	0.009	0.008	2.220	1.592	0.090	0.027
Gen1-UC									
G-CSF	0.54	0.26	0.042	0.005	0.008	1.314	1.568	0.088	0.038
Gen1-Cap0									
G-CSF	0.58	0.30	0.035	0.007	0.006	1.510	1.371	0.090	0.040
Gen1-Cap1									
G-CSF	0.21	0.20	0.002	0.007	0.007	0.603	0.969	0.129	0.005
Gen2-UC									
G-CSF	0.23	0.21	0.002	0.0014	0.007	0.648	1.547	0.121	0.035
Gen2-Cap0									
G-CSF	0.27	0.26	0.011	0.004	0.005	0.678	1.557	0.099	0.037
Gen2-Cap1									
Lipo	0.27	0.53	0.001	0	0.007	0.054	1.536	0.158	0.064

B. Repeat Transfection

Human primary foreskin fibroblasts (BJ fibroblasts) were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (catalog # CRL-2522) and grown in Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (ATCC, catalog # 30-2003) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37° C., under 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. BJ fibroblasts were seeded on a 24-well plate at a density of 300,000 cells per well in 0.5 ml of culture medium. 250 ng of modified G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) unmodified, fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (Gen1) or fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine (Gen2) was transfected daily for 5 days following manufacturer's protocol. Control samples of Lipofectamine 2000 (L2000) and mCherry mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) were also transfected daily for 5 days. The results are shown in Table 101.

Unmodified mRNA showed a cytokine response in interferon-beta (IFN-beta) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) after one day. mRNA modified with at least pseudouridine showed a cytokine response after 2-3 days whereas mRNA modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine showed a reduced response after 3-5 days.

TABLE 101

Cytokine Response

Formulation	Transfection	IFN-beta (pg/ml)		IL-6 (pg/ml)	
		6 hours	Day 1	6 hours	Day 1
G-CSF unmodified	6 hours	0		3596	
	Day 1	1363		15207	
	Day 2	238		12415	
	Day 3	225		5017	
	Day 4	363		4267	
G-CSF Gen 1	6 hours	0		3396	
	Day 1	38		3870	
	Day 2	1125		16341	
	Day 3	100		25983	
	Day 4	75		18922	
G-CSF Gen 2	6 hours	0		3337	
	Day 1	0		3733	
	Day 2	150		974	
	Day 3	213		4972	
	Day 4	1400		4122	
mCherry	6 hours	0		3278	
	Day 1	238		3893	
	Day 2	113		1833	
	Day 3	413		25539	
	Day 4	413		29233	
L2000	6 hours	0		3270	
	Day 1	13		3933	
	Day 2	388		567	

Day 3	338	1517
Day 4	475	1594
Day 5	263	1561

### Example 66

#### In vivo Detection of Innate Immune Response

In an effort to distinguish the importance of different chemical modification of mRNA on in vivo protein production and cytokine response in vivo, female BALB/C mice (n=5) are injected intramuscularly with G-CSF mRNA (G-CSF mRNA unmod) (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence;) with a 5' cap of Cap 1, G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (G-CSF mRNA 5mc/pU), G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine with (G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1pU) or without a 5' cap (G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1 pU no cap) or a control of either R848 or 5% sucrose as described in Table 102.

TABLE 102

#### Dosing Chart

Formulation	Route	Dose (ug/mouse)	Dose (ul)		
G-CSF mRNA unmod			I.M.	200	50
G-CSF mRNA 5mc/pU			I.M.	200	50
G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1pU			I.M.	200	50
G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1pU no cap			I.M.	200	50
R848			I.M.	75	50
5% sucrose			I.M.	—	50
Untreated			I.M.	—	—

Blood is collected at 8 hours after dosing. Using ELISA the protein levels of G-CSF, TNF-alpha and IFN-alpha is determined by ELISA. 8 hours after dosing, muscle is collected from the injection site and quantitative real time polymerase chain reaction (QPCR) is used to determine the mRNA levels of RIG-I, PKR, AIM-2, IFIT-1, OAS-2, MDA-5, IFN-beta, TNF-alpha, IL-6, G-CSF, CD45 in the muscle.

### Example 67

#### In vivo Detection of Innate Immune Response Study

Female BALB/C mice (n=5) were injected intramuscularly with G-CSF mRNA (G-CSF mRNA unmod) (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence;) with a 5' cap of Cap 1, G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (G-CSF mRNA 5mc/pU), G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine with (G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1pU) or without a 5' cap (G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1 pU no cap) or a control of either R848 or 5% sucrose as described in Table 103. Blood is collected at 8 hours after dosing and using ELISA the protein levels of G-CSF and interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) is determined by ELISA and are shown in Table 103.

As shown in Table 103, unmodified, 5mc/pU, and 5mc/N1pU modified G-CSF mRNA resulted in human G-CSF expression in mouse serum. The uncapped 5mc/N1pU modified G-CSF mRNA showed no human G-CSF expression in serum, highlighting the importance of having a 5' cap structure for protein translation.

As expected, no human G-CSF protein was expressed in the R848, 5% sucrose only, and untreated groups. Importantly, significant differences were seen in cytokine production as measured by mouse IFN-alpha in the serum. As expected, unmodified G-CSF mRNA demonstrated a robust cytokine response in vivo (greater than the R848 positive control). The 5mc/pU modified G-CSF mRNA did show a low but detectable cytokine response in vivo, while the 5mc/N1pU modified mRNA showed no detectable IFN-alpha in the serum (and same as vehicle or untreated animals).

Also, the response of 5mc/N1pU modified mRNA was the same regardless of whether it was capped or not. These in vivo results reinforce the conclusion that 1) that unmodified mRNA produce a robust innate immune response, 2) that this is reduced, but not abolished, through 100% incorporation of 5mc/pU modification, and 3) that incorporation of 5mc/N1pU modifications results in no detectable cytokine response.

Lastly, given that these injections are in 5% sucrose (which has no effect by itself), these result should accurately reflect the immunostimulatory potential of these modifications.

From the data it is evident that N1pU modified molecules produce more protein while concomitantly having little or no effect on IFN-alpha expression. It is also evident that capping is required for protein production for this chemical modification. The Protein: Cytokine Ratio of 748 as compared to the PC Ratio for the unmodified mRNA (PC=9) means that this chemical modification is far superior as related to the effects or biological implications associated with IFN-alpha.

TABLE 103

#### Human G-CSF and Mouse IFN-alpha in serum

Formulation	Route	Dose (ug/mouse)	Dose (ul)	G-CSF protein (pg/ml)	IFN-alpha expression (pg/ml)	PC Ratio	
G-CSF mRNA unmod		I.M.	200	50	605.6	67.01	9
G-CSF mRNA 5mc/pU		I.M.	200	50	356.5	8.87	40
G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1pU		I.M.	200	50	748.1	0	748
G-CSF mRNA 5mc/N1pU no cap		IM.	200	50	6.5	0	6.5
R848		I.M.	75	50	3.4	40.97	.08
5% sucrose		I.M.	—	50	0	1.49	0
Untreated		I.M.	—	—	0	0	0

### Example 68

#### In Vivo Delivery of Modified RNA

Protein production of modified mRNA was evaluated by delivering modified G-CSF mRNA or modified Factor IX mRNA to female Sprague Dawley rats (n=6). Rats were injected with 400 µg in 100 µl of G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (G-CSF Gen1), G-CSF mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine (G-CSF Gen2) or Factor IX mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (Factor IX Gen1) reconstituted from the lyophilized form in 5% sucrose. Blood was collected 8 hours after injection and the G-CSF protein level in serum was measured by ELISA. Table 104 shows the G-CSF protein levels in serum after 8 hours.

These results demonstrate that both G-CSF Gen 1 and G-CSF Gen 2 modified mRNA can produce human G-CSF protein in a rat following a single intramuscular injection,

and that human G-CSF protein production is improved when using Gen 2 chemistry over Gen 1 chemistry.

TABLE 104

G-CSF Protein in Rat Serum (I.M. Injection Route)

Formulation	G-CSF protein (pg/ml)
G-CSF Gen1	19.37
G-CSF Gen2	64.72
Factor IX Gen 1	2.25

Example 69

Chemical Modification: In vitro Studies

A. In vitro Screening in PBMC

500 ng of G-CSF (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) mRNA fully modified with the chemical modification outlined Tables 105 and 106 was transfected with 0.4 µL Lipofectamine 2000 into peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from three normal blood donors. Control samples of LPS, R848, P(I)P(C) and mCherry (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence, 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) were also analyzed. The supernatant was harvested and stored frozen until analyzed by ELISA to determine the G-CSF protein expression, and the induction of the cytokines interferon-alpha (IFN-α) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α). The protein expression of G-CSF is shown in Table 105, the expression of IFN-α and TNF-α is shown in Table 106.

The data in Table 105 demonstrates that many, but not all, chemical modifications can be used to productively produce human G-CSF in PBMC. Of note, 100% N1-methylpseudouridine substitution demonstrates the highest level of human G-CSF production (almost 10-fold higher than pseudouridine itself). When N1-methylpseudouridine is used in combination with 5-methylcytosine a high level of human G-CSF protein is also produced (this is also higher than when pseudouridine is used in combination with 5-methylcytosine).

Given the inverse relationship between protein production and cytokine production in PBMC, a similar trend is also seen in Table 106, where 100% substitution with N1-methylpseudouridine results no cytokine induction (similar to transfection only controls) and pseudouridine shows detectable cytokine induction which is above background.

Other modifications such as N6-methyladenosine and alpha-thiocytidine appear to increase cytokine stimulation.

TABLE 105

Chemical Modifications and G-CSF Protein Expression

G-CSF Protein Expression (pg/ml)	Donor			
	1	2	3	
Pseudouridine		2477	1,909	1,498
5-methyluridine		318	359	345
N1-methyl-pseudouridine		21,495	16,550	12,441
2-thiouridine		932	1,000	600
4-thiouridine		5	391	218
5-methoxyuridine		2,964	1,832	1,800
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (1 <sup>st</sup> set)		2,632	1,955	1,373
5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine (1 <sup>st</sup> set)		10,232	7,245	6,214
2'Fluoroguanosine		59	186	177
2'Fluorouridine		118	209	191
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (2 <sup>nd</sup> set)		1,682	1,382	1,036
5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine (2 <sup>nd</sup> set)		9,564	8,509	7,141
5-bromouridine		314	482	291
5-(2-carbomethoxyvinyl)uridine		77	286	177
5-[3(1-E-propenylamino)uridine		541	491	550
α-thiocytidine		105	264	245
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (3 <sup>rd</sup> set)		1,595	1,432	955
N1-methyladenosine		182	177	191
N6-methyladenosine		100	168	200
5-methylcytidine		291	277	359
N4-acetylcytidine		50	136	36
5-formylcytidine		18	205	23
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (4 <sup>th</sup> set)		264	350	182
5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine (4 <sup>th</sup> set)		9,505	6,927	5,405
LPS		1,209	786	636
mCherry		5	168	164
R848		709	732	636
P(I)P(C)		5	186	182

TABLE 106

Chemical Modifications and Cytokine Expression

Chemical Modifications	IFN-α Expression (pg/ml)		TNF-α Expression (pg/ml)				
	Donor	Donor	Donor	Donor	Donor		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Pseudouridine		120	77	171	36	81	126
5-methyluridine		245	135	334	94	100	157
N1-methyl-		26	75	138	101	106	134

pseudouridine						
2-thiouridine	100	108	154	133	133	141
4-thiouridine	463	258	659	169	126	254
5-methoxyuridine	0	64	133	39	74	111
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine	88	94	148	64	89	121
(1 <sup>st</sup> set)						
5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine	0	60	136	54	79	126
(1 <sup>st</sup> set)						
2'Fluoroguanosine	107	97	194	91	94	141
2'Fluorouridine	158	103	178	164	121	156
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine	133	92	167	99	111	150
(2 <sup>nd</sup> set)						
5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine	0	66	140	54	97	149
(2 <sup>nd</sup> set)						
5-bromouridine	95	86	181	87	106	157
5-(2-carbomethoxyvinyl)uridine	0	61	130	40	81	116
5-[3(1-E-propenylamino)uridine	0	58	132	71	90	119
α-thiocytidine	1,138	565	695	300	273	277
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine	88	75	150	84	89	130
(3 <sup>rd</sup> set)						
N1-methyladenosine	322	255	377	256	157	294
N6-methyladenosine	1,935	1,065	1,492	1,080	630	857
5-methylcytidine	643	359	529	176	136	193
N4-acetylcytidine	789	593	431	263	67	207
5-formylcytidine	180	93	88	136	30	40
5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine	131	28	18	53	24	29
(4 <sup>th</sup> set)						
5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine	0	0	0	36	14	13
(4 <sup>th</sup> set)						
LPS	0	67	146	7,004	3,974	4,020
mCherry	100	75	143	67	100	133
R848	674	619	562	11,179	8,546	9,907
P(I)P(C)	470	117	362	249	177	197

#### B. In vitro Screening in HeLa Cells

The day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 µl EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1× Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37 °C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. Next day, 83 ng of Luciferase modified RNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) with the chemical modification described in Table 107, were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.).

Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as transfection reagent and 0.2 µl were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 minutes of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 minute at room temperature. Then the 20 µl combined solution was added to the 100 µl cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells and incubated at room temperature.

After 18 to 22 hours of incubation cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 µl of Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The lysate volumes were adjusted or diluted until no more than 2 mio relative light units (RLU) per well were detected for the strongest signal producing samples and the RLU for each chemistry tested are shown in Table 107. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 200 relative light units per well.

These results demonstrate that many, but not all, chemical modifications can be used to productively produce human G-CSF in HeLa cells. Of note, 100% N1-methyl-pseudouridine substitution demonstrates the highest level of human G-CSF production.

TABLE 107

#### Relative Light Units of Luciferase

Chemical Modification	RLU
N6-methyladenosine (m6a)	534
5-methylcytidine (m5c)	138,428
N4-acetylcytidine (ac4c)	235,412
5-formylcytidine (f5c)	436
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A1	48,659
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A1	190,924
Pseudouridine	655,632

1 -methylpseudouridine (m1u)	1,517,998
2-thiouridine (s2u)	3387
5-methoxyuridine (mo5u)	253,719
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine , test B1	317,744
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B1	265,871
5-B romo-uridine	43,276
5 (2 carbovinyl) uridine	531
5 (3-1E propenyl Amino) uridine	446
5-methylcytosine/p pseudouridine , test A2	295,824
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A2	233,921
5-methyluridine	50,932
α-Thio-cytidine	26,358
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test B2	481,477
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B2	271,989
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A3	438,831
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl -pseudouridine, test A3	277,499
Unmodified Luciferase	234,802

### C. In vitro Screening in Rabbit Reticulocyte Lysates

Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) was modified with the chemical modification listed in Table 108 and were diluted in sterile nuclease-free water to a final amount of 250 ng in 10 µl. The diluted luciferase was added to 40 µl of freshly prepared Rabbit Reticulocyte Lysate and the in vitro translation reaction was done in a standard 1.5 mL polypropylene reaction tube (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Mass.) at 30° C. in a dry heating block. The translation assay was done with the Rabbit Reticulocyte Lysate (nuclease-treated) kit (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The reaction buffer was supplemented with a one-to-one blend of provided amino acid stock solutions devoid of either Leucine or Methionine resulting in a reaction mix containing sufficient amounts of both amino acids to allow effective in vitro translation.

After 60 minutes of incubation, the reaction was stopped by placing the reaction tubes on ice. Aliquots of the in vitro translation reaction containing luciferase modified RNA were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The volumes of the in vitro translation reactions were adjusted or diluted until no more than 2 mio relative light units (RLUs) per well were detected for the strongest signal producing samples and the RLUs for each chemistry tested are shown in Table 108. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 200 relative light units per well.

These cell-free translation results very nicely correlate with the protein production results in HeLa, with the same modifications generally working or not working in both systems. One notable exception is 5-formylcytidine modified luciferase mRNA which worked in the cell-free translation system, but not in the HeLa cell-based transfection system. A similar difference between the two assays was also seen with 5-formylcytidine modified G-CSF mRNA.

TABLE 108

#### Relative Light Units of Luciferase

Chemical Modification	RLU
N6-methyladenosine (m6a)	398
5-methylcytidine (m5c)	152,989
N4-acetylcytidine (ac4c)	60,879
5-formylcytidine (f5c)	55,208
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A1	349,398
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A1	205,465
Pseudouridine	587,795
1-methylpseudouridine (m1u)	589,758
2-thiouridine (s2u)	708
5-methoxyuridine (mo5u)	288,647
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test B1	454,662
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B1	223,732
5-B romo-uridine	221,879
5 (2 carbovinyl) uridine	225
5 (3-1E propenyl Amino) uridine	211
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A2	558,779
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A2	333,082
5-methyluridine	214,680
α-Thio-cytidine	123,878
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test B2	487,805
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B2	154,096
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A3	413,535
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A3	292,954
Unmodified Luciferase	225,986

### Example 70

#### Chemical Modification: In vivo Studies

##### A. In vivo Screening of G-CSF Modified mRNA

Balb-C mice (n=4) are intramuscularly injected in each leg with modified G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1), fully modified with the chemical modifications outlined in Table 109, is formulated in 1xPBS. A control of luciferase modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1; fully modified with pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine) and a control of PBS are also tested. After 8 hours serum is collected to determine G-CSF protein levels cytokine levels by ELISA.

TABLE 109

G-CSF mRNA	Chemical Modifications
G-CSF	Pseudouridine
G-CSF	5-methyluridine
G-CSF	2-thiouridine



G-CSF	4-thiouridine
G-CSF	5-methoxyuridine
G-CSF	2'-fluorouridine
G-CSF	5-bromouridine
G-CSF	5-[3(1-E-propenylamino)uridine]
G-CSF	alpha-thio-cytidine
G-CSF	5-methylcytidine
G-CSF	N4-acetylcytidine
G-CSF	Pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine
G-CSF	N1-methyl-pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine
Luciferase	Pseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine
PBS	None

#### B. In vivo Screening of Luciferase Modified mRNA

Balb-C mice (n=4) were subcutaneously injected with 200 µl containing 42 to 103 µg of modified luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1), fully modified with the chemical modifications outlined in Table 110, was formulated in 1×PBS. A control of PBS was also tested. The dosages of the modified luciferase mRNA is also outlined in Table 110. 8 hours after dosing the mice were imaged to determine luciferase expression. Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse.

As demonstrated in Table 110, all luciferase mRNA modified chemistries demonstrated in vivo activity, with the exception of 2'-fluorouridine. In addition 1-methylpseudouridine modified mRNA demonstrated very high expression of luciferase (5-fold greater expression than pseudouridine containing mRNA).

TABLE 110

#### Luciferase Screening

mRNA	Chemical Modifications	Dose (ug) of mRNA	Dose volume (ml)	Luciferase expression (photon/second)	
Luciferase	5-methylcytidine		83	0.72	1.94E+07
Luciferase	N4-acetylcytidine		76	0.72	1.11E07
Luciferase	Pseudouridine		95	1.20	1.36E+07
Luciferase	1-methylpseudouridine		103	0.72	7.40E+07
Luciferase	5-methoxyuridine		95	1.22	3.32+07
Luciferase	5-methyluridine		94	0.86	7.42E+06
Luciferase	5-bromouridine		89	1.49	3.75E+07
Luciferase	2'-fluoroguanosine		42	0.72	5.88E+05
Luciferase	2'-fluorocytidine		47	0.72	4.21E+05
Luciferase	2'-fluorouridine		59	0.72	3.47E+05
PBS	None		–	0.72	3.16E+05

#### Example 71

##### In vivo Screening of Combination Luciferase Modified mRNA

Balb-C mice (n=4) were subcutaneously injected with 200 µl of 100 µg of modified luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1), fully modified with the chemical modifications outlined in Table 111, was formulated in 1×PBS. A control of PBS was also tested. 8 hours after dosing the mice were imaged to determine luciferase expression. Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse.

As demonstrated in Table 111, all luciferase mRNA modified chemistries (in combination) demonstrated in vivo activity. In addition the presence of N1-methyl-pseudouridine in the modified mRNA (with N4-acetylcytidine or 5 methylcytidine) demonstrated higher expression than when the same combinations were tested using with pseudouridine. Taken together, these data demonstrate that N1-methyl-pseudouridine containing luciferase mRNA results in improved protein expression in vivo whether used alone (Table 110) or when used in combination with other modified nucleotides (Table 111).

TABLE 111

#### Luciferase Screening Combinations

mRNA	Chemical Modifications	Luciferase expression (photon/second)
Luciferase	N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine	4.18E+06
Luciferase	N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	2.88E+07
Luciferase	5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine	3.48E+07
Luciferase	5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine	1.44E+07
Luciferase	5-methylcytidine/where 50% of the uridine is replaced with 2-thiouridine	2.39E+06
Luciferase	5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	2.36E+07
Luciferase	5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	4.15E+07
PBS	None	3.59E+05

#### Example 72

##### Innate Immune Response in BJ Fibroblasts

Human primary foreskin fibroblasts (BJ fibroblasts) are obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (catalog #CRL-2522) and grown in Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (ATCC, cat# 30-2003) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37° C., under 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. BJ fibroblasts are seeded on a 24-well plate at a density of 130,000 cells per well in 0.5 ml of culture medium. 250 ng of modified G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (Gen1) or fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine (Gen2) is transfected using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, cat# 11668-019), following manufacturer's protocol. Control samples of Lipofectamine 2000 and unmodified G-CSF mRNA (natural G-CSF) are also transfected. The cells are transfected for five consecutive days. The transfection complexes are removed four hours after each round of transfection.

The culture supernatant is assayed for secreted G-CSF (R&D Systems, catalog #DCS50), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and interferon alpha (IFN-alpha) by ELISA every day after transfection following manufacturer's protocols. The cells are analyzed for viability using CELL TITER GLO® (Promega, catalog #G7570) 6 hrs and 18 hrs after the first round of transfection and every alternate day following that. At the same time from the harvested cells, total RNA is isolated and treated with DNASE® using the RNAEASY micro kit (catalog #74004) following the manufacturer's protocol. 100 ng of total RNA is used for cDNA synthesis using the High Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit (Applied Biosystems, cat #4368814) following the manufacturer's protocol. The cDNA is then analyzed for the expression of innate immune response genes by quantitative real time PCR using SybrGreen in a Biorad CFX 384 instrument following the manufacturer's protocol.

#### Example 73

##### In vitro Transcription with Wild-Type T7 Polymerase

Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) and G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) were fully modified with different chemistries and chemistry combinations listed in Tables 112-115 using wild-type T7 polymerase as previously described.

The yield of the translation reactions was determined by spectrophotometric measurement (OD260) and the yield for Luciferase is shown in Table 112 and G-CSF is shown in Table 114. The luciferase and G-CSF modified mRNA were also subjected to an enzymatic capping reaction and each modified mRNA capping reaction was evaluated for yield by spectrophotometric measurement (OD260) and correct size assessed using bioanalyzer. The yield from the capping reaction for luciferase is shown in Table 113 and G-CSF is shown in Table 115.

TABLE 112

In vitro transcription chemistry for Luciferase

Chemical Modification	Yield (mg)
N6-methyladenosine	0.99
5-methylcytidine	1.29
N4-acetylcytidine	1.0
5-formylcytidine	0.55
Pseudouridine	2.0
N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.43
2-thiouridine	1.56
5-methoxyuridine	2.35
5-methyluridine	1.01
α-Thio-cytidine	0.83
5-Br-uridine (5Bru)	1.96
5 (2 carbomethoxyvinyl) uridine	0.89
5 (3-1E propenyl Amino) uridine	2.01
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine	1.34
N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.26
5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine	1.38
5-methylcytidine/5-bromouridine	0.12
5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine	2.97
5-methylcytidine/half of the uridines	1.59
are modified with 2-thiouridine	
5-methylcytidine/2-thiouridine	0.90
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	1.83
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.33

TABLE 113

Capping chemistry and yield for

Luciferase modified mRNA

Chemical Modification	Yield (mg)
5-methylcytidine	1.02
N4-acetylcytidine	0.93
5-formylcytidine	0.55
Pseudouridine	2.07
N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.27
2-thiouridine	1.44
5-methoxyuridine	2
5-methyluridine	0.8
α-Thio-cytidine	0.74
5-Br-uridine (5Bru)	1.29
5 (2 carbomethoxyvinyl) uridine	0.54
5 (3-1E propenyl Amino) uridine	1.39
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine	0.99
N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.08
5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine	1.13
5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine	1.08
5-methylcytidine/half of the uridines	1.2
are modified with 2-thiouridine	
5-methylcytidine/2-thiouridine	1.27
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	1.19
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.04

TABLE 114

In vitro transcription chemistry and yield for G-CSF modified mRNA

Yield

Chemical Modification	(mg)
N6-methyladenosine	1.57
5-methylcytidine	2.05
N4-acetylcytidine	3.13
5-formylcytidine	1.41
Pseudouridine	4.1
N1-methyl-pseudouridine	3.24
2-thiouridine	3.46
5-methoxyuridine	2.57
5-methyluridine	4.27
4-thiouridine	1.45
2'-F-uridine	0.96
α-Thio-cytidine	2.29
2'-F-guanosine	0.6
N-1-methyladenosine	0.63
5-Br-uridine (5Bru)	1.08
5 (2 carbomethoxyvinyl) uridine	1.8
5 (3-1E propenyl Amino) uridine	2.09
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine	1.72
N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.37
5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine	1.85
5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine	1.56
5-methylcytidine/half of the uridines	1.84
are modified with 2-thiouridine	
5-methylcytidine/2-thiouridine	2.53
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	0.63
N4-acetylcytidine/2-thiouridine	1.3
N4-acetylcytidine/5-bromouridine	1.37
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.25
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine	2.24

TABLE 115

Capping chemistry and yield for  
G-CSF modified mRNA

Chemical Modification	Yield (mg)
N6-methyladenosine	1.04
5-methylcytidine	1.08
N4-acetylcytidine	2.73
5-formylcytidine	0.95
Pseudouridine	3.88
N1-methyl-pseudouridine	2.58
2-thiouridine	2.57
5-methoxyuridine	2.05
5-methyluridine	3.56
4-thiouridine	0.91
2'-F-uridine	0.54
α-Thio-cytidine	1.79
2'-F-guanosine	0.14
5-Br-uridine (5Bru)	0.79
5 (2 carbomethoxyvinyl) uridine	1.28
5 (3-1E propenyl Amino) uridine	1.78
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine	0.29
N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	0.33
5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine	0.91
5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine	0.61
5-methylcytidine/half of the uridines are modified with 2-thiouridine	1.24
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	1.08
N4-acetylcytidine/2-thiouridine	1.34
N4-acetylcytidine/5-bromouridine	1.22
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	1.56

#### Example 74

##### In vitro Transcription with Mutant T7 Polymerase

Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) and G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) were fully modified with different chemistries and chemistry combinations listed in Tables 116-119 using a mutant T7 polymerase (Durascribe® T7 Transcription kit (Cat. No. DS010925) (Epicentre®, Madison, Wis.).

The yield of the translation reactions was determined by spectrophotometric measurement (OD260) and the yield for Luciferase is shown in Table 116 and G-CSF is shown in Table 118.

The Luciferase and G-CSF modified mRNA were also subjected to an enzymatic capping reaction and each modified mRNA capping reaction was evaluated for yield by spectrophotometric measurement (OD260) and correct size assessed using bioanalyzer. The yield from the capping reaction for Luciferase is shown in Table 117 and G-CSF is shown in Table 119.

TABLE 116

In vitro transcription chemistry and yield  
for Luciferase modified mRNA

Chemical Modification	Yield (ug)
2'Fluorocytosine	71.4
2'Fluorouridine	57.5
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A	26.4
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A	73.3
N1-acetylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	202.2
5-methylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	131.9
2-fluorocytosine/pseudouridine	119.3
2-fluorocytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	107.0
2-fluorocytosine/2-thiouridine	34.7
2-fluorocytosine/5-bromouridine	81.0
2-fluorocytosine/2-fluorouridine	80.4
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine	61.2
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine	65.0
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytidine/ N1-methyl-pseudouridine	41.2
2-fluoroguanine/pseudouridine	79.1
2-fluoroguanine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	74.6
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine, test B	91.8
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B	72.4
2'fluoroadenosine	190.98

TABLE 117

Capping chemistry and yield for  
Luciferase modified mRNA

Chemical Modification	Yield (ug)
2'Fluorocytosine	19.2
2'Fluorouridine	16.7
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A	7.0
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A	21.5
N1-acetylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	47.5
5-methylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	53.2
2-fluorocytosine/pseudouridine	58.4
2-fluorocytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	26.2
2-fluorocytosine/2-thiouridine	12.9
2-fluorocytosine/5-bromouridine	26.5
2-fluorocytosine/2-fluorouridine	35.7
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine	24.7
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine	32.3
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytidine/ N1-methyl-pseudouridine	31.3
2-fluoroguanine/pseudouridine	20.9
2-fluoroguanine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	29.8
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine, test B	58.2
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B	44.4

TABLE 118

In vitro transcription chemistry and  
yield for G-CSF modified mRNA

Chemical Modification	Yield (ug)
2'Fluorocytosine	56.5
2'Fluorouridine	79.4
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A	21.2
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A	77.1
N1-acetylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	168.6
5-methylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	134.7
2-fluorocytosine/pseudouridine	97.8
2-fluorocytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	103.1
2-fluorocytosine/2-thiouridine	58.8
2-fluorocytosine/5-bromouridine	88.8
2-fluorocytosine/2-fluorouridine	93.9
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine	97.3
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine	96.0
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytidine/ N1-methyl-pseudouridine	82.0
2-fluoroguanine/pseudouridine	68.0
2-fluoroguanine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	59.3
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine, test B	58.7

TABLE 119

Capping chemistry and yield for  
G-CSF modified mRNA

Chemical Modification	Yield (ug)
2'Fluorocytosine	16.9
2'Fluorouridine	17.0
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, test A	10.6
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A	22.7
N1-acetylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	19.9
5-methylcytidine/2-fluorouridine	21.3
2-fluorocytosine/pseudouridine	65.2
2-fluorocytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	58.9
2-fluorocytosine/2-thiouridine	41.2
2-fluorocytosine/5-bromouridine	35.8
2-fluorocytosine/2-fluorouridine	36.7
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine	36.6
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine	37.3
2-fluoroguanine/5-methylcytidine/ N1-methyl-pseudouridine	30.7
2-fluoroguanine/pseudouridine	29.0
2-fluoroguanine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	22.7
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine, test B	60.4
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B	33.0

**Example 75****2'O-methyl and 2'Fluoro compounds**

Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) were produced as fully modified versions with the chemistries in Table 120 and transcribed using mutant T7 polymerase (Durascribe® T7 Transcription kit (Cat. No. DS010925) (Epicentre®, Madison, Wis.)). 2' fluoro-containing mRNA were made using Durascribe T7, however, 2'Omethyl-containing mRNA could not be transcribed using Durascribe T7.

Incorporation of 2' Omethyl modified mRNA might possibly be accomplished using other mutant T7 polymerases (Nat Biotechnol. (2004) 22:1155-1160; Nucleic Acids Res. (2002) 30:e138) or U.S. Pat. No. 7,309,570, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Alternatively, 2'OMe modifications could be introduced post-transcriptionally using enzymatic means.

Introduction of modifications on the 2' group of the sugar has many potential advantages. 2'OMe substitutions, like 2' fluoro substitutions are known to protect against nucleases and also have been shown to abolish innate immune recognition when incorporated into other nucleic acids such as siRNA and anti-sense (incorporated in its entirety, Crooke, ed. Antisense Drug Technology, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition; Boca Raton: CRC press).

The 2'Fluoro-modified mRNA were then transfected into HeLa cells to assess protein production in a cell context and the same mRNA were also assessed in a cell-free rabbit reticulocyte system. A control of unmodified luciferase (natural luciferase) was used for both transcription experiments, a control of untreated and mock transfected (Lipofectamine 2000 alone) were also analyzed for the HeLa transfection and a control of no RNA was analyzed for the rabbit reticulocytes.

For the HeLa transfection experiments, the day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 µl EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1× Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37 °C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. Next day, 83 ng of the 2'fluoro-containing luciferase modified RNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) with the chemical modification described in Table 120, were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.). Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as transfection reagent and 0.2 µl were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 minutes of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 minute at room temperature. Then the 20 µl combined solution was added to the 100 µl cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells and incubated at room temperature. After 18 to 22 hours of incubation cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 µl of Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The lysate volumes were adjusted or diluted until no more than 2 mio relative light units (RLU) per well were detected for the strongest signal producing samples and the RLUs for each chemistry tested are shown in Table 120. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 200 relative light units per well.

For the rabbit reticulocyte lysate assay, 2'-fluoro-containing luciferase mRNA were diluted in sterile nuclease-free water to a final amount of 250 ng in 10 µl and added to 40 µl of freshly prepared Rabbit Reticulocyte Lysate and the in vitro translation reaction was done in a standard 1.5 mL polypropylene reaction tube (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Mass.) at 30° C. in a dry heating block. The translation assay was done with the Rabbit Reticulocyte Lysate (nuclease-treated) kit (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The reaction buffer was supplemented with a one-to-one blend of provided amino acid stock solutions devoid of either Leucine or Methionine resulting in a reaction mix containing sufficient amounts of both amino acids to allow effective in vitro translation. After 60 minutes of incubation, the reaction was stopped by placing the reaction tubes on ice.

Aliquots of the in vitro translation reaction containing luciferase modified RNA were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The volumes of the in vitro translation reactions were adjusted or diluted until no more than 2 mio relative light units (RLUs) per well were detected for the strongest signal producing samples and the RLUs for each chemistry tested are shown in Table 121. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 160 relative light units per well.

As can be seen in Table 120 and 121, multiple 2'Fluoro-containing compounds are active in vitro and produce luciferase protein.

TABLE 120

HeLa Cells	Concentration (ug/ml)	Volume (ul)	Yield (ug)	RLU
2'Fluoroadenosine	381.96	500	190.98	388.5
2'Fluorocytosine	654.56	500	327.28	2420
2'Fluoroguanine	541.795	500	270.90	11,705.5
2'Fluorouridine	944.005	500	472.00	6767.5
Natural luciferase	N/A	N/A	N/A	133,853.5
Mock	N/A	N/A	N/A	340
Untreated	N/A	N/A	N/A	238

TABLE 121

## Rabbit Reticulysates

Chemical Modification	RLU
2'Fluoroadenosine	162
2'Fluorocytosine	208
2'Fluoroguanine	371,509
2'Fluorouridine	258
Natural luciferase	2,159,968
No RNA	156

**Example 76****Luciferase in HeLa Cells Using a Combination of Modifications**

To evaluate using of 2'fluoro-modified mRNA in combination with other modification a series of mRNA were transcribed using either wild-type T7 polymerase (non-fluoro-containing compounds) or using mutant T7 polymerases (fluoro-containing compounds) as described in Example 75. All modified mRNA were tested by in vitro transfection in HeLa cells.

The day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 µl EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1× Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37 °C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. Next day, 83 ng of Luciferase modified RNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) with the chemical modification described in Table 122, were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.).

Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as transfection reagent and 0.2 µl were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 minutes of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 minute at room temperature. Then the 20 µl combined solution was added to the 100 µl cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells and incubated at room temperature.

After 18 to 22 hours of incubation cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 µl of Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The lysate volumes were adjusted or diluted until no more than 2 mio relative light units (RLU) per well were detected for the strongest signal producing samples and the RLU for each chemistry tested are shown in Table 122. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 200 relative light units per well.

As evidenced in Table 122, most combinations of modifications resulted in mRNA which produced functional luciferase protein, including all the non-fluoro containing compounds and many of the combinations containing 2'fluoro modifications.

TABLE 122

## Luciferase

Chemical Modification	RLU
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine	113,796
N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	316,326
5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine	24,948
5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine	43,675
5-methylcytidine/half of the uridines modified with 50% 2-thiouridine	41,601
5-methylcytidine/2-thiouridine	1,102
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	51,035
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	152,151
N4-acetylcytidine/2'Fluorouridine triphosphate	288
5-methylcytidine/2'Fluorouridine triphosphate	269
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/pseudouridine	260
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	412
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/2-thiouridine	427
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/5-bromouridine	253
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/2'Fluorouridine triphosphate	184
2'Fluoroguanine triphosphate/5-methylcytidine	321
2'Fluoroguanine triphosphate/5-methylcytidine/Pseudouridine	207
2'Fluoroguanine/5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	235
2'Fluoroguanine/pseudouridine	218
2'Fluoroguanine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	247
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine, test A	13,833
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test A	598
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate	201
2'Fluorouridine triphosphate	305
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine, test B	115,401
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, test B	21,034
Natural luciferase	30,801
Untreated	344
Mock	262

**Example 77****G-CSF In Vitro Transcription**

To assess the activity of all our different chemical modifications in the context of a second open reading frame, we replicated experiments previously conducted using luciferase mRNA, with human G-CSF mRNA. G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) were fully modified with the chemistries in Tables 124 and 125 using wild-type T7 polymerase (for all non-fluoro-containing compounds) or mutant T7 polymerase (for all fluoro-containing compounds). The mutant T7 polymerase was obtained commercially (Durascribe® T7 Transcription kit (Cat. No. DS010925) (Epicentre®, Madison, Wis.).

The modified RNA in Tables 124 and 125 were transfected in vitro in HeLa cells or added to rabbit reticulysates (250 ng of modified mRNA) as indicated. A control of untreated, mock transfected (transfection reagent alone), G-CSF fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine or Luciferase control (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine were also analyzed. The expression of G-CSF protein was determined by ELISA and the values are shown in Tables 124 and 125. In Table 124, "NT"

means not tested.

As shown in Table 124, many, but not all, chemical modifications resulted in human G-CSF protein production. These results from cell-based and cell-free translation systems correlate very nicely with the same modifications generally working or not working in both systems. One notable exception is 5-formylcytidine modified G-CSF mRNA which worked in the cell-free translation system, but not in the HeLa cell-based transfection system. A similar difference between the two assays was also seen with 5-formylcytidine modified luciferase mRNA.

As demonstrated in Table 125, many, but not all, G-CSF mRNA modified chemistries (when used in combination) demonstrated in vivo activity. In addition the presence of N1-methyl-pseudouridine in the modified mRNA (with N4-acetylcytidine or 5-methylcytidine) demonstrated higher expression than when the same combinations were tested using with pseudouridine. Taken together, these data demonstrate that N1-methyl-pseudouridine containing G-CSF mRNA results in improved protein expression in vitro.

TABLE 124

G-CSF Expression

Chemical Modification	G-CSF	G-CSF	
	protein (pg/ml)	protein (pg/ml)	Rabbit reticulocytes cells
Pseudouridine		1,150,909	147,875
5-methyluridine		347,045	147,250
2-thiouridine		417,273	18,375
N1-methylpseudouridine		NT	230,000
4-thiouridine		107,273	52,375
5-methoxyuridine		1,715,909	201,750
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, Test A		609,545	119,750
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, Test A		1,534,318	110,500
2'-Fluoro-guanosine		11,818	0
2'-Fluoro-uridine		60,455	0
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, Test B		358,182	57,875
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, Test B		1,568,636	76,750
5-Bromo-uridine		186,591	72,000
5-(2-carbomethoxyvinyl) uridine		1,364	0
5-[3(1-E-propenylamino) uridine		27,955	32,625
$\alpha$ -thio-cytidine		120,455	42,625
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, Test C		882,500	49,250
N1-methyl-adenosine		4,773	0
N6-methyl-adenosine		1,591	0
5-methyl-cytidine		646,591	79,375
N4-acetylcytidine		39,545	8,000
5-formyl-cytidine		0	24,000
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine, Test D		87,045	47,750
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, Test D		1,168,864	97,125
Mock		909	682
Untreated		0	0
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine, Control		1,106,591	NT
Luciferase control		NT	0

TABLE 125

Combination Chemistries in HeLa cells

Chemical Modification	G-CSF	
	protein (pg/ml)	HeLa cells
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine		537,273
N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		1,091,818
5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine		516,136
5-methylcytidine/5-bromouridine		48,864
5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine		207,500
5-methylcytidine/2-thiouridine		33,409
N4-acetylcytidine/5-bromouridine		211,591
N4-acetylcytidine/2-thiouridine		46,136
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine		301,364
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		1,017,727
N4-acetylcytidine/2'Fluorouridine triphosphate		62,273
5-methylcytidine/2'Fluorouridine triphosphate		49,318
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/pseudouridine		7,955
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/		1,364
N1-methyl-pseudouridine		
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/2-thiouridine		0
2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/5-bromouridine		1,818

2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate/	909
2'Fluorouridine triphosphate	
2'Fluoroguanine triphosphate/5-methylcytidine	0
2'Fluoroguanine triphosphate/	0
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	
2'Fluoroguanine triphosphate /	1,818
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	
2'Fluoroguanine triphosphate/pseudouridine	1,136
2'Fluoroguanine triphosphate/2'Fluorocytosine	0
triphosphate/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	617,727
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	747,045
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine	475,455
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	689,091
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine,	848,409
Control 1	
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine,	581,818
Control 2	
Mock	682
Untreated	0
Luciferase 2'Fluorocytosine triphosphate	0
Luciferase 2'Fluorouridine triphosphate	0

#### Example 78

##### Screening of Chemistries

The tables listed in below (Tables 126-128) summarize much of the in vitro and in vitro screening data with the different compounds presented in the previous examples. A good correlation exists between cell-based and cell-free translation assays. The same chemistry substitutions generally show good concordance whether tested in the context of luciferase or G-CSF mRNA. Lastly, N1-methyl-pseudouridine containing mRNA show a very high level of protein expression with little to no detectable cytokine stimulation in vitro and in vivo, and is superior to mRNA containing pseudouridine both in vitro and in vivo.

Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) and G-CSF mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) were modified with naturally and non-naturally occurring chemistries described in Tables 126 and 127 or combination chemistries described in Table 128 and tested using methods described herein.

In Tables 126 and 127, "\*" refers to in vitro transcription reaction using a mutant T7 polymerase (Durascribe® T7 Transcription kit (Cat. No. DS010925) (Epicentre®, Madison, Wis.); "\*" refers to the second result in vitro transcription reaction using a mutant T7 polymerase (Durascribe® T7 Transcription kit (Cat. No. DS010925) (Epicentre®, Madison, Wis.); "\*" refers to production seen in cell free translations (rabbit reticulocyte lysates); the protein production of HeLa is judged by "+", "+/-" and "-"; when referring to G-CSF PBMC "++++" means greater than 6,000 pg/ml G-CSF, "+++" means greater than 3,000 pg/ml G-CSF, "++" means greater than 1,500 pg/ml G-CSF, "+" means greater than 300 pg/ml G-CSF, "+/-" means 150-300 pg/ml G-CSF and the background was about 110 pg/ml; when referring to cytokine PBMC "++++" means greater than 1,000 pg/ml interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha), "+++" means greater than 600 pg/ml IFN-alpha, "++" means greater than 300 pg/ml IFN-alpha, "+" means greater than 100 pg/ml IFN-alpha, "-" means less than 100 pg/ml and the background was about 70 pg/ml; and "NT" means not tested. In Table 127, the protein production was evaluated using a mutant T7 polymerase (Durascribe® T7 Transcription kit (Cat. No. DS010925) (Epicentre®, Madison, Wis.).

TABLE 126

##### Naturally Occurring

Common Name (symbol)	IVT (Luc)	IVT (G-CSF)	Protein (Luc; HeLa)	Protein (G-CSF; HeLa)	Protein (G- CSF; PBMC)	Cytokines (G- CSF; PBMC)	In Vivo Protein (Luc)	In Vivo Protein (G-CSF)	
1-methyladenosine (m <sup>1</sup> A)			Fail	Pass	NT	-	+/-	++	NT
N <sup>6</sup> - methyladenosine (m <sup>6</sup> A)			Pass	Pass	-	-	+/-	++++	NT
2'-O- methyladenosine (Am)			Fail*	Not Done	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
5-methylcytidine (m <sup>5</sup> C)			Pass	Pass	+	+	+	++	+
2'-O- methylcytidine (Cm)			Fail*	Not Done	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
2-thiocytidine (s <sup>2</sup> C)			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
N <sup>4</sup> -acetylcytidine (ac <sup>4</sup> C)			Pass	Pass	+	+	+/-	+++	+
5-formylcytidine (f <sup>5</sup> C)			Pass	Pass	-***	-***	-	+	NT
2'-O- methylguanosine (Gm)			Fail*	Not Done	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
inosine (I)			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
pseudouridine (Y)			Pass	Pass	+	+	++	+	+
5-methyluridine (m <sup>5</sup> U)			Pass	Pass	+	+	+/-	+	NT
2'-O-methyluridine (Um)			Fail*	Not Done	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT



1-methylpseudouridine (m <sup>1</sup> U)	Pass	Pass	+	Not Done	++++	-	+	NT
2-thiouridine (s <sup>2</sup> U)	Pass	Pass	-	+	+	+	NT	NT
4-thiouridine (s <sup>4</sup> U)	Fail	Pass		+	+/-	++	NT	NT
5-methoxyuridine (mo <sup>5</sup> U)	Pass	Pass	+	+	++	-	+	NT
3-methyluridine (m <sup>3</sup> U)	Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT

TABLE 127

Non-Naturally Occurring

Common Name	IVT (Luc)	IVT (G-CSF)	Protein (Luc; HeLa)	Protein (G-CSF; HeLa)	Protein (G-CSF; PBMC)	Cytokines (G-CSF; PBMC)	In Vivo Protein (Luc)	In Vivo Protein (G-CSF)
2'-F-ara-guanosine			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
2'-F-ara-adenosine			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
2'-F-ara-cytidine			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
2'-F-ara-uridine			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
2'-F-guanosine			Fail/ Pass*	Pass/ Fail**	+++	+/-	-	+
2'-F-adenosine			Fail/ Pass*	Fail/ Fail**	-**	NT	NT	NT
2'-F-cytidine			Fail/ Pass*	Fail/ Pass**	+++	NT	NT	+
2'-F-uridine			Fail/ Pass*	Pass/ Pass**	+++	+	+/-	+
2'-OH-ara-guanosine			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
2'-OH-ara-adenosine			Not Done	Not Done	NT	NT	NT	NT
2'-OH-ara-cytidine			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
2'-OH-ara-uridine			Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
5-Br-Uridine	Pass		Pass	Pass	+	+	+	+
5-(2-carbomethoxy vinyl) Uridine	Pass		Pass	Pass	-	-	+/-	-
5-[3-(1-E-Propenylamino) Uridine (aka Chem 5)	Pass		Pass	Pass	-	+	+	-
N6-(19-Amino-pentaoxanona decyl) A	Fail		Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
2-Dimethylamino guanosine	Fail		Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
6-Aza-cytidine	Fail		Fail	Fail	NT	NT	NT	NT
α-Thio-cytidine	Pass		Pass	Pass	+	+	+/-	+++
Pseudo-isocytidine	NT		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
5-Iodo-uridine	NT		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
α-Thio-uridine	NT		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6-Aza-uridine	NT		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
Deoxy-thymidine	NT		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
α-Thio-guanosine	NT		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
8-Oxo-guanosine	NT		NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT

06-Methyl-guanosine	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
7-Deaza-guanosine	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
6-Chloro-purine	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
a-Thio-adenosine	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
7-Deaza-adenosine	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
5-iodo-cytidine	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT

In Table 128, the protein production of HeLa is judged by "+", "+/-" and "-"; when referring to G-CSF PBMC "++++" means greater than 6,000 pg/ml G-CSF, "+++ means greater than 3,000 pg/ml G-CSF, "++" means greater than 1,500 pg/ml G-CSF, "+" means greater than 300 pg/ml G-CSF, "+/-" means 150-300 pg/ml G-CSF and the background was about 110 pg/ml; when referring to cytokine PBMC "++++" means greater than 1,000 pg/ml interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha), "+++ means greater than 600 pg/ml IFN-alpha, "++" means greater than 300 pg/ml IFN-alpha, "+" means greater than 100 pg/ml IFN-alpha, "-" means less than 100 pg/ml and the background was about 70 pg/ml; "WT" refers to the wild type T7 polymerase, "MT" refers to mutant T7 polymerase (Durascribe® T7 Transcription kit (Cat. No. DS010925) (Epicentre®, Madison, Wis.) and "NT" means not tested.

TABLE 128

Combination Chemistry

Cytidine analog	Uridine analog	Purine	IVT (G-CSF)	IVT (G-CSF)	Protein (Luc; HeLa)	Protein (G-CSF; HeLa)	Protein (G-CSF; PBMC)	Cytokines (G-CSF; PBMC)	In Vivo Protein (Luc)	
N4-acetylcytidine		pseudouridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	+ NT	+ NT	+ NT
N4-acetylcytidine		N1-methyl-pseudouridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	+ NT	+ NT	+ NT
5-methylcytidine		5-methoxyuridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	+ NT	+ NT	+ NT
5-methylcytidine		5-bromouridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	Not Done	+ NT	NT
5-methylcytidine		N1-methyluridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	+ NT	+ NT	+ NT
5-methylcytidine		50% 2-thiuridine; 50% uridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	+ NT	NT	NT
5-methylcytidine		100% 2-thiouridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	- NT	+ NT	NT
5-methylcytidine		5-pseudouridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	+ NT	+ ++	+ +
5-methylcytidine		N1-methyl-pseudouridine			A, G	Pass WT	Pass WT	+ NT	+ ++++	- +
N4-acetylcytidine		2-thiouridine			A, G	Not Done	Pass WT	Not Done	+ NT	NT
N4-acetylcytidine		5-bromouridine			A, G	Not Done	Pass WT	Not Done	+ NT	NT
N4-acetylcytidine		2-Fluorouridine triphosphate			A, G	Pass	Pass	- NT	+ NT	NT
5-methylcytidine		2-Fluorouridine triphosphate			A, G	Pass	Pass	- NT	+ NT	NT
2-Fluorocytosine triphosphate		2-pseudouridine			A, G	Pass	Pass	- NT	+ NT	NT
2-Fluorocytosine triphosphate		N1-methyl-pseudouridine			A, G	Pass	Pass	- NT	+/- NT	NT
2-Fluorocytosine triphosphate		2-thiouridine			A, G	Pass	Pass	- NT	- NT	NT
2-Fluorocytosine triphosphate		5-bromouridine			A, G	Pass	Pass	- NT	+/- NT	NT
2-Fluorocytosine triphosphate		2-Fluorouridine triphosphate			A, G	Pass	Pass	- NT	+/- NT	NT
5-methylcytidine		uridine			A, 2-Fluoro GTP	Pass	Pass	- NT	- NT	NT

5-methylcytidine	pseudouridine	A, 2 Fluoro GTP	Pass	Pass	-	-	NT	NT	NT
5-methylcytidine	N1-methyl-pseudouridine	A, 2 Fluoro GTP	Pass	Pass	-	+/-	NT	NT	NT
2-Fluorocytosine triphosphate	pseudouridine	A, 2 Fluoro GTP	Pass	Pass	-	+/-	NT	NT	NT
2-Fluorocytosine triphosphate	N1-methyl-pseudouridine	A, 2 Fluoro GTP	Pass	Pass	-	-	NT	NT	NT

**Example 79**

**2'Fluoro Chemistries in PBMC**

The ability of G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) to trigger innate an immune response was determined by measuring interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) production. Use of in vitro PBMC cultures is an accepted way to measure the immunostimulatory potential of oligonucleotides (Robbins et al., Oligonucleotides 2009 19:89-102) and transfection methods are described herein. Shown in Table 129 are the average from 2 or 3 separate PBMC donors of the interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) production over time as measured by specific ELISA. Controls of R848, P(I)P(C), LPS and Lipofectamine 2000 (L2000) were also analyzed.

With regards to innate immune recognition, while both modified mRNA chemistries largely prevented IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha production relative to positive controls (R848, P(I)P(C)), 2'fluoro compounds reduce IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha production even lower than other combinations and N4-acetylcytidine combinations raised the cytokine profile.

TABLE 129

IFN-alpha and TNF-alpha

IFN-alpha: 3 Donor Average (pg/ml)	TNF-alpha: 2 Donor Average (pg/ml)		
L2000		1	361
P(I)P(C)		482	544
R848		45	8,235
LPS		0	6,889
N4-acetylcytidine/pseudouridine		694	528
N4-acetylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		307	283
5-methylcytidine/5-methoxyuridine		0	411
5-methylcytidine/5-bromouridine		0	270
5-methylcytidine/5-methyluridine		456	428
5-methylcytidine/2-thiouridine		274	277
N4-acetylcytidine/2-thiouridine		0	285
N4-acetylcytidine/5-bromouridine		44	403
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine		73	332
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		31	280
N4-acetylcytidine/2'fluorouridine triphosphate		35	32
5-methylcytidine/2'fluorouridine triphosphate		24	0
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		0	11
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/2-thiouridine		0	0
2'fluorocytidine/triphosphate/5-bromouridine		12	2
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/2'fluorouridine triphosphate		11	0
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/5-methylcytidine		14	23
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine		6	21
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		3	15
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/pseudouridine		0	4
2'fluorocytidine triphosphate/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		6	20
5-methylcytidine/pseudouridine		82	18
5-methylcytidine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine		35	3

**Example 80**

**Modified mRNA with a Tobacco Etch Virus 5'UTR**

A 5' untranslated region (UTR) may be provided as a flanking region. Multiple 5' UTRs may be included in the flanking region and may be the same or of different sequences. Any portion of the flanking regions, including none, may be codon optimized and any may independently contain one or more different structural or chemical modifications, before and/or after codon optimization.

The 5' UTR may comprise the 5' UTR from the tobacco etch virus (TEV). Variants of 5' UTRs may be utilized wherein one or more nucleotides are added or removed to the termini, including A, T, C or G.

**Example 81**

**Expression of PLGA Formulated mRNA**

**A. Synthesis and Characterization of Luciferase PLGA Microspheres**

Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap 1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl pseudouridine, modified with 25% of uridine replaced with 2-thiouridine and 25% of cytosine replaced with 5-methylcytosine, fully

modified with N1-methyl pseudouridine, or fully modified with pseudouridine was reconstituted in 1x TE buffer and then formulated in PLGA microspheres. PLGA microspheres were synthesized using the water/oil/water double emulsification methods known in the art using PLGA-ester cap (Lactel, Cat# B6010-2, inherent viscosity 0.55-0.75, 50:50 LA:GA), polyvinylalcohol (PVA) (Sigma, Cat# 348406-25G, MW 13-23 k) dichloromethane and water. Briefly, 0.4 ml of mRNA in TE buffer at 4 mg/ml (W1) was added to 2 ml of PLGA dissolved in dichloromethane (DCM) (O1) at a concentration of 200 mg/ml of PLGA. The W1/O1 emulsion was homogenized (IKA Ultra-Turrax Homogenizer, T18) for 30 seconds at speed 5 (19,000 rpm). The W1/O1 emulsion was then added to 250 ml 1% PVA (W2) and homogenized for 1 minute at speed 5 (19,000 rpm). Formulations were left to stir for 3 hours, then passed through a 100 µm nylon mesh strainer (Fisherbrand Cell Strainer, Cat # 22-363-549) to remove larger aggregates, and finally washed by centrifugation (10 min, 9,250 rpm, 4° C.). The supernatant was discarded and the PLGA pellets were resuspended in 5-10 ml of water, which was repeated 2x. After washing and resuspension with water, 100-200 µl of a PLGA microspheres sample was used to measure particle size of the formulations by laser diffraction (Malvern Mastersizer2000). The washed formulations were frozen in liquid nitrogen and then lyophilized for 2-3 days.

After lyophilization, ~10 mg of PLGA MS were weighed out in 2 ml eppendorf tubes and deformed by adding 1 ml of DCM and letting the samples shake for 2-6 hrs. The mRNA was extracted from the deformed PLGA microspheres by adding 0.5 ml of water and shaking the sample overnight. Unformulated luciferase mRNA in TE buffer (unformulated control) was spiked into DCM and went through the deformation process (deformation control) to be used as controls in the transfection assay. The encapsulation efficiency, weight percent loading and particle size are shown in Table 130. Encapsulation efficiency was calculated as mg of mRNA from deformation of PLGA microspheres divided by the initial amount of mRNA added to the formulation. Weight percent loading in the formulation was calculated as mg of mRNA from deformation of PLGA microspheres divided by the initial amount of PLGA added to the formulation.

TABLE 130

PLGA Characteristics

Chemical Modifications	Sample ID	Encapsulation Efficiency (%)	Theoretical mRNA Loading (wt %)		Actual mRNA Loading (wt %)	Particle Size (D50, µm)
Fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl pseudouridine	43-66A	43.66	45.8	0.4	0.18	33.4
	43-66B	43.66	29.6		0.12	27.7
	43-66C	43.66	25.5		0.10	27.1
25% of uridine replaced with 2-thiouridine and 25% of cytosine replaced with 5-methylcytosine	43-67A	43.67	34.6	0.4	0.14	29.9
	43-67B	43.67	22.8		0.09	30.2
	43-67C	43.67	23.9		0.10	25.1
Fully modified with N1-methyl pseudouridine	43-69A	43.69	55.8	0.4	0.22	40.5
	43-69B	43.69	31.2		0.12	41.1
	43-69C	43.69	24.9		0.10	46.1
Fully modified with pseudouridine	43-68-1	43.68	49.3	0.4	0.20	34.8
	43-68-2	43.68	37.4		0.15	35.9
	43-68-3	43.68	45.0		0.18	36.5

B. Protein Expression of Modified mRNA Encapsulated in PLGA Microspheres

The day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 µl EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1x Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37° C. in a 5% CO2 atmosphere overnight. The next day, 83 ng of the deformed luciferase mRNA PLGA microsphere samples, deformed luciferase mRNA control (Deform control), or unformulated luciferase mRNA control (Unformul control) was diluted in a 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.). Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as a transfection reagent and 0.2 µl was diluted in a 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 min of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 min at room temperature. Then 20 µl of the combined solution was added to 100 µl of cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells. The plates were then incubated as described before.

After an 18 to 22 hour incubation, cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 µl Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 200 relative light units per well. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.).

Cells were harvested and the bioluminescence (in relative light units, RLU) for each sample is shown in Table 131. Transfection of these samples confirmed that the varied chemistries of luciferase mRNA is still able to express luciferase protein after PLGA microsphere formulation.

TABLE 131

Chemical Modifications

Chemical Modifications	Sample ID	Biolum. (RLU)
Fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine	Deform control	164266.5
	Unformul control	113714
	43-66A	25174
	43-66B	25359
25% of uridine replaced with 2-thiouridine and 25% of cytosine replaced with 5-methylcytosine	43-66C	20060
	Deform control	90816.5
	Unformul control	129806
	43-67A	38329.5
Fully modified with N1-methyl-pseudouridine	43-67B	8471.5
	43-67C	10991.5
	Deform control	928093.5
Fully modified with pseudouridine	Unformul control	1512273.5
	43-69A	1240299.5
	43-69B	748667.5
	43-69C	1193314
Fully modified with pseudouridine	Deform control	154168

pseudouridine	Unformul control	151581
	43-68-1	120974.5
	43-68-2	107669
	43-68-3	97226

### Example 82

#### In vitro Studies of Factor IX

##### A. Serum-Free Media

Human Factor IX mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) was transfected in serum-free media. The cell culture supernatant was collected and subjected to trypsin digestion before undergoing 2-dimensional HPLC separation of the peptides. Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization was used to detect the peptides. 8 peptides were detected and 7 of the detected peptides are unique to Factor IX. These results indicate that the mRNA transfected in the serum-free media was able to express full-length Factor IX protein.

##### B. Human Embryonic Kidney (HEK) 293A Cells

250 ng of codon optimized Human Factor IX mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33901; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) was transfected into HEK 293A cells (150,000 cells/well) using Lipofectamine 2000 in DMEM in presence of 10% FBS. The transfection complexes were removed 3 hours after transfection. Cells were harvested at 3, 6, 9, 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours after transfection. Total RNA was isolated and used for cDNA synthesis. The cDNA was subjected to analysis by quantitative Real-Time PCR using codon optimized Factor IX specific primer set. Human hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase 1 (HPRT) level was used for normalization. The data is plotted as a percent of detectable mRNA considering the mRNA level as 100% at the 3 hour time point. The half-life of Factor IX modified mRNA fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine in human embryonic kidney 293 (HEK293) cells is about 8-10 hours.

### Example 83

#### Saline Formulation: Subcutaneous Administration

Human G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) and human EPO modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33900; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine), were formulated in saline and delivered to mice via intramuscular (IM) injection at a dose of 100 ug.

Controls included Luciferase (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) or the formulation buffer (F.Buffer). The mice were bled at 13 hours after the injection to determine the concentration of the human polypeptide in serum in pg/mL. (G-CSF groups measured human G-CSF in mouse serum and EPO groups measured human EPO in mouse serum). The data are shown in Table 132.

mRNA degrades rapidly in serum in the absence of formulation suggesting the best method to deliver mRNA to last longer in the system is by formulating the mRNA. As shown in Table 132, mRNA can be delivered subcutaneously using only a buffer formulation.

TABLE 132

#### Dosing Regimen

Group	Treatment	Dose Vol. (µl/mouse)	Dosing Vehicle	Average Protein Product
				pg/mL serum
G-CSF	G-CSF	100	F. buffer	45
G-CSF	Luciferase	100	F. buffer	0
G-CSF	F. buffer	100	F. buffer	2.2
EPO	EPO	100	F. buffer	72.03
EPO	Luciferase	100	F. buffer	26.7
EPO	F. buffer	100	F. buffer	13.05

### Example 84

#### Intravitreal Delivery

mCherry modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33898; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) and luciferase modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) formulated in saline was delivered intravitreally in rats as described in Table 133. The sample was compared against a control of saline only delivered intravitreally.

TABLE 133

#### Dosing Chart

Dose Level	Dose (µg modified RNA/eye)	Dose volume (µL/eye)	Treatment	
			Right Eye (OD)	Left Eye (OS)
Control	0	5	Delivery buffer only	Delivery buffer only
Modified RNA in delivery buffer	10	5	mCherry	Luciferase

The formulation will be administered to the left or right eye of each animal on day 1 while the animal is anesthetized. On the day prior to administration gentamicin ophthalmic ointment or solution was applied to both eyes twice. The gentamicin ophthalmic ointment or solution was also applied immediately following the injection and on the day following the injection. Prior to dosing, mydriatic drops (1% tropicamide and/or 2.5% phenylephrine) are applied to each eye.

18 hours post dosing the eyes receiving the dose of mCherry and delivery buffer are enucleated and each eye was separately placed in a tube containing 10 mL 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature for overnight tissue fixation. The following day, eyes will be separately transferred to tubes containing 10 mL of 30% sucrose and stored at 21° C. until they were processed and sectioned. The slides prepared from different sections were evaluated under F-microscopy. Positive expression was seen in the slides prepared with the eyes administered mCherry modified mRNA and the control showed no expression.

### Example 85

#### In Vivo Cytokine Expression Study

Mice were injected intramuscularly with 200 ug of G-CSF modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33897; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence) which was unmodified with a 5'cap, Cap1 (unmodified), fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine and a 5'cap, Cap1 (Gen1) or fully

modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine and a 5'cap, Cap1 (Gen2 cap) or no cap (Gen2 uncapped). Controls of R-848, 5% sucrose and untreated mice were also analyzed. After 8 hours serum was collected from the mice and analyzed for interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) expression. The results are shown in Table 134.

TABLE 134

IFN-alpha Expression

Formulation	IFN-alpha (pg/ml)
G-CSF unmodified	67.012
G-CSF Gen1	8.867
G-CSF Gen2 cap	0
G-CSF Gen2 uncapped	0
R-848	40.971
5% sucrose	1.493
Untreated	0

**Example 86**

**In vitro Expression of VEGF Modified mRNA**

HEK293 cells were transfected with modified mRNA (mmRNA) VEGF-A (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33910; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) which had been complexed with Lipofectamine 2000 from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, Calif.) at the concentration shown in Table 135. The protein expression was detected by ELISA and the protein (pg/ml) is shown in Table 135.

TABLE 135

Protein Expression

Amount	10 ng	2.5 ng	625 pg	156 pg	39 pg	10 pg	2 pg	610 fg
Transfected Protein (pg/ml)	10495	10038	2321.23	189.6	0	0	0	0

**Example 87**

**In vitro Screening in HeLa Cells of GFP**

The day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 ul EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1x Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37° C. in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. Next day, 37.5 ng or 75 ng of Green Fluorescent protein (GFP) modified RNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33909; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap, Cap1) with the chemical modification described in Table 136, were diluted in 10 ul final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.). Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as transfection reagent and 0.2 ul were diluted in 10 ul final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 minutes of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 minute at room temperature. Then the 20 ul combined solution was added to the 100 ul cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells and incubated at room temperature.

After an 18 to 22 hour incubation cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 ul of Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 ul complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The median fluorescence intensity (MFI) was determined for each chemistry and is shown in Table 136.

These results demonstrate that GFP fully modified with N1-methylpseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine produces more protein in HeLa cells compared to the other chemistry. Additionally the higher dose of GFP administered to the cells resulted in the highest MFI value.

TABLE 136

Mean Fluorescence Intensity

Chemistry	37.5 ng	75 ng
	MFI	MFI
No modifications		97400
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine		89500
5-methylcytosine/pseudouridine	324000	715000
5-methylcytosine/N1-methyl-pseudouridine	643000	1990000

**Example 88**

**Homogenization**

Different luciferase mRNA solutions (as described in Table 137 where "X" refers to the solution containing that component) (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) were evaluated to test the percent yield of the different solutions, the integrity of the mRNA by bioanalyzer, and the protein expression of the mRNA by in vitro transfection. The mRNA solutions were prepared in water, 1x TE buffer at 4 mg/ml as indicated in Table 137, and added to either dichloromethane (DCM) or DCM containing 200 mg/ml of poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) (Lactel, Cat# B6010-2, inherent viscosity 0.55-0.75, 50:50 LA:GA) to achieve a final mRNA concentration of 0.8 mg/ml. The solutions requiring homogenization were homogenized for 30 seconds at speed 5 (approximately 19,000 rpm) (IKA Ultra-Turrax Homogenizer, T18). The mRNA samples in water, dichloromethane and poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) (PLGA) were not recoverable (NR). All samples, except the NR samples, maintained integrity of the mRNA as determined by bioanalyzer (Bio-rad Experion).

The day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 ul EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1x Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37° C. in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. The next day, 250 ng of luciferase mRNA from the recoverable samples was diluted in a 10 ul final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.). Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as a transfection reagent and 0.2 ul was diluted in a 10 ul final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 minutes of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 minutes at room temperature. Then 20 ul of the combined solution was added to 100 ul of cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells. The plates were then incubated as described before. Controls luciferase mRNA (luciferase mRNA formulated in saline) (Control) and untreated cells (Untreat.) were also evaluated. Cells were harvested and the bioluminescence average (in photons/second) (biolum. (p/s)) for each signal is also shown in Table 137. The recoverable samples all showed activity of luciferase mRNA when analyzed.

After an 18 to 22 hour incubation, cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 ul Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 ul complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 200 relative light units per well. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.).

Cells were harvested and the bioluminescence average (in relative light units, RLU) (biolum. (RLU)) for each signal is also shown in Table 137. The recoverable samples all showed activity of luciferase mRNA when analyzed.

TABLE 137

TABLE 137

## Solutions

Solution No.	Water	1x TE Buffer	DCM	DCM/PLGA	Homogenizer	Yield (%)	Biolum. (RLU)
1		X			96	5423780	
2			X		X 95	4911950	
3		X			X 92	2367230	
4			X		X 90	4349410	
5		X		X	X 66	4145340	
6			X	X	X 71	3834440	
7		X		X	X NR	n/a	
8			X	X	X 24	3182080	
9		X		X	NR	n/a	
10			X	X	79	3276800	
11		X		X	79	5563550	
12			X	X	79	4919100	
Control						2158060	
Untreat.						3530	

## Example 89

## TE Buffer and Water Evaluation

Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) was reconstituted in water or TE buffer as outlined in Table 138 and then formulated in PLGA microspheres. PLGA microspheres were synthesized using the water/oil/water double emulsification methods known in the art using PLGA (Lactel, Cat# B6010-2, inherent viscosity 0.55-0.75, 50:50 LA:GA), polyvinylalcohol (PVA) (Sigma, Cat# 348406-25G, MW 13-23 k) dichloromethane and water. Briefly, 0.2 to 0.6 ml of mRNA in water or TE buffer at a concentration of 2 to 6 mg/ml (W1) was added to 2 ml of PLGA dissolved in dichloromethane (DCM) (O1) at a concentration of 100 mg/ml of PLGA. The W1/O1 emulsion was homogenized (IKA Ultra-Turrax Homogenizer, T18) for 30 seconds at speed 5 (~19,000 rpm). The W1/O1 emulsion was then added to 250 ml 1% PVA (W2) and homogenized for 1 minute at speed 5 (~19,000 rpm). Formulations were left to stir for 3 hours, then passed through a 100 µm nylon mesh strainer (Fisherbrand Cell Strainer, Cat # 22-363-549) to remove larger aggregates, and finally washed by centrifugation (10 min, 9,250 rpm, 4° C.). The supernatant was discarded and the PLGA pellets were resuspended in 5-10 ml of water, which was repeated 2x. The washed formulations were frozen in liquid nitrogen and then lyophilized for 2-3 days. After lyophilization, ~10 mg of PLGA MS were weighed out in 2 ml eppendorf tubes and deformulated by adding 1 ml of DCM and letting the samples shake for 2-6 hrs. mRNA was extracted from the deformulated PLGA microspheres by adding 0.5 ml of water and shaking the sample overnight. Unformulated luciferase mRNA in water or TE buffer (deformulation controls) was spiked into DCM and went through the deformulation process to be used as controls in the transfection assay.

The day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 µl EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1x Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37° C. in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. The next day, 100 ng of the deformulated luciferase mRNA samples was diluted in a 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.). Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as a transfection reagent and 0.2 µl was diluted in a 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 minutes of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 minutes at room temperature. Then 20 µl of the combined solution was added to 100 µl of cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells. The plates were then incubated as described before.

After 18 to 22 hour incubation, cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 µl Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The background signal of the plates without reagent was about 200 relative light units per well. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.). To determine the activity of the luciferase mRNA from each formulation, the relative light units (RLU) for each formulation was divided by the RLU of the appropriate mRNA deformulation control (mRNA in water or TE buffer). Table 138 shows the activity of the luciferase mRNA. The activity of the luciferase mRNA in the PLGA microsphere formulations (Form.) was substantially improved by formulating in TE buffer versus water.

TABLE 138

## Formulations

Form.	mRNA conc. (mg/ml)	W1 Solvent volume (ul)	Total mRNA (ug)	Theoretical mRNA Loading (wt %)	Actual mRNA Loading (wt %)	W1 Solvent	Activity (% of deform. control)
PLGA A	4	400	1600	0.80	0.14	Water	12.5%
PLGA B	4	200	800	0.40	0.13	Water	1.3%
PLGA C	4	600	2400	1.20	0.13	Water	12.1%
PLGA D	2	400	800	0.40	0.07	Water	1.3%
PLGA E	6	400	2400	1.20	0.18	TE Buffer	38.9%
PLGA F	4	400	1600	0.80	0.16	TE Buffer	39.7%
PLGA G	4	400	1600	0.80	0.10	TE Buffer	26.6%

## Example 90

## Chemical Modifications on mRNA

The day before transfection, 20,000 HeLa cells (ATCC no. CCL-2; Manassas, Va.) were harvested by treatment with Trypsin-EDTA solution (Life Technologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) and seeded in a total volume of 100 µl EMEM medium (supplemented with 10% FCS and 1x Glutamax) per well in a 96-well cell culture plate (Corning, Manassas, Va.). The cells were grown at 37° C. in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight. The next day, 83 ng of Luciferase modified RNA (mRNA sequence shown SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) with the chemical modification described in Table 139, were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.). Lipofectamine 2000 (LifeTechnologies, Grand Island, N.Y.) was used as transfection reagent and 0.2 µl were diluted in 10 µl final volume of OPTI-MEM. After 5 minutes of incubation at room temperature, both solutions were combined and incubated an additional 15 minute at room temperature. Then the 20 µl combined solution was added to the 100 µl cell culture medium containing the HeLa cells and incubated at room temperature.

After 18 to 22 hours of incubation cells expressing luciferase were lysed with 100 µl of Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega, Madison, Wis.) according to manufacturer instructions. Aliquots of the lysates were transferred to white opaque polystyrene 96-well plates (Corning, Manassas, Va.) and combined with 100 µl complete luciferase assay solution (Promega, Madison, Wis.). The lysate volumes were adjusted or diluted until no more than 2 mio relative light units (RLU) per well were detected for the strongest signal producing samples and the RLU's for each chemistry tested are shown in Table 139. The plate reader was a BioTek Synergy H1 (BioTek, Winooski, Vt.).





Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	PBS	1.00	50	Title	50	2.5
<b>Example 93</b> US4415732A	1981-03-27	1983-11-15	University Patents, Inc.				Phosphoramidite compounds and processes		
<p><b>External Osmotic Pump (ALZET 2000) Purification:</b> The external osmotic pump is loaded with the 0.2 ml of 1×PBS (pH 7.4) (PBS loaded pump) or 0.2 ml of luciferase modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine) at 10 mg/ml in 1×PBS (pH 7.4) (Luciferase loaded pump) and incubated overnight at 15°C (pH 7.4) at 37°C.</p> <p>Using a catheter connected to the external osmotic pump or the Luciferase loaded pump, Balb-C mice (n=3) are administered the formulation. The effect of the preparation of 2 hours, 8 hours and 24 hours. As a control an external PBS loaded pump is used and the mice are injected subcutaneously with luciferase modified mRNA in 1×PBS (PBS loaded pump; SC Luciferase) or the external pump is not used and the mice are only injected subcutaneously with luciferase modified mRNA in 1×PBS (SC Luciferase). Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice are injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals are then anesthetized and images are acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence is measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse. The luciferase formulations are outlined in Table 143 and the average total flux (photons/second) is shown in Table 143.</p>									
EP0204401A1	1985-04-09	1986-12-10	Biogen, Inc.				Method of improving the yield of polypeptides produced in a host cell by stabilizing mRNA		
US4668777A	1981-03-27	1987-05-26	University Patents, Inc.				Phosphoramidite nucleoside compounds		
PBS loaded pump; SC Luciferase	1982-10-19	1988-04-12	Cetus Corporation	PBS	1.00	50	Structural genes, plasmids and transformed cells for producing cysteine depleted mutants of interferon-β	200	10.0
PBS loaded pump	1983-04-08	1989-03-28	Genentech, Inc.	PBS	—	—	Recombinant immunoglobulin preparations		
SC Luciferase	1988-01-21	1989-07-27	Genentech, Inc.	PBS	1.00	50	Amplification and detection of nucleic acid sequences	50	2.5
<b>Example 94</b> WO198900700A1	1988-03-04	1989-09-08	Cancer Research Campaign Technology Limited				Improvements relating to antigens		
<p><b>Fibrin Sealant Study</b></p> <p>Fibrin sealant, such as Tisseel (Baxter Healthcare Corp., Deerfield, Ill.), is composed of fibrinogen and thrombin in a dual-barreled syringe. Upon mixing, fibrinogen is converted to fibrin and forms a fibrin matrix out 10-1000 seconds. This matrix is designed to mimic the natural clotting mechanism of the body. Additionally, fibrinogen is a three-dimensional structure that can potentially be used in sustained release delivery. Currently, fibrin sealant is approved for application in hemostasis and sealing to replace conventional surgical techniques (e.g., suture, ligature and cautery).</p> <p>The thrombin and fibrinogen components are loaded separately into a dual-barreled syringe. Balb-C mice (n=3) were injected subcutaneously with 50 ul of fibrinogen (50 ul of (HSA), 50 ul of thrombin and they were also injected at the same site with modified luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1; fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine) (Tisseel+Luciferase) or 50 ul of thrombin (Tisseel) or modified luciferase mRNA (Luciferase). The injection of fibrinogen and thrombin was done simultaneously using the dual-barreled syringe. The SC injection of luciferase was done 15 minutes after the fibrinogen/thrombin injection to allow the fibrin hydrogel to polymerize (Tisseel+Luciferase group). A control group of untreated mice were also evaluated. The mice were imaged at 5 hours and 24 hours. Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence is measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse. The luciferase formulations are outlined in Table 144 and the average total flux (photons/second) is shown in Table 145. The fibrin sealant was found to not interfere with imaging and the injection of luciferase and Tisseel showed expression of luciferase.</p>									
WO1990011092A1	1989-03-21	1990-10-04	Vical, Inc.				Expression of exogenous polynucleotide sequences in a vertebrate		
<p><b>TABLE 144</b></p>									
Luciferase Formulations	1981-03-27	1990-11-27	University Patents, Inc.				Process for oligonucleotide synthesis using phosphoramidite intermediates		
Group				Conc (mg/ml)	Inj. Vol. (ul)		Amt (ug)	Dose (mg/kg)	
EP0194809B1	1985-03-07	1991-03-13	Lubrizol Genetics Inc.	Vehicle					
Tisseel + Luciferase	1989-05-04	1991-05-07	Joishy Suresh_K	PBS	1.00	50	50	2.5	
US5012818A									Two in one bone marrow surgical needle
Luciferase	1989-11-09	1991-05-15	Miles Inc.	PBS	1.00	50	50	2.5	
US507442A									Nucleic acid amplification employing transcribable hairpin probe
Untreated									
<p><b>TABLE 145</b></p>									
US5021335A	1988-06-17	1991-06-04	The Board Of Trustees Of The Leland Stanford Junior University				In situ transcription in cells and tissues		
Group				Flux (p/s)			Flux (p/s)		
US5036006A	1984-11-13	1991-07-30	Cornell Research Foundation, Inc.	5 Hours			Method for transporting substances into living cells and tissues and apparatus therefor		
Tisseel + Luciferase	1988-12-21	1991-09-10	Applied Biosystems, Inc.	1.99E+06	9.94E+05		1.06E+06		
US5047524A							Automated system for polynucleotide synthesis and purification		
Luciferase							7.44E+05		
Untreated							3.79E+05		
WO1992001813A1	1990-07-25	1992-02-06	Syngene, Inc.				Circular extension for generating multiple nucleic acid complements		
<b>Example 95</b> US5116943A	1985-01-18	1992-05-26	Cetus Corporation				Oxidation-resistant mutants of Il-2 and other protein		
<p><b>A. Modified mRNA and Calcium Chloride</b></p> <p>Prior to reconstitution, luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine or fully modified with N1-methylpseudouridine is added to calcium chloride. The calcium chloride is then used to reconstitute thrombin. Fibrinogen is reconstituted with fibrinolysis inhibitor solution per the manufacturer's instructions. The reconstituted thrombin containing modified mRNA and fibrinogen is loaded into a dual barreled syringe. Mice are injected subcutaneously with 50 ul of fibrinogen and 50 ul of thrombin containing modified mRNA or they were injected with 50 ul of PBS containing an equivalent dose of modified luciferase mRNA. A control group of untreated mice is also evaluated. The mice are imaged at predetermined intervals to determine the average total flux (photons/second).</p>									
<p><b>B. Lipid Nanoparticle Formulated Modified mRNA and Calcium Chloride</b></p> <p>Prior to reconstitution, luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine or fully modified with N1-methylpseudouridine is formulated in a lipid nanoparticle is added to calcium chloride. The calcium chloride is then used to reconstitute thrombin. Fibrinogen is reconstituted with fibrinolysis inhibitor solution per the manufacturer's instructions. The reconstituted thrombin containing modified mRNA and fibrinogen is loaded into a dual barreled syringe. Mice are injected subcutaneously with 50 ul of fibrinogen and 50 ul of thrombin containing modified mRNA or they were injected with 50 ul of PBS containing an equivalent dose of modified luciferase mRNA. A control group of untreated mice is also evaluated. The mice are imaged at predetermined intervals to determine the average total flux (photons/second).</p>									
<p><b>C. Modified mRNA and Fibrinogen</b></p> <p>Prior to reconstitution, luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methylpseudouridine or fully modified with N1-methylpseudouridine is added to the fibrinolysis inhibitor solution. The fibrinolysis inhibitor solution is then used to reconstitute thrombin. Fibrinogen is reconstituted with the calcium chloride solution per the manufacturer's instructions. The reconstituted fibrinogen containing modified mRNA and thrombin is loaded into a dual barreled syringe. Mice are injected subcutaneously with 50 ul of thrombin and 50</p>									

ul of fibrinogen containing modified mRNA or they were injected with 50 ul of PBS containing an equivalent dose of modified luciferase mRNA. A control group of untreated mice is also evaluated. The mice are imaged at predetermined intervals to determine the average total flux (photons/second).

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
WO1993014778A1	1992-01-23	1993-08-05	Vical, Inc.	Ex vivo gene transfer
D. Lipid Nanoparticle Formulated Modified mRNA and Fibrinogen				
US5240855A	1989-07-18	1993-08-31	Science & Technology International, Inc.	Particle DNA sequence; 5'cap, Cap1)
US5272530A	1988-12-21	1993-11-16	Applied Biosystems, Inc.	Automated system for polynucleotide synthesis and purification
US5293929A	1993-03-24	1993-11-23	Baxter Inc.	Injection and electroporation apparatus for drug delivery

US532671A	1989-05-12	1994-07-26	Genetech, Inc.	Production of vascular endothelial cell growth factor and DNA encoding same
E. Modified mRNA and Thrombin				
Prior to reconstitution, luciferase mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33007; poly(A) tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap (Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine or fully modified with N1-methyl-pseudouridine is formulated in a lipid nanoparticle is added to the fibrinolytic inhibitor solution. The fibrinolytic inhibitor solution is then used to reconstitute the mRNA. Thrombin is reconstituted with the calcium chloride solution per the manufacturer's instructions. The reconstituted fibrinogen containing modified mRNA and thrombin is loaded into a dual barreled syringe. Mice are injected subcutaneously with 50 ul of thrombin and 50 ul of fibrinogen containing modified mRNA or they were injected with 50 ul of PBS containing an equivalent dose of modified luciferase mRNA. A control group of untreated mice is also evaluated. The mice are imaged at predetermined intervals to determine the average total flux (photons/second).				
US5426180A	1991-03-27	1995-06-20	Research Corporation Technologies, Inc.	Methods of making single-stranded circular oligonucleotides

US5457041A	1994-03-25	1995-10-10	Science Applications International Corporation	Needle array and method of introducing biological substances into living cells using the needle array
F. Lipid Nanoparticle Formulated Modified mRNA and Thrombin				
Prior to reconstitution, luciferase mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33007; poly(A) tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap (Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine or fully modified with N1-methyl-pseudouridine is formulated in a lipid nanoparticle is added to the reconstituted thrombin after it is reconstituted with the calcium chloride per the manufacturer's instructions. The fibrinolytic inhibitor solution is then used to reconstitute the mRNA. Thrombin is reconstituted with the calcium chloride solution per the manufacturer's instructions. The reconstituted fibrinogen and thrombin containing modified mRNA is loaded into a dual barreled syringe. Mice are injected subcutaneously with 50 ul of thrombin containing modified mRNA and 50 ul of fibrinogen or they were injected with 50 ul of PBS containing an equivalent dose of modified luciferase mRNA. A control group of untreated mice is also evaluated. The mice are imaged at predetermined intervals to determine the average total flux (photons/second).				

**Example 96**  
**Cationic Lipid Formulation of 5-Methylcytosine and N1-Methyl-Pseudouridine Modified mRNA**  
 Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33007; poly(A) tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap (Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine was formulated in the cationic lipids described in Table 146. The formulations were administered intramuscularly (I.M.) or subcutaneously (S.C.) to Balb-C mice at a dose of 0.05 mg/kg.

US5466586A	1989-05-10	1995-11-14	Akzo Nobel N.V.	Method for the synthesis of ribonucleic acid (RNA)
Cationic Lipid Formulations				
WO1995033835A1	1994-06-02	1995-12-14	Chiron Corporation	Nucleic acid immunization using a virus-based infection detection system
US5484401A	1992-11-04	1996-09-16	Denver Biomaterials, Inc.	Treatment method for pleural effusion
US5489677A	1990-07-27	1996-02-06	Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Oligonucleoside linkages containing adjacent oxygen and nitrogen atoms
US5514545A	1992-06-11	1996-05-07	Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Method for characterizing single cells based on RNA amplification for diagnostics and therapeutics
WO1996017086A1	1994-12-02	1996-06-06	The Scripps Research Institute	Enzymatic DNA molecules
US5527288A	1990-12-13	1996-05-14	Elan Medical Technologies Limited	Intradermal drug delivery device and method for intradermal delivery of drugs
US5545522A (RiboGr)	1989-09-22	1996-08-13	Van Gelder, Russell N.	Process for amplifying a target polynucleotide sequence using a single primer-promoter complex
Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse. The mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours and 24 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 4.17E+06. The results of the imaging are shown in Table 147. In Table 147, "NT" means not tested.				

US558859A	1989-03-21	1996-12-03	Vical Incorporated	Delivery of exogenous DNA sequences in a mammal
TABLE 147				
US5588960A	1994-02-01	1996-12-31	DLin-KC2- Vidamed, Inc.	Transurethral needle delivery device with cystoscope and method for treatment of urinary incontinence
US561108A	1995-07-19	1997-03-27	Flux (pA) University Of Massachusetts	Inhibited biological degradation of oligodeoxynucleotides
US5612519A	1993-07-08	1997-04-10	US Elizabeth's Medical Center Of Boston, Inc.	Treatment of ocular injury
US5630064A	1996-02-16	1997-08-21	Stichting Rega Vzw	Hexitol containing oligonucleotides and their use in antisense strategies
US5665545A	1994-11-28	1997-09-09	Akzo Nobel N.V.	Terminal repeat amplification method
US5672491A	1993-09-20	1997-09-30	The Leland Stanford Junior University	Recombinant production of novel polyketides
US5674267A	1993-02-20	1997-10-07	Centre National De Recherche Scientifique	Electric pulse applicator using pairs of needle electrodes for the treatment of biological tissue

**Example 97**  
**Lipid Nanoparticle Intravenous Studies**  
 Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33007; poly(A) tail of approximately 160 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap (Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) was formulated in a lipid nanoparticle containing 50% DLin-MC3-DMA OR DLin-KC2-DMA as described in Table 148. 10% cholesterol, 10% DSPC and 1.5% PEG. The formulation was administered intravenously (I.V.) to Balb-C mice at a dose of 0.5 mg/kg, 0.05 mg/kg, 0.005 mg/kg or 0.0005 mg/kg. Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were

acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse.

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
TABLE 148 WO1997041210A1	1996-04-30	1997-11-06	Duke University	Methods for treating cancers and pathogen infections using antigen-presenting cells loaded with rna
Formulations				
Formulation				
US5693761A	1988-12-28	1997-12-02	Protein Sciences, Inc.	NPA-100-Polynucleotides encoding improved humanized immunoglobulins
Lipid				DLin-KC2-DMA
Lipid/mRNA ratio (wt/wt)	1989-03-21	1997-12-02	Vical Incorporated	20:1 Expression of exogenous polynucleotide sequences cardiac muscle of a mammal
Mean Size				135 nm
WO1997046680A1	1996-06-05	1997-12-11	Chiron Corporation	PDI: 0.08 Dna encoding dp. 75 and a process for its use
Zeta at pH 7.4				-0.6 mV
US5697901A Encaps. (RiboGr)	1989-12-14	1997-12-16	Elof Eriksson	-1.2 mV 94% Gene delivery by microneedle injection

For DLin-KC2-DMA the mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, 96 hours and 168 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 3.66E+05 p/s. The results of the above are shown in Table 149. Organs were imaged at 8 hours and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for the liver, spleen, lung and kidney. A control for each organ was also analyzed. The results are shown in Table 150. The peak signal for all dose levels was at 8 hours after administration. Also, distribution to the various organs (liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) may be able to be controlled by increasing or decreasing the LNP dose.

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
TABLE 149 WO1998000547A1	1996-07-03	1998-01-08	Ambion, Inc.	Apparatus for gene therapy
Flux				
US5712127A	1996-04-29	1998-01-27	Genescope Inc.	0.0005 mg/kg Subtractive amplification
Time Point				Flux (p/s)
2 hrs	1.95E+08	1998-03-04	Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd.	4.0E+05 Neuronal cell-specific receptor protein
8 hrs	1.47E+08	1998-03-26	The General Hospital Corporation	7.84E+05 High level expression of proteins
24 hrs	2.05E+08	1998-04-07	Jdec Pharmaceuticals Corporation	5.51E+05 Therapeutic application of chimeric and radiolabeled antibodies to human B lymphocyte
72 hrs	8.19E+07	1998-04-07	Jdec Pharmaceuticals Corporation	3.7E+05 Antigenic differentiation antigen for treatment of B-cell lymphoma
96 hrs	4.10E+07	1998-04-07	Jdec Pharmaceuticals Corporation	4.25E+05
168 hrs	3.42E+07	1998-04-07	Jdec Pharmaceuticals Corporation	5.29E+05

For DLin-MC3-DMA the mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, and 144 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 4.51E+05 p/s. The results of the above are shown in Table 151. Organs were imaged at 8 hours and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for the liver, spleen, lung and kidney. A control for each organ was also analyzed. The results are shown in Table 152. The peak signal for all dose levels was at 8 hours after administration. Also, distribution to the various organs (liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) may be able to be controlled by increasing or decreasing the LNP dose.

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
TABLE 150 WO1998019710A2	1996-10-30	1998-05-06	Instituut Voor Dierhouderij En Diergezondheid (Id-Dlo)	Infectious clones of RNA viruses and vaccines and diagnostic assays derived thereof
Organ Flux				
WO1998019710A2	1996-11-06	1998-05-14	Etienn Schore Schacht	Delivery of nucleic acid material to target cells in biological systems
0.5 mg/kg	1.42E+06	1998-06-02	Johnson & Johnson Medical, Inc.	Needle and valve assembly for use with a catheter
0.05 mg/kg	7.45E+06	1998-06-16	University Technology Corporation	1.15E+04 Circular RNA and uses thereof
0.005 mg/kg	3.32E+05	1998-06-16	University Technology Corporation	1.15E+04 Circular RNA and uses thereof
0.0005 mg/kg	2.34E+04	1998-06-16	University Technology Corporation	9.78E+03 Circular RNA and uses thereof
Untreated	1.88E+04	1998-06-30	Regents Of The University Of California	9.20E+03 Methods of making circular RNA

For DLin-MC3-DMA the mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, and 144 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 4.51E+05 p/s. The results of the above are shown in Table 151. Organs were imaged at 8 hours and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for the liver, spleen, lung and kidney. A control for each organ was also analyzed. The results are shown in Table 152. The peak signal for all dose levels was at 8 hours after administration. Also, distribution to the various organs (liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) may be able to be controlled by increasing or decreasing the LNP dose.

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
TABLE 151 WO1998034640A2	1997-02-07	1998-08-13	Merck & Co., Inc.	Immunocjugates and humanized antibodies specific for B-cell lymphoma and leukemia cells
Flux				
US5824307A	1996-11-23	1998-10-20	Medimmune, Inc.	0.0005 mg/kg Human murine chimeric antibodies against respiratory syncytial virus
Time Point				Flux (p/s)
2 hrs	1.23E+08	1998-10-29	The University Of Medicine And Dentistry Of New Jersey	4.88E+05 Inhibition of hiv-1 replication by a tat rna-5' domain peptide analog
8 hrs	1.05E+09	1998-11-24	Athena Neurosciences, Inc.	5.61E+05 Humanized antibodies against leukocyte adhesion molecule VLA-4
24 hrs	4.44E+07	1998-11-24	Athena Neurosciences, Inc.	5.71E+05 Humanized antibodies against leukocyte adhesion molecule VLA-4
48 hrs	2.12E+07	1998-12-10	Dynavax Technologies Corporation	4.38E+05 Antisense oligonucleotides, compositions thereof and methods of use thereof
72 hrs	1.34E+07	1998-12-10	Dynavax Technologies Corporation	3.9E+05
144 hrs	4.28E+06	1998-12-10	Dynavax Technologies Corporation	3.9E+05

For DLin-MC3-DMA the mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, and 144 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 4.51E+05 p/s. The results of the above are shown in Table 151. Organs were imaged at 8 hours and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for the liver, spleen, lung and kidney. A control for each organ was also analyzed. The results are shown in Table 152. The peak signal for all dose levels was at 8 hours after administration. Also, distribution to the various organs (liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) may be able to be controlled by increasing or decreasing the LNP dose.

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
TABLE 152 US5849546A	1996-09-13	1998-12-15	Epicentre Technologies Corporation	Methods for using mutant RNA polymerases with reduced discrimination between non-canonical and canonical nucleoside triphosphates
Organ Flux				
0.5 mg/kg	1.19E+08	1998-12-15	Eldor, Joseph	1.85E+05 Multiple hole spinal needle
0.05 mg/kg	1.10E+07	1998-12-15	Eldor, Joseph	5.82E+04
0.005 mg/kg	3.58E+06	1998-12-22	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute	Method for cellular binding of target molecules
0.0005 mg/kg	2.25E+04	1998-12-22	Dana-Farber Cancer Institute	1.55E+04
Untreated	1.91E+04	1999-01-19	Merck & Co., Inc.	2.14E+04 Capped synthetic RNA, analogs, and aptamers

For DLin-MC3-DMA the mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours, and 144 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 4.51E+05 p/s. The results of the above are shown in Table 151. Organs were imaged at 8 hours and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for the liver, spleen, lung and kidney. A control for each organ was also analyzed. The results are shown in Table 152. The peak signal for all dose levels was at 8 hours after administration. Also, distribution to the various organs (liver, spleen, lung, and kidney) may be able to be controlled by increasing or decreasing the LNP dose.

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
Example 98 US5899001A	1995-03-30	1999-02-09	Beth Israel Hospital Association	Gene transfer into the kidney
Lipid Nanoparticle Subcutaneous Study				
US5886973A	1995-07-18	1999-02-23	Stallizzos Medical Center Of Boston	Method of the treatment of grafts
Lipid Nanoparticle Subcutaneous Study				
US5899147A	1997-09-19	1999-03-25	SenSify, Inc.	SENSE mRNA THERAPY

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
TABLE 153 US598336A	1995-06-09	1999-03-30	The Regents Of The University Of Colorado	Orthoester protecting groups in RNA synthesis
DLin-KC2-DMA Formulation				
WO199902079A2	1997-10-20	1999-04-29	Genzyme Transgenics Corporation	NPA-098-1 NOVEL MODIFIED MSP-1 NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCES AND METHODS FOR INCREASING mRNA LEVELS AND PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN CELL SYSTEMS
Lipid				DLin-KC2-DMA
Lipid/mRNA ratio (wt/wt)				20:1
Mean Size				135 nm

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	PDI: 0.08	Title
Zeta at pH 7.4 US5914269A Encaps. (RiboGr)	1997-04-04	1999-06-22	Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	-0.6 mV 91%	Oligonucleotide inhibition of epidermal growth factor receptor expression
WO1999033982A2	1997-12-23	1999-07-08	Chiron Corporation		Human genes and gene expression products i
WO1999042618A1	1998-02-18	1999-08-26	Dade Behring Inc.		Quantitative determination of nucleic acid amplification products
WO1999043835A2	1998-02-26	1999-09-02	Novo Nordisk Biotech, Inc.		Methods for producing a polypeptide in a yeast cell
US6004857A	1997-04-28	2000-03-28	The University Of Georgia		Characterization of mRNA levels in neurites
US5962272A	1996-01-03	1999-10-05	Clontech Laboratories, Inc.		Methods and compositions for full-length cDNA Cloning using a template-switching oligonucleotide
TABLE 154					
Flux US5965720A	1994-03-18	1999-10-12	Lynx Therapeutics, Inc.	0.005 mg/kg	Oligonucleotide N3'→P5' phosphoramidates
Time Point	1992-03-27	1999-10-12	The United States Of America As Represented By The Department Of Health And Human Services		Method of eliminating inhibitory/ instability regions of mRNA
2 hrs		3.18E+07		7.46E+06	8.94E+05
8 hrs		1.5E+08	John Wayne Cancer Institute		1.34E+07 Rna cancer vaccine and methods for its use
24 hrs		1.56E+08		5.30E+07	7.16E+06
48 hrs		5.22E+07	Chiron S.P.A.	8.75E+06	9.06E+05 Vaccine formulations comprising antiidiotypic antibodies which immunologically mimic group b streptococcal carbohydrates
72 hrs		8.87E+06		1.50E+06	2.98E+05
144 hrs		4.55E+05	St. Elizabeth's Medical Center Of Boston	3.51E+05	2.87E+05
TABLE 155					
Organ Flux	1997-05-09	1999-11-23	University Of Massachusetts		Site-specific synthesis of pseudouridine in RNA
US5994511A	1997-07-02	1999-11-30	Genentech, Inc.		Anti-IgE antibodies and methods of improving polypeptides
0.5 mg/kg		1.01E+07		7.43E+05	9.75E+04
0.05 mg/kg		3.61E+05	Macrogel, Inc.		4.04E+04
0.005 mg/kg		2.84E+04		2.94E+04	2.42E+04
Untreated		1.88E+04		1.02E+04	1.41E+04
Example 99	1997-10-21	2000-02-01	I-Flow Corporation		Spring-actuated infusion syringe
Cationic Lipid Nanoparticle Subcutaneous Study US6022715A	1995-05-02	2000-02-08	Genset, S.A.		Method for the specific coupling of the cap of the 5' end of fully RNA dependent and 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) is formulated in a lipid nanoparticle containing 50% DLIN-MC3-DMA, 38.5% cholesterol, 10% DSPC, 10% PEG-DMG, and 10% cholesterol. The mice are imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) is measured for the liver, spleen, lung and kidney. A control for each organ is also analyzed.
US6057494A	1995-01-06	2000-05-02	Centrum Voor Plantenveredelings-En Reproductieonderzoek		DNA sequences encoding carbohydrate polymers and a method for producing transgenic plants
WO2000026228A1	1998-11-03	2000-05-11	Yale University		Multidomain polynucleotide molecular sensors
Example 100 WO2000027340A2 Luciferase Lipoplex Study	1998-11-12	2000-05-18	The Children's Medical Center Corporation		USE OF t-RNA AND FRAGMENTS FOR INHIBITING ANGIOGENESIS AND COMPOSITIONS THEREOF
US60029561A2	1999-03-29	2000-05-25	Statens Serum Institut		Method for the specific coupling of the cap of the 5' end of fully RNA dependent and 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine) is formulated in a lipid nanoparticle containing 50% DLIN-MC3-DMA, 38.5% cholesterol, 10% DSPC, 10% PEG-DMG, and 10% cholesterol. The mice are imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) is measured for the liver, spleen, lung and kidney. A control for each organ is also analyzed.
US6090382A	1996-02-09	2000-07-18	Basf Aktiengesellschaft		Human antibodies that bind human TNF $\alpha$
TABLE 156					
US6096503A Flux	1993-11-12	2000-08-01	The Scripps Research Institute		Method for simultaneous identification of differentially expresses mRNAs and measurement of relative concentrations
Route	Time Point	5mC/pU Flux (p/s)	5mC/N1mpU Flux (p/s)		
I.V.	8 hrs	5.76E+06	1.78E+06		1.89E+06
I.V.	24 hrs	1.02E+06	7.13E+05		5.28E+05
WO2000050586A2	48 hrs	1.53E+05			
I.M.	8 hrs	1.90E+06	2.53E+06		1.29E+06
US6124091A I.M.	24 hrs	9.33E+05	7.84E+05		6.48E+05
I.M.	48 hrs	8.51E+05	6.59E+05		6.48E+05
S.C.	8 hrs	2.85E+06	6.48E+06		1.14E+06
US6147055A S.C.	24 hrs	6.66E+05	7.15E+06		7.15E+06
S.C.	48 hrs	3.24E+05	3.20E+06		5.45E+05
WO2000075304A1	1999-06-08	2000-12-14	Aventis Pasteur		Immunostimulant oligonucleotide
TABLE 157					
Organ Flux	1999-06-04	2000-12-14	Lin Shi Lung		Rna polymerase chain reaction
WO2001000650A1	1999-06-30	2001-01-04	Advanced Cell Technology, Inc.		Kidney Inj. Site Cytoplasmic transfer to de-differentiate quiescent cells
Route	Chemistry	Liver Flux (p/s)	Spleen Flux (p/s)	Lung Flux (p/s)	Kidney Flux (p/s)
I.V.	5mC/pU	5.26E+05	2.04E+07	4.28E+06	1.77E+04
WO2001000431A1	I.V.	1.48E+05	5.00E+06	1.93E+06	1.77E+04
I.V.	5mC/s2U	2.14E+04	3.29E+06	5.48E+05	2.16E+04



I.M.	5mC/pU	Priority date	2.46E+04	Publication date	Assigned	1.38E+04	1.50E+04	1.44E+04	1.15E+06
I.M.	5mC/N1mpU	1.72E+04	1.72E+04	2001-01-23	1.76E+04	1.99E+04	1.56E+04	1.20E+06	
I.M.	US6177274B1	1998-05-20	4.28E+04	2001-01-23	Expression Genetics, Inc.	3.6E+04	1.33E+04	1.07E+04	Hepatocyte targeting polyethylene glyco-grafted poly-L-lysine polymeric gene carrier
S.C.	5mC/pU	1.55E+04	1.55E+04	2001-02-20	1.67E+04	1.45E+04	1.69E+04	4.46E+04	
S.C.	US6190315B1	1998-01-08	8.20E+04	2001-02-20	Sontra Medical, Inc.	1.38E+04	1.38E+04	1.14E+04	Non-phoretic enhanced transdermal transport
S.C.	5mC/s2U	1.22E+04	1.22E+04	2001-03-01	1.31E+04	1.45E+04	1.08E+04	5.62E+04	Human ctla-4 antibodies and their uses
WO2001014424A2	Untreated	1999-08-24	2.59E+04	2001-03-01	Medarex, Inc.	1.34E+04	1.26E+04	1.22E+04	n/a
WO200101810A1	Untreated	1999-09-17	2001-03-29	2001-03-29	Aventis Pasteur Limited				Chlamydia antigens and corresponding dna fragments and uses thereof
<b>Example 101</b>									
<b>Cationic Lipid Formulation of Modified mRNA</b>									
Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap Cap1) fully modified with the cytosines replaced with 5-methylcytosine and 25% of the uridines replaced with 2-thiouridine (5mC/s2U) was formulated in the cationic lipids described in Table 158. The formulations were administered intravenously (I.V.), intramuscularly (I.M.) or subcutaneously (S.C.) to Balb-C mice at a dose of 0.05 mg/kg									
US6214804B1 1989-03-21 2001-04-10 The United States Of America As Represented By The Secretary Of Agriculture Vical Incorporated Induction of a protective immune response in a mammal by injecting a DNA sequence									
<b>TABLE 158</b>									
<b>Cationic Lipid Formulations</b>									
Formulation	1998-07-13	2001-04-17		Expression Genetics, Inc.					Polyester analogue of poly-L-lysine as a soluble, biodegradable gene delivery carrier
US6228640B1	1998-04-07	2001-05-08	NPA-130-1	Cem Cezayirli	NPA-132-1	NPA-133-1			Programmed antigen presenting cell of CD34 lineage C
Lipid	2001-05-10	2001-05-10	DLin-KC2-DMA	Cem Cezayirli	C12-200	DLinDMA			Method for modulating an immune response
US6235883B1	1997-05-05	2001-05-22	MC3-DMA	Abgenix, Inc.					Human monoclonal antibodies to epidermal growth factor receptor
Lipid/mRNA ratio (wt/wt)	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1			Ultrasound enhanced of transdermal transport
US6234590B1	1996-06-28	2001-05-22		Sontra Medical, Inc.					Immunostimulatory nucleic acid molecules
Mean Size	120 nm	105 nm	122 nm	105 nm					0.063
US6239116B1	1996-07-10	2001-05-29	PDI: 0.11	University Of Iowa Research Foundation	PDI: 0.14				Method for selection of proteins using RNA-protein fusions
Zeta pH	0.2 mV	-0.6 mV	-0.5 mV	-0.3 mV					3.41 mV
7.4									
US6261584B1	1996-02-02	2001-07-17	100%	Alza Corporation	93%	93%			Sustained delivery of an active agent using an implantable system
<b>(RiboGr)</b>									
US6265387B1 1995-10-11 2001-07-24 Mitus, Inc. Process of delivering naked DNA into a hepatocyte via bile duct									
Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse. The mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours and 24 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 3.31E+05 p/s. The results of the imaging are shown in Table 159. In Table 159, "NT" means not tested. Untreated mice showed an average flux of 3.14E+05 at 2 hours, 3.33E+05 at 8 hours and 3.46E+05 at 24 hours. Peak expression was seen for all three routes tested at 8 hours. DLin-KC2-DMA has better expression than DLin-MC3-DMA and DLinDMA showed better expression for a process comparison									
<b>TABLE 159</b>									
Flux	2000-01-31	2001-08-02		Human Genome Sciences, Inc.					Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies
US20010014753A1	DLin-MC3-DMA	2001-08-16	DLin-KC2-DMA	Soloveichik Grigorii Lev	C12-200	DLinDMA			Catalyst composition and method for producing diaryl carbonates, using bisphosphonates
Route	Time Point	Flux (p/s)	Flux (p/s)	Flux (p/s)	Flux (p/s)	Flux (p/s)			DLinDMA
US6303378B1	2 hrs	9.88E+06	6.98E+07	9.18E+06	3.98E+06				Methods for preparing polynucleotide transfection complexes
I.V.	8 hrs	1.21E+07	1.23E+08	1.02E+07	5.98E+06				6.14E+06
US6303573B1	24 hrs	2.02E+06	1.05E+07	1.25E+06	1.35E+06				5.72E+05
I.V.	2 hrs	6.72E+05	3.66E+06	3.25E+06	7.34E+05				4.42E+05
WO2001078779A2	8 hrs	7.78E+06	2.85E+07	4.25E+06	2.22E+06				Antibody alpha beta 7 integrin and its use to treat inflammatory bowel disease
I.M.	24 hrs	4.22E+05	8.79E+05	5.95E+05	8.48E+05				4.80E+05
US6322967B1	2 hrs	2.37E+06	4.77E+08	4.44E+06	1.07E+06				Recombinant protein mutants of influenza
S.C.	8 hrs	3.65E+07	1.17E+08	3.71E+06	9.33E+06				2.57E+06
WO2001092523A2	24 hrs	4.47E+06	1.28E+07	6.39E+05	8.89E+05				Human polynucleotides and polypeptides encoded thereon
S.C.									1.05E+06
<b>Example 102</b>									
<b>Formulation of 5-Methylcytosine and N1-Methyl-pseudouridine Modified mRNA</b>									
US6334856B1 1998-06-10 2002-01-01 Georgia Tech Research Corporation Microneedle devices and methods of manufacture and use thereof									
Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5' cap Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine was formulated in PBS (pH of 7.4). The formulations were administered intramuscularly (I.M.) or subcutaneously (S.C.) to Balb-C mice at a dose of 2.5 mg/kg									
WO2002024873A1 2000-09-20 2002-03-28 Christopher Ralph Franks Stem cell therapy									
US6388918B1 2000-04-12 2002-04-09 Molecular Staging, Inc. Detection and amplification of RNA using large mass amplification of RNA by RNA ligase									
Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse. The mice were imaged at 5 minutes, 30 minutes, 60 minutes and 120 minutes after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured for each route of administration and cationic lipid formulation. The background flux was about 3.78E+05 p/s. The results of the imaging are shown in Table 160. Expression of luciferase was observed in RNA by RNA ligase minutes with both routes of delivery. Peak expression from subcutaneous administration appears between 30 to 60 minutes. Intramuscular expression was still increasing at 120 minutes.									
WO2002024873A1 1997-03-14 2002-04-23 Life Technologies, Inc. Peptide-enhanced transfections									
<b>TABLE 160</b>									
<b>Flux</b>									
US20020064517A1	1998-04-30	2002-05-28		The Regents Of The University Of Michigan					Microspheres containing condensed polyanionic bioactive agents and methods for their production
Route	Time Point	Flux (p/s)	Flux (p/s)	PBS (pH 7.4)					Fibrin sealant as a transfection/transformation vehicle for gene therapy
I.M.	5 min	4.38E+05							
EP0735144B1	1996-03-28	2002-06-05	1.09E+06	Japan Science and Technology Corporation					Method for molecular indexing of genes using restriction enzymes
I.M.	60 min	1.18E+06							
WO2002046477A2	2000-12-07	2002-06-13	2.86E+06	Chiron Corporation					Endogenous retroviruses up-regulated in prostate cancer
I.M.	20 min	4.19E+05							
S.C.	5 min	4.19E+05							
US6406705B1	1997-03-10	2002-06-18	5.61E+06	University Of Iowa Research Foundation					Use of nucleic acids containing unmethylated CpG dinucleotide as an adjuvant
S.C.	60 min	5.61E+06							

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	2.66E+06	Title
<b>Example 103</b> US6413942B1	1989-03-21	2003-07-02	Vical, Inc.		Methods of delivering a physiologically active polypeptide to a mammal
Intramuscular and Subcutaneous Administration of Chemically Modified mRNA					
Luciferase modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) fully modified with N4-acetylcytidine, fully modified with 5-methoxyuridine, fully modified with N4-acetylcytidine and N1-methyl-pseudouridine or fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and 5-methoxyuridine formulated in PBS (pH 7.4) was administered to Balb-C mice intramuscularly or subcutaneously at a dose of 2.5 mg/kg. Twenty minutes prior to imaging, mice were injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse. The mice were imaged at 2, 8, 24, 48, 120 and 192 hours. The average total flux (photons/second) for intramuscular administration is shown in Table 161 and the average total flux (photons/second) for subcutaneous administration is shown in Table 162. The background signal was 3.84E+05 (p/s). The peak expression for intramuscular administration was seen between 24 and 48 hours for all chemistry and expression was still detected at 120 hours. For subcutaneous delivery the peak expression was seen at 2-8 hours and expression was detected at 72 hours.					
TABLE 161 WO2002064799A2	1999-09-28	2002-08-22	Transkaryotic Therapies, Inc.		Optimized messenger rna
Intramuscular Administration 2 hours	2001-02-14	2002-08-22	Baylor College Of Medicine	24 hours	Methods and compositions of amplifying rna
US6100058B1	2000-07-14	2002-08-27	Becton, Dickinson And Co.	Flux (p/s)	Microdevice and method of manufacturing a microdevice
N4-acetylcytidine			1.32E+07	2.15E+07	4.01E+07
5-methoxyuridine	2001-03-02	2002-09-05	Sorenson, Jeffrey S	1.80E+07	Apparatus and method for specific interstitial or subcutaneous diffusion and dispersion of medication
N4-acetylcytidine/ N1-methylpseudouridine			2.02E+07	1.93E+07	
5-methylcytosine/5-methoxyuridine	2000-10-04	2002-09-05	Weiner, Barry B	4.55E+07	Highly expressed genes
US20020127592A1	2001-03-12	2002-09-12	Tatsuo Ichihara		Method for amplifying RNA
TABLE 162 US20020130430A1	2000-12-29	2002-09-19	Castor Trevor Percival		Methods for making polymer microspheres/nanospheres and encapsulating therapeutic proteins and other products
Subcutaneous Administration 2 hours		8 hours		24 hours	
Flux (p/s)		Flux (p/s)		Flux (p/s)	
US20020132788A1	2000-11-06	2002-09-19	David Lewis		Inhibition of gene expression by delivery of small interfering RNA to post-embryonic animal cells in vivo
N4-acetylcytidine			3.07E+07	1.23E+07	1.32E+07
5-methoxyuridine			7.10E+06	9.38E+06	
N4-acetylcytidine/ N1-methylpseudouridine	1998-08-11	2002-09-24	Idec Pharmaceuticals Corporation	3.07E+06	Combination therapies for B-cell lymphomas comprising administration of anti-CD20 antibody
5-methylcytosine/5-methoxyuridine			7.15E+06	1.25E+07	1.11E+07
US20020148204A1	1999-12-22	2002-10-03	Evain Eric J.		Alpha-olefin polymerization catalyst system which contains an aromatic silane compound
<b>Example 104</b> US628292B1	2001-06-18	2002-12-27	Novartis Ag		Novel g-protein coupled receptors and dna sequences thereof
In vivo Study					
Luciferase modified mRNA containing at least one chemical modification is formulated as a lipid nanoparticle (LNP) using the syringe pump method and characterized by particle size, zeta potential, and encapsulation		2002-12-31	Introgen B.V.		Melanoma associated antigenic polypeptide, epitopes thereof and vaccines against melanoma
As outlined in Table 163, the luciferase LNP formulation is administered to Balb-C mice intramuscularly (I.M.), intravenously (I.V.) and subcutaneously (S.C.). As a control luciferase modified RNA formulated in PBS is administered intravenously to mice.					
US6500419B1	1997-10-07	2002-12-31	University Of Maryland Biotechnology Institute		Method for introducing and expressing RNA in animal cells
TABLE 163 WO2003002604A2	2001-06-26	2003-01-09	Novartis Ag		G protein coupled receptors and dna sequences thereof
Luciferase Formulations			Con-	Injection	Amount of modified RNA (ug)
US6514498B1	1996-03-19	2003-02-04	Pharmacia Ab	Volume (ul)	Dose (mg/kg)
Formulation	Vehicle	Route	(mg/ml)	(ul)	(ug)
US6514948B1	1999-07-02	2003-02-04	The Regents Of The University Of California	10	Method for enhancing an immune response
Luc-LNP	PBS	S.C.	0.2000	50	0.5000
US2003009806A2	2001-09-25	2003-02-06	Oncor, Inc.	50	Method for evaluating pathologic conditions using extracellular matrix
Luc-LNP	PBS	S.C.	0.0020	50	0.1
US20030026841A1	1999-12-31	2003-02-06	Trubetskoy Vladimir S.	50	Compositions and methods for drug delivery using sensitive molecules
Luc-LNP	PBS	I.V.	0.0002	50	0.0005
US6517869B1	1997-12-12	2003-02-11	Expression Genetics, Inc.	50	Positively charged poly(alpha-(omega-aminolipoyl)acrylic acid) for the delivery of a bioactive agent via tissue and cellular uptake
Luc-LNP	PBS	I.V.	0.0020	50	0.1
US20030032615A1	1989-03-21	2003-02-13	Vical Incorporated	50	0.5000
Luc-LNP	PBS	I.M.	0.0200	50	1
Luc-LNP	PBS	I.M.	0.0020	50	0.1
US6320949B2	2001-04-02	2003-02-18	Martin St. Germain	50	Method and apparatus for administering fluid to animals subcutaneously
Luc-LNP	PBS	I.V.	0.0002	50	0.0005
Luc-PBS	PBS	I.V.	0.20	50	10
The mice are imaged at 2, 8, 24, 48, 120 and 192 hours to determine the bioluminescence (measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse). At 8 hours or 192 hours the liver, spleen, kidney and injection site for subcutaneous and intramuscular administration are imaged to determine the bioluminescence of the organs.					
<b>Example 105</b> US6328292B1	1999-10-06	2003-03-04	Quark Biotech, Inc.		Method for enrichment of natural antisense messenger RNA
Cationic Lipid Formulation Studies of Chemically Modified mRNA					
Luciferase mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; polyA tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) fully modified with 5-methylcytosine and pseudouridine (5mC/pU), pseudouridine (pU) or N1-methyl-pseudouridine (N1mpU) was formulated in the cationic lipids described in Table 164. The formulations were administered intravenously (I.V.), intramuscularly (I.M.) or subcutaneously (S.C.) to Balb-C mice at a dose of 0.05 mg/kg.					
WO2003018798A2	2001-08-27	2003-03-06	Novartis Ag		G-protein coupled receptor and dna sequences thereof
TABLE 164 US20030050468A1	1997-02-07	2003-03-13	Shiver John W.		Synthetic HIV gag genes
Cationic Lipid Formulations Formulation	1996-02-22	2003-03-18	NPA- Merck & Co., Inc.	NPA-	Vaccines comprising synthetic genes
US6534312B1					
WO2003029401A2	2001-07-13	2003-04-10	134-1 Advanced Research And Technology Institute	135-1	Peptidoglycan recognition protein encoding nucleic acid and methods of use thereof
Lipid	DLin-	DLin-	DLin-KC2-	C12-200	
WO2003028656A2	2001-10-03	2003-04-10	MC3- Chiron Corporation	DMA	Adjuvant compositions









Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Compound #	Chemistry Modification	Naturally occurring
US6962694B1	1997-07-21	2005-11-08	Active Biotech Ag		N1-Modifications	Cytolysis of target cells by superantigen conjugates inducing T-cell activation
US20050250723A1	2002-07-03	2005-11-10	Ingmar Hoerr		N1-Ethyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Propyl-pseudo-UTP	1 N 2 N Immunostimulation by chemically modified RNA
WO2005118576A1	2004-05-24	2005-12-15	Ptc Therapeutics, Inc.		N1-(2,2-Trifluoroethyl)-pseudo-UTP N1-Cyclopropyl-pseudo-UTP	3 N 4 N 5 N Methods and agents for screening for compounds capable of modulating vegf expression
US20060008910A1	2004-06-07	2006-01-12	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.		N1-Cyclopropylmethyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Phenyl-pseudo-UTP	6 N 7 N Lipid encapsulated interfering RNA
WO2006008134A1	2004-07-21	2006-01-26	Curevac Gmbh		N1-Benzyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Aminomethyl-pseudo-UTP	8 N 9 N mRNA MIXTURE FOR VACCINATION AGAINST TUMORAL DISEASES
US20060018971A1	2004-05-12	2006-01-26	Terrence Scott		Pseudo-UTP-N1-2-ethanoic acid N1-(3-Amino-3-carboxypropyl)pseudo-UTP	10 N 11 N Nucleic acid microspheres, production and delivery thereof
WO2006013107A1	2004-08-05	2006-02-09	Novartis Ag		N1-Methyl-3-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)pseudo-UTP	12 Y Il-17 antagonistic antibodies
US20060089025A1	2002-05-31	2006-02-16	Peter Scheinert		C-6-Modifications	Amplification of ribonucleic acids
US200189081	1997-01-23	2006-02-21	Coley Pharmaceutical Gmbh		6-Methyl-pseudo-UTP 6-Trifluoromethyl-pseudo-UTP	13 N 14 N 15 N Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polynucleotide and optionally an antigen especially for vaccination
WO2006022712A1	2004-07-21	2006-03-02	Ptc Therapeutics, Inc.		6-Phenyl-pseudo-UTP 6-Iodo-pseudo-UTP	16 N 17 N 18 N Methods and agents for screening for compounds capable of modulating gene expression
US20060057111A1	2004-08-13	2006-03-16	Gunnar Hedlund		6-Chloro-pseudo-UTP 6-Fluoro-pseudo-UTP	19 N 20 N Treatment of hyperproliferative disease with superantigens in combination with another anticancer agent
US20060053780A1	2004-06-07	2006-04-20	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.		2-or 4-position Modifications 4-Thio-pseudo-UTP 2-Thio-pseudo-UTP	21 N 22 N Cationic lipids and methods of use
WO2006044456A1	2004-10-13	2006-04-27	Ptc Therapeutics, Inc.		Phosphate backbone Modifications Alpha-thio-pseudo-UTP	23 N Compounds for nonsense suppression, and methods for their use
US7052891B2	1996-03-19	2006-05-30	Cell Therapeutics Inc.		N1-Methyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Alkyl-pseudo-UTP	24 N 25 N Cationic peptide-mediated transformation
WO2006058088A2	2004-11-23	2006-06-01	Ptc Therapeutics, Inc.		Chemistry Modification	26 N 27 N 28 N Naturally occurring, carboline and indole derivatives useful in the inhibition of vegf production
US20060188490A1	2004-12-28	2006-07-06	Ptc Therapeutics, Inc.		N1-Methyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Butyl-pseudo-UTP N1-tert-Butyl-pseudo-UTP	29 N 30 N 31 N Cell based methods and systems for the identification of regulatory sequences and compounds that modulate their functions
US20060160748A1	2002-03-25	2006-07-11	Board Of Supervisors Of Louisiana State University And Agricultural And Mechanical College		N1-Pentyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Hexyl-pseudo-UTP	32 N 33 N Synthesis and use of anti-reverse mRNA cap analogues
US20060160748A1	2004-09-07	2006-07-20	Lianglin Zhang		N1-Trifluoromethyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Cyclobutyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Cyclopentyl-pseudo-UTP	34 N 35 N 36 N Peptides that selectively home to heart vasculature and related conjugates and methods
WO200505622A3	2003-07-09	2006-08-03	Ribostem Ltd		N1-Cyclohexyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Cycloheptyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Cyclooctyl-pseudo-UTP	37 N 38 N 39 N Modular targeted liposomal delivery system
US20060188490A1	2003-08-05	2006-08-24	Ingmar Hoerr		N1-Cyclobutylmethyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Cyclopentylmethyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Cyclohexylmethyl-pseudo-UTP	40 N 41 N 42 N 43 N 44 N Transfection of blood cells with mRNA for immune stimulation and gene therapy
WO2006039109A2	2005-03-11	2006-09-14	Novartis Ag		N1-Cycloheptylmethyl-pseudo-UTP N1-Cyclooctylmethyl-pseudo-UTP	45 N 46 N Novel liposome complexes for increased systemic delivery
WO2006110591A2	2005-04-07	2006-10-19	Novartis Vaccines And Diagnostics Inc.		N1-p-tolyl-pseudo-UTP N1-(2,4,6-Trimethyl-phenyl)pseudo-UTP	47 N 48 N 49 N 50 N Biomarkers for cardiovascular side-effects induced by cox-2 inhibitory compounds
WO2006024107A1	2005-04-07	2006-10-19	Novartis Vaccines And Diagnostics Inc.		N1-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)pseudo-UTP N1-(4-Amino-phenyl)pseudo-UTP	51 N 52 N 53 N 54 N 55 N 56 N 57 N 58 N 59 N 60 N 61 N 62 N 63 N 64 N 65 N 66 N 67 N 68 N 69 N 70 N 71 N 72 N 73 N 74 N 75 N 76 N 77 N 78 N 79 N 80 N 81 N 82 N 83 N 84 N 85 N 86 N 87 N 88 N 89 N 90 N 91 N 92 N 93 N 94 N 95 N 96 N 97 N 98 N 99 N 100 N Cacna1e in cancer diagnosis, detection and treatment
US20060257902A1	2001-06-28	2006-10-24	Active Biotech Ab		Pseudo-UTP-N1-p-benzoic acid N1-(4-Methyl-benzyl)pseudo-UTP N1-(2,4,6-Trimethyl-benzyl)pseudo-UTP	101 N 102 N 103 N 104 N 105 N 106 N 107 N 108 N 109 N 110 N 111 N 112 N 113 N 114 N 115 N 116 N 117 N 118 N 119 N 120 N 121 N 122 N 123 N 124 N 125 N 126 N 127 N 128 N 129 N 130 N 131 N 132 N 133 N 134 N 135 N 136 N 137 N 138 N 139 N 140 N 141 N 142 N 143 N 144 N 145 N 146 N 147 N 148 N 149 N 150 N 151 N 152 N 153 N 154 N 155 N 156 N 157 N 158 N 159 N 160 N 161 N 162 N 163 N 164 N 165 N 166 N 167 N 168 N 169 N 170 N 171 N 172 N 173 N 174 N 175 N 176 N 177 N 178 N 179 N 180 N 181 N 182 N 183 N 184 N 185 N 186 N 187 N 188 N 189 N 190 N 191 N 192 N 193 N 194 N 195 N 196 N 197 N 198 N 199 N 200 N 201 N 202 N 203 N 204 N 205 N 206 N 207 N 208 N 209 N 210 N 211 N 212 N 213 N 214 N 215 N 216 N 217 N 218 N 219 N 220 N 221 N 222 N 223 N 224 N 225 N 226 N 227 N 228 N 229 N 230 N 231 N 232 N 233 N 234 N 235 N 236 N 237 N 238 N 239 N 240 N 241 N 242 N 243 N 244 N 245 N 246 N 247 N 248 N 249 N 250 N 251 N 252 N 253 N 254 N 255 N 256 N 257 N 258 N 259 N 260 N 261 N 262 N 263 N 264 N 265 N 266 N 267 N 268 N 269 N 270 N 271 N 272 N 273 N 274 N 275 N 276 N 277 N 278 N 279 N 280 N 281 N 282 N 283 N 284 N 285 N 286 N 287 N 288 N 289 N 290 N 291 N 292 N 293 N 294 N 295 N 296 N 297 N 298 N 299 N 300 N 301 N 302 N 303 N 304 N 305 N 306 N 307 N 308 N 309 N 310 N 311 N 312 N 313 N 314 N 315 N 316 N 317 N 318 N 319 N 320 N 321 N 322 N 323 N 324 N 325 N 326 N 327 N 328 N 329 N 330 N 331 N 332 N 333 N 334 N 335 N 336 N 337 N 338 N 339 N 340 N 341 N 342 N 343 N 344 N 345 N 346 N 347 N 348 N 349 N 350 N 351 N 352 N 353 N 354 N 355 N 356 N 357 N 358 N 359 N 360 N 361 N 362 N 363 N 364 N 365 N 366 N 367 N 368 N 369 N 370 N 371 N 372 N 373 N 374 N 375 N 376 N 377 N 378 N 379 N 380 N 381 N 382 N 383 N 384 N 385 N 386 N 387 N 388 N 389 N 390 N 391 N 392 N 393 N 394 N 395 N 396 N 397 N 398 N 399 N 400 N 401 N 402 N 403 N 404 N 405 N 406 N 407 N 408 N 409 N 410 N 411 N 412 N 413 N 414 N 415 N 416 N 417 N 418 N 419 N 420 N 421 N 422 N 423 N 424 N 425 N 426 N 427 N 428 N 429 N 430 N 431 N 432 N 433 N 434 N 435 N 436 N 437 N 438 N 439 N 440 N 441 N 442 N 443 N 444 N 445 N 446 N 447 N 448 N 449 N 450 N 451 N 452 N 453 N 454 N 455 N 456 N 457 N 458 N 459 N 460 N 461 N 462 N 463 N 464 N 465 N 466 N 467 N 468 N 469 N 470 N 471 N 472 N 473 N 474 N 475 N 476 N 477 N 478 N 479 N 480 N 481 N 482 N 483 N 484 N 485 N 486 N 487 N 488 N 489 N 490 N 491 N 492 N 493 N 494 N 495 N 496 N 497 N 498 N 499 N 500 N 501 N 502 N 503 N 504 N 505 N 506 N 507 N 508 N 509 N 510 N 511 N 512 N 513 N 514 N 515 N 516 N 517 N 518 N 519 N 520 N 521 N 522 N 523 N 524 N 525 N 526 N 527 N 528 N 529 N 530 N 531 N 532 N 533 N 534 N 535 N 536 N 537 N 538 N 539 N 540 N 541 N 542 N 543 N 544 N 545 N 546 N 547 N 548 N 549 N 550 N 551 N 552 N 553 N 554 N 555 N 556 N 557 N 558 N 559 N 560 N 561 N 562 N 563 N 564 N 565 N 566 N 567 N 568 N 569 N 570 N 571 N 572 N 573 N 574 N 575 N 576 N 577 N 578 N 579 N 580 N 581 N 582 N 583 N 584 N 585 N 586 N 587 N 588 N 589 N 590 N 591 N 592 N 593 N 594 N 595 N 596 N 597 N 598 N 599 N 600 N 601 N 602 N 603 N 604 N 605 N 606 N 607 N 608 N 609 N 610 N 611 N 612 N 613 N 614 N 615 N 616 N 617 N 618 N 619 N 620 N 621 N 622 N 623 N 624 N 625 N 626 N 627 N 628 N 629 N 630 N 631 N 632 N 633 N 634 N 635 N 636 N 637 N 638 N 639 N 640 N 641 N 642 N 643 N 644 N 645 N 646 N 647 N 648 N 649 N 650 N 651 N 652 N 653 N 654 N 655 N 656 N 657 N 658 N 659 N 660 N 661 N 662 N 663 N 664 N 665 N 666 N 667 N 668 N 669 N 670 N 671 N 672 N 673 N 674 N 675 N 676 N 677 N 678 N 679 N 680 N 681 N 682 N 683 N 684 N 685 N 686 N 687 N 688 N 689 N 690 N 691 N 692 N 693 N 694 N 695 N 696 N 697 N 698 N 699 N 700 N 701 N 702 N 703 N 704 N 705 N 706 N 707 N 708 N 709 N 710 N 711 N 712 N 713 N 714 N 715 N 716 N 717 N 718 N 719 N 720 N 721 N 722 N 723 N 724 N 725 N 726 N 727 N 728 N 729 N 730 N 731 N 732 N 733 N 734 N 735 N 736 N 737 N 738 N 739 N 740 N 741 N 742 N 743 N 744 N 745 N 746 N 747 N 748 N 749 N 750 N 751 N 752 N 753 N 754 N 755 N 756 N 757 N 758 N 759 N 760 N 761 N 762 N 763 N 764 N 765 N 766 N 767 N 768 N 769 N 770 N 771 N 772 N 773 N 774 N 775 N 776 N 777 N 778 N 779 N 780 N 781 N 782 N 783 N 784 N 785 N 786 N 787 N 788 N 789 N 790 N 791 N 792 N 793 N 794 N 795 N 796 N 797 N 798 N 799 N 800 N 801 N 802 N 803 N 804 N 805 N 806 N 807 N 808 N 809 N 810 N 811 N 812 N 813 N 814 N 815 N 816 N 817 N 818 N 819 N 820 N 821 N 822 N 823 N 824 N 825 N 826 N 827 N 828 N 829 N 830 N 831 N 832 N 833 N 834 N 835 N 836 N 837 N 838 N 839 N 840 N 841 N 842 N 843 N 844 N 845 N 846 N 847 N 848 N 849 N 850 N 851 N 852 N 853 N 854 N 855 N 856 N 857 N 858 N 859 N 860 N 861 N 862 N 863 N 864 N 865 N 866 N 867 N 868 N 869 N 870 N 871 N 872 N 873 N 874 N 875 N 876 N 877 N 878 N 879 N 880 N 881 N 882 N 883 N 884 N 885 N 886 N 887 N 888 N 889 N 890 N 891 N 892 N 893 N 894 N 895 N 896 N 897 N 898 N 899 N 900 N 901 N 902 N 903 N 904 N 905 N 906 N 907 N 908 N 909 N 910 N 911 N 912 N 913 N 914 N 915 N 916 N 917 N 918 N 919 N 920 N 921 N 922 N 923 N 924 N 925 N 926 N 927 N 928 N 929 N 930 N 931 N 932 N 933 N 934 N 935 N 936 N 937 N 938 N 939 N 940 N 941 N 942 N 943 N 944 N 945 N 946 N 947 N 948 N 949 N 950 N 951 N 952 N 953 N 954 N 955 N 956 N 957 N 958 N 959 N 960 N 961 N 962 N 963 N 964 N 965 N 966 N 967 N 968 N 969 N 970 N 971 N 972 N 973 N 974 N 975 N 976 N 977 N 978 N 979 N 980 N 981 N 982 N 983 N 984 N 985 N 986 N 987 N 988 N 989 N 990 N 991 N 992 N 993 N 994 N 995 N 996 N 997 N 998 N 999 N 1000 N 1001 N 1002 N 1003 N 1004 N 1005 N 1006 N 1007 N 1008 N 1009 N 1010 N 1011 N 1012 N 1013 N 1014 N 1015 N 1016 N 1017 N 1018 N 1019 N 1020 N 1021 N 1022 N 1023 N 1024 N 1025 N 1026 N 1027 N 1028 N 1029 N 1030 N 1031 N 1032 N 1033 N 1034 N 1035 N 1036 N 1037 N 1038 N 1039 N 1040 N 1041 N 1042 N 1043 N 1044 N 1045 N 1046 N 1047 N 1048 N 1049 N 1050 N 1051 N 1052 N 1053 N 1054 N 1055 N 1056 N 1057 N 1058 N 1059 N 1060 N 1061 N 1062 N 1063 N 1064 N 1065 N 1066 N 1067 N 1068 N 1069 N 1070 N 1071 N 1072 N 1073 N 1074 N 1075 N 1076 N 1077 N 1078 N 1079 N 1080 N 1081 N 1082 N 1083 N 1084 N 1085 N 1086 N 1087 N 1088 N 1089 N 1090 N 1091 N 1092 N 1093 N 1094 N 1095 N 1096 N 1097 N 1098 N 1099 N 1100 N 1101 N 1102 N 1103 N 1104 N 1105 N 1106 N 1107 N 1108 N 1109 N 1110 N 1111 N 1112 N 1113 N 1114 N 1115 N 1116 N 1117 N 1118 N 1119 N 1120 N 1121 N 1122 N 1123 N 1124 N 1125 N 1126 N 1127 N 1128 N 1129 N 1130 N 1131 N 1132 N 1133 N 1134 N 1135 N 1136 N 1137 N 1138 N 1139 N 1140 N 1141 N 1142 N 1143 N 1144 N 1145 N 1146 N 1147 N 1148 N 1149 N 1150 N 1151 N 1152 N 1153 N 1154 N 1155 N 1156 N 1157 N 1158 N 1159 N 1160 N 1161 N 1162 N 1163 N 1164 N 1165 N 1166 N 1167 N 1168 N 1169 N 1170 N 1171 N 1172 N 1173 N 1174 N 1175 N 1176 N 1177 N 1178 N 1179 N 1180 N 1181 N 1182 N 1183 N 1184 N 1185 N 1186 N 1187 N 1188 N 1189 N 1190 N 1191 N 1192 N 1193 N 1194 N 1195 N 1196 N 1197 N 1198 N 1199 N 1200 N 1201 N 1202 N 1203 N 1204 N 1205 N 1206 N 1207 N 1208 N 1209 N 1210 N 1211 N 1212 N 1213 N 1214 N 1215 N 1216 N 1217 N 1218 N 1219 N 1220 N 1221 N 1222 N 1223 N 1224 N 1225 N 1226 N 1227 N 1228 N 1229 N 1230 N 1231 N 1232 N 1233 N 1234 N 1235 N 1236 N 1237 N 1238 N 1239 N 1240 N 1241 N 1242 N 1243 N 1244 N 1245 N 1246 N 1247 N 1248 N 1249 N 1250 N 1251 N 1252 N 1253 N 1254 N 1255 N 1256 N 1257 N 1258 N 1259 N 1260 N 1261 N 1262 N 1263 N 1264 N 1265 N 1266 N 1267 N 1268 N 1269 N 1270 N 1271 N 1272 N 1273 N 1274 N 1275 N 1276 N 1277 N 1278 N 1279 N 1280 N 1281 N 1282 N 1283 N 1284 N 1285 N 1286 N 1287 N 1288 N 1289 N 1290 N 1291 N 1292 N 1293 N 1294 N 1295 N 1296 N 1297 N 1298 N 1299 N 1300 N 1301 N 1302 N 1303 N 1304 N 1305 N 1306 N 1307 N 1308 N 1309 N 1310 N 1311 N 1312 N 1313 N 1314 N 1315 N 1316 N 1317 N 1318 N 1319 N 1320 N 1321 N 1322 N 1323 N 1324 N 1325 N 1326 N 1327 N 1328 N 1329 N 1330 N 1331 N 1332 N 1333 N 1334 N 1335 N 1336 N 1337 N 1338 N 1339 N 1340 N 1341 N 1342 N 1343 N 1344 N 1345 N 1346 N 1347 N 1348 N 1349 N 1350 N 1351 N 1352 N 1353 N 1354 N 1355 N 1356 N 1357 N 1358 N 1359 N 1360 N 1361 N 1362 N 1363 N 1364 N 1365 N 1366 N 1367 N 1368 N 1369 N 1370 N 1371 N 1372 N 1373 N 1374 N 1375 N 1376 N 1377 N 1378 N 1379 N 1380 N 1381 N 1382 N 1383 N 1384 N 1385 N 1386 N 1387 N 1388 N 1389 N 1390 N 1391 N 1392 N 1393 N 1394 N 1395 N 1396 N 1397 N 1398 N 1399 N 1400 N 1401 N 1402 N 1403 N 1404 N 1405 N 1406 N 1407 N 1408 N 1409 N 1410 N 1411 N 1412 N 1413 N 1414 N 1415 N 1416 N 1417 N 1418 N 1419 N 1420 N 1421 N 1422 N 1423 N 1424 N 1425 N 1426 N 1427 N 1428 N 1429 N 1430 N 1431 N 1432 N 1433 N 1434 N 1435 N 1436 N 1437 N 1438 N 1439 N 1440 N 1441 N 1442 N 1443 N 1444 N 1445 N 1446 N 1447 N 1448 N 1449 N 1450 N 1451 N 1452 N 1453 N 1454 N 1455 N 1456 N 1457 N 1458 N 1459 N 1460 N 1461 N 1462 N 1463 N 1464 N 1465 N 1466 N 1467 N 1468 N 1469 N 1470 N 1471 N 1472 N 1473 N 1474 N 1475 N 1476 N 1477 N 1478 N 1479 N 1480 N 1481 N 1482 N 1483 N 1484 N 1485 N 1486 N 1487 N 1488 N 1489 N 1490 N 1

N1-(2-Amino-2-carboxyethyl)pseudo-UTP	39	N				
N1-(4-Amino-4-carboxybutyl)pseudo-UTP	40	N				
N3-Alkylpseudo-UTP	41	N				
6-Ethylpseudo-UTP	42	N				
6-Propylpseudo-UTP	43	N				
6-iso-Propylpseudo-UTP	44	N				
6-Butylpseudo-UTP	45	N				
6-tert-Butylpseudo-UTP	46	N				
6-(2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl)pseudo-UTP	47	N				
6-Ethoxypseudo-UTP	48	N				
6-Trifluoromethoxypseudo-UTP	49	N				
6-Phenylpseudo-UTP	50	N				
6-(Substituted Phenyl)pseudo-UTP	51	N				
6-Cyanopseudo-UTP	52	N				
6-Azidopseudo-UTP	53	N				
6-Amino-5-hydroxypseudo-UTP	54a	N				
6-Ethylcarboxylatepseudo-UTP	54b	N				
6-Hydroxypseudo-UTP	55	N				
6-Methylaminopseudo-UTP	56	N				
6-Dimethylaminopseudo-UTP	57	N				
6-Hydroxyaminopseudo-UTP	59	N				
6-Formylpseudo-UTP	60	N				
6-(4-Morpholino)pseudo-UTP	61	N				
6-(4-Thiomorpholino)pseudo-UTP	62	N				
N1-Me-4-thiopseudo-UTP	63	N				
N1-Me-2-thiopseudo-UTP	64	N				
1,6-Dimethylpseudo-UTP	65	N				
1-Methyl-6-trifluoromethylpseudo-UTP	66	N				
1-Methyl-6-ethylpseudo-UTP	67	N				
1-Methyl-6-propylpseudo-UTP	68	N				
1-Methyl-6-iso-propylpseudo-UTP	69	N				
1-Methyl-6-butylpseudo-UTP	70	N				
1-Methyl-6-tert-butylpseudo-UTP	71	N				
1-Methyl-6-(2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl)pseudo-UTP	72	N				
1-Methyl-6-iodopseudo-UTP	73	N				
1-Methyl-6-bromopseudo-UTP	74	N				
1-Methyl-6-chloropseudo-UTP	75	N				
1-Methyl-6-fluoropseudo-UTP	76	N				
1-Methyl-6-methoxypseudo-UTP	77	N				
1-Methyl-6-ethoxypseudo-UTP	78	N				
1-Methyl-6-trifluoromethoxypseudo-UTP	79	N				
1-Methyl-6-phenylpseudo-UTP	80	N				
1-Methyl-6-(substituted phenyl)pseudo-UTP	81	N				
1-Methyl-6-cyanopseudo-UTP	82	N				
1-Methyl-6-azidopseudo-UTP	83	N				
1-Methyl-6-aminopseudo-UTP	84	N				
1-Methyl-6-ethylcarboxylatepseudo-UTP	85	N				
1-Methyl-6-hydroxypseudo-UTP	86	N				
1-Methyl-6-methylaminopseudo-UTP	87	N				
1-Methyl-6-dimethylaminopseudo-UTP	88	N				
1-Methyl-6-hydroxyaminopseudo-UTP	89	N				
1-Methyl-6-formylpseudo-UTP	90	N				
1-Methyl-6-(4-morpholino)pseudo-UTP	91	N				
1-Methyl-6-(4-thiomorpholino)pseudo-UTP	92	N				
1-Alkyl-6-vinylpseudo-UTP	93	N				
1-Alkyl-6-allylpseudo-UTP	94	N				
1-Alkyl-6-homoallylpseudo-UTP	95	N				
1-Alkyl-6-ethynylpseudo-UTP	96	N				
1-Alkyl-6-(2-propynyl)pseudo-UTP	97	N				
1-Alkyl-6-(1-propynyl)pseudo-UTP	98	N				
Example 114						
Incorporation of Naturally and Non-Naturally Occurring Nucleosides						
Naturally and non-naturally occurring nucleosides are incorporated into mRNA encoding a polypeptide of interest. Examples of these are given in Tables 178 and 179. Certain commercially available nucleoside triphosphates (NTPs) are investigated in the polynucleotides of the invention. A selection of these are given in Table 179. The results of RNA are then examined for their ability to produce protein, induce cytokines, and/or produce a therapeutic outcome.						
Amphoteric liposomes						
TABLE 178						
265220A1	2004-03-15	2007-11-15	City Of Hope		Methods and compositions for the specific inhibition of gene expression by double-stranded RNA	
Naturally and non-naturally occurring nucleosides				Compound #	Naturally Occurring	
FP1873180A1	2002-08-14	2008-01-02	Novartis AG		Ophthalmic device made from a radiation-curable prepolymer	
N4-Methyl-Cytosine					1	Y
N4,N4-Dimethyl-2'-OMe-Cytosine	2002-07-16	2008-01-08	Vgx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.		Codon optimized synthetic plasmids	
5-Oxyacetic acid-methyl ester-Uridine					3	Y
N3-Methylpseudo-Uridine					4	Y

5-Hydroxymethyl-Cytosine	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title	5	Y
5-Trifluoromethyl-Cytosine					6	N
5-Trifluoromethyl-Uridine	2006-07-04	2008-01-10	Genmab A/S	Cd20 binding molecules for the treatment of copd	8	Y
5-Methyl-amino-methyl-Uridine					8	Y
5-Carboxymethyl-amino-methyl-Uridine	2006-03-24	2008-01-22	Abbott Laboratories	Method for treating a disease, disorder or adverse effect caused by an elevated serum concentration of an UGT1A1 substrate	11	Y
5-Carboxymethylaminomethyl-2'-OMe-Uridine					11	Y
5-Carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thio-Uridine					11	Y
5-Methylaminomethyl-2-thio-Uridine	2006-07-20	2008-01-24	Novartis Ag	Amigo-2 inhibitors for treating, diagnosing or detecting cancer	12	Y
5-Methoxy-carbonyl-methyl-Uridine					13	Y
5-Methoxy-carbonyl-methyl-2'-OMe-Uridine	2004-01-02	2008-01-31	Cure Vac Gmbh	Combination Therapy for Immunostimulation	14	Y
5-Oxyacetic acid-Uridine					15	Y
3-(3-Amino-3-carboxypropyl)-Uridine	2006-07-31	2008-02-07	Curevac Gmbh	NUCLEIC ACID OF FORMULA (I): GIXmGn, OR (II): CIXmCn, IN PARTICULAR AS AN IMMUNE-STIMULATING AGENT FOR ADJUVANT	15	Y
5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl)uridine methyl ester					18	Y
5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl)uridine	1996-06-05	2008-02-12	Chiron Corporation	Polynucleotides that hybridize to DP-75 and their use	18	Y
TABLE 179						
Non-naturally occurring nucleoside triphosphates	2008-02-14	2008-02-14	Genzyme Corporation	Combination therapy		
WO2008022046A2	2006-08-18	2008-02-21	Nastech Pharmaceutical Company Inc.	Naturally Dicer substrate rna peptide conjugates and methods for rna therapeutics		
Chemistry Modification						
N1-Me-GTP					1	N
2'-OMe-2-Amino-ATP	2001-03-19	2008-02-26	Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique	Polypeptides derived from RNA polymerases and use thereof	2	N
2'-OMe-pseudo-UTP					3	Y
2'-OMe-6-Me-UTP	2003-05-06	2008-03-25	Syntonix Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Immunoglobulin chimeric monomer-dimer hybrids	3	Y
2'-Azido-2'-deoxy-ATP					5	N
2'-Azido-2'-deoxy-GTP	1998-09-29	2008-03-27	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc., A Delaware Corporation	Optimized messenger rna	7	N
2'-Azido-2'-deoxy-UTP					7	N
2'-Azido-2'-deoxy-CTP	2004-10-12	2008-03-27	Tissue Targeting Japan Inc.	Brain-Localizing Bone Marrow Progenitor cells	8	N
2'-Amino-2'-deoxy-ATP					9	N
2'-Amino-2'-deoxy-GTP	2002-02-22	2008-04-08	Ortho-Mcneil Pharmaceutical, Inc.	Method for generating amplified RNA	10	N
2'-Amino-2'-deoxy-UTP	2006-10-06	2008-04-10	Hamilton Atlantic	Interferon- $\alpha$ constructs for use in the treatment of diseases characterised by abnormal cell proliferation such as cancer	13	N
2'-Amino-2'-deoxy-CTP					13	N
2-Amino-ATP					13	N
8-Aza-ATP	2006-10-03	2008-04-10	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Lipid containing formulations	15	N
Xanthosine-5'-TP					15	N
5-Bromo-CTP	2005-12-02	2008-05-02	Novartis Ag	Nanoparticles for use in immunogenic compositions	17	N
2'-F-5-Methyl-2'-deoxy-UTP					17	N
5-Fluoro-UTP	2006-10-31	2008-05-08	Curevac Gmbh	(base-)modified rna for increasing the expression of a protein	19	N
2-Amino-riboside-TP					19	N
Example 115						
US2008022046A2	2002-05-21	2008-05-20	Expression Genetics, Inc.	GLP-1 gene delivery for the treatment of type 2 diabetes		
Incorporation of Modifications to the Nucleobase and Carbohydrate (Sugar)						
Naturally and non-naturally occurring nucleosides are incorporated into an RNA encoding a polypeptide of interest. Commercially available nucleosides and NTPs having modifications to both the nucleobase and carbohydrate (sugar) are examined for their ability to be incorporated into mRNA and to produce protein, induce cytokines, and/or produce a therapeutic outcome. Examples of these nucleosides are given in Tables 180 and 181.	2004-05-05	2008-05-22	Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Amidites and Methods of Rna Synthesis		
US20080118645A1	2001-12-03	2008-05-27	Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.	Reversibly modified thermostable enzymes for DNA synthesis and amplification in vitro		
US2008022046A2	2001-11-14	2008-06-10	Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha	Compositions for enhancing DNA synthesis, DNA polymerase-related factors and utilization thereof		
TABLE 180						
US2008022046A2	2006-12-06	2008-06-12	Novartis Ag	Vaccines including antigen from four strains of influenza virus	1	
Chemistry Modification						
5-iodo-2'-fluoro-deoxyuridine					1	
5-Iodo-cytidine	2006-12-22	2008-07-03	Archemix Corp.	Materials and methods for the generation of transcripts comprising modified nucleotides	7	
2'-bromo-deoxyuridine					7	
8-bromo-adenosine	2004-01-28	2008-07-10	Johns Hopkins University	Drugs And Gene Carrier Particles That Rapidly Move Through Mucous Barriers		
8-bromo-guanosine						
2,2'-anhydro-cytidine hydrochloride	2007-01-04	2008-07-10	The Regents Of The University Of California	Sorting, amplification, detection, and identification of nucleic acid subsequences in a complex mixture	10	
2,2'-anhydro-uridine					12	
2'-Azido-deoxyuridine					12	
2-Amino-adenosine	2007-01-09	2008-07-17	Curevac Gmbh	Rna-coded antibody	13	
N4-Benzoyl-cytidine					14	
N4-Amino-cytidine	2003-05-06	2008-07-29	Syntonix Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Immunoglobulin chimeric monomer-dimer hybrids	15	
2'-O-Methyl-N4-Acetyl-cytidine					16	
2-Fluor-N4-Acetyl-cytidine	2007-01-22	2008-07-31	The Trustees Of Columbia University In The City Of New York	Cell-based methods for identifying inhibitors of parkinsons disease-associated lrrk2 mutants	18	
2'Fluor-N4-Bz-cytidine					18	
2'-O-methyl-N4-Bz-cytidine	2007-02-05	2008-08-14	Natco Pharma Limited	An efficient and novel purification method of recombinant hg-csf	20	
2'-O-methyl-N6-Bz-deoxyadenosine					20	
2'Fluoro-N6-Bz-deoxyadenosine	2007-03-02	2008-09-03	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG	Improvement of protein production	21	
N2-isobutyl-guanosine					22	
2-Fluor-N2-isobutyl-guanosine	2005-07-27	2008-09-11	Genentech, Inc.	Vectors and Methods Using Same	22	
2'-O-methyl-N2-isobutyl-guanosine	2007-03-02	2008-09-12	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. Kg	Improvement of protein production	24	
TABLE 181						
WO2008115504A2	2007-03-20	2008-09-25	Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Nucleic acids encoding humanized immunoglobulin that binds a4b7 integrin		
Naturally occurring combinations						
US20080260706A1	2007-02-02	2008-10-23	Yale University	Transient Transfection with RNA		
Compound Name						
US20080260706A1	2004-11-08	2008-10-23	K.U. Leuven Research And Development	Modified Nucleosides for Rna Interference		

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title	2	Y
5-Methylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine TP					3	Y
US2008026787A1	2005-05-19	2008-10-30	Curevac Gmbh	Injection Solution for rna	5	Y
5-Carbamoylmethyl-2-O-methyluridine TP					7	Y
1-Methyl-3-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)-pseudouridine TP	2007-04-30	2008-11-06	Smithkline Beecham Corporation	Methods for administering anti-IL-5 antibodies	12	Y
US2008027463A1	2007-05-04	2008-11-06	Ventana Medical Systems, Inc.	Method for quantifying biomolecules conjugated to a nanoparticle	14	Y
5-Methylaminomethyl-2-selenouridine TP					15	Y
5-Carboxymethyluridine TP					17	Y
5-Methylthiouridine TP	2007-04-27	2008-11-06	Echo Therapeutics, Inc.	Skin permeation device for analyte sensing or transdermal drug delivery	12	Y
lysine TP					14	Y
5-Taurinomethyl-2-thiouridine TP	1995-04-28	2008-11-20	George-Hyslop Peter H St	Antibody specific for mutant presenilin 1 and method of use thereof	15	Y
5-Taurinomethyl-2-thiouridine TP					17	Y
5-(iso-Pentenylaminomethyl)uridine TP	2007-05-17	2008-11-27	Novartis Ag	Method for making dry powder compositions containing ds-rna based on supercritical fluid technology	14	Y
5-(iso-Pentenylaminomethyl)-2-thiouridine TP					15	Y
5-(iso-Pentenylaminomethyl)-2'-O-methyluridine TP	2007-05-14	2008-11-27	Medimmune, Llc	Methods of reducing eosinophil levels	17	Y
N4-Acetyl-2'-O-methylcytidine TP					19	Y
US2008029314A1	2003-05-15	2008-11-27	Shi-Lung Lin	Generation of human embryonic stem-like cells using intronic RNA	17	Y
N4,2'-O-Dimethylcytidine TP					19	Y
5-Formyl-2'-O-methylcytidine TP					19	Y
2'-O-Methylpseudouridine TP	2007-05-30	2008-12-11	Northwestern University	Nucleic acid function sized nanoparticles for therapeutic applications	19	Y
2-Thio-2'-O-methyluridine TP					19	Y
3,2'-O-Dimethyluridine TP	2007-05-30	2008-12-11	The General Hospital Corporation	Methods of generating pluripotent cells from somatic cells	19	Y
WO200815305A2					19	Y
WO2008153705A2	2007-05-22	2008-12-18	Novartis Ag	Methods of treating, diagnosing and detecting fgf21-associated disorders	19	Y
WO2009006438A2	2007-06-29	2009-01-08	Epicentre Technologies Corporation	Copy dna and sense rna	19	Y
US7476709B2	2002-04-26	2009-01-13	Avecia Biotechnology Inc.	Process for preparing oligonucleotides	19	Y
US7479543B2	1991-04-25	2009-01-20	Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha	Reshaped human antibody to human interleukin-6 receptor	19	Y
WO2009015071A1	2007-07-23	2009-01-29	Dharmacon, Inc.	Screening of micro-rna cluster inhibitor pools	19	Y

In the tables "UTP" stands for uridine triphosphate, "GTP" stands for guanosine triphosphate, "ATP" stands for adenosine triphosphate, "CTP" stands for cytosine triphosphate, "TP" stands for triphosphate and "Bz" stands for benzyl.

**Example 116**

**Dose Response and Injection Site Selection and Timing**

To determine the dose response trends, impact of injection site and impact of injection timing, studies are performed following the protocol outlined in Example 35. In these studies, varied doses of 1 ug, 5 ug, 10 ug, 25 ug, 50 ug, and values in between are used to determine dose response outcomes. Split dosing for a 100 ug total dose includes three or six doses of 1.6 ug, 4 ug, 8.3 ug, 16.6 ug, or values and total doses equal to administration of the total dose selected.

Injection sites are chosen from the limbs or any body surface presenting enough area suitable for injection. This may also include a selection of injection depth to target the dermis (Intradermal), epidermis (Epidermal), subcutaneous tissue (SC) or muscle (IM). Injection angle will vary based on targeted delivery site with angles of targeting the intradermal site to be 10-15 degree angles from the plane of the surface of the skin, between 20-45 degrees from the plane of the surface of the skin for subcutaneous injections and angles of between 60-90 degrees for injections substantially into the muscle.

**Example 117**

**Intranasal Lung Delivery of 1-methylpseudouridine or 5-methylcytosine and 1-methylpseudouridine Modified Luciferase mRNA Formulated in Cationic Lipid Nanoparticle**

Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation  
 Luciferase modified mRNA (mRNA sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 33907; poly A tail of approximately 140 nucleotides not shown in sequence; 5'cap, Cap1) fully modified with 1-methylpseudouridine (Luc-G5-LNP-KC2) or fully modified with 1-methylpseudouridine and 5-methylcytosine (Luc-G2-LNP-KC2) were administered intranasally (I.N.) to Balb-C mice at a dose of 0.3 mg/kg. Twenty minutes prior to imaging, luciferase expression injected intraperitoneally with a D-luciferin solution at 150 mg/kg. Animals were then anesthetized and images were acquired with an IVIS Lumina II imaging system (Perkin Elmer). Bioluminescence was measured as total flux (photons/second) of the entire mouse. The mice were imaged at 2 hours, 8 hours, 48, and 72 hours after dosing and the average total flux (photons/second) was measured. The background flux was about 6.3+05 p/s. The results of the imaging of Luc-G5-LNP-KC2 or Luc-G2-LNP-KC2 vs. Vehicle are shown in the Table 182, "NT" means not tested.

**TABLE 182**

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
US7498414B2	2002-03-04	2009-03-03	Imclone Systems Incorporated	Human antibodies specific to KDR and uses thereof
WO20090481A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090483A3	2007-06-19	2009-02-26	Univ Louisiana State	Synthesis and use of anti-reverse transcriptase inhibitors
WO20090487A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090489A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090490A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090491A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090492A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090493A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090494A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090495A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090496A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090497A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090498A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090499A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090500A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090501A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090502A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090503A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090504A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090505A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090506A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090507A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090508A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090509A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090510A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090511A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090512A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090513A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090514A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090515A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090516A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090517A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090518A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090519A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090520A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090521A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090522A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090523A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090524A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090525A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090526A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090527A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090528A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090529A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090530A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090531A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090532A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090533A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090534A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090535A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090536A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090537A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090538A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090539A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090540A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090541A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090542A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090543A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090544A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090545A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090546A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090547A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090548A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090549A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090550A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090551A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090552A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090553A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090554A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090555A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090556A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090557A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090558A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090559A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090560A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090561A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090562A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090563A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090564A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090565A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090566A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090567A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090568A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090569A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090570A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090571A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090572A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090573A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090574A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090575A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090576A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090577A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090578A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090579A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090580A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and cationic lipids for transfection and for immunostimulation
WO20090581A1	2007-09-04	2009-03-12	Curevac Gmbh	Complexes of rna and c



TABLE 183

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
Luciferase expression after intranasal dosing				
US7575572B2	2003-07-15	2009-08-18	Spinal Generations, Llc	/ADJUVANTS
WO2009101407A2	2008-02-11	2009-08-20	Cambridge Enterprise Limited	Vehicle (PBS) Method and device for delivering medicine to bone
I.N.	2 hrs	8.37E+05		3.87E+05
I.N.	8 hrs	8.42E+05		5.57E+05
I.N.	24 hrs	5.74E+05		4.89E+05

Example 119

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
Intranasal Lung Delivery of 1-methylpseudouridine or 5-methylcytosine and 1-methylpseudouridine Modified Luciferase mRNA formulated in PBS				
US20090208418A1	2005-04-29	2009-08-20	Innexus Biotechnology International Ltd.	Superantibody synthesis and use in detection, prevention and treatment of disease
US20090208500A1	2005-06-03	2009-08-20	Genentech, Inc.	Method of producing antibodies with improved function
US799318B2	2005-12-26	2009-08-25	Centre De La Recherche De La Scientifique	Cell penetrating peptides for intracellular delivery of molecules

TABLE 184

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
Luciferase expression after intranasal dosing				
WO2009120927A2	2008-03-28	2009-10-01	Smithkline Beecham Corporation	Methods of treatment
WO2009127060A1	2008-04-22	2009-10-22	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Novel formulations for nucleic acid delivery
US799318B2	2005-12-26	2009-08-25	Centre De La Recherche De La Scientifique	Cell penetrating peptides for intracellular delivery of molecules
US20090264511A1	2007-10-16	2009-10-22	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Compositions and methods for inhibiting expression of factor vii gene
WO2009127230A1	2008-04-16	2009-10-22	Curevac Gmbh	MODIFIED mRNA FOR SUPPRESSING OR AVOIDING AN IMMUNOSTIMULATORY RESPONSE AND IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE COMPOSITIONS

It is to be understood that the words which have been used are words of description rather than limitation, and that changes may be made in the details of the invention without departing from the true scope and spirit of the invention in its broader aspects.

While the present invention has been described at some length and with some particularity with respect to the several described embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the details of the invention as shown and described, and that various modifications may be made in the details of the invention without departing from the true scope and spirit of the invention in its broader aspects.

All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, controls, and drawings, shall prevail.

LENGTHY TABLE

The patent application contains a lengthy table of publications. A copy of the table is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site. An electronic copy of the table will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

US20090324584A1	2006-07-31	2009-12-31	Curevac Gmbh	Nucleic Acid of Formula (I); GIXmGn, or (II): CIXmCn, in Particular as an Immune-Stimulating Agent/Adjuvant
US7641901B2	1999-06-09	2010-01-05	Immunomedics, Inc.	Immunotherapy of autoimmune disorders using antibodies which target B-cells
US20100004313A1	2008-02-29	2010-01-07	Tbd	Modified Poloxamers for Gene Expression and Associated Methods
US20100004315A1	2008-03-14	2010-01-07	Gregory Slobodkin	Biodegradable Cross-Linked Branched Poly(Alkylene Imines)
US20100009865A1	2006-09-29	2010-01-14	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Oligonucleotide arrays
US20100009424A1	2008-07-14	2010-01-14	Natasha Forde	Sonoporation systems and methods
US20100015232A1	2006-07-07	2010-01-21	Aarhus Universitet	Nanoparticles for nucleic acid delivery
WO2010009277A2	2008-07-15	2010-01-21	Novartis Ag	Immunogenic amphipathic peptide compositions
US20100021429A1	2006-05-24	2010-01-28	Laboratories Seroxo Sa	Cladribine regimen for treating multiple sclerosis
US7667033B2	2002-09-27	2010-02-23	Syngen, Inc.	Compositions and methods for the use of FMOC derivatives in DNA/RNA synthesis
WO2010009065A9	2008-07-15	2010-03-11	Novartis Ag	Organic compounds
WO2010027903A2	2008-09-08	2010-03-11	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center	Lung cancer diagnosis
US7682612B1	1998-11-09	2010-03-23	Biogen Idec Inc.	Treatment of hematologic malignancies associated with circulating tumor cells using chimeric anti-CD20 antibody
WO2010033906A2	2008-09-19	2010-03-25	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Efficient induction of pluripotent stem cells using small molecule compounds
WO2010037408A1	2008-09-30	2010-04-08	Curevac Gmbh	Composition comprising a complexed (m)rna and a naked mrna for providing or enhancing an immunostimulatory response in a mammal and uses thereof
US20100086922A1	2008-05-30	2010-04-08	Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Assessment of chromosomal alterations to predict clinical outcome of bortezomib treatment
WO2010042877A1	2008-10-09	2010-04-15	Tekmira Pharmaceuticals Corporation	Improved amino lipids and methods for the delivery of nucleic acids

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">WO2010042490A1</a>	2008-10-06	2010-04-15	Boston Medical Center Corporation	A single lentiviral vector system for induced pluripotent (ips) stem cells derivation
<a href="#">US7699852B2</a>	2003-11-19	2010-04-20	Zimmer Spine, Inc.	Fenestrated bone tap and method
<a href="#">US7709452B2</a>	2002-02-08	2010-05-04	Institut National De Le Sante Et De La Recherche Medicale	Pharmaceutical composition which improves in vivo gene transfer
<a href="#">US20100120024A1</a>	2005-06-30	2010-05-13	Sharon Cload	Materials and methods for the generation of transcripts comprising modified nucleotides
<a href="#">WO2010054406A1</a>	2008-11-10	2010-05-14	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Novel lipids and compositions for the delivery of therapeutics
<a href="#">US7718425B2</a>	2006-05-02	2010-05-18	Charité-Universit(umlaut over ())ätsmedizin Berlin	Use of a B-cell-depleting antibody for treatment of polyoma virus infections
<a href="#">US20100129877A1</a>	2005-09-28	2010-05-27	Ugur Sahin	Modification of RNA, Producing an Increased Transcript Stability and Translation Efficiency
<a href="#">EP2191840A1</a>	2008-11-28	2010-06-02	Sanofi-Aventis	Antitumor combinations containing antibodies recognizing specifically CD38 and melphalan
<a href="#">WO2010061996A1</a>	2008-11-28	2010-06-03	Korea Research Institute Of Bioscience And Biotechnology	Diagnostic kit of colon cancer using colon cancer related marker, and diagnostic method thereof
<a href="#">US20100137407A1</a>	2007-05-09	2010-06-03	Riken	Single-chain circular rna and method of producing the same
<a href="#">US7737108B1</a>	2000-01-07	2010-06-15	University Of Washington	Enhanced transport using membrane disruptive agents
<a href="#">WO2010068918A2</a>	2008-12-12	2010-06-17	The Regents Of The University Of California	Novel targets for treatment of hypercholesterolemia
<a href="#">US7745391B2</a>	2001-09-14	2010-06-29	Compugen Ltd.	Human thrombospondin polypeptide
<a href="#">US20100189729A1</a>	2007-01-09	2010-07-29	Curvac Gmbh	Rna-coded antibody
<a href="#">WO2010084371A1</a>	2009-01-26	2010-07-29	Mitoprod	Novel circular interfering rna molecules
<a href="#">WO2010088537A2</a>	2009-01-29	2010-08-05	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Improved lipid formulation
<a href="#">US20100196318A1</a>	2006-02-28	2010-08-05	Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Methods of Treating Inflammatory and Autoimmune Diseases with Natalizumab
<a href="#">WO2010088927A1</a>	2009-02-09	2010-08-12	Curevac Gmbh	Use of pei for the improvement of endosomal release and expression of transfected nucleic acids, complexed with cationic or polycationic compounds
<a href="#">US20100215580A1</a>	2006-09-08	2010-08-26	The Johns Hopkins University	Compositions and methods for enhancing transport through mucus
<a href="#">WO2010098861A1</a>	2009-02-24	2010-09-02	The Scripps Research Institute	Reengineering mrna primary structure for enhanced protein production
<a href="#">US7794719B2</a>	2002-02-20	2010-09-14	F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ag	Anti-amyloid $\beta$ antibodies
<a href="#">EP2092064B1</a>	2006-12-22	2010-09-15	CureVac GmbH	Method for purifying rna on a preparative scale by means of hplc
<a href="#">US20100233141A1</a>	2009-03-13	2010-09-16	Egen, Inc.	Compositions And Methods For The Delivery Of Biologically Active RNAs
<a href="#">US7799900B2</a>	2002-12-16	2010-09-21	Genentech, Inc.	Immunoglobulin variants and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2010111290A1</a>	2009-03-23	2010-09-30	University Of Utah Research Foundation	Methods and compositions related to modified guanine bases for controlling off-target effects in rna interference
<a href="#">US20100261231A1</a>	2006-07-28	2010-10-14	Life Technologies Corporation, A Delaware Corporation	Dinucleotide MRNA CAP Analogs
<a href="#">US20100258135A1</a>	2002-06-19	2010-10-14	Jan-Ove Persson	Plaster for tracheostoma valves
<a href="#">US20100260817A1</a>	2009-03-20	2010-10-14	Egen, Inc.	Polyamine Derivatives
<a href="#">US20100266587A1</a>	2009-04-17	2010-10-21	Biogen Idec Ma Inc.	Compositions and Methods to Treat Acute Myelogenous Leukemia
<a href="#">WO2010120266A1</a>	2009-04-13	2010-10-21	Inserm, Institut National De La Sante Et De La Recherche Medicale	Hpv particles and uses thereof
<a href="#">US7820161B1</a>	1999-05-07	2010-10-26	Biogen Idec, Inc.	Treatment of autoimmune diseases
<a href="#">US7820624B2</a>	2003-06-06	2010-10-26	Ich Productions Limited	Peptide ligands
<a href="#">US20100273220A1</a>	2009-04-22	2010-10-28	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Innate immune suppression enables repeated delivery of long rna molecules
<a href="#">EP2246422A1</a>	2008-01-24	2010-11-03	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science And Technology	Polynucleotide or analogue thereof, and gene expression regulation method using the polynucleotide or the analogue thereof
<a href="#">US7829092B2</a>	1993-01-12	2010-11-09	Biogen Idec Ma Inc.	Recombinant anti-VLA4 antibody molecules

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
WO2010129709A1	2009-05-05	2010-11-11	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Lipid compositions
US7846895B2	2006-09-06	2010-12-07	The Regents Of The University Of California	Selectively targeted antimicrobial peptides and the use thereof
WO2010141135A2	2009-03-05	2010-12-09	Trustees Of Boston University	Bacteriophages expressing antimicrobial peptides and uses thereof
WO2010144740A1	2009-06-10	2010-12-16	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Improved lipid formulation
US20110002934A1	2007-11-09	2011-01-06	Novartis Ag	Uses of anti-cd40 antibodies
WO2011005799A2	2009-07-06	2011-01-13	Novartis Ag	Self replicating rna molecules and uses thereof
US7884184B2	2007-01-30	2011-02-08	Epivax, Inc.	Regulatory T cell epitopes, compositions and uses thereof
US20110053829A1	2009-09-03	2011-03-03	Curevac Gmbh	Disulfide-linked polyethyleneglycol/peptide conjugates for the transfection of nucleic acids
WO2011025566A1	2009-08-26	2011-03-03	Shi-Lung Lin	Development of universal cancer drugs and vaccines
US7906490B2	1993-04-15	2011-03-15	University Of Rochester	Circular DNA vectors for synthesis of RNA and DNA
WO2011032633A1	2009-09-18	2011-03-24	Ucb Pharma, S.A.	Treatment of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases with epratuzumab
US20110086904A1	2007-09-17	2011-04-14	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	GENERATION OF HYPERSTABLE mRNAs
US20110091473A1	2007-10-22	2011-04-21	Genmab A/S	Novel antibody therapies
US20110091879A1	2008-02-15	2011-04-21	Aj Innuscreen Gmbh	Mobile device for isolation of nucleic acids
US20110112040A1	2008-04-28	2011-05-12	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Supercharged proteins for cell penetration
US7943168B2	2007-03-05	2011-05-17	Washington University	Nanoparticle delivery systems comprising a hydrophobic core and a lipid/surfactant layer comprising a membrane-lytic peptide
WO2011062965A2	2009-11-18	2011-05-26	University Of Washington Through Its Center For Commercialization	Targeting monomers and polymers having targeting blocks
WO2011069164A2	2009-12-06	2011-06-09	Biogen Idec Ma Inc.	Factor viii-fc chimeric and hybrid polypeptides, and methods of use thereof
WO2011005341A3	2009-04-03	2011-06-09	University Of Chicago	Compositions and methods related to protein a (spa) variants
WO2011068810A1	2009-12-01	2011-06-09	Shire Human Genetic Therapies	Delivery of mrna for the augmentation of proteins and enzymes in human genetic diseases
US20110143436A1	2009-12-07	2011-06-16	Gary Dahl	Compositions and methods for reprogramming eukaryotic cells
WO2011069586A1	2009-12-09	2011-06-16	Curevac Gmbh	Mannose-containing solution for lyophilization, transfection and/or injection of nucleic acids
US20110143397A1	2005-08-23	2011-06-16	Katalin Kariko	Rna preparations comprising purified modified rna for reprogramming cells
WO2011069587A1	2009-12-09	2011-06-16	Curevac Gmbh	Lyophilization of nucleic acids in lactate-containing solutions
US7964571B2	2004-12-09	2011-06-21	Egen, Inc.	Combination of immuno gene therapy and chemotherapy for treatment of cancer and hyperproliferative diseases
WO2011076807A2	2009-12-23	2011-06-30	Novartis Ag	Lipids, lipid compositions, and methods of using them
US20110165123A1	2008-05-21	2011-07-07	Gunther Hartmann	5' triphosphate oligonucleotide with blunt end and uses thereof
US20110165159A1	1998-11-09	2011-07-07	Biogen Idec Inc.	Use of chimeric anti-cd20 antibody as in vitro or in vivo purging agent in patients receiving bmt or pbsc transplant
US20110172126A1	2008-09-03	2011-07-14	Xenome Ltd	Libraries of peptide conjugates and methods for making them
WO2011088309A1	2010-01-14	2011-07-21	Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	Microrna compositions and methods
US7999087B2	2006-11-15	2011-08-16	Agilent Technologies, Inc.	2'-silyl containing thiocarbonate protecting groups for RNA synthesis
US8008449B2	2005-05-09	2011-08-30	Medarex, Inc.	Human monoclonal antibodies to programmed death 1 (PD-1) and methods for treating cancer using anti-PD-1 antibodies alone or in combination with other immunotherapeutics
WO2011120053A1	2010-03-26	2011-09-29	Mersana Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polymers for delivery of polynucleotides, method of manufacture, and methods of use thereof



Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US20110247090A1</a>	2010-04-02	2011-10-06	Intrexon Corporation	Synthetic 5'UTRs, Expression Vectors, and Methods for Increasing Transgene Expression
<a href="#">US20110245756A1</a>	2009-12-03	2011-10-06	Rishi Arora	Devices for material delivery, electroporation, sonoporation, and/or monitoring electrophysiological activity
<a href="#">WO2011127255A1</a>	2010-04-08	2011-10-13	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Preparation of lipid nanoparticles
<a href="#">CA2795695A1</a>	2010-04-09	2011-10-13	The University Of Tokyo	Microrna-controlled recombinant vaccinia virus and use thereof
<a href="#">WO2011127032A1</a>	2010-04-05	2011-10-13	University Of Chicago	Compositions and methods related to protein a (spa) antibodies as an enhancer of immune response
<a href="#">EP2377938A1</a>	2010-04-16	2011-10-19	Eukarys	Capping-prone RNA polymerase enzymes and their applications
<a href="#">WO2011130624A2</a>	2010-04-16	2011-10-20	Immune Disease Institute, Inc.	Sustained polypeptide expression from synthetic, modified mas and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2011127933A1</a>	2010-04-16	2011-10-20	Nuevolution A/S	Bi-functional complexes and methods for making and using such complexes
<a href="#">WO2011133868A2</a>	2010-04-22	2011-10-27	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Conformationally restricted dinucleotide monomers and oligonucleotides
<a href="#">US8048999B2</a>	2005-12-13	2011-11-01	Kyoto University	Nuclear reprogramming factor
<a href="#">WO2011137206A1</a>	2010-04-30	2011-11-03	Novartis Ag	Predictive markers useful in the treatment of fragile x syndrome (fxs)
<a href="#">US20110274697A1</a>	2009-01-16	2011-11-10	Cherry Teresa Thomas	Novel uses
<a href="#">US20110275793A1</a>	2008-05-29	2011-11-10	Debart Francoise	Chemical RNA Synthesis Method
<a href="#">US8057821B2</a>	2004-11-03	2011-11-15	Egen, Inc.	Biodegradable cross-linked cationic multi-block copolymers for gene delivery and methods of making thereof
<a href="#">US20110287006A1</a>	2007-10-15	2011-11-24	Hoffman-La Roche. Inc.	Combination therapy of a type ii anti-cd20 antibody with an anti-bcl-2 active agent
<a href="#">WO2011144358A1</a>	2010-05-21	2011-11-24	Curevac Gmbh	Histidine-containing solution for transfection and/or injection of nucleic acids and uses thereof
<a href="#">US20110294717A1</a>	2009-12-15	2011-12-01	Ali Mir M	Therapeutic Polymeric Nanoparticle Compositions with High Glass Transition Temperature or High Molecular Weight Copolymers
<a href="#">WO2011161653A1</a>	2010-06-25	2011-12-29	Novartis Ag	Combinations of meningococcal factor h binding proteins
<a href="#">WO2012003474A2</a>	2010-07-02	2012-01-05	The University Of Chicago	Compositions and methods related to protein a (spa) variants
<a href="#">WO2012006359A1</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Novartis Ag	Delivery of self-replicating rna using biodegradable polymer particles
<a href="#">WO2012004276A2</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Fondazione Telethon	Multiprotein biomarkers of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in peripheral blood mononuclear cells, diagnostic methods and kits
<a href="#">WO2012006377A2</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Novartis Ag	Delivery of rna to trigger multiple immune pathways
<a href="#">WO2012006372A1</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Novartis Ag	Delivery of rna to different cell types
<a href="#">WO2012006380A2</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Novartis Ag	Cationic oil-in-water emulsions
<a href="#">WO2012006376A2</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Novartis Ag	Virion-like delivery particles for self-replicating rna molecules
<a href="#">WO2012006378A1</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Novartis Ag	Liposomes with lipids having an advantageous pka- value for rna delivery
<a href="#">WO2012006369A2</a>	2010-07-06	2012-01-12	Novartis Ag	Immunisation of large mammals with low doses of rna
<a href="#">US20120015899A1</a>	2008-10-25	2012-01-19	Plant Bioscience, Limited	Modified plant virus particles and uses therefor
<a href="#">WO2012010855A1</a>	2010-07-23	2012-01-26	Medical Research Council	Intracellular immunity
<a href="#">US8105596B2</a>	1997-03-24	2012-01-31	Immunomedics, Inc.	Immunotherapy of B-cell malignancies using anti-CD22 antibodies
<a href="#">US8108385B2</a>	2004-07-29	2012-01-31	Yahoo! Inc.	User interfaces for search systems using in-line contextual queries
<a href="#">WO2012013326A1</a>	2010-07-30	2012-02-02	Curevac Gmbh	Complexation of nucleic acids with disulfide-crosslinked cationic components for transfection and immunostimulation
<a href="#">US20120027813A1</a>	2008-02-22	2012-02-02	Novartis Vaccines And Diagnostics Srl	Adjuvanted influenza vaccines for pediatric use

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
WO2012019168A2	2010-08-06	2012-02-09	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Engineered nucleic acids and methods of use thereof
WO2012019630A1	2010-08-13	2012-02-16	Curevac Gmbh	Nucleic acid comprising or coding for a histone stem-loop and a poly(a) sequence or a polyadenylation signal for increasing the expression of an encoded protein
WO2012023044A1	2010-08-20	2012-02-23	Novartis Ag	Soluble needle arrays for delivery of influenza vaccines
WO2012024526A2	2010-08-20	2012-02-23	Cerulean Pharma Inc.	Conjugates, particles, compositions, and related methods
WO2012030683A2	2010-08-31	2012-03-08	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Novel single chemical entities and methods for delivery of oligonucleotides
WO2012031046A2	2010-08-31	2012-03-08	Novartis Ag	Lipids suitable for liposomal delivery of protein-coding rna
WO2012030904A2	2010-08-31	2012-03-08	Theraclone Sciences, Inc.	Human immunodeficiency virus (hiv)-neutralizing antibodies
WO2012031043A1	2010-08-31	2012-03-08	Novartis Ag	Pegylated liposomes for delivery of immunogen-encoding rna
WO2012030901A1	2010-08-31	2012-03-08	Novartis Ag	Small liposomes for delivery of immunogen-encoding rna
US20120060293A1	2009-05-18	2012-03-15	Amoena Medizin-Orthopädie-Technik GmbH	Anti-decubitus cushion
WO2012034077A2	2010-09-09	2012-03-15	The University Of Chicago	Compositions and methods related to attenuated staphylococcal strains
WO2012034067A1	2010-09-09	2012-03-15	The University Of Chicago	Methods and compositions involving protective staphylococcal antigens
US20120076836A1	2009-03-31	2012-03-29	The University Of Tokyo	Polyion complex of double-stranded ribonucleic acid
WO2012045075A1	2010-10-01	2012-04-05	Jason Schrum	Modified nucleosides, nucleotides, and nucleic acids, and uses thereof
US8153768B2	2002-05-02	2012-04-10	Wyeth Holdings Corporation	Calicheamicin derivative-carrier conjugates
WO2012050975A2	2010-09-29	2012-04-19	The University Of North Carolina At Chapel Hill	Novel circular mammalian rna molecules and uses thereof
US20120094906A1	2008-05-29	2012-04-19	Hanall Biopharma Co. Ltd	Modified erythropoietin (epo) polypeptides that exhibit increased protease resistance and pharmaceutical compositions thereof
US8178660B2	2006-01-13	2012-05-15	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Vaccines and immunotherapeutics using codon optimized IL-15 and methods for using the same
US20120121718A1	2010-11-05	2012-05-17	The Johns Hopkins University	Compositions and methods relating to reduced mucoadhesion
WO2012064429A2	2010-11-09	2012-05-18	The Regents Of The University Of California	Skin permeating and cell entering (space) peptides and methods of use thereof
WO2012065164A2	2010-11-12	2012-05-18	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Consensus prostate antigens nucleic acid molecule encoding the same and vaccine and uses comprising the same
US8183352B2	1997-09-18	2012-05-22	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Attenuated vif DNA immunization cassettes for genetic vaccines
US8183345B2	2007-11-01	2012-05-22	University Of Rochester	Recombinant factor VIII having reduced inactivation by activated protein C
US20120128699A1	2010-11-19	2012-05-24	Idera Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Immune regulatory oligonucleotide (iro) compounds to modulate toll-like receptor based immune response
WO2012068295A1	2010-11-16	2012-05-24	Selecta Biosciences, Inc.	Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides
US20120129759A1	2006-06-02	2012-05-24	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Protein surface remodeling
WO2012068360A1	2010-11-17	2012-05-24	Aduro Biotech	Methods and compositions for inducing an immune response to egfrviii
WO2012075040A2	2010-11-30	2012-06-07	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc.	mRNA FOR USE IN TREATMENT OF HUMAN GENETIC DISEASES
WO2012072269A1	2010-12-03	2012-06-07	Biontech Ag	Method for cellular rna expression
US8202983B2	2007-05-10	2012-06-19	Agilent Technologies, Inc.	Thiocarbon-protecting groups for RNA synthesis
EP2468290A1	2006-12-18	2012-06-27	Acceleron Pharma, Inc.	Activin-ActRII Antagonists and Uses for Increasing Red Blood Cell Levels
WO2012089225A1	2010-12-29	2012-07-05	Curevac Gmbh	Combination of vaccination and inhibition of mhc class i restricted antigen presentation
US20120177724A1	2010-03-19	2012-07-12	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Lipid vesicle compositions and methods of use

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">WO2012094574A2</a>	2011-01-06	2012-07-12	The Johns Hopkins University	Stabilized polyribonucleotide nanoparticles
<a href="#">US20120178702A1</a>	1995-01-23	2012-07-12	University Of Pittsburgh	Stable lipid-comprising drug delivery complexes and methods for their production
<a href="#">WO2012094304A1</a>	2011-01-04	2012-07-12	Brown University	Nanotubes as carriers of nucleic acids into cells
<a href="#">WO2012099755A1</a>	2011-01-11	2012-07-26	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Pegylated lipids and their use for drug delivery
<a href="#">US20120189700A1</a>	2011-01-19	2012-07-26	Zoraida Aguilar	Nanoparticle Based Immunological Stimulation
<a href="#">US20120195917A1</a>	2009-08-05	2012-08-02	OCV Intellectual Capital , LLC	Vaccine Composition Comprising 5'-CAP Modified RNA
<a href="#">US20120195936A1</a>	2009-07-31	2012-08-02	Ethris Gmbh	Rna with a combination of unmodified and modified nucleotides for protein expression
<a href="#">WO2012103985A2</a>	2010-12-16	2012-08-09	Steve Pascolo	Pharmaceutical composition consisting of rna having alkali metal as counter ion and formulated with dications
<a href="#">US8242258B2</a>	2006-12-03	2012-08-14	Agilent Technologies, Inc.	Protecting groups for RNA synthesis
<a href="#">US8242087B2</a>	2007-02-27	2012-08-14	K.U.Leuven Research & Development	Phosphate modified nucleosides useful as substrates for polymerases and as antiviral agents
<a href="#">US8242081B2</a>	2005-12-06	2012-08-14	Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique	Cell penetrating peptides for intracellular delivery of molecules
<a href="#">US20120207840A1</a>	2011-02-10	2012-08-16	Aura Biosciences, Inc.	Virion Derived Protein Nanoparticles For Delivering Diagnostic Or Therapeutic Agents For The Treatment Of Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer
<a href="#">US8246958B2</a>	1994-01-25	2012-08-21	Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Methods of inhibiting alpha-4-dependent interactions with VCAM-1 with anti-VLA-4 antibodies
<a href="#">WO2012112582A2</a>	2011-02-14	2012-08-23	Swift Biosciences, Inc.	Polynucleotide primers and probes
<a href="#">WO2012110636A2</a>	2011-02-18	2012-08-23	Instituto Nacional De Investigación Y Tecnología Agraria Y Alimentaria (Inia)	Carrier peptides for cell delivery
<a href="#">WO2012113413A1</a>	2011-02-21	2012-08-30	Curevac Gmbh	Vaccine composition comprising complexed immunostimulatory nucleic acids and antigens packaged with disulfide-linked polyethyleneglycol/peptide conjugates
<a href="#">US20120225070A1</a>	2008-09-16	2012-09-06	Genentech, Inc.	Methods for treating progressive multiple sclerosis
<a href="#">WO2012117377A1</a>	2011-03-02	2012-09-07	Novartis Ag	Combination vaccines with lower doses of antigen and/or adjuvant
<a href="#">WO2012116714A1</a>	2011-03-02	2012-09-07	Curevac Gmbh	Vaccination in elderly patients
<a href="#">WO2012116810A1</a>	2011-03-02	2012-09-07	Curevac Gmbh	Vaccination in newborns and infants
<a href="#">WO2012122318A2</a>	2011-03-07	2012-09-13	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Methods for transfecting cells with nucleic acids
<a href="#">US20120232133A1</a>	2011-02-22	2012-09-13	California Institute Of Technology	Delivery of proteins using adeno-associated virus (aav) vectors
<a href="#">WO2012125680A1</a>	2011-03-16	2012-09-20	Novartis Ag	Methods of treating vasculitis using an il-17 binding molecule
<a href="#">WO2012125812A1</a>	2011-03-17	2012-09-20	Novartis Ag	Fgfr and ligands thereof as biomarkers for breast cancer in hr positive subjects
<a href="#">WO2012125987A2</a>	2011-03-17	2012-09-20	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Delivery system
<a href="#">WO2012129483A1</a>	2011-03-24	2012-09-27	Novartis Ag	Adjuvant nanoemulsions with phospholipids
<a href="#">WO2012135805A2</a>	2011-03-31	2012-10-04	modeRNA Therapeutics	Delivery and formulation of engineered nucleic acids
<a href="#">WO2012131594A1</a>	2011-03-28	2012-10-04	Novartis Ag	Markers associated with cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors
<a href="#">WO2012138453A1</a>	2011-04-03	2012-10-11	The General Hospital Corporation	Efficient protein expression in vivo using modified rna (mod-rna)
<a href="#">WO2012138530A1</a>	2011-04-04	2012-10-11	The United States Of America, As Represented By The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services	2'-o-aminooxymethyl nucleoside derivatives for use in the synthesis and modification of nucleosides, nucleotides and oligonucleotides
<a href="#">WO2012142240A1</a>	2011-04-13	2012-10-18	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Coated mesoporous nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2012143407A1</a>	2011-04-20	2012-10-26	Novartis Forschungsstiftung, Zweigniederlassung	Culture medium suitable for the culture of undifferentiated cells
<a href="#">WO2012149259A1</a>	2011-04-29	2012-11-01	Selecta Biosciences, Inc.	Tolerogenic synthetic nanocarriers to reduce antibody responses

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
WO2012149536A1	2011-04-28	2012-11-01	The Henry M. Jackson Foundation For The Advancement Of Military Medicine, Inc.	Neutralizing antibodies to nipah and hendra virus
WO2012149246A1	2011-04-29	2012-11-01	Novartis Ag	Methods of treating squamous cell carcinoma related applications
WO2012149376A2	2011-04-28	2012-11-01	Stc.Unm	Porous nanoparticle-supported lipid bilayers (protocells) for targeted delivery and methods of using same
US20120276048A1	2004-08-20	2012-11-01	Michael Panzara	Extended treatment of multiple sclerosis
WO2012149045A2	2011-04-26	2012-11-01	Molecular Express, Inc.	Liposomal formulations
US8304532B2	2002-07-31	2012-11-06	Girindus Ag	Method for preparing oligonucleotides
US20120282249A1	2011-05-02	2012-11-08	Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Formulation for anti-alpha4beta7 antibody
US20120282247A1	2011-05-06	2012-11-08	Olaf Schneewind	Methods and compositions involving protective staphylococcal antigens, such as ebh polypeptides
WO2012151234A2	2011-05-02	2012-11-08	Wayne State University	A protein-induced pluripotent cell technology uses thereof
US8309706B2	1998-08-03	2012-11-13	Agilent Technologies, Inc.	Methods of synthesizing oligonucleotides using carbonate protecting groups and alpha-effect nucleophile deprotection
WO2012153338A2	2011-05-12	2012-11-15	Yissum Research Development Company Of The Hebrew University Of Jerusalem Ltd.	Liposomes comprising polymer-conjugated lipids and related uses
WO2012153297A1	2011-05-11	2012-11-15	Ramot At Tel-Aviv University Ltd.	Targeted polymeric conjugates and uses thereof
WO2012154202A1	2010-10-29	2012-11-15	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Recombinant subunit dengue virus vaccine
WO2012152910A1	2011-05-12	2012-11-15	Helmut Vockner	Novel pharmaceutical formulation
WO2012158613A1	2011-05-13	2012-11-22	Novartis Ag	Pre-fusion rsv f antigens
US20120295832A1	2011-05-17	2012-11-22	Arrowhead Research Corporation	Novel Lipids and Compositions for Intracellular Delivery of Biologically Active Compounds
WO2012160177A1	2011-05-25	2012-11-29	Novartis Ag	Biomarkers for lung cancer
WO2012162174A1	2011-05-20	2012-11-29	Kohler Co.	Toilet installation system and method
WO2012166923A2	2011-05-31	2012-12-06	Bind Biosciences	Drug loaded polymeric nanoparticles and methods of making and using same
WO2012166241A1	2011-06-02	2012-12-06	Novartis Ag	Biomarkers for hedgehog inhibitor therapy
WO2012168491A1	2011-06-10	2012-12-13	Novartis Ag	Pharmaceutical formulations of pcsk9 antagonists
WO2012170889A1	2011-06-08	2012-12-13	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc.	Cleavable lipids
WO2012170607A2	2011-06-10	2012-12-13	Novartis Ag	Use of pcsk9 antagonists
WO2012170930A1	2011-06-08	2012-12-13	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc	Lipid nanoparticle compositions and methods for mrna delivery
WO2012168259A1	2011-06-06	2012-12-13	Novartis Forschungsstiftung, Zweigniederlassung	Protein tyrosine phosphatase, non-receptor type 11 (ptpn11) and triple-negative breast cancer
US8333799B2	2007-02-12	2012-12-18	C. R. Bard, Inc.	Highly flexible stent and method of manufacture
WO2012172495A1	2011-06-14	2012-12-20	Novartis Ag	Compositions and methods for antibodies targeting tem8
US20120321719A1	2010-02-25	2012-12-20	The Johns Hopkins University	Sustained Delivery of Therapeutic Agents to an Eye Compartment
WO2012172521A1	2011-06-16	2012-12-20	Novartis Ag	Soluble proteins for use as therapeutics
WO2012177760A1	2011-06-20	2012-12-27	University Of Pittsburgh-Of The Commonwealth System Of Higher Education	Computationally optimized broadly reactive antigens for h1n1 influenza
US8344153B2	2009-06-10	2013-01-01	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated	Inhibitors of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
WO2013003475A1	2011-06-27	2013-01-03	Cellscript, Inc.	Inhibition of innate immune response
WO2012088381A3	2010-12-22	2013-01-03	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Continuous directed evolution
US8349321B2	2003-02-10	2013-01-08	Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Immunoglobulin formulation and method of preparation thereof
WO2013006842A2	2011-07-06	2013-01-10	Novartis Ag	Immunogenic compositions and uses thereof
US20130012450A1	2011-07-10	2013-01-10	Aura Biosciences, Inc.	Virion Derived Protein Nanoparticles For Delivering Diagnostic Or Therapeutic Agents For The Treatment Of Dermatology Related Genetic Diseases

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
WO2013006825A1	2011-07-06	2013-01-10	Novartis Ag	Liposomes having useful n:p ratio for delivery of rna molecules
WO2013006437A1	2011-07-01	2013-01-10	Novartis Ag	Method for treating metabolic disorders
WO2013006838A1	2011-07-06	2013-01-10	Novartis Ag	Immunogenic combination compositions and uses thereof
WO2013003887A1	2011-07-04	2013-01-10	Commonwealth Scientific And Industrial Research Organisation	Nucleic acid complex
WO2013006837A1	2011-07-06	2013-01-10	Novartis Ag	Cationic oil-in-water emulsions
WO2013006834A1	2011-07-06	2013-01-10	Novartis Ag	Oil-in-water emulsions that contain nucleic acids
WO2013006824A2	2011-07-07	2013-01-10	Life Technologies Corporation	Polymer particles, nucleic acid polymer particles and methods of making and using the same
WO2013009717A1	2011-07-10	2013-01-17	Elisabet De Los Pinos	Virion derived protein nanoparticles for delivering diagnostic or therapeutic agents for the treatment of skin-related diseases
US20130017265A1	2009-12-16	2013-01-17	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Particles for multiple agent delivery
US20130017223A1	2009-12-18	2013-01-17	The University Of British Columbia	Methods and compositions for delivery of nucleic acids
WO2013009736A2	2011-07-10	2013-01-17	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Compositions and methods for self-assembly of polymers with complementary macroscopic and microscopic scale units
WO2012135025A3	2011-03-28	2013-01-24	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Conjugated lipomers and uses thereof
WO2013011325A2	2011-07-20	2013-01-24	University Of Central Lancashire	Method and apparatus for neutron detection
US20130022538A1	2011-06-12	2013-01-24	Rossi John J	Aptamer-mrna conjugates for targeted protein or peptide expression and methods for their use
WO2013012476A2	2011-07-21	2013-01-24	Arizona Chemical Company, Llc	Branched polyether-polyamide block copolymers and methods of making and using the same
US20130029418A1	2011-12-05	2013-01-31	Matthew Angel	Methods and products for transfection
WO2013016460A1	2011-07-25	2013-01-31	Novartis Ag	Compositions and methods for assessing functional immunogenicity of parvovirus vaccines
US8367328B2	1998-04-23	2013-02-05	Takara Bio Inc.	Method for synthesizing DNA
WO2013019669A2	2011-07-29	2013-02-07	Selecta Biosciences, Inc.	Synthetic nanocarriers that generate humoral and cytotoxic t lymphocyte (ctl) immune responses
WO2013025834A2	2011-08-15	2013-02-21	The University Of Chicago	Compositions and methods related to antibodies to staphylococcal protein a
US20130059360A1	2005-04-12	2013-03-07	Nektar Therapeutics	Polymer-based compositions and conjugates of antimicrobial agents
WO2013033563A1	2011-08-31	2013-03-07	Novartis Ag	Pegylated liposomes for delivery of immunogen-encoding rna
WO2013033620A1	2011-09-01	2013-03-07	Irm Llc	Compounds and compositions as pdgfr kinase inhibitors
WO2013032829A1	2011-08-26	2013-03-07	Arrowhead Research Corporation	Poly(vinyl ester) polymers for in vivo nucleic acid delivery
WO2013030778A2	2011-09-02	2013-03-07	Novartis Ag	Organic compositions to treat hsf1-related diseases
WO2013033438A2	2011-08-31	2013-03-07	Mallinckrodt Llc	Nanoparticle peg modification with h-phosphonates
US8394763B2	2007-09-26	2013-03-12	Oregon Health & Science University	Cyclic undecapeptides and derivatives as multiple sclerosis therapies
US20130064894A1	2011-08-31	2013-03-14	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Novel cationic lipids and methods of use thereof
US20130065942A1	2007-08-06	2013-03-14	Egen, Inc.	Nucleic Acid-Lipopolymer Compositions
US8399007B2	2006-12-05	2013-03-19	Landec Corporation	Method for formulating a controlled-release pharmaceutical formulation
US20130071450A1	2010-03-18	2013-03-21	Covidien Lp	Gels for transdermal delivery
WO2013039857A1	2011-09-12	2013-03-21	moderna Therapeutics	Engineered nucleic acids and methods of use thereof
WO2013039861A2	2011-09-12	2013-03-21	moderna Therapeutics	Engineered nucleic acids and methods of use thereof

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US20130072670A1</a>	2008-09-06	2013-03-21	Chemgenes Corporation	Rna synthesis-phosphoramidites for synthetic rna in the reverse direction, and application in convenient introduction of ligands, chromophores and modifications of synthetic rna at the 3'-end
<a href="#">US20130072709A1</a>	2006-02-21	2013-03-21	Nektar Therapeutics	Segmented Degradable Polymers and Conjugates Made Therefrom
<a href="#">WO2013038375A2</a>	2011-09-14	2013-03-21	Novartis Ag	Methods for making saccharide-protein glycoconjugates
<a href="#">US8404222B2</a>	1996-09-26	2013-03-26	Nektar Therapeutics	Soluble, degradable poly(ethylene glycol) derivatives for controllable release of bound molecules into solution
<a href="#">US8404799B2</a>	2010-03-26	2013-03-26	Cerulean Pharma Inc.	Methods and systems for generating nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2013044219A1</a>	2011-09-22	2013-03-28	Bind Biosciences	Methods of treating cancers with therapeutic nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2013049234A2</a>	2011-09-26	2013-04-04	Novartis Ag	Dual function proteins for treating metabolic disorders
<a href="#">WO2013049328A1</a>	2011-09-27	2013-04-04	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Di-aliphatic substituted pegylated lipids
<a href="#">WO2013045505A1</a>	2011-09-28	2013-04-04	Novartis Ag	Biomarkers for raas combination therapy
<a href="#">WO2013049247A1</a>	2011-09-26	2013-04-04	Novartis Ag	Fusion proteins for treating metabolic disorders
<a href="#">US8415325B2</a>	2005-03-31	2013-04-09	University Of Delaware	Cell-mediated delivery and targeted erosion of noncovalently crosslinked hydrogels
<a href="#">US8414927B2</a>	2006-11-03	2013-04-09	Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc.	Cross-linked polymer particles
<a href="#">US20130090372A1</a>	2010-06-04	2013-04-11	Brian W. Budzik	Novel Low Molecular Weight Cationic Lipids for Oligonucleotide Delivery
<a href="#">WO2013052167A2</a>	2011-06-02	2013-04-11	The Regents Of The University Of California	Membrane encapsulated nanoparticles and method of use
<a href="#">WO2013052523A1</a>	2011-10-03	2013-04-11	moderNA Therapeutics	Modified nucleosides, nucleotides, and nucleic acids, and uses thereof
<a href="#">US20130090287A1</a>	2008-02-13	2013-04-11	Intarcia Therapeutics, Inc.	Devices, Formulations, and Methods for Delivery of Multiple Beneficial Agents
<a href="#">US8420605B2</a>	2005-09-07	2013-04-16	The University Of Strathclyde	Hydrogel compositions
<a href="#">US8420123B2</a>	2008-06-16	2013-04-16	Bind Biosciences, Inc.	Drug loaded polymeric nanoparticles and methods of making and using same
<a href="#">WO2013054307A2</a>	2011-10-14	2013-04-18	Novartis Ag	Antibodies and methods for wnt pathway-related diseases
<a href="#">WO2013055971A1</a>	2011-10-11	2013-04-18	Arizona Board Of Regents For And On Behalf Of Arizona State University	Polymers for delivering a substance into a cell
<a href="#">WO2013056132A2</a>	2011-10-14	2013-04-18	Stc.Unm	Porous nanoparticle-supported lipid bilayers (protocells) for targeted delivery including transdermal delivery of cargo and methods thereof
<a href="#">WO2013055331A1</a>	2011-10-12	2013-04-18	The Curators Of The University Of Missouri	Pentablock polymers
<a href="#">WO2013055905A1</a>	2011-10-11	2013-04-18	Novartis Ag	Recombinant self-replicating polycistronic rna molecules
<a href="#">WO2013059509A1</a>	2011-10-18	2013-04-25	Micell Technologies, Inc.	Drug delivery medical device
<a href="#">US20130102545A1</a>	2009-12-16	2013-04-25	Magforce Ag	Temperature dependent activation of catalytic nucleic acids for controlled active substance release
<a href="#">WO2013057687A2</a>	2011-10-20	2013-04-25	Novartis Ag	Biomarkers predictive of responsiveness to alpha 7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor activator treatment
<a href="#">WO2013059496A1</a>	2011-10-18	2013-04-25	Dicerna Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Amine cationic lipids and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2013057715A1</a>	2011-10-20	2013-04-25	Novartis Ag	Adjuvanted influenza b virus vaccines for pediatric priming
<a href="#">WO2013059922A1</a>	2011-10-25	2013-05-02	The University Of British Columbia	Limit size lipid nanoparticles and related methods
<a href="#">WO2013062140A1</a>	2011-10-28	2013-05-02	Kyoto University	Method for efficiently inducing differentiation of pluripotent stem cells into hepatic lineage cells
<a href="#">WO2013063530A2</a>	2011-10-28	2013-05-02	Presage Biosciences, Inc.	Methods for drug delivery
<a href="#">WO2013063468A1</a>	2011-10-27	2013-05-02	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Amino acid derivates functionalized on the n-terminal capable of forming drug encapsulating microspheres
<a href="#">WO2013061208A1</a>	2011-10-27	2013-05-02	Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.	Transdermal delivery of high viscosity bioactive agents

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
US8435504B2	2002-09-09	2013-05-07	Nektar Therapeutics	Method for preparing water-soluble polymer derivatives bearing a terminal carboxylic acid
US20130115192A1	2008-06-16	2013-05-09	Bind Biosciences, Inc	Methods for the Preparation of Targeting Agent Functionalized Diblock Copolymers for Use in Fabrication of Therapeutic Targeted Nanoparticles
US20130115196A1	2010-03-16	2013-05-09	Escape Therapeutics, Inc.	Hybrid hydrogel scaffold compositions and methods of use
US20130115273A1	2011-10-31	2013-05-09	Mallinckrodt Llc	Combinational Liposome Compositions for Cancer Therapy
US20130116408A1	2011-11-05	2013-05-09	Aura Biosciences, Inc.	Virion Derived Protein Nanoparticles For Delivering Radioisotopes For The Diagnosis And Treatment Of Malignant And Systemic Disease And The Monitoring Of Therapy
US20130115247A1	2011-11-05	2013-05-09	Aura Biosciences, Inc.	Virion Derived Protein Nanoparticles For Delivering Radioisotopes For The Diagnosis And Treatment Of Malignant And Systemic Disease And The Monitoring Of Therapy
US20130115274A1	2011-11-04	2013-05-09	Nitto Denko Corporation	Method of producing lipid nanoparticles for drug delivery
US20130115293A1	2009-12-15	2013-05-09	Abhimanyu Sabnis	Therapeutic Polymeric Nanoparticles Comprising Corticosteroids and Methods of Making and Using Same
US20130116307A1	2010-05-12	2013-05-09	Protiva Biotherapeutics Inc.	Novel cyclic cationic lipids and methods of use
WO2013067537A1	2011-11-04	2013-05-10	Univertiy Of Notre Dame Du Lac	Nanoparticle-based drug delivery
WO2013066274A1	2011-11-04	2013-05-10	Agency For Science, Technology And Research	Self-assembled composite ultrasmall peptide-polymer hydrogels
WO2013067355A1	2011-11-04	2013-05-10	Novartis Ag	Low density lipoprotein-related protein 6 (lrp6) - half life extender constructs
WO2013066866A1	2011-10-31	2013-05-10	Genentech, Inc.	Antibody formulations
WO2013066427A1	2011-06-28	2013-05-10	Inovio Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	A minimally invasive dermal electroporation device
US8440614B2	2000-12-29	2013-05-14	Aphios Corporation	Polymer microspheres/nanospheres and encapsulating therapeutic proteins therein
US8440231B2	2006-04-04	2013-05-14	Stc.Unm	Swellable particles for drug delivery
US20130123338A1	2010-05-12	2013-05-16	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Novel cationic lipids and methods of use thereof
WO2013068847A2	2011-11-11	2013-05-16	Variation Biotechnologies, Inc.	Compositions and methods for treatment of cytomegalovirus
US20130123351A1	2008-09-10	2013-05-16	Bind Biosciences, Inc.	High throughput fabrication of nanoparticles
WO2013070653A1	2011-11-09	2013-05-16	Board Of Trustees Michigan State University	Metallic nanoparticle synthesis with carbohydrate capping agent
WO2013068413A1	2011-11-08	2013-05-16	Novartis Forschungsstiftung, Zweigniederlassung, Friedrich Miescher Institute For Biomedical Research	Rod cell-specific promoter
WO2013071047A1	2011-11-11	2013-05-16	Children's Medical Center Corporation	Compositions and methods for in vitro transcription of rna
WO2013068431A1	2011-11-08	2013-05-16	Novartis Forschungsstiftung, Zweigniederlassung, Friedrich Miescher Institute For Biomedical Research	New treatment for neurodegenerative diseases
US20130122104A1	2009-07-01	2013-05-16	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Novel lipid formulations for delivery of therapeutic agents to solid tumors
WO2013068432A1	2011-11-08	2013-05-16	Novartis Forschungsstiftung, Zweigniederlassung, Friedrich Miescher Institute For Biomedical Research	Early diagnostic of neurodegenerative diseases
WO2013070872A1	2011-11-08	2013-05-16	The Board Of Trustees Of The University Of Arkansas	Methods and compositions for x-ray induced release from ph sensitive liposomes
US8444992B2	2005-09-01	2013-05-21	Novartis Vaccines And Diagnostics Gmbh	Multiple vaccination including serogroup C meningococcus
US20130129627A1	2009-10-22	2013-05-23	James B. Delehanty	Delivery of Nanoparticles to Neurons
WO2013075068A1	2011-11-18	2013-05-23	Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Polymer protein microparticles
US20130130348A1	2006-05-15	2013-05-23	The Brigham And Women's Hospital, Inc.	Polymers for Functional Particles
WO2013072929A2	2011-09-23	2013-05-23	Indian Institute Of Technology	Nanop article based cosmetic composition
WO2013072392A1	2011-11-15	2013-05-23	Novartis Forschungsstiftung, Zweigniederlassung Friedrich Miescher Institute For Biomedical Research	Combination of a phosphoinositide 3-kinase inhibitor and a modulator of the janus kinase 2-signal transducer and activator of transcription 5 pathway
US20130129726A1	2006-02-20	2013-05-23	Kyunglim Lee	Peptide having cell membrane penetrating activity

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
US20130129794A1	2006-02-28	2013-05-23	Abbott Cardiovascular Systems Inc.	Poly(Ester Amide)-Based Drug Delivery Systems
WO2013074696A1	2011-11-14	2013-05-23	Novartis Ag	Immunogenic complexes of polyanionic carbomers and env polypeptides and methods of manufacture and use thereof
US20130129785A1	2010-05-10	2013-05-23	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc	Methods and compositions for delivery of active agents
US8449916B1	2009-11-06	2013-05-28	Iowa State University Research Foundation, Inc.	Antimicrobial compositions and methods
US8450298B2	2008-11-07	2013-05-28	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Aminoalcohol lipidoids and uses thereof
US20130133483A1	2010-03-08	2013-05-30	University Of Rochester	Synthesis of Nanoparticles Using Reducing Gases
US20130138032A1	2010-04-15	2013-05-30	Sungjee Kim	ANTICANCER AGENT DELIVERY SYSTEM USING pH-SENSITIVE METAL NANOPARTICLES
WO2013078199A2	2011-11-23	2013-05-30	Children's Medical Center Corporation	Methods for enhanced in vivo delivery of synthetic, modified rnas
WO2013077907A1	2011-11-21	2013-05-30	Novartis Ag	Methods of treating psoriatic arthritis (psa) using il-17 antagonists and psa response or non- response alleles
US8454946B2	2000-02-22	2013-06-04	Nektar Therapeutics	N-maleimidyl polymer derivatives
US8454948B2	2006-09-14	2013-06-04	Medgenics Medical Israel Ltd.	Long lasting drug formulations
WO2013082418A1	2011-11-30	2013-06-06	3M Innovative Properties Company	Microneedle device having a peptide therapeutic agent and an amino acid, methods of making and using the same
WO2013082529A1	2011-12-02	2013-06-06	Yale University	Enzymatic synthesis of poly(amine-co-esters) and methods of use thereof for gene delivery
US20130142876A1	2011-12-02	2013-06-06	Pegasus Laboratories, Inc.	Amphipathic lipid-based sustained release compositions
WO2013082590A1	2011-12-02	2013-06-06	Invivo Therapeutics Corporation	Peg based hydrogel for peripheral nerve injury applications and compositions and method of use of synthetic hydrogel sealants
WO2013082111A2	2011-11-29	2013-06-06	The University Of North Carolina At Chapel Hill	Geometrically engineered particles and methods for modulating macrophage or immune responses
US20130142868A1	2010-08-20	2013-06-06	University Of Washington	Circumferential Aerosol Device for Delivering Drugs to Olfactory Epithelium and Brain
WO2013079604A1	2011-11-30	2013-06-06	Therakine Biodelivery Gmbh	Hydrophobic drug-delivery material, method for manufacturing thereof and methods for delivery of a drug-delivery composition
US8461132B2	2003-05-05	2013-06-11	Ben Gurion University Of The Negev Research And Development Authority	Injectable cross-linked polymeric preparations and uses thereof
US8460709B2	2002-03-13	2013-06-11	Novartis Ag	Pharmaceutical microparticles
WO2013084000A2	2011-12-07	2013-06-13	Isis Innovation Limited	Exosomes for delivery of biotherapeutics
WO2013085951A1	2011-12-05	2013-06-13	Nano Precision Medical, Inc.	Device having titania nanotube membrane for drug delivery
WO2013086486A1	2011-12-09	2013-06-13	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Integrated human organ-on-chip microphysiological systems
US20130150822A1	2010-04-28	2013-06-13	Russell Frederick Ross	Method for increasing the permeability of an epithelial barrier
WO2013086526A1	2011-12-09	2013-06-13	The Regents Of The University Of California	Liposomal drug encapsulation
US20130150295A1	2006-12-21	2013-06-13	Stryker Corporation	Sustained-Release Formulations Comprising Crystals, Macromolecular Gels, and Particulate Suspensions of Biologic Agents
US20130149318A1	2011-12-13	2013-06-13	Invivo Therapeutics Corporation	Painting the pia, arachnoid, and spinal cord parenchyma
WO2013086008A1	2011-12-05	2013-06-13	Factor Bioscience Inc.	Methods and products for transfecting cells
WO2013086322A1	2011-12-07	2013-06-13	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Branched alkyl and cycloalkyl terminated biodegradable lipids for the delivery of active agents
US20130149783A1	2010-03-16	2013-06-13	James William Yockman	Cleavable modifications to reducible poly (amido ethylenimines)s to enhance nucleotide delivery
WO2013086502A1	2011-12-09	2013-06-13	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Organ chips and uses thereof
WO2013086505A1	2011-12-09	2013-06-13	Vanderbilt University	Integrated organ-on-chip system and applications of the same
WO2013086373A1	2011-12-07	2013-06-13	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Lipids for the delivery of active agents



Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US20130150625A1</a>	2010-05-24	2013-06-13	Brian W. Budzik	Novel Amino Alcohol Cationic Lipids for Oligonucleotide Delivery
<a href="#">WO2013086354A1</a>	2011-12-07	2013-06-13	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Biodegradable lipids for the delivery of active agents
<a href="#">US8466122B2</a>	2010-09-17	2013-06-18	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Trialkyl cationic lipids and methods of use thereof
<a href="#">WO2013087083A1</a>	2011-12-15	2013-06-20	Biontech Ag	Particles comprising single stranded rna and double stranded rna for immunomodulation
<a href="#">US20130156849A1</a>	2011-12-16	2013-06-20	modeRNA Therapeutics	Modified nucleoside, nucleotide, and nucleic acid compositions
<a href="#">WO2013087911A1</a>	2011-12-16	2013-06-20	Synthon Biopharmaceuticals B.V.	Compounds and methods for treating inflammatory diseases
<a href="#">WO2013090861A1</a>	2011-12-16	2013-06-20	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Alpha-aminoamidine polymers and uses thereof
<a href="#">US20130156721A1</a>	2002-09-06	2013-06-20	Cerulean Pharma Inc.	Cyclodextrin-based polymers for therapeutics delivery
<a href="#">WO2013090294A1</a>	2011-12-12	2013-06-20	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Proteins comprising mrsa pbp2a and fragments thereof, nucleic acids encoding the same, and compositions and their use to prevent and treat mrsa infections
<a href="#">WO2013090841A2</a>	2011-12-16	2013-06-20	Novartis Ag	Aerosolization apparatus for inhalation profile-independent drug delivery
<a href="#">US20130156776A1</a>	2009-06-26	2013-06-20	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Compositions and methods for treating cancer and modulating stress granule formation
<a href="#">WO2013090601A2</a>	2011-12-16	2013-06-20	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Compact nanoparticles for biological applications
<a href="#">WO2013088250A1</a>	2011-12-13	2013-06-20	Engeneic Molecular Delivery Pty Ltd	Bacterially derived, intact minicells for delivery of therapeutic agents to brain tumors
<a href="#">WO2013090897A1</a>	2011-12-15	2013-06-20	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Using adaptive immunity to detect drug resistance
<a href="#">US20130156845A1</a>	2010-04-29	2013-06-20	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Lipid formulated single stranded rna
<a href="#">WO2013087791A1</a>	2011-12-13	2013-06-20	Otto Glatter	Water-in-oil emulsions and methods for their preparation
<a href="#">US8470771B2</a>	2007-11-14	2013-06-25	Institute Of Microbiology, Chinese Academy Of Sciences	Method and medicament for inhibiting the infection of influenza virus
<a href="#">US8470560B2</a>	2007-10-03	2013-06-25	The United States Of America As Represented By The Secretary Of The Army	CR-2 binding peptide P28 as molecular adjuvant for DNA vaccines
<a href="#">US20130165499A1</a>	2007-12-13	2013-06-27	Akshay Vaishnav	Methods And Compositions For Prevention Or Treatment Of RSV Infection
<a href="#">WO2013096626A1</a>	2011-12-20	2013-06-27	Abbott Medical Optics Inc.	Implantable intraocular drug delivery apparatus, system and method
<a href="#">US20130164348A1</a>	2002-12-03	2013-06-27	Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc.	Medical devices for delivery of therapeutic agents
<a href="#">US20130165504A1</a>	2011-12-21	2013-06-27	modeRNA Therapeutics	Methods of increasing the viability or longevity of an organ or organ explant
<a href="#">US20130165772A1</a>	2011-12-27	2013-06-27	The General Hospital Corporation	Microneedle devices and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2013091001A1</a>	2011-12-19	2013-06-27	The University Of Sydney	A peptide-hydrogel composite
<a href="#">WO2013093648A2</a>	2011-11-04	2013-06-27	Nitto Denko Corporation	Method of producing lipid nanoparticles for drug delivery
<a href="#">WO2013096812A1</a>	2011-12-23	2013-06-27	Genentech, Inc.	Articles of manufacture and methods for co-administration of antibodies
<a href="#">US20130164219A1</a>	2010-06-14	2013-06-27	Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.	Cell-penetrating peptides and uses thereof
<a href="#">US8476234B2</a>	2006-02-03	2013-07-02	Prolor Biotech Inc.	Long-acting coagulation factors and methods of producing same
<a href="#">US20130172406A1</a>	2007-09-28	2013-07-04	Bind Biosciences, Inc.	Cancer Cell Targeting Using Nanoparticles
<a href="#">US20130171175A1</a>	2010-07-09	2013-07-04	Biogen Idec Hemophilia Inc.	Factor IX Polypeptides and Methods of Use Thereof
<a href="#">US20130171646A1</a>	2010-08-09	2013-07-04	So Jung PARK	Nanop article-oligonucleotide hybrid structures and methods of use thereof
<a href="#">US20130172600A1</a>	2006-07-12	2013-07-04	Novartis Ag	Novel Polymers
<a href="#">WO2013098589A1</a>	2011-12-29	2013-07-04	Novartis Ag	Adjuvanted combinations of meningococcal factor h binding proteins
<a href="#">US20130177635A1</a>	2010-04-09	2013-07-11	Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Method for formulating large diameter synthetic membrane vesicles

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">WO2013103842A1</a>	2012-01-06	2013-07-11	Michigan Life Therapeutics, Llc	Methods of reducing risk of cardiovascular disease
<a href="#">US20130178541A1</a>	2010-09-20	2013-07-11	Matthew G. Stanton	Novel low molecular weight cationic lipids for oligonucleotide delivery
<a href="#">US20130177611A1</a>	2004-06-11	2013-07-11	Eidgenossisches Technische Hochschule (The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)	Silk-based drug delivery system
<a href="#">US20130177587A1</a>	2003-07-11	2013-07-11	Novavax, Inc.	Functional influenza virus-like particles (vlp)s
<a href="#">US20130177523A1</a>	2010-07-13	2013-07-11	University Of Utah Research Foundation	Gold particles and methods of making and using the same in cancer treatment
<a href="#">US20130184207A1</a>	2006-02-03	2013-07-18	Prolor Biotech Inc.	Long-acting polypeptides and methods of producing and administering same
<a href="#">US20130184443A1</a>	2005-06-16	2013-07-18	Nektar Therapeutics	Methods for Preparing Conjugates
<a href="#">US20130183718A1</a>	2010-09-21	2013-07-18	RibpxX GmbH	Method for Synthesizing RNA using DNA Template
<a href="#">US20130183244A1</a>	2010-09-10	2013-07-18	The Johns Hopkins University	Rapid Diffusion of Large Polymeric Nanoparticles in the Mammalian Brain
<a href="#">US20130184453A1</a>	1998-07-01	2013-07-18	California Institute Of Technology	Linear cyclodextrin copolymers
<a href="#">US20130189741A1</a>	2009-12-07	2013-07-25	Cellscript, Inc.	Compositions and methods for reprogramming mammalian cells
<a href="#">EP2620161A1</a>	2008-05-13	2013-07-31	University of Washington	Diblock copolymers and polynucleotide complexes thereof for delivery into cells
<a href="#">WO2013112778A1</a>	2012-01-26	2013-08-01	Life Technologies Corporation	Methods for increasing the infectivity of viruses
<a href="#">US20130195759A1</a>	2008-04-25	2013-08-01	Northwestern University	Nanostructures suitable for sequestering cholesterol and other molecules
<a href="#">US20130195765A1</a>	2010-01-07	2013-08-01	Postech Academy-Industry Foundation	Method for treating and diagnosing cancer by using cell-derived microvesicles
<a href="#">US20130195846A1</a>	2007-09-05	2013-08-01	Roche Glycart	Combination therapy with type i and type ii anti-cd20 antibodies
<a href="#">WO2013112780A1</a>	2012-01-26	2013-08-01	Life Technologies Corporation	Methods for increasing the infectivity of viruses
<a href="#">US20130195898A1</a>	1999-02-26	2013-08-01	Novartis Vaccines And Diagnostics, Inc.	Microemulsions with adsorbed macromolecules and microparticles
<a href="#">EP2623121A1</a>	2012-01-31	2013-08-07	Bayer Innovation GmbH	Pharmaceutical composition comprising a polymeric carrier cargo complex and an antigen
<a href="#">WO2013113501A1</a>	2012-01-31	2013-08-08	Curevac GmbH	Pharmaceutical composition comprising a polymeric carrier cargo complex and at least one protein or peptide antigen
<a href="#">WO2013113502A1</a>	2012-01-31	2013-08-08	Curevac GmbH	Negatively charged nucleic acid comprising complexes for immunostimulation
<a href="#">US8506928B2</a>	2007-09-07	2013-08-13	The Regents Of The University Of California	Methods and compounds for targeting tissues
<a href="#">US8506966B2</a>	2008-02-22	2013-08-13	Novartis Ag	Adjuvanted influenza vaccines for pediatric use
<a href="#">US20130209456A1</a>	2004-03-24	2013-08-15	Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha	Subtypes of humanized antibody against interleukin-6 receptor
<a href="#">US20130209454A1</a>	2011-07-25	2013-08-15	The Rockefeller University	Anti-hiv antibodies having increased potency and breadth
<a href="#">WO2013120497A1</a>	2012-02-15	2013-08-22	Curevac GmbH	Nucleic acid comprising or coding for a histone stem-loop and a poly(a) sequence or a polyadenylation signal for increasing the expression of an encoded therapeutic protein
<a href="#">EP2073848B1</a>	2006-10-05	2013-08-28	The Johns Hopkins University	Water-dispersible oral, parenteral, and topical formulations for poorly water soluble drugs using smart polymeric nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2013128027A1</a>	2012-03-01	2013-09-06	Amgen Research (Munich) GmbH	Long life polypeptide binding molecules
<a href="#">WO2013130535A1</a>	2012-02-27	2013-09-06	Newgen Biopharma Corporation	Topical delivery of hormonal and non hormonal nano formulations, methods of making and using the same
<a href="#">WO2013130161A1</a>	2011-12-14	2013-09-06	modeRNA Therapeutics	Methods of responding to a biothreat
<a href="#">US8529939B2</a>	2003-12-08	2013-09-10	Gel-Del Technologies, Inc.	Mucoadhesive drug delivery devices and methods of making and using thereof
<a href="#">US8530429B2</a>	2009-11-24	2013-09-10	Arch Cancer Therapeutics, Inc.	Brain tumor targeting peptides and methods
<a href="#">US8529538B2</a>	2008-05-08	2013-09-10	Minipumps, LLC	Drug-delivery pumps and methods of manufacture
<a href="#">US20130236968A1</a>	2010-06-21	2013-09-12	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Multifunctional copolymers for nucleic acid delivery

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US20130236533A1</a>	2007-10-12	2013-09-12	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Vaccine Nanotechnology
<a href="#">US8535702B2</a>	2005-02-01	2013-09-17	Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc.	Medical devices having porous polymeric regions for controlled drug delivery and regulated biocompatibility
<a href="#">US8535701B2</a>	1996-02-02	2013-09-17	Intarcia Therapeutics, Inc.	Sustained delivery of an active agent using an implantable system
<a href="#">US8535655B2</a>	2008-10-10	2013-09-17	Polyactiva Pty Ltd.	Biodegradable polymer—bioactive moiety conjugates
<a href="#">WO2013138343A1</a>	2012-03-16	2013-09-19	The Johns Hopkins University	Controlled release formulations for the delivery of hif-1 inhibitors
<a href="#">US20130243848A1</a>	2012-03-14	2013-09-19	The Board Of Trustees Of The Leland Stanford Junior University	Nanoparticles, nanoparticle delivery methods, and systems of delivery
<a href="#">US20130244972A1</a>	2006-12-11	2013-09-19	Mor Research Applications Ltd.	Injectable chitosan mixtures forming hydrogels
<a href="#">WO2013135359A1</a>	2012-03-16	2013-09-19	Merck Patent Gmbh	Targeting aminoacid lipids
<a href="#">US20130243747A1</a>	2006-02-03	2013-09-19	Prolor Biotech Inc.	Long-acting coagulation factors and methods of producing same
<a href="#">WO2013138346A1</a>	2012-03-16	2013-09-19	The Johns Hopkins University	Non-linear multiblock copolymer-drug conjugates for the delivery of active agents
<a href="#">US20130243867A1</a>	2012-02-23	2013-09-19	University Of South Florida (A Florida Non-Profit Corporation)	Micelle compositions and methods for their use
<a href="#">US20130245091A1</a>	2010-02-24	2013-09-19	Arrowhead Madison Inc.	Compositions for Targeted Delivery of siRNA
<a href="#">WO2013136234A1</a>	2012-03-13	2013-09-19	University Of Kwazulu-Natal	Transdermal delivery devices
<a href="#">WO2013142349A1</a>	2012-03-23	2013-09-26	University Of Chicago	Compositions and methods related to staphylococcal sbi
<a href="#">WO2013148541A1</a>	2012-03-27	2013-10-03	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	DIETHER BASED BIODEGRADABLE CATIONIC LIPIDS FOR siRNA DELIVERY
<a href="#">WO2013143555A1</a>	2012-03-26	2013-10-03	Biontech Ag	Rna formulation for immunotherapy
<a href="#">WO2013143698A1</a>	2012-03-27	2013-10-03	Curevac Gmbh	Artificial nucleic acid molecules
<a href="#">US20130259924A1</a>	2012-04-02	2013-10-03	modeRNA Therapeutics	Modified polynucleotides for the production of biologics and proteins associated with human disease
<a href="#">WO2013148186A1</a>	2012-03-26	2013-10-03	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Lipid-coated nucleic acid nanostructures of defined shape
<a href="#">WO2013143699A1</a>	2012-03-27	2013-10-03	Curevac Gmbh	Artificial nucleic acid molecules for improved protein or peptide expression
<a href="#">WO2013149141A1</a>	2012-03-29	2013-10-03	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc.	Lipid-derived neutral nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2013143700A2</a>	2012-03-27	2013-10-03	Curevac Gmbh	Artificial nucleic acid molecules comprising a 5'top utr
<a href="#">WO2013152351A2</a>	2012-04-06	2013-10-10	The Trustees Of Columbia University In The City Of New York	Fusion polypeptides and methods of use thereof
<a href="#">US20130266611A1</a>	2012-03-23	2013-10-10	International Aids Vaccine Initiative	Recombinant viral vectors
<a href="#">US20130266617A1</a>	2009-04-30	2013-10-10	Intezyne Technologies, Inc.	Polymeric micelles for polynucleotide encapsulation
<a href="#">WO2013151666A2</a>	2012-04-02	2013-10-10	modeRNA Therapeutics	Modified polynucleotides for the production of biologics and proteins associated with human disease
<a href="#">US20130266553A1</a>	2000-04-12	2013-10-10	Novozymes Biopharma Dk A/S	Albumin Fusion Proteins
<a href="#">WO2013151771A1</a>	2012-04-05	2013-10-10	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Immunostimulatory compositions and methods of use thereof
<a href="#">WO2013151650A1</a>	2012-04-05	2013-10-10	University Of Florida Research Foundation, Inc.	Neurophilic nanoparticles
<a href="#">US8557231B2</a>	2000-10-10	2013-10-15	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Biodegradable poly(beta-amino esters) and uses thereof
<a href="#">US8557244B1</a>	1999-08-11	2013-10-15	Biogen Idec Inc.	Treatment of aggressive non-Hodgkins lymphoma with anti-CD20 antibody
<a href="#">WO2013155487A1</a>	2012-04-12	2013-10-17	Yale University	Vehicles for controlled delivery of different pharmaceutical agents
<a href="#">US20130273109A1</a>	2010-04-07	2013-10-17	Novartis Ag	Method for generating a parvovirus b19 virus-like particle
<a href="#">WO2013153550A2</a>	2012-04-08	2013-10-17	Theracoat Ltd	Reverse thermal hydrogel preparations for use in the treatment of disorders of the urothelium
<a href="#">US20130274504A1</a>	2010-10-21	2013-10-17	Steven L. Colletti	Novel Low Molecular Weight Cationic Lipids For Oligonucleotide Delivery

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
WO2013154766A1	2012-04-13	2013-10-17	New York University	Microrna control of ldl receptor pathway
US20130273081A1	2010-03-25	2013-10-17	Paolo Monaci	Vaccination against pcskk 9 for lowering cholesterol
US20130274523A1	2010-09-30	2013-10-17	John A. Bawiec, III	Low molecular weight cationic lipids for oligonucleotide delivery
WO2013154774A1	2012-04-11	2013-10-17	Intezyne Technologies, Inc.	Block copolymers for stable micelles
WO2013155513A1	2012-04-13	2013-10-17	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Devices and methods for in vitro aerosol delivery
US8563041B2	2008-12-12	2013-10-22	Bind Therapeutics, Inc.	Therapeutic particles suitable for parenteral administration and methods of making and using same
WO2013158141A1	2012-04-18	2013-10-24	Arrowhead Research Corporation	Poly(acrylate) polymers for in vivo nucleic acid delivery
WO2013158127A1	2012-04-16	2013-10-24	Molecular Transfer, Inc.	Agents for improved delivery of nucleic acids to eukaryotic cells
US20130281658A1	2010-12-17	2013-10-24	Arrowhead Madison Inc.	Peptide-Based In Vivo siRNA Delivery System
US20130280334A1	2010-09-24	2013-10-24	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Nanostructured Gels Capable of Controlled Release of Encapsulated Agents
WO2013158579A1	2012-04-19	2013-10-24	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Novel diester and triester based low molecular weight, biodegradable cationic lipids for oligonucleotide delivery
US20130281671A1	2010-07-09	2013-10-24	Biogen Idec Hemophilia Inc.	Systems for Factor VIII Processing and Methods Thereof
US8569256B2	2009-07-01	2013-10-29	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Cationic lipids and methods for the delivery of therapeutic agents
US8568784B2	2006-03-21	2013-10-29	Morehouse School Of Medicine	Nanoparticles for delivery of active agents
US20130289093A1	2012-04-25	2013-10-31	Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	Microrna compounds and methods for modulating mir-21 activity
WO2013166385A1	2012-05-03	2013-11-07	Kala Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Pharmaceutical nanoparticles showing improved mucosal transport
WO2013166498A1	2012-05-04	2013-11-07	The Johns Hopkins University	Lipid-based drug carriers for rapid penetration through mucus linings
US20130295183A1	2009-12-11	2013-11-07	Bind Therapeutics, Inc.	Stable Formulations for Lyophilizing Therapeutic Particles
US8580297B2	2002-02-19	2013-11-12	Marina Biotech, Inc.	Components for producing amphoteric liposomes
EP1404860B1	2001-05-30	2013-11-20	The Scripps Research Institute	Delivery system for nucleic acids
WO2013173582A1	2012-05-17	2013-11-21	The United States Of America, As Represented By The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services	Hepatitis c virus neutralizing antibody
WO2013173657A1	2012-05-16	2013-11-21	Micell Technologies, Inc.	Low burst sustained release lipophilic and biologic agent compositions
WO2013173693A1	2012-05-18	2013-11-21	The United States Of America, As Represented By The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services	Nanoparticles with enhanced entry into cancer cells
WO2013177421A2	2012-05-23	2013-11-28	The Ohio State University	Lipid-coated albumin nanoparticle compositions and methods of making and method of using the same
WO2013174409A1	2012-05-25	2013-11-28	Curevac Gmbh	Reversible immobilization and/or controlled release of nucleic acid containing nanoparticles by (biodegradable) polymer coatings
US20130315831A1	2010-09-03	2013-11-28	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Lipid-polymer hybrid particles
US20130330401A1	2012-06-08	2013-12-12	Nitto Denko Corporation	Lipids for therapeutic agent delivery formulations
WO2013184945A1	2012-06-06	2013-12-12	Loma Vista Medical, Inc.	Inflatable medical devices
WO2013185069A1	2012-06-08	2013-12-12	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc.	Pulmonary delivery of mrna to non-lung target cells
WO2013182683A1	2012-06-08	2013-12-12	Ethris Gmbh	Pulmonary delivery of messenger rna
US8609822B2	2003-12-10	2013-12-17	Novimmune S.A.	Neutralizing antibodies and methods of use thereof
US20130338210A1	2009-12-07	2013-12-19	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Compositions for nucleic acid delivery
US8613951B2	2008-06-16	2013-12-24	Bind Therapeutics, Inc.	Therapeutic polymeric nanoparticles with mTor inhibitors and methods of making and using same
US20130344091A1	2009-04-27	2013-12-26	Novartis Ag	Compositions and methods for increasing muscle growth

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">WO2013188979A1</a>	2012-06-20	2013-12-27	Frank Gu	Mucoadhesive nanoparticle delivery system
<a href="#">US20140004593A1</a>	2012-06-29	2014-01-02	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc.	Cells for producing recombinant iduronate-2-sulfatase
<a href="#">WO2014004436A2</a>	2012-06-27	2014-01-03	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Crystalline anti-human il-23 antibodies
<a href="#">US8623367B2</a>	2008-12-10	2014-01-07	Novartis Ag	Antibody formulation
<a href="#">US8628801B2</a>	2004-04-29	2014-01-14	Universidad De Navarra	Pegylated nanoparticles
<a href="#">US20140017327A1</a>	2006-03-31	2014-01-16	The Brigham And Women's Hospital, Inc.	System for Targeted Delivery of Therapeutic Agents
<a href="#">US20140017329A1</a>	2012-07-10	2014-01-16	Shaker A. Mousa	Nanoformulation and methods of use of thyroid receptor beta1 agonists for liver targeting
<a href="#">WO2014012479A1</a>	2012-07-18	2014-01-23	Shanghai Birdie Biotech, Inc.	Compounds for targeted immunotherapy
<a href="#">WO2014014890A1</a>	2012-07-16	2014-01-23	Nanoderm Sciences, Inc.	Targeted therapeutic nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2014014613A2</a>	2012-06-20	2014-01-23	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Self-assembling peptides, peptide nanostructures and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2014012994A1</a>	2012-07-17	2014-01-23	Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland Gmbh	Drug delivery device
<a href="#">WO2014015334A1</a>	2012-07-20	2014-01-23	Brown University	System and methods for nanostructure protected delivery of treatment agent and selective release thereof
<a href="#">WO2014012996A1</a>	2012-07-17	2014-01-23	Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland Gmbh	Drug delivery device
<a href="#">US8637028B2</a>	2008-10-12	2014-01-28	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Adjuvant incorporation in immunonanotherapeutics
<a href="#">US8636696B2</a>	2011-06-10	2014-01-28	Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.	Transdermal device containing microneedles
<a href="#">US20140030292A1</a>	2010-10-11	2014-01-30	Novartis Ag	Antigen delivery platforms
<a href="#">WO2014016439A1</a>	2012-07-27	2014-01-30	University Of Ulster	Method and system for the production of nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2014018675A1</a>	2012-07-24	2014-01-30	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Self-assembly of nucleic acid nanostructures
<a href="#">WO2014015422A1</a>	2012-07-27	2014-01-30	Ontario Institute For Cancer Research	Cellulose-based nanoparticles for drug delivery
<a href="#">US20140037714A1</a>	2007-05-04	2014-02-06	Marina Biotech, Inc.	Amino acid lipids and uses thereof
<a href="#">US20140039032A1</a>	2011-12-12	2014-02-06	Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd.	Lipid nano particles comprising cationic lipid for drug delivery system
<a href="#">US20140037573A1</a>	2012-02-22	2014-02-06	Cerulean Pharma Inc.	Conjugates, particles, compositions, and related methods
<a href="#">US20140044791A1</a>	2011-02-04	2014-02-13	Case Western Reserve University	Targeted nanoparticle conjugates
<a href="#">US20140044772A1</a>	2002-06-28	2014-02-13	Protiva Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Liposomal apparatus and manufacturing methods
<a href="#">WO2014025795A1</a>	2012-08-07	2014-02-13	Northeastern University	Compositions for the delivery of rna and drugs into cells
<a href="#">WO2014026044A2</a>	2012-08-08	2014-02-13	Presage Biosciences, Inc.	Extrusion methods and devices for drug delivery
<a href="#">WO2014025890A1</a>	2012-08-10	2014-02-13	University Of North Texas Health Science Center	Drug delivery vehicle comprising conjugates between targeting polyamino acids and fatty acids
<a href="#">WO2014024193A1</a>	2012-08-07	2014-02-13	Prodel Pharma Ltd.	Compositions and methods for rapid transmucosal delivery of pharmaceutical ingredients
<a href="#">WO2014025312A1</a>	2012-08-08	2014-02-13	Nanyang Technological University	Methods of manufacturing hydrogel microparticles having living cells, and compositions for manufacturing a scaffold for tissue engineering
<a href="#">US20140045913A1</a>	2011-12-12	2014-02-13	Kyowa Hakko Kirin Co., Ltd.	Lipid nano particles comprising combination of cationic lipid
<a href="#">WO2014028429A2</a>	2012-08-14	2014-02-20	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Enzymes and polymerases for the synthesis of rna
<a href="#">WO2014028209A1</a>	2012-08-14	2014-02-20	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Stabilizing shear-thinning hydrogels
<a href="#">WO2014027006A1</a>	2012-08-13	2014-02-20	Edko Pazarlama Tanitim Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Bioadhesive formulations for use in drug delivery
<a href="#">WO2014028487A1</a>	2012-08-13	2014-02-20	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Amine-containing lipidoids and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2014026284A1</a>	2012-08-14	2014-02-20	Froese Aaron	Internal structured self assembling liposomes
<a href="#">WO2014028763A1</a>	2012-08-15	2014-02-20	The University Of Chicago	Exosome-based therapeutics against neurodegenerative disorders

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US8658733B2</a>	1999-04-09	2014-02-25	Life Technologies As	Process for the preparation of monodisperse polymer particles
<a href="#">US8658211B2</a>	2006-08-18	2014-02-25	Arrowhead Madison Inc.	Polyconjugates for in vivo delivery of polynucleotides
<a href="#">US20140057109A1</a>	2011-04-11	2014-02-27	Life Technologies Corporation	Polymer particles and methods of making and using same
<a href="#">US20140056970A1</a>	2005-09-15	2014-02-27	Marina Biotech, Inc.	Efficient method for loading amphoteric liposomes with nucleic acid active substances
<a href="#">US20140056867A1</a>	2001-04-30	2014-02-27	Biomarin Pharmaceutical	Targeted therapeutic proteins
<a href="#">US8663599B1</a>	2004-10-05	2014-03-04	Gp Medical, Inc.	Pharmaceutical composition of nanoparticles
<a href="#">US8663692B1</a>	1999-05-07	2014-03-04	Pharmasol Gmbh	Lipid particles on the basis of mixtures of liquid and solid lipids and method for producing same
<a href="#">US20140066363A1</a>	2011-02-07	2014-03-06	Arun K. Bhunia	Carbohydrate nanoparticles for prolonged efficacy of antimicrobial peptide
<a href="#">US20140065204A1</a>	2011-02-15	2014-03-06	Merrimack Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Compositions and methods for delivering nucleic acid to a cell
<a href="#">US20140065172A1</a>	2011-01-26	2014-03-06	Cenix Bioscience Gmbh	Delivery system and conjugates for compound delivery via naturally occurring intracellular transport routes
<a href="#">US8668926B1</a>	2003-09-15	2014-03-11	Shaker A. Mousa	Nanoparticle and polymer formulations for thyroid hormone analogs, antagonists, and formulations thereof
<a href="#">WO2014039185A1</a>	2012-09-05	2014-03-13	Creighton University	Polymeric nanoparticles in a thermosensitive gel for coital-independent vaginal prophylaxis of hiv
<a href="#">US20140073738A1</a>	2012-02-09	2014-03-13	Life Technologies As	Hydrophilic Polymeric Particles and Methods for Making and Using Same
<a href="#">US20140080766A1</a>	2011-01-07	2014-03-20	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Compositions and methods for macromolecular drug delivery
<a href="#">US20140079776A1</a>	2008-10-20	2014-03-20	The Brigham And Women's Hospital, Inc.	Nanostructures for Drug Delivery
<a href="#">WO2014042920A1</a>	2012-09-13	2014-03-20	International Business Machines Corporation	Branched polyamines for delivery of biologically active materials
<a href="#">US20140081012A1</a>	2011-02-15	2014-03-20	The University Of North Carolina At Chapel Hill	Nanoparticle, liposomes, polymers, agents and proteins modified with reversible linkers
<a href="#">WO2014043618A1</a>	2012-09-17	2014-03-20	Bind Therapeutics, Inc.	Process for preparing therapeutic nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2014047649A1</a>	2012-09-24	2014-03-27	The Regents Of The University Of California	Methods for arranging and packing nucleic acids for unusual resistance to nucleases and targeted delivery for gene therapy
<a href="#">US8685458B2</a>	2009-03-05	2014-04-01	Bend Research, Inc.	Pharmaceutical compositions of dextran polymer derivatives
<a href="#">US20140093579A1</a>	2008-12-15	2014-04-03	Bind Therapeutics, Inc.	Long Circulating Nanoparticles for Sustained Release of Therapeutic Agents
<a href="#">WO2014052634A1</a>	2012-09-27	2014-04-03	The University Of North Carolina At Chapel Hill	Lipid coated nanoparticles containing agents having low aqueous and lipid solubilities and methods thereof
<a href="#">US20140093575A1</a>	2012-04-23	2014-04-03	Massachusetts Institute Of Technology	Stable layer-by-layer coated particles
<a href="#">US8691223B2</a>	2006-09-07	2014-04-08	Crucell Holland B.V.	Human binding molecules capable of neutralizing influenza virus H5N1 and uses thereof
<a href="#">US8691785B2</a>	1997-07-01	2014-04-08	Isis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Compositions and methods for non-parenteral delivery of oligonucleotides
<a href="#">US8691963B2</a>	2004-08-26	2014-04-08	Engeneic Molecular Delivery Pty. Ltd.	Delivering functional nucleic acids to mammalian cells via bacterially-derived, intact minicells
<a href="#">WO2014053634A1</a>	2012-10-04	2014-04-10	Institut Pasteur	New neutralizing antibodies directed against hepatitis c virus
<a href="#">WO2014053628A1</a>	2012-10-04	2014-04-10	Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique	Cell penetrating peptides for intracellular delivery of molecules
<a href="#">WO2014053882A1</a>	2012-10-04	2014-04-10	Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique	Cell penetrating peptides for intracellular delivery of molecules
<a href="#">US20140100178A1</a>	2012-10-04	2014-04-10	Aslam Ansari	Composition and methods for site-specific drug delivery to treat malaria and other liver diseases
<a href="#">WO2014053880A1</a>	2012-10-04	2014-04-10	Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique	Cell penetrating peptides for intracellular delivery of molecules
<a href="#">WO2014053654A1</a>	2012-10-05	2014-04-10	National University Of Ireland, Galway	Polymer synthesis

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">WO2014053622A1</a>	2012-10-04	2014-04-10	Centre National De La Recherche Scientifique	Cell penetrating peptides for intracellular delivery of molecules
<a href="#">WO2014054026A1</a>	2012-10-04	2014-04-10	University Of The Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	Liposomal drug delivery system
<a href="#">US8697098B2</a>	2011-02-25	2014-04-15	South Dakota State University	Polymer conjugated protein micelles
<a href="#">US8696637B2</a>	2011-02-28	2014-04-15	Kimberly-Clark Worldwide	Transdermal patch containing microneedles
<a href="#">US20140106260A1</a>	2012-10-11	2014-04-17	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Core-shell nanoparticulate compositions and methods
<a href="#">US20140107229A1</a>	2011-05-10	2014-04-17	Basf Se	Oil-in-water emulsions
<a href="#">US20140105930A1</a>	2011-06-10	2014-04-17	Novartis Ag	Bovine vaccines and methods
<a href="#">US20140107594A1</a>	2000-04-26	2014-04-17	Psivida Us, Inc.	Sustained release drug delivery devices, methods of use, and methods of manufacturing thereof
<a href="#">WO2014059022A1</a>	2012-10-09	2014-04-17	The Brigham And Women's Hospital, Inc.	Nanoparticles for targeted delivery of multiple therapeutic agents and methods of use
<a href="#">US8703204B2</a>	2007-05-03	2014-04-22	Bend Research, Inc.	Nanoparticles comprising a cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitor and anon-ionizable polymer
<a href="#">US20140113960A1</a>	2012-04-02	2014-04-24	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides encoding granulysin
<a href="#">WO2014063059A1</a>	2012-10-18	2014-04-24	Rockefeller University (The)	Broadly-neutralizing anti-hiv antibodies
<a href="#">WO2014062697A2</a>	2012-10-16	2014-04-24	Endocyte, Inc.	Drug delivery conjugates containing unnatural amino acids and methods for using
<a href="#">WO2014064258A1</a>	2012-10-26	2014-05-01	Nlife Therapeutics, S.L.	Compositions and methods for selective delivery of oligonucleotide molecules to cell types
<a href="#">WO2014064534A2</a>	2012-10-05	2014-05-01	Chrontech Pharma Ab	Injection needle, device, immunogenic compositions and method of use
<a href="#">WO2014064687A1</a>	2012-10-22	2014-05-01	Deliversir Ltd	A system for delivering therapeutic agents into living cells and cells nuclei
<a href="#">WO2014066811A1</a>	2012-10-25	2014-05-01	The Johns Hopkins University	Bioreducible poly (b-amino ester)s for sirna delivery
<a href="#">WO2014066912A1</a>	2012-10-26	2014-05-01	Vanderbilt University	Polymeric nanoparticles
<a href="#">WO2014064543A1</a>	2011-10-26	2014-05-01	Nanopass Technologies Ltd.	Microneedle intradermal drug delivery with auto-disable functionality
<a href="#">US20140121587A1</a>	2011-06-15	2014-05-01	Chrontech Pharma Ab	Injection needle and device
<a href="#">US20140121263A1</a>	2009-06-15	2014-05-01	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Lipid formulated dsrna targeting the pcsk9 gene
<a href="#">US8715736B2</a>	2009-04-30	2014-05-06	Florida Agricultural And Mechanical University	Nanoparticle formulations for skin delivery
<a href="#">US8715677B2</a>	2005-09-01	2014-05-06	Celgene Corporation	Immunological uses of immunomodulatory compounds for vaccine and anti-infectious disease therapy
<a href="#">US8715694B2</a>	2002-02-26	2014-05-06	Altravax, Inc.	Recombinant dengue virus antigen comprising the capsid protein leader sequence, full-length prM protein, and full-length E protein
<a href="#">US8715689B2</a>	2008-04-30	2014-05-06	The United States Of America As Represented By The Secretary Of The Department Of Health And Human Services, Centers For Disease Control And Prevention	Chimeric west nile/dengue viruses
<a href="#">US20140128329A1</a>	2011-12-16	2014-05-08	Allergan, Inc.	Ophthalmic compositions comprising polyvinyl caprolactam-polyvinyl acetate-polyethylene glycol graft copolymers
<a href="#">WO2014068542A1</a>	2012-11-05	2014-05-08	Fondazione Centro San Raffaele	Novel targets in multiple myeloma and other disorders
<a href="#">US20140128269A1</a>	2009-05-29	2014-05-08	Life Technologies Corporation	Scaffolded nucleic acid polymer particles and methods of making and using
<a href="#">WO2014067551A1</a>	2012-10-29	2014-05-08	Technische Universität Dortmund	T7 rna polymerase variants and methods of using the same
<a href="#">WO2014071072A2</a>	2012-11-02	2014-05-08	Pungente Michael D	Novel cationic carotenoid-based lipids for cellular nucleic acid uptake
<a href="#">US20140127227A1</a>	2011-10-28	2014-05-08	Byeong Seon Chang	Protein formulations containing amino acids
<a href="#">WO2014071219A1</a>	2012-11-01	2014-05-08	Factor Bioscience Inc.	Methods and products for expressing proteins in cells
<a href="#">US8722341B2</a>	2001-01-19	2014-05-13	Vironovative B.V.	Metapneumovirus strains and their use in vaccine formulations and sequences
<a href="#">EP2476430B1</a>	2008-06-13	2014-05-14	Eli Lilly and Company	Pegylated insulin lispro compounds

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US20140134230A1</a>	2005-12-01	2014-05-15	Novartis Ag	Transdermal therapeutic system
<a href="#">WO2014072061A1</a>	2012-11-09	2014-05-15	Biontech Ag	Method for cellular rna expression
<a href="#">WO2014074823A1</a>	2012-11-08	2014-05-15	Clearside Biomedical, Inc.	Methods and devices for the treatment of ocular diseases in human subjects
<a href="#">US20140134129A1</a>	2007-09-28	2014-05-15	Biomay Ag	RNA Vaccines
<a href="#">WO2014074905A1</a>	2012-11-08	2014-05-15	Eleven Biotherapeutics, Inc.	Il-6 antagonists and uses thereof
<a href="#">US20140135381A1</a>	2010-12-29	2014-05-15	Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.	Small molecule conjugates for intracellular delivery of biologically active compounds
<a href="#">WO2014074912A1</a>	2012-11-08	2014-05-15	Inviragen, Inc.	Compositions, methods and uses for dengue virus serotype-4 constructs
<a href="#">WO2014072997A1</a>	2012-11-07	2014-05-15	Council Of Scientific & Industrial Research	Nanocomplex containing amphipathic peptide useful for efficient transfection of biomolecules
<a href="#">WO2014072747A1</a>	2012-11-12	2014-05-15	Medpharm Limited	Dermal compositions containing unnatural hygroscopic amino acids
<a href="#">WO2014072999A1</a>	2012-11-07	2014-05-15	Council Of Scientific And Industrial Research	Nanocomplex containing cationic peptide for biomolecule delivery
<a href="#">WO2014074597A1</a>	2012-11-06	2014-05-15	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Compositions and methods relating to complex nucleic acid nanostructures
<a href="#">WO2014074289A1</a>	2012-11-06	2014-05-15	Rochal Industries, Llp	Delivery of biologically-active agents using volatile, hydrophobic solvents
<a href="#">WO2014072481A1</a>	2012-11-08	2014-05-15	Novozymes Biopharma Dk A/S	Albumin variants
<a href="#">WO2014074218A1</a>	2012-11-12	2014-05-15	Redwood Bioscience, Inc.	Compounds and methods for producing a conjugate
<a href="#">WO2014075047A2</a>	2012-11-12	2014-05-15	Genvec, Inc.	Malaria antigens and methods of use
<a href="#">WO2014074299A1</a>	2012-11-09	2014-05-15	Momentive Performance Materials Inc.	Silicon-containing zwitterionic linear copolymer composition
<a href="#">WO2014072468A1</a>	2012-11-09	2014-05-15	Velin-Pharma A/S	Compositions for pulmonary delivery
<a href="#">US20140134201A1</a>	2003-10-14	2014-05-15	Biontech Ag	Recombinant vaccines and use thereof
<a href="#">WO2014071963A1</a>	2012-11-09	2014-05-15	Biontech Ag	Method for cellular rna expression
<a href="#">US8728772B2</a>	2008-01-23	2014-05-20	Ajinomoto Co., Inc.	Method for producing an L-amino acid
<a href="#">US8728527B2</a>	2006-07-24	2014-05-20	Luminus Biosciences, Inc.	Solid nanoparticle formulation of water insoluble pharmaceutical substances with reduced ostwald ripening
<a href="#">US8728491B2</a>	2007-05-07	2014-05-20	Alba Therapeutics Corporation	Transcutaneous delivery of therapeutic agents
<a href="#">EP2732825A1</a>	2012-11-19	2014-05-21	Invivogen	Conjugated TLR7 and/or TLR8 and TLR2 agonists
<a href="#">US20140141483A1</a>	2004-06-30	2014-05-22	Nektar Therapeutics	Polymer factor ix moiety conjugates
<a href="#">US20140141089A1</a>	2009-02-11	2014-05-22	Colorado School Of Mines	Nanoparticles, Compositions Thereof, and Methods of Use, and Methods of Making the Same
<a href="#">WO2014078399A1</a>	2012-11-13	2014-05-22	Baylor College Of Medicine	Multi-arm biodegradable polymers for nucleic acid delivery
<a href="#">WO2014078636A1</a>	2012-11-16	2014-05-22	President And Fellows Of Harvard College	Nucleic acid hydrogel self-assembly
<a href="#">US20140141025A1</a>	2012-11-16	2014-05-22	Redwood Bioscience, Inc.	Hydrazinyl-indole compounds and methods for producing a conjugate
<a href="#">US20140141037A1</a>	2012-11-20	2014-05-22	Novartis Ag	Rsv f prefusion trimers
<a href="#">WO2014076709A1</a>	2012-11-19	2014-05-22	Technion Research And Development Foundation Ltd.	Liposomes for in-vivo delivery
<a href="#">US8735570B2</a>	2009-11-13	2014-05-27	Bend Research, Inc.	Cationic dextran polymer derivatives
<a href="#">US8734853B2</a>	2008-11-17	2014-05-27	University Of North Texas Health Science Center At Fort Worth	HDL particles for delivery of nucleic acids
<a href="#">EP2607379B1</a>	2007-02-02	2014-05-28	Acceleron Pharma, Inc.	Variants derived from ActRIIB and uses therefor
<a href="#">US20140147454A1</a>	2012-11-26	2014-05-29	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Terminally modified rna
<a href="#">US20140148503A1</a>	2011-07-20	2014-05-29	University Of Iowa Research Foundation	Nucleic acid aptamers
<a href="#">WO2014081299A1</a>	2012-11-22	2014-05-30	Tagworks Pharmaceuticals B.V.	Activatable liposomes
<a href="#">WO2014081849A1</a>	2012-11-20	2014-05-30	Phasebio Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Formulations of active agents for sustained release
<a href="#">WO2014081300A1</a>	2012-11-22	2014-05-30	Tagworks Pharmaceuticals B.V.	Channel protein activatable liposomes
<a href="#">WO2014081303A1</a>	2012-11-22	2014-05-30	Tagworks Pharmaceuticals B.V.	Chemically cleavable group



Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
WO2014066898A9	2012-10-26	2014-06-05	The Johns Hopkins University	A layer-by-layer approach to co-deliver dna and sirna via aumps: a potential platform for modifying release kinetics
WO2014093924A1	2012-12-13	2014-06-19	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified nucleic acid molecules and uses thereof
WO2014093574A1	2012-12-13	2014-06-19	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for altering cell phenotype
US20140178438A1	2011-05-24	2014-06-26	Ugur Sahin	Individualized vaccines for cancer
US20140193484A1	2013-01-10	2014-07-10	Sylvie Carine Bertholet Girardin	Influenza virus immunogenic compositions and uses thereof
US20140200261A1	2013-01-17	2014-07-17	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Signal-sensor polynucleotides for the alteration of cellular phenotypes
US20140206752A1	2011-05-17	2014-07-24	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Engineered nucleic acids and methods of use thereof for non-human vertebrates
US20140212504A1	2000-05-10	2014-07-31	Novartis Ag	Phospholipid-based powders for drug delivery
US20140227237A1	2011-09-16	2014-08-14	The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania	Rna engineered t cells for the treatment of cancer
US20140248312A1	2005-11-04	2014-09-04	Novartis Vaccines And Diagnostics Srl	Influenza vaccines including combinations of particulate adjuvants and immunopotentiators
US20140275227A1	2013-03-15	2014-09-18	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Compositions and methods of altering cholesterol levels
WO2014144767A1	2013-03-15	2014-09-18	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Ion exchange purification of mrna
WO2014144039A1	2013-03-15	2014-09-18	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Characterization of mrna molecules
US20140275229A1	2012-04-02	2014-09-18	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides encoding udp glucuronosyltransferase 1 family, polypeptide a1
WO2014144711A1	2013-03-15	2014-09-18	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Analysis of mrna heterogeneity and stability
WO2014152027A1	2013-03-15	2014-09-25	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Manufacturing methods for production of rna transcripts
WO2014152211A1	2013-03-14	2014-09-25	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Formulation and delivery of modified nucleoside, nucleotide, and nucleic acid compositions
WO2014152030A1	2013-03-15	2014-09-25	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Removal of dna fragments in mrna production process
WO2014152031A1	2013-03-15	2014-09-25	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Ribonucleic acid purification
US8846348B2	2006-04-14	2014-09-30	Cellscript, Llc	Kits and methods for generating 5' capped RNA
WO2014159813A1	2013-03-13	2014-10-02	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Long-lived polynucleotide molecules
WO2014158795A1	2013-03-12	2014-10-02	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Diagnosis and treatment of fibrosis
WO2014164253A1	2013-03-09	2014-10-09	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Heterologous untranslated regions for mrna
US8871230B2	2009-12-21	2014-10-28	Ethris Gmbh	Conjugate with target-finding ligand and use thereof
US20140328825A1	2011-12-30	2014-11-06	Cellscript, Llc	MAKING AND USING IN VITRO-SYNTHEZIZED ssRNA FOR INTRODUCING INTO MAMMALIAN CELLS TO INDUCE A BIOLOGICAL OR BIOCHEMICAL EFFECT
US20140343129A1	2011-12-14	2014-11-20	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified nucleic acids, and acute care uses thereof
US20140371302A1	2011-12-29	2014-12-18	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified mrnas encoding cell-penetrating polypeptides
US20150017206A1	2009-12-03	2015-01-15	Novartis Ag	Arranging interaction and back pressure chambers for microfluidization
WO2015006747A2	2013-07-11	2015-01-15	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Compositions comprising synthetic polynucleotides encoding crispr related proteins and synthetic sgrnas and methods of use.
US20150030576A1	2012-01-10	2015-01-29	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Methods and compositions for targeting agents into and across the blood-brain barrier
US20150050354A1	2012-04-02	2015-02-19	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for the treatment of otic diseases and conditions
US20150056253A1	2011-09-12	2015-02-26	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Engineered nucleic acids and methods of use thereof
WO2015034925A1	2013-09-03	2015-03-12	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Circular polynucleotides
WO2015034928A1	2013-09-03	2015-03-12	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Chimeric polynucleotides

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">WO2015038892A1</a>	2013-09-13	2015-03-19	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Polynucleotide compositions containing amino acids
<a href="#">WO2015048744A2</a>	2013-09-30	2015-04-02	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Polynucleotides encoding immune modulating polypeptides
<a href="#">WO2015051214A1</a>	2013-10-03	2015-04-09	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Polynucleotides encoding low density lipoprotein receptor
<a href="#">WO2015051173A2</a>	2013-10-02	2015-04-09	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Polynucleotide molecules and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2015058069A1</a>	2013-10-18	2015-04-23	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Compositions and methods for tolerizing cellular systems
<a href="#">WO2015105926A1</a>	2014-01-08	2015-07-16	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Polynucleotides for the in vivo production of antibodies
<a href="#">US20150246139A1</a>	2012-04-02	2015-09-03	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for the production of nuclear proteins
<b>Family To Family Citations</b>				
<a href="#">US5591722A</a>	1989-09-15	1997-01-07	Southern Research Institute	2'-deoxy-4'-thioribonucleosides and their antiviral activity
<a href="#">DE69032483T2</a>	1989-10-05	1998-11-26	Optein Inc	CELL-FREE SYNTHESIS AND ISOLATION OF GENES AND POLYPEPTIDES
<a href="#">US5215899A</a>	1989-11-09	1993-06-01	Miles Inc.	Nucleic acid amplification employing ligatable hairpin probe and transcription
<a href="#">CA2028849A1</a>	1990-03-08	1991-09-09	Michinao Mizugaki	Monoclonal antibodies, assay method, reagent kit, sarching method and drug missiles using them
<a href="#">US5264618A</a>	1990-04-19	1993-11-23	Vical, Inc.	Cationic lipids for intracellular delivery of biologically active molecules
<a href="#">US5637459A</a>	1990-06-11	1997-06-10	Nexstar Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment: chimeric selex
<a href="#">US5437976A</a>	1991-08-08	1995-08-01	Arizona Board Of Regents, The University Of Arizona	Multi-domain DNA ligands bound to a solid matrix for protein and nucleic acid affinity chromatography and processing of solid-phase DNA
<a href="#">FR2687679B1</a>	1992-02-05	1994-10-28	Centre Nat Rech Scient	OLIGOTHIONUCLEOTIDES.
<a href="#">US5871697A</a>	1995-10-24	1999-02-16	Curagen Corporation	Method and apparatus for identifying, classifying, or quantifying DNA sequences in a sample without sequencing
<a href="#">US5789578A</a>	1996-01-11	1998-08-04	Massey University	Methods for the preparation of resins with ligands attached thereto through a linking group comprising sulfide, sulfoxide or sulfone functionality
<a href="#">US7291463B2</a>	1996-01-23	2007-11-06	Affymetrix, Inc.	Nucleic acid labeling compounds
<a href="#">US5837860A</a>	1997-03-05	1998-11-17	Molecular Tool, Inc.	Covalent attachment of nucleic acid molecules onto solid-phases via disulfide bonds
<a href="#">GB2324370B</a>	1997-04-14	1999-03-03	Stuart Harbron	Detection of hybrid double-stranded DNA with antibody after enzyme degradation of excess single-stranded DNA
<a href="#">US6849417B1</a>	1998-04-06	2005-02-01	The United States Of America As Represented By The Department Of Health And Human Services	Mammalian selenoprotein differentially expressed in tumor cells
<a href="#">WO1999051637A1</a>	1998-04-06	1999-10-14	The Government Of The United States Of America, Represented By The Secretary, Department Of Health And Human Services	Mammalian selenoprotein differentially expressed in tumor cells
<a href="#">DE19831662A1</a>	1998-07-15	2000-01-27	Tuchenhagen Gmbh	Monitoring indicating fluid in bellows of valve unit used in treating liquids under aseptic conditions, is accompanied by forced flow of indicating fluid, induced by valve opening and closing
<a href="#">US20020065236A1</a>	1998-09-09	2002-05-30	Yew Nelson S.	CpG reduced plasmids and viral vectors
<a href="#">US6248268B1</a>	1998-11-16	2001-06-19	Xc Corporation	Process of making microparticles of a thermally-gelled polysaccharide
<a href="#">EP1147204A1</a>	1999-01-28	2001-10-24	Medical College Of Georgia Research Institute, Inc.	Composition and method for in vivo and in vitro attenuation of gene expression using double stranded rna
<a href="#">GB9902000D0</a>	1999-01-30	1999-03-17	Delta Biotechnology Ltd	Process
<a href="#">US6511832B1</a>	1999-10-06	2003-01-28	Texas A&M University System	In vitro synthesis of capped and polyadenylated mRNAs using baculovirus RNA polymerase
<a href="#">DE10001377A1</a>	2000-01-14	2001-08-02	Univ Mainz Johannes Gutenberg	New DNA encoding transcription factor ASCL3, useful for treatment, prevention and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. tumors, associated with abnormal gene regulation

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US7235358B2</a>	2001-06-08	2007-06-26	Expression Diagnostics, Inc.	Methods and compositions for diagnosing and monitoring transplant rejection
<a href="#">US20040076978A1</a>	2001-11-14	2004-04-22	Catherine Verfaillie	Method to identify genes associated with chronic myelogenous leukemia
<a href="#">WO2002044399A2</a>	2000-11-28	2002-06-06	Rosetta Inpharmatics, Inc.	In vitro transcription method for rna amplification
<a href="#">US20040142433A1</a>	2001-02-02	2004-07-22	Padgett Hal S.	Polynucleotide sequence variants
<a href="#">WO2003008537A2</a>	2001-04-06	2003-01-30	Mannkind Corporation	Epitope sequences
<a href="#">AT376434T</a>	2001-04-21	2007-11-15	Curevac GmbH	INJECTION DEVICE FOR MRNA APPLICATION
<a href="#">EP1270732A1</a>	2001-06-21	2003-01-02	Schuler, Gerold	Improved transfection of eukaryotic cells with linear polynucleotides by electroporation
<a href="#">WO2003040294A2</a>	2001-11-05	2003-05-15	Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V.	METHOD FOR THE IN VITRO SYNTHESIS OF SHORT DOUBLE STRANDED RNAs
<a href="#">WO2003078593A2</a>	2002-03-15	2003-09-25	Epigenomics Ag	Discovery and diagnostic methods using 5-methylcytosine dna glycosylase
<a href="#">WO2004020575A2</a>	2002-06-24	2004-03-11	Exiqon A/S	Methods and systems for detection and isolation of a nucleotide sequence
<a href="#">AU2003264041A1</a>	2002-08-09	2004-02-25	California Institute Of Technology	Method and compositions relating to 5'-chimeric ribonucleic acids
<a href="#">US7985572B2</a>	2003-02-27	2011-07-26	Basf Se	Modified nitrilases and their use in methods for the production of carboxylic acids
<a href="#">CL2004001996A1</a>	2003-08-08	2005-05-06	Eyetechn Pharmaceuticals Inc	ANTI-VEGF APTAMEROS (VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR) WITH 5'-5' OR 3'-3' INVERTED NUCLEOTIDIC BLOCK, COMPOSITION CONTAINING IT, USEFUL FOR NEOVASCULARIZATION DISORDERS.
<a href="#">EP2527446A1</a>	2004-06-03	2012-11-28	Athlomics Pty Ltd	Agents and methods for diagnosing stress
<a href="#">US7700555B2</a>	2004-07-15	2010-04-20	Joslin Diabetes Center, Inc.	Methods of treating diabetes
<a href="#">US7291208B2</a>	2004-08-13	2007-11-06	Gore Enterprise Holdings, Inc.	Grooved active and passive adsorbent filters
<a href="#">CN102078622A</a>	2004-08-13	2011-06-01	巴里.J.马沙尔	Bacterial delivery system
<a href="#">US20060069055A1</a>	2004-09-21	2006-03-30	Maya Dajee	Delivery of polynucleotides
<a href="#">EP1846452B1</a>	2005-01-07	2014-08-06	Lexicon Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Monoclonal antibodies against angiotensin-like protein 4 (angptl4)
<a href="#">CA2913655A1</a>	2006-01-27	2007-08-09	Biogen Ma Inc.	Nogo receptor antagonists
<a href="#">EP2520935A3</a>	2006-08-09	2013-02-13	Homestead Clinical Corporation	Organ-specific proteins and methods of their use
<a href="#">WO2009058911A2</a>	2007-10-31	2009-05-07	Applied Biosystems Inc.	Preparation and isolation of 5' capped mrna
<a href="#">ES2872377T3</a>	2008-05-26	2021-11-02	Univ Zuerich	Protamine / RNA Nanoparticles for Immunostimulation
<a href="#">US20110201103A1</a>	2008-08-07	2011-08-18	University Of Southern California	System For Synergetic Expression Of Multiple Small Functional RNA Elements
<a href="#">BRPI0918570A2</a>	2008-08-28	2015-08-11	Novartis Ag	Cell surface exposure of polypeptide isoforms by interrupting complete codon reading
<a href="#">US8962580B2</a>	2008-09-23	2015-02-24	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Chemical modifications of monomers and oligonucleotides with cycloaddition
<a href="#">JP5855462B2</a>	2008-12-10	2016-02-09	アルナイラム ファーマシューティカルズ, インコーポレイテッド Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	DsRNA compositions targeting GNAQ and methods for inhibiting expression
<a href="#">JP5642152B2</a>	2009-03-24	2014-12-17	カウンスル・オヴ・サイエンティフィック・アンド・インダストリアル・リサーチ	Method for preparing agarose polymer from seaweed extract
<a href="#">EP3165606A1</a>	2009-05-01	2017-05-10	Ophthotech Corporation	Methods for treating or preventing ophthalmological diseases
<a href="#">US8765370B2</a>	2009-06-11	2014-07-01	Scinopharm Taiwan, Ltd	Inhibition-based high-throughput screen strategy for cell clones
<a href="#">EP2496700B1</a>	2009-11-04	2017-03-01	The University Of British Columbia	Nucleic acid-containing lipid particles and related methods
<a href="#">WO2011090965A1</a>	2010-01-22	2011-07-28	Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp.	Novel cationic lipids for oligonucleotide delivery
<a href="#">DK2539449T3</a>	2010-02-26	2018-08-06	Qiagen GmbH	PROCEDURE FOR PARALLEL ISOLATION AND CLEANING RNA AND DNA
<a href="#">US20110218170A1</a>	2010-03-02	2011-09-08	Southern Research Institute	Use of 2'-deoxy-4'-thiocytidine and its analogues as dna hypomethylating anticancer agents

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">EP3254672A1</a>	2010-06-03	2017-12-13	Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Biodegradable lipids for the delivery of active agents
<a href="#">US8898864B1</a>	2010-10-08	2014-12-02	David Porter	Integrated rockably released leverage snap fastening system
<a href="#">WO2012130941A2</a>	2011-03-31	2012-10-04	Schaefer Konstanze	Perfluorinated compounds for the non-viral transfer of nucleic acids
<a href="#">WO2012164565A1</a>	2011-06-01	2012-12-06	Yeda Research And Development Co. Ltd.	Compositions and methods for downregulating prokaryotic genes
<a href="#">WO2013049389A1</a>	2011-09-27	2013-04-04	Yale University	Compositions and methods for transient expression of recombinant rna
<a href="#">US10501513B2</a> *	2012-04-02	2019-12-10	Moderna, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for the production of oncology-related proteins and peptides
<a href="#">CN103325662B</a>	2012-03-21	2016-03-30	清华大学	The preparation method of semi-conductive single-walled carbon nanotubes
<a href="#">MX363147B</a>	2012-09-17	2019-03-11	Pfizer Inc Star	Therapeutic nanoparticles comprising a therapeutic agent and methods of making and using same.
<a href="#">MX2015011943A</a>	2013-03-14	2015-12-01	Shire Human Genetic Therapies	RIBONUCLEIC ACIDS WITH 4'-THIO-MODIFIED NUCLEOTIDES AND RELATED METHODS.
<a href="#">US10385088B2</a>	2013-10-02	2019-08-20	Moderna, Inc.	Polynucleotide molecules and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2015070413A1</a>	2013-11-14	2015-05-21	W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> £Væ-Wr-WexYc <sup>-</sup> W <sup>-</sup> *ØWæ@WæiZr <sup>+</sup> VeDV±½	Ceramic thermal shielding piece and heat-resistant structure
<a href="#">WO2015085318A2</a>	2013-12-06	2015-06-11	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Targeted adaptive vaccines
<a href="#">EP2918275B1</a>	2013-12-13	2016-05-18	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Alternative nucleic acid molecules and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2015196118A1</a>	2014-06-19	2015-12-23	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Alternative nucleic acid molecules and uses thereof
<a href="#">US10286086B2</a>	2014-06-19	2019-05-14	Moderna, Inc.	Alternative nucleic acid molecules and uses thereof
<a href="#">WO2015196130A2</a>	2014-06-19	2015-12-23	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Alternative nucleic acid molecules and uses thereof
<a href="#">US10407683B2</a>	2014-07-16	2019-09-10	Moderna, Inc.	Circular polynucleotides
<a href="#">WO2016011226A1</a>	2014-07-16	2016-01-21	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Chimeric polynucleotides
<a href="#">EP3188749A4</a>	2014-09-03	2018-06-13	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Tolerogenic compositions and methods
<a href="#">WO2016118724A1</a>	2015-01-21	2016-07-28	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Lipid nanoparticle compositions
<a href="#">WO2016118725A1</a>	2015-01-23	2016-07-28	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Lipid nanoparticle compositions

\* Cited by examiner, † Cited by third party

## Non-Patent Citations (1502)

Title
Aasen, T. et al., Efficient and rapid generation of induced pluripotent stem cells from human keratinocytes. <i>Nat Biotechnol.</i> Nov. 2008; 26(11): 1276-1284.
Abramova, Tatyana, Frontiers and Approaches to Chemical Synthesis of Oligodeoxyribonucleotides, <i>Molecules</i> 2013, vol. 57, No. 18, 1063-1075.
Abuchowski, A. et al., Immunosuppressive properties and circulating life of Achromobacter glutaminase-asparaginase covalently attached to polyethylene glycol in man. <i>Cancer Treat Rep.</i> Nov.-Dec. 1981;65(11-12):1077-81.
Abuchowski, A. et al., Reduction of plasma urate levels in the cockerel with polyethylene glycol-uricase. <i>J Pharmacol Exp Ther.</i> Nov. 1981;219(2):352-4.
ADCETRIS, brentuximab vedotin, Product Label, Aug. 2011, No Volume available, pp. 1-15.
ADIS R&D Profile, Belimumab, <i>Drugs R D</i> , 2010; vol. 10 , No. 1, pp. 55-65.
Aduri, R., et al., AMBER force field parameters for the naturally occurring modified nucleosides in RNA. <i>J Chem Theory Comput.</i> 2007; 3: 1464-1475.
Agadjanyan, M., Prototype Alzheimer's Disease Vaccine Using the Immunodominant B Cell Type from $\beta$ -Amyloid and Promiscuous T Cell Epitope Pan HLA DR-Binding Peptide, <i>J Immunol</i> , 2005, vol. 174, no number, pp. 1580-1586.
Agaisse, H. et al., STAB-SD: a Shine-Dalgarno sequence in the 5' untranslated region is a determinant of mRNA stability. <i>Mol Microbiol.</i> May 1996;20(3):633-43.
Aissani, B. et al., CpG islands, genes and isochores in the genomes of vertebrates. <i>Gene.</i> Oct. 15, 1991;106(2):185-95.
Akashi, H., Gene expression and molecular evolution. <i>Curr Opin Genet Dev.</i> Dec. 2001;11(6):660-666.
Akinc et al., Targeted Delivery of RNAi Therapeutics With Endogenous and Exogenous Ligand-Based Mechanisms, <i>Mol Ther.</i> , 2009, vol. 18., No. , pp. 872-879.
Aksenova, N.N. et al., Influence of ribonucleic acids from the liver on implantation and growth of transplantable tumours. <i>Nature.</i> Nov. 3, 1962;196:443-4.
Alberts, et al., <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 3rd ed. Garland Publishing, Inc. New York, NY, 1994, pp. 368-369.
Aleku, M., et al., Atu027, a liposomal small interfering RNA formulation targeting protein kinase N3, inhibits cancer progression. <i>Cancer Res.</i> 2008; 68: 9788-9798.

Title

- Alexandrakis, Michael et al., Relationship Between Circulating BAFF Serum Levels with Proliferating Markers in Patients with Multiple Myeloma, *Biomed Research International*, 2013, vol. 2013, Article ID. 389579, pp. 1-7.
- Alfonso, Mauro et al., An Anti-Idiotype Vaccine Elicits a Specific Response to N-Glycolyl Sialic Acid Residues of Glycoconjugates in Melanoma Patients, *The Journal of Immunology*, 2002, vol. 168, No # , pp. 3523-2529.
- Alonso, Ruby et al., Towards the Definition of a Chimpanzee and Human Conserved CD6 Domain 1 Epitope Recognized by T1 Monoclonal Antibody, *Hybridoma*, 2008, vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 291-301.
- Alpha Galactosidase A; alpha-galactosidase A precursor [ Homo sapiens] NCBI, Dec. 25, 2010, pp. 1-4, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/4504009>.
- Alten, Rieke et al., The Human Anti-IL-1 $\beta$  Monoclonal Antibody ACZ885 is Effective in Joint Inflammation Models in Mice and in a Proof-of-Concept Study in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis, *Arthritis Research & Therapy*, 2008, vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 1-9.
- Anderson, B.R., et al., Incorporation of pseudouridine into mRNA enhances translation by diminishing PKR activation, *Nucleic Acids Res.* vol. 38, No. 17, Sep. 1, 2010, pp. 5884-5892.
- Anderson, B.R., et al., Nucleoside modifications in RNA limit activation of 2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase and increase resistance to cleavage by *Rnase L*. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2011; No Vol., pp. 1-10.
- Anderson, D.M. et al., Stability of mRNA/cationic lipid lipoplexes in human and rat cerebrospinal fluid: methods and evidence for nonviral mRNA gene delivery to the central nervous system. *Hum Gene Ther.* Feb. 10, 2003;14(3):191-202.
- Anderson, et al. The Bridge, National Academy of Engineering of the National Academies, Fall 2006, vol. 36., No. 3, pp. 1-55.
- Andrews-Pfannkoch, C. et al., Hydroxyapatite-mediated separation of double-stranded DNA, single-stranded DNA, and RNA genomes from natural viral assemblages. *pl Environ Microbiol.* Aug. 2010;76(15):5039-45. Epub Jun. 11, 2010.
- Andries, O., et al., Comparison of the gene transfer efficiency of mRNA/GL67 and pDNA/GL67 complexes in respiratory cells. *Mol Pharmaceutics.* 2012; 9: 2136-2145.
- Angevin, Eric et al., A Phase I/II, Multiple-Dose, Dose-Escalation Study of Siltuximab, an Anti-Interleukin-6 Monoclonal Antibody, in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2014, vol. 20, No. 8, pp. 1-14.
- Anichini, A. et al., Cytotoxic T cells directed to tumor antigens not expressed on normal melanocytes dominate HLA-A2.1-restricted immune repertoire to melanoma. *J Immunol.* Jan. 1, 1996;156(1):208-17.
- Anonymous, "Messenger RNA", Internet: Wikipedia. XP002699196, Retrieved on Jun. 21, 2013. <<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messenger-RNA>> (10 pages).
- Anonymous: "Messenger RNA", Internet: Wikipedia. Jun. 19, 2013, XP002699196, Retrieved from the Internet: URL: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messenger\\_RNA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Messenger_RNA), pp. 1.
- Aoi, T. et al., Generation of pluripotent stem cells from adult mouse liver and stomach cells. *Science.* Aug. 1, 2008; 321(5889): 699-702.
- Aota, S. et al., Diversity in G + C content at the third position of codons in vertebrate genes and its cause. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Aug. 26, 1986;14(16):6345-55.
- Apostolopoulos, V. et al., Cellular mucins: targets for immunotherapy. *Crit Rev Immunol.* 1994;14(3-4):293-309.
- Apostolopoulos, Vasso et al. , Targeting Antigens to Dendritic Cell Receptors for Vaccine Development, Hindawi Publishing Corporation *Journal of Drug Delivery*, 2013, vol. 201, Article ID 869718, pp. 1-22.
- Aquaporins, Production Optimization and Characterization; Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Natural Science; University of Gothenburg, Department of Chemistry-Biochemistry; pp. 1-69, published May 27, 2011. No Vol. number available, <http://hdl.handle.net/2077/25277>.
- Arce-Fonseca, Minerva et al., Specific Humoral and Cellular Immunity Induced by *Trypanosoma cruzi* DNA Immunization in a Canine Model, *Veterinary Research*, 2013, vol. 44, No. 15, pp. 2-9.
- Archer, S.J., Induction of a T-cell specific antigen on bone marrow lymphocytes with thymus RNA. *Immunology.* Jan. 1978;34(1):123-9.
- Argininosuccinate synthetase; argininosuccinate synthetase, isoform CRA-b (Homo sapiens) NCBI, Dec. 18, 2006, No Vol., pp. 1-3, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/119608339>.
- Armstrong, Deborah, et al., Farletuzumab (MORAb-003) in platinum-sensitive ovarian cancer patients experiencing a first relapse, *Community Oncology*, 2010, vol. 7, No. 2, Supp. 1., pp. 1-4.
- Ashley, D.M. et al., Bone marrow-generated dendritic cells pulsed with tumor extracts or tumor RNA induce antitumor immunity against central nervous system tumors. *J Exp Med.* Oct. 6, 1997;186(7):1177-82.
- Ast, G., How did alternative splicing evolve? *Nat Rev Genet.* Oct. 2004;5(10):773-82.
- Aurup, H. et al., Translation of 2'-modified mRNA in vitro and in vivo. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Nov. 25, 1994;22(23):4963-8.
- Austyn, J.M. et al., New insights into the mobilization and phagocytic activity of dendritic cells. *J Exp Med.* Apr. 1, 1996;183(4):1287-92.
- AVASTIN, Bevacizumab, Labeling Text, Feb. 2013, No Volume available, pp. 1-27.
- Avid Radiopharmaceuticals, Dominantly Inherited Alzheimer Network Trial: An Opportunity to Prevent Dementia. A Study of Potential Disease Modifying Treatments in Individuals at Risk for or With a Type of Early Onset Alzheimer's Disease Caused by a Genetic Mutation. (DIAN-TU), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01760005>, pp. 1-5.
- Baars, A. et al., A Phase II Study of Active Specific Immunotherapy and 5-FU/Leucovorin as Adjuvant Therapy for Stage III Colon Carcinoma, *British Journal of Cancer*, 2002, vol. 86, No. 8, pp. 1230-1234.
- Babich, F.R. et al., Cross-species transfer of learning: effect of ribonucleic acid from hamsters on rat behavior. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Nov. 1965;54(5):1299-302.
- Bachellerie, J.P. et al., Antisense snoRNAs: a family of nucleolar RNAs with long complementarities to rRNA. *Trends Biochem Sci.* Jul. 1995;20(7):261-4.
- Badawi, Ahmed, et al. , Immune Modulating Peptide for the Treatment and Suppression of Multiple Sclerosis, *Clin Immunol*, 2012, vol. 144, No. 2, pp. 127-138.
- Badis, G. et al., A snoRNA that guides the two most conserved pseudouridine modifications within rRNA confers a growth advantage in yeast. *RNA.* Jul. 2003; 9(7): 771-779.
- Baeten, Dominique et al., Anti-interleukin-17A monoclonal antibody secukinumab in treatment of ankylosing spondylitis: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, *The Lancet*, 2013, vol. 382, No #, pp. 1705-1713.
- Bag, J., Recovery of normal protein synthesis in heat-shocked chicken myotubes by liposome-mediated transfer of mRNAs. *Can. J. Biochem. Cell Biol.* 1985; 63(3): 231-235.
- Bagnall, et al., Rat strain differences on performance in the Morris water maze. *Animal Technology*, 1999, 50(2):69-77.

Title

- Bai, D.L. et al., Huperzine A, A Potential Therapeutic Agent for Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease, *Current Medicinal Chemistry*, 2000, vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 355-374.
- Bain, J.D. et al., Regioselective ligation of oligoribonucleotides using DNA Splints, *Nucleic Acids Research*, vol. 20, No. 16, p. 4372, May 27, 1992.
- Baker, D.L. et al., RNA-guided RNA modification: functional organization of the archaeal H/ACA RNP. *Genes Dev.* May 15, 2005;19(10):1238-48. Epub May 3, 2005.
- Baker, Kevin P. et al., Generation and Characterization of LymphonStat-B, a Human Monoclonal Antibody That Antagonizes the Bioactivities of B Lymphocyte Stimulator, Arthritis & Rheumatism, 2003, vol. 48, No. 11, pp. 3253-3265.
- Bakker, J.M. et al, Therapeutic antibody gene transfer: an active approach to passive immunity. *Mol Ther. Sep.* 2004;10(3):411-6.
- Balakin, A.G. et al., The RNA world of the nucleolus: two major families of small RNAs defined by different box elements with related functions. *Cell. Sep. 6, 1996;86(5):823-34.*
- Balaza, Alejandro et al., Vectored Immunoprophylaxis Protects Humanized Mice from Mucosal HIV Transmission, *Nature Medicine*, 2014, vol. 3, pp. 296-300.
- Ballatore, Carlo et al., Microtubule Stabilizing Agents as Potential Treatment for Alzheimer's Disease and Related Neurodegenerative Tauopathies, *J. Med Chem.*, 2012, vol. 55, No. 21, pp. 8979-8996.
- Bamias, Giorgos, et al., Leukocyte Traffic Blockage in Inflammatory Bowel Disease, *Current Drug Targets*, 2013, vol. 14, No. 12, pp. 1490-1500.
- Bandala-Sanchez, Esther et al., T cell Regulation Mediated by Interaction of Soluble CD52 with the Inhibitory Receptor Siglec-10, *Nature Immunology*, 2013, vol. 14, No. 7, pp. 741-751.
- Bandbon Balenga, N.A. et al., Bicistronic expression plasmid encoding allergen and anti-IgE single chain variable fragment antibody as a novel DNA vaccine for allergy therapy and prevention. *Med Hypotheses.* 2006;67(1):71-4. Epub Mar. 2, 2006.
- Banerjee, A.K., 5'-terminal cap structure in eucaryotic messenger ribonucleic acids. *Microbiol Rev.* Jun. 1980;44(2):175-205.
- Barber, R., The chromatographic separation of ribonucleic acids. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* Feb. 21, 1966;114(2):422-4.
- Bargmann, C.I. et al., The neu oncogene encodes an epidermal growth factor receptor-related protein. *Nature.* Jan. 16-22, 1986;319(6050):226-30.
- Barker, Edward, et al., Effect of a Chimeric Anti-Ganglioside GD2 Antibody on Cell-mediated Lysis of Human Neuroblastoma Cells, *Cancer Research*, 1991, vol. 51, No. #, pp. 144-149.
- Barlow, P.G., et al., The human cathelicidin LL-37 preferentially promotes apoptosis of infected airway epithelium. *AM J Respir Cell Mol Biol.* Dec. 2010; 43(6): 692-702.
- Barouch, Dan et al., Therapeutic Efficacy of Potent Neutralizing HIV-1-specific monoclonal Antibodies in SHIV-infected Rhesus Monkeys, *Nature*, 2013, vol. 503, No. 7475, pp. 224-228.
- Barr, Ian et al., Epidemiological, Antigen and Genetic Characteristics of Seasonal Influenza A(H1N1), A (H3N2) and B Influenza Virus: Basis for WHO Recommendation on the Competition of Influenza Vaccines for Using in the 2009-2010 Northern Hemisphere Season, *Vaccine*, 2010, vol. 28, No number, pp. 1156-1167.
- Basarkar, A. et al., Nanoparticulate systems for polynucleotide delivery. *Int J Nanomedicine.* 2007; 2(3): 353-360.
- Basha, G. et al., Influence of cationic lipid composition on gene silencing properties of lipid nanoparticle formulations of siRNA in antigen-presenting cells. *Mol Ther.* Dec. 2011; 19(12): 2186-2200.
- Bates et al., Detection of Familial Hypercholesterolaemia: A Major Treatment Gap in Preventative Cardiology, *Heart, Lung and Circulation* 2008;vol. 17, pp. 411-413.
- Batshaw, Mark L. et al., Risk of Serious Illness in Heterozygotes for Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency, *J. Pediatr*, 1986, vol. 108, No. 2, pp. 236-241.
- Batshaw, Mark L. et al., Treatment of Inborn Errors of Urea Synthesis, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 1982, vol. 306, No. 23, pp. 1387-1392.
- Bechler, K., Influence of capping and polyadenylation on mRNA expression and on antisense RNA mediated inhibition of gene expression. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* Dec. 8, 1997;241(1):193-9.
- Beigneux et al., Human CYP7A1 deficiency: progress and enigmas; *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*; Jul. 2002, vol. 110, No. 1, pp. 29-31.
- Bekker, Pirow et al., The Effect of a Single Dose of Osteoprotegerin in Postmenopausal Women, *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, 2001, vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 1-13.
- Bekker, Prow et al., A single-Dose Placebo-Controlled Study of AMG 162, a Fully Human Monoclonal Antibody to RANKL, in Postmenopausal Women, *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, 2004, vol. 19, No. 7, pp. 1-8.
- Beljanski, et al., Iron stimulated RNA-dependent DNA polymerase activity from goldfish eggs. *Cell Mol Biol.* 1988;34(1):17-25.
- Bell et al., Predisposition to Cancer Caused by Genetic and Functional Defects of Mammalian Atad5, *PLoS Genetics*, Aug. 2011, vol. 7, Issue 8, e1002245 pp. 1-15.
- Belliveau, N.M., et al., Microfluidic synthesis of highly potent limit-size lipid nanoparticles for in vivo delivery of siRNA. *Mol Ther Nucleic Acids.* Aug. 2012; 1(8): e37.
- Bermudez et al., Treatment with Recombinant Granulocyte Colony-stimulating Factor (Filgrastin) Stimulates Neutrophils and Tissue /macrophages and Induces an Effective non-specific Response Against *Mycobacterium avium* in Mice, *Immunology*, 1998, vol. 94, No. 3, pp. 297-303.
- Bernardi, G. et al., The vertebrate genome: isochores and evolution. *Mol Biol Evol.* Jan. 1993;10(1):186-204.
- Bernhard, H. et al., Generation of immunostimulatory dendritic cells from human CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor cells of the bone marrow and peripheral blood. *Cancer Res.* Mar. 1, 1995;55(5):1099-104.
- Bernstein, E. et al., Role for a bidentate ribonuclease in the initiation step of RNA interference. *Nature.* Jan. 18, 2001;409(6818):363-6.
- Bernstein, P. et al., Poly(A), poly(A) binding protein and the regulation of mRNA stability. *Trends Biochem Sci.* Sep. 1989;14(9):373-7.
- Bertolini, In vitro effect of 18S immune RNA on macrophage resistance to *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *Cell Mol Biol.* 1986;32(2):167-71.
- Bertolini, M.C., et al., Fractionation of immune RNA isolated from the spleens of mice infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi*. *J Infect Dis.* Jun. 1981;143(6):827-31.
- Bertolini, The protective effect of the 4-5S immune RNA against *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection in mice. *Trop Med Parasitol.* Sep. 1985;36(3):131-4.
- Bertrand, E. et al., Assembly and traffic of small nuclear RNPs. *Prog Mol Subcell Biol.* 2004;35:79-97.
- Bertrand, Edouard et al., The snoRNPs and Related Machines: Ancient Devices That Mediate Maturation of rRNA and Other RNAs, 2004, Chapter 13, pp. 223-257, *The Nucleolus*, Eurekah.com.
- Bettinger, T. et al., Peptide-mediated RNA delivery: a novel approach for enhanced transfection of primary and post-mitotic cells. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Sep. 15, 2001;29(18):3882-91.

Title

- Bevan, M.J. et al., Antigen presentation to cytotoxic T lymphocytes in vivo. *J Exp Med.* Sep. 1, 1995;182(3):639-41.
- Bevilacqua, A. et al., Post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression by degradation of messenger RNAs. *J Cell Physiol.* Jun. 2003;195(3):356-72.
- Bhattacharya, B.K. et al., A practical synthesis of N1-Methyl-2'-deoxy-?-uridine (?-Thymidine) and its incorporation into G-rich triple helix forming oligonucleotides. *Nucleosides & Nucleotides.* 1995; 14(6): 1269-1287.
- Bieler, K. et al., *Plasmids for Therapy and Vaccination.* Wiley-VCH GmbH, Weinheim, Feb. 2001, pp. 1-24.
- Bikard, David et al., Programmable repression and activation of bacterial gene expression using an engineered CRISPR-Cas system, *Nucleic Acids Research Advance*, 2013, No Vol. #, pp. 1-9.
- Binder, Mascha et al., The Epitope Recognized by Rituximab, *Blood*, 2006, vol. 108, No. 6, pp. 1975-1978.
- Binder, R. et al., Evidence that the pathway of transferrin receptor mRNA degradation involves an endonucleolytic cleavage within the 3' UTR and does not involve poly(A) tail shortening. *EMBO J.* Apr. 15, 1994;13(8):1969-80.
- Biocca, S., et al., Intracellular expression of anti-p21(circumflex over (O))ras single chain Fv fragments inhibits meiotic maturation of xenopus oocytes. *Biochem Biophys Res Comm.* Dec. 15, 1993; 197(2): 422-427.
- Bionaz, Massimo, et. al. ACSL1, AGPAT6, FABP3, LPIN1, and SLC27A6 Are the Most Abundant Isoforms in Bovine Mammary Tissue and Their Expression Is Affected by Stage of Lactation. *The Journal of Nutrition*, 2008. pp. 1019-2024.
- Bird, A.P. et al., CpG-rich islands and the function of DNA methylation. *Nature.* May 15-21, 1986;321(6067):209-13.
- Black, D.D. et al., Similarity of the transfer factors in Novikoff ascites tumor and other amino acid-incorporating systems. *Cancer Res.* May 1970;30(5):1281-6.
- Blelloch, Robert, et.al. Generation of Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells in the Absence of Drug Selection. *Dev. Cell.* Sep. 13, 2007. pp. 245-247.
- Bloch, G. et al., Sequence-dependence of the conformational changes induced by the 5-methyl cytosine in synthetic RNA oligomers. *FEBS Lett.* Jul. 27, 1987;219(2):464-8.
- Blom, Dirk J. et al., A 52-Week Placebo-Controlled Trial of Evolocumab in Hyperlipidemia, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2014, No. Vol #, pp. 1-11.
- Bococizumab, Statement on a Nonproprietary Name Adopted by the USAN Council, 2013, No Vol. pp. 1-2.
- Boczkowski, D. et al., Dendritic cells pulsed with RNA are potent antigen-presenting cells in vitro and in vivo. *J Exp Med.* Aug. 1, 1996;184(2):465-72.
- Boczkowski, D. et al., Induction of tumor immunity and cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses using dendritic cells transfected with messenger RNA amplified from tumor cells. *Cancer Res.* Feb. 15, 2000;60(4):1028-34.
- Body, Jean-Jacques et al., A Study of the Biological Receptor Activator of nuclear Factor-KappaB Ligand inhibitor, Denosumab, in patients with multiple myeloma or bone metastases from Breast Cancer, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2006, vol. 12, No #, pp. 1221-1228.
- Bohrmann, Bernd et al., Gantenerumab: A Novel Human Anti-Aβ Antibody Demonstrates Sustained Cerebral Amyloid-β Binding and Elicits Cell-Mediated Removal of Human Amyloid-β, *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, 2012, vol. 28, No. #, pp. 49-69.
- Bolhassani A., et al., Improvement of Different Vaccine Delivery Systems for Cancer Therapy, *Molecular Cancer, Biomed Central*, London, GB, 2011, vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 1-20.
- Bolukbasi, Mehmet Fatih, et al. miR-1289 and "Zipcode"-like Sequence Enrich mRNAs in Microvesicles. *Molecular Therapy-Nucleic Acids* (2012) 1, e10: doi:10.1038/mtna.2011.2, pp. 1-10.
- Bonehill, A., et al., Single-step antigen loading and activation of dendritic cells by mRNA electroporation for the purpose of therapeutic vaccination in melanoma patients. *Clin Cancer Res.* May 2009; 15(10): 3366-3375.
- Bonham, Kevin S. et al., A Promiscuous Lipid-Binding Protein Diversifies the Subcellular Sites of Toll-like Receptor Signal Transduction, *Cell*, 2014, vol. 156, No #, pp. 705-716.
- Bonora, G. et al., HELP (High Efficiency Liquid Phase) new oligonucleotide synthesis on soluble polymeric support, *Oxford Journals Life Sciences Nucleic Acids Research*, May 9, 1990, vol. 18, Issue 11 pp. 3155-3159.
- Boon, T. et al., Genes coding for tumor rejection antigens: perspectives for specific immunotherapy. *Important Adv Oncol.* 1994:53-69.
- Borghaei, Hossein et al., Phase I Dose Escalation, Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Study of Naptumomab Estafenatox Alone in Patients With Advanced Cancer and With Docetaxel in Patients With Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2009, vol. 27, No. 25, pp. 4116-4123.
- Borovkov, A. et al., High-Quality Gene Assembly Directly From Unpurified Mixtures of Microarray-Synthesized Oligonucleotides, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2010, vol. 38, No. 19, pp. e180 1-10.
- Bose, S. et al., Role of nucleolin in human parainfluenza virus type 3 infection of human lung epithelial cells. *J Virol.* Aug. 2004;78(15):8146-58.
- Bosma, Piter Jabik et al., Inherited disorders of bilirubin metabolism, *Journal of Hepatology*, 2003, vol. 38, No #, pp. 107-117.
- Bottero, Federica et al., Gene Transfection and Expression of the Ovarian Carcinoma Marker Folate Binding Protein on NIH/3T3 Cells Increases Cell Growth in Vitro and in Vivo, *Cancer Research*, 1993, vol. 53, No. #, pp. 5791-5796.
- Bouloy, M., et al., Both the 7-methyl and the 2'-O-methyl groups in the cap of mRNA strongly influence its ability to act as primer for influenza virus RNA transcription. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, vol. 77, No. 7, pp. 3952-3956, Jul. 1980.
- Bousquet, Jean MD et al, Eosinophilic Inflammation in Asthma, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 1990, vol. 323, No. 15, pp. 1033-1039.
- Bouxsein, N.F., et al., Structure and gene silencing activities of monovalent and pentavalent cationic lipid vectors complexed with siRNA. *Biochem.* 2007; 46(16): 4785-4792.
- Bowen, Michael et al., Functional Effects of CD30 on a Large Granular Lymphoma Cell Line, YT, *The Journal of Immunology*, 1993, vol. 151, No. 11, pp. 1-11.
- Braissant, Olivier et al., Current concepts in the pathogenesis of urea cycle disorders, *Molecular Genetics and Metabolism*, 2010, vol. 100, pp. S3-S12.
- Brandenburg, Boerries et al., Mechanisms of Hemagglutinin Targeted Influenza Virus Neutralization, *PLoS One*, 2013, vol. 8, Issue 12, pp. 1-14.
- Brandt, B. et al., Detection of the metastatic potential of blood-borne and immunomagnetically enriched epithelial cells by quantitative erbB-2 RT-PCR. *Clin Exp Metastasis.* Sep. 1996;14(4):399-408.
- Braun et al., Preclinical Studies of Lymphocyte Gene Therapy for Mild Hunter Syndrome (Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II); *Human Gene Therapy*, 1996, vol. , No #, pp. 283-290.
- Braun, Stephen et al., Preclinical Studies of Lymphocyte Gene Therapy for Mild Hunter Syndrome (Mucopolysaccharidosis Type II), *Human Gene Therapy*, 1996, vol. 7, pp. 283-290.
- Briebe, L.G., et al., Role of T7 RNA polymerase His784 in start site selection and initial transcription. *Biochem.* 2002; 41: 5144-5149.

Title

Brockton, NT et al, UGT1A1 polymorphisms and colorectal cancer susceptibility, *Cancer, Gut*, 2002; vol. 50, pp. 747-748.

Brossart, P. et al., Her-2/neu-derived peptides are tumor-associated antigens expressed by human renal cell and colon carcinoma lines and are recognized by in vitro induced specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes. *Cancer Res.* Feb. 15, 1998,58(4):732-6.

Brossart, P. et al., Identification of HLA-A2-restricted T-cell epitopes derived from the MUC1 tumor antigen for broadly applicable vaccine therapies. *Blood.* Jun. 15, 1999;93(12):4309-17.

Brossart, P. et al., Induction of cytotoxic T-lymphocyte responses in vivo after vaccinations with peptide-pulsed dendritic cells. *Blood.* Nov. 1, 2000;96(9):3102-8.

Brossart, P. et al., Virus-mediated delivery of antigenic epitopes into dendritic cells as a means to induce CTL. *J Immunol.* Apr. 1, 1997;158(7):3270-6.

Brown, C.E., et al., Poly(A) Tail Length Control in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* Occurs by Message-Specific Deadenylation. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, vol. 18, No. 11, Nov. 1998 pp. 6548-6559.

Broz, Petr et al., Newly described pattern recognition receptors team up against intracellular pathogens, *Nature Reviews, Immunology*, 2013, vol. 13, No. #, pp. 551-565.

Buccoliero, R. et al., Elevation of lung surfactant phosphatidylcholine in mouse models of Sandhoff and of Niemann-Pick A disease. *J Inherit Metab Dis.* 2004;27(5):641-8.

Burgess, Teresa et al., Biochemical Characterization of AMG 102: A Neutralizing, Fully Human Monoclonal Antibody to Human and Nonhuman Primate Hepatocyte Growth Factor, *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics*, 2010, vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 400-409.

Burke, B. et al., Microinjection of mRNA coding for an anti-Golgi antibody inhibits intracellular transport of a viral membrane protein. *Cell.* Apr. 1984;36(4):847-56.

Burks, E.A. et al, In vitro scanning saturation mutagenesis of an antibody binding pocket. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Jan. 21, 1997;94(2):412-7.

Burton, Dennis et al., A Large Array of Human Monoclonal Antibodies to Type 1 Human Immunodeficiency Virus From Combinatorial Libraries of Asymptomatic Seropositive Individuals, *Proc. Natl Acad., USA*, 1991, vol. 88, No Number, pp. 10134-10137.

Burton, Dennis et al., Efficient Neutralization of Primary Isolates of HIV-1 by a Recombinant Human Monoclonal Antibody, *Science*, 1994, vol. 266, No Number, pp. 1024-1027.

Busse, William W. et al., Safety profile, pharmacokinetics, and biologic activity of MEDI-563, an anti-IL-5 receptor a antibody, in a phase I study of subjects with mild asthma, *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2010, vol. 125, No. 6, pp. 1237-1244.

Butler, E.T. et al., Bacteriophage SP6-specific RNA polymerase. I. Isolation and characterization of the enzyme. *J Biol Chem.* May 25, 1982;257(10):5772-8.

Califf, Robert et al., Use of a Monoclonal Antibody Directed Against the Platelet Glycoprotein IIB/IIIa Receptor in High-Risk Coronary Angioplasty, 1994, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 330, No. 14, pp. 1-6.

Canakinumab FDA Label, Jun. 2009, No Volume available, pp. 1-11.

Cannon, G. et al., RNA based vaccines. *DNA Cell Biol.* Dec. 2002;21(12):953-61.

Capoccia, B.J., et al., G-CSF and AMD3100 mobilize monocytes into the blood that stimulate angiogenesis in vivo through a paracrine mechanism. *Blood.* Oct. 1, 2006; 108(7): 2438-2445.

Caput, D. et al., Identification of a common nucleotide sequence in the 3'-untranslated region of mRNA molecules specifying inflammatory mediators. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Mar. 1986;83(6):1670-4.

Carboxypeptidase N, catalytic chain precursor [Homo sapiens] NCBI, Dec. 27, 2010, pp. 1-4, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/4503011>.

Carnahan, Josette et al., Epratuzumab, a Humanized Monoclonal Antibody Targeting CD22 Characterization of in Vitro Properties, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2009, vol. 9, No. #, pp. 1-8.

Caron, H. et al., The human transcriptome map: clustering of highly expressed genes in chromosomal domains. *Science.* Feb. 16, 2001;291(5507):1289-92.

Carralot, J.P. et al., Polarization of immunity induced by direct injection of naked sequence-stabilized mRNA vaccines. *Cell Mol Life Sci.* Sep. 2004;61(18):2418-24.

Carralot, J.P. et al., Production and characterization of amplified tumor-derived cRNA libraries to be used as vaccines against metastatic melanomas. *Genet Vaccines Ther.* Aug. 22, 2005;3:6.

Carrington, J.C. et al., Cap-independent enhancement of translation by a plant potyvirus 5' nontranslated region. *J Virol.* Apr. 1990; 64(4): 1590-1597.

Castro, Mario et al., Reslizumab for Poorly Controlled, Eosinophilic Asthma, A Randomized, Placebo-controlled Study, *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, 2011, vol. 184, No#, pp. 1125-1132.

Caudy, A.A. et al., Fragile X-related protein and VIG associate with the RNA interference machinery. *Genes Dev.* Oct. 1, 2002;16(19):2491-6.

Cavaille, J. et al., Identification of brain-specific and imprinted small nucleolar RNA genes exhibiting an unusual genomic organization. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Dec. 19, 2000;97(26):14311-6.

Cavaille, J. et al., Targeted ribose methylation of RNA in vivo directed by tailored antisense RNA guides. *Nature.* Nov. 24, 1996;383(6602):732-5.

Cavelti-Weder, Claudia et al., Effects of Gevokizumab on Glycemia and Inflammatory Markers in Type 2 Diabetes, *Diabetes Care*, 2012, vol. 35, No number, pp. 1654-1662.

Celluzzi, C.M. et al., Peptide-pulsed dendritic cells induce antigen-specific CTL-mediated protective tumor immunity. *J Exp Med.* Jan. 1, 1996;183(1):283-7.

Chan, E., et al., Live cell imaging distinguishes bona fide human iPS cells from partially reprogrammed cells. *Nat Biotech.* Nov. 2009; 27(11): 1033-1037.

Chang, C et al., Tolerization of Dendritic Cells by Ts cells: The Crucial Role of Inhibitory Receptors ILT3 and ILT4, *Nature Immunology*, 2002, vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 237-243.

Chang, C. et al., Non-ionic amphiphilic biodegradable PEG-PLGA-PEG copolymer enhances gene delivery efficiency in rat skeletal muscle; *Science Direct, Journal of Controlled Release* 118 (2007) 245-253.

Chang, N. et al., Genome editing with RNA-guided Cas9 nuclease in Zebrafish embryos. *Cell Res.* Apr. 2013; 23(4):465-472.

Chapman, Andrew et al., Therapeutic Antibody Fragments With Prolonged in Vivo Half-Lives, *Nature America Inc.*, 1999, vol. 17, No Number, pp. 780-783.

Chappell, S.A. et al., Ribosomal tethering and clustering as mechanisms for translation initiation. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Nov. 28, 2006;103(48):18077-82. Epub Nov. 16, 2006.

Charette, M. et al., Pseudouridine in RNA: what, where, how, and why. *IUBMB Life.* May 2000;49(5):341-51.

Chelius, Dirk et al., Structural and functional characterization of the trifunctional antibody catumaxomab, mAbs, 2010, vol. 2 No. 3, pp. 309-319.

Chen XL, et al., Expression of human factor IX in retrovirus-transfected human umbilical cord tissue derived mesenchymal stem cells, *PubMed*, Feb. 2009; 17 (1): 184-87.



## Title

- Chen, Chun et al., A Flexible RNA Backbone within the Polypyrimidine Tract Is Required for U2AF65 Binding and Pre-mRNA Splicing In Vivo, *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 2010, vol. 30, No. 17, pp. 4108-4119.
- Chen, D., et al., Rapid discovery of potent siRNA-containing lipid nanoparticles enabled by controlled microfluidic formulation. *J Am Chem Soc.* 2012; 134: 6948-6951.
- Chen, H., et al., TGF-beta 1 attenuates myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury via inhibition of upregulation of MMP-1. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol.* May 2003; 284(5): H1612-7.
- Chen, Helen et al., Expanding the Clinical Development of Bevacizumab, *The Oncologist*, 2004, vol. 9, Supp 1, pp. 27-35.
- Chen, Juine-Ruey, et al., Vaccination of Monoglycosylated Hemagglutinin Induces Cross-Strain Protection Against Influenza Virus Infection, *PNAS*, Oct. 14, 2013, No Volume Number, pp. 1-6.
- Chen, Y., Self-assembled rosette nanotubes encapsulate and slowly release dexamethasone, *International Journal of Nanomedicine*, 2011:6 pp. 1035-1044.
- Chen, Z. et al., Enhanced protection against a lethal influenza virus challenge by immunization with both hemagglutinin- and neuraminidase-expressing DNAs. *Vaccine.* Feb. 26, 1999;17(7-8):653-9.
- Cheng, C., et al., Multifunctional triblock copolymers for intracellular messenger RNA delivery. *Biomaterials.* Oct. 2012; 33(28): 6868-6876.
- Cheng, Ee-chun et al., Repressing the Repressor: A lincRNA as a MicroRNA Sponge in Embryonic Stem Cell Self-Renewal, *Developmental Cell*, 2013, vol. 25, No number, pp. 1-2.
- Cheng, Guotan et al., T Cell Tolerance and the Multi-Functional Role of IL-2R Signalling in T Regulatory Cells, *Immunol Rev.*, 2011, vol. 241, No. 1, pp. 63-76.
- Cheng, S. et al. Effective Amplification of Long Targets From Cloned Inserts and Human Genomic DNA, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1994, vol. 91, pp. 5695-5699.
- Cheng, W.F. et al., Enhancement of Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vaccine potency by linkage of herpes simplex virus type 1 VP22 protein to antigen. *J Virol.* Mar. 2001;75(5):2368-76.
- Cheng, W.F. et al., Enhancement of Sindbis virus self-replicating RNA vaccine potency by linkage of Mycobacterium tuberculosis heat shock protein 70 gene to an antigen gene. *J Immunol.* May 15, 2001;166(10):6218-26.
- Cho, E.J. et al., mRNA capping enzyme is recruited to the transcription complex by phosphorylation of the RNA polymerase II carboxy-terminal domain. *Genes Dev.* Dec. 15, 1997; 11(24): 3319-3326.
- Cho, J.H. et al., Enhanced cellular immunity to hepatitis C virus nonstructural proteins by codelivery of granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor gene in intramuscular DNA immunization. *Vaccine.* Mar. 5, 1999;17(9-10):1136-44.
- Chou, Hsun-Hua et al., A mutation in human CMP-sialic acid hydroxylase occurred after the Homo-Pan divergence, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1998, vol. 95, No #, pp. 11751-11756.
- Chowdhury, Jayanta R. et al., Bilirubin Mono- and Diglucuronide Formation by Human Liver In Vitro: Assay by High-Pressure Liquid Chromatography, *Hepatology*, 1981, vol. 1, No. 6, pp. 622-627.
- Chowdhury, Jayanta R. et al., Molecular Basis for the Lack of Bilirubin-specific and 3-Methylcholanthrene-inducible UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase Activities in Gunn Rats, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, Sep. 25, 1991, vol. 266, No. 27, pp. 18294-18298.
- Chowdhury, Namita et al., Isolation of Multiple Normal and Functionally Defective Forms of Uridine Diphosphate-Glucuronosyltransferase from Inbred Gunn Rats, *J. Clin. Invest.* 1987, vol. 79, No #, pp. 327-334.
- Choy et al, Efficacy of a Novel PEGylated Humanized Anti-TNF Fragment (CDP870) in patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis: A phase II double-blinded, randomized, Dose-Escalating Trial, *Rheumatology* 2002; vol. 41, No number, pp. 1133-1137.
- Chui, H.M. et al., Synthesis of helix 69 of Escherichia coli 23S rRNA containing its natural modified nucleosides, m(3) Psi and Psi. *J Org Chem.* Dec. 13, 2002;67(25):8847-54.
- Church, L. et al., Canakinumab, a Fully Human mAb Against IL-1 $\beta$  for the Potential Treatment of Inflammatory Disorder, *Current Opinion in Molecular Therapeutics*, 2009, vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 81-89.
- CIMZIA, Product Label, Reference ID: 3217327, UCB, Inc., Revised Nov. 2012, No. Volume available, pp. 1-26.
- Clawson, G.A. et al., Increased amounts of double-stranded RNA in the cytoplasm of rat liver following treatment with carcinogens. *Cancer Res.* Aug. 1982;42(8):3228-31.
- Cleary, Michele et al., Production of Complex nucleic acid libraries using highly parallel in situ oligonucleotide synthesis, 2004, *Nature Methods* vol. 1 No. 3, Dec. 2004, pp. 241-248.
- Cohen, Idan et al., Differential release of chromatin-bound IL-1 $\alpha$  Discriminates Between Necrotic and Apoptotic Cell Death by the Ability to Induce Sterile Inflammation, *PNAS*, 2010, vol. 107, No. 6, pp. 2574-2579.
- Cohen, P.J. et al., Murine epidermal Langerhans cells and splenic dendritic cells present tumor-associated antigens to primed T cells. *Eur J Immunol.* Feb. 1994;24(2):315-9.
- Collas, P. et al., Epigenetic reprogramming of nuclei using cell extracts. *Stem Cell Rev.* 2006;2(4):309-17.
- Collas, P., Dedifferentiation of cells: new approaches. *Cytotherapy.* 2007;9(3):236-44.
- Coller, Barry S. et al., A New Murine Monoclonal Antibody Reports an Activation-Dependent Change in the Confirmation and/or Microenvironment of the Platelet Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Complex, *The American Society for Clinical Investigation, Inc.*, 1985, vol. 76, No Volume number, pp. 101-108.
- Coller, BS et al., Inhibition of Dog Platelet Function by Vivo Infusion of F(ab')<sub>2</sub> Fragments of a Monoclonal Antibody to Platelet Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa Receptor, *Blood*, 1985, vol. 66, No. 6, pp. 1456-1459.
- Colot, V. et al., Eukaryotic DNA methylation as an evolutionary device. *Bioessays.* May 1999;21(5):402-11.
- Colter, J.S., et al., Infectivity of ribonucleic acid from Ehrlich Ascites tumour cells infected with Mengo Encephalitis. *Nature.* Apr. 1957; 179(4565): 859-860.
- Colter, J.S., et al., Infectivity of ribonucleic acid isolated from virus-infected tissues. *Virology.* 1957; 4(3): 522-532.
- Compton, J., Nucleic Acid Sequence-Based Amplification, *Nature*, 1991, vol. 350, pp. 91-92. (Abstract Only), [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1706072](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/1706072).
- Conde, Francisco et al., The Aspergillus toxin restrictocin is a suitable cytotoxic agent for generation of immunoconjugates with monoclonal antibodies directed against human carcinoma cells, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 1989, vol. 178, No #, pp. 795-802.
- Condon, C. et al., DNA-based immunization by in vivo transfection of dendritic cells. *Nat Med.* Oct. 1996;2(10):1122-8.
- Coney, Leslie et al., Cloning of Tumor-associated Antigen: MOV18 and MOV19 Antibodies Recognize a Folate-binding Protein, *Cancer Research*, 1991, vol. 51, No #, pp. 6125-6132.
- Cong, L. et al., Multiplex genome engineering using CRISPR/Cas systems. *Science.* Feb. 15, 2013; 339(6121):819-823.
- Cong, Shundong et al., Novel CD20 Monoclonal Antibodies for Lymphoma Therapy, *Journal of Hematology & Oncology*, 2012, vol. 5, No. 64, pp. 1-9.

Title

Conry, R.M. et al., A carcinoembryonic antigen polynucleotide vaccine has in vivo antitumor activity. *Gene Ther.* Jan. 1995;2(1):59-65.

Conry, R.M. et al., Characterization of a messenger RNA polynucleotide vaccine vector. *Cancer Res.* Apr. 1, 1995;55(7):1397-1400.

Conry, R.M. et al., Immune response to a carcinoembryonic antigen polynucleotide vaccine. *Cancer Res.* Mar. 1, 1994;54(5):1164-8.

Cools, Nathalie, et al., Balancing Between Immunity and Tolerance: an Interplay Between Dendritic Cells, Regulatory T Cells, and Effector T Cells, *Journal of Leukocyte Biology*, 2007, vol. 82, pp. 1365-1374.

Copreni, E. et al., Lentivirus-mediated gene transfer to the respiratory epithelium: a promising approach to gene therapy of cystic fibrosis. *Gene Ther.* Oct. 2004;11 Suppl 1:S67-75.

Cornett, Jeff et al. Update of Clinical Trials to Cure Hemophilia, *Horizons in Hemophilia*, Dec. 12, 2013, No Vol. pp. 1-2, [www.hog.org/publications/id.484,css.print/pub-detail.asp](http://www.hog.org/publications/id.484,css.print/pub-detail.asp).

Corren, Jonathan et al., Lebrikizumab Treatment in Adults with Asthma, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2011, vol. 365, No. 12, pp. 1088-1098.

Cortes, J.J. et al., Mutations in the conserved loop of human U5 snRNA generate use of novel cryptic 5' splice sites in vivo. *EMBO J.* Dec. 15, 1993;12(13):5181-9.

Cosman, David et al., ULBPs, Novel MHC Class I-Related Molecules, Bind to CMV Glycoprotein UL16 and Stimulate NK Cytotoxicity through the NKG2D Receptor, *Immunity*, 2001, vol. 14, No Vol. pp. 123-133.

Coughlin, C.M. et al., Targeting adult and pediatric cancers via cell-based vaccines and the prospect of activated B lymphocytes as a novel modality. *Cancer Biol Ther.* Sep.-Oct. 2003;2(5):466-70.

Cousens LP, et al, Tregitope update: Mechanism of action parallels IVIg, *Autoimmun Rev* (2012), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.autrev.2012.08.017>.

Cousens, L. et al., In Vitro and In Vitro Studies of IgC-derived Treg Epitopes (Tregitopes): A Promising New Tool for Tolerance Induction and Treatment of Autoimmunity, *J. Clin. Immunol.* 2013, vol. 33, Supp 1, pp. 43-49.

Cousens, Leslie et al., Application of IgC-Derived Natural Treg Epitopes (IgG Tregitopes) to Antigen-Specific Tolerance Induction in a Murine Model of Type 1 Diabetes, *Journal of Diabetes*, vol. 2013, Article ID 621693, pp. 1-17.

Cowling (Jan. 15, 2010, online Dec. 23, 2009, "Regulation of mRNA cap methylation," *Biochemical Journal*, 425 (Pt 2): 295-302.

Cox, G.J. et al., Bovine herpesvirus 1: immune responses in mice and cattle injected with plasmid DNA. *J Virol.* Sep. 1993;67(9):5664-7.

Craig, J.M. et al., The distribution of CpG islands in mammalian chromosomes. *Nat Genet.* Jul. 1994;7(3):376-82.

Cramer, P. et al., Functional association between promoter structure and transcript alternative splicing. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* Oct. 14, 1997;94(21):11456-60.

Cree, B. et al., Tolerability and effects of rituximab (anti CD20 antibody) in neuromyelitis optica (NMO) and rapidly worsening multiple sclerosis (MS). *Neurology.* 2004; 62(S5):A492.

Creusot et al., "A short pulse of IL-4 delivered by DCs electroporated with modified mRNA can both prevent and treat autoimmune diabetes in NOD mice," *Mol Ther.* 18(12):2112-20 (2010).

Cribbs, David H., Adjuvant-dependent Modulation of Th1 and Th2 Responses to Immunization with  $\beta$ -amyloid, *The Japanese Society for Immunology, International Immunology*, vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 505-514, accepted Jan. 15, 2003.

Crigler, John et al. Society Transactions, Society for Pediatric Research, 21st Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, Congenital Familial Nonhemolytic Jaundice with Kemicterus: A New Clinical Entity, May 2-3, 1951, 3rd session, no Vol. pp. 1-3, (258-260).

Croft, Michael et al., TNF superfamily in inflammatory disease: translating basic insights, *Trends Immunol.* 2012; vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 144-152.

Crowe, J.S. et al., Humanized Monoclonal Antibody CAMPATH-1H Myeloma Cell Expression of Genomic Constructs, Nucleotide Sequence of cDNA Constructs and Comparison of Effector Mechanisms of Myeloma and Chinese Hamster Ovary Cell-Derived Material, *Clinical Exp. Immunol.*, 1992, vol. 87, No number, pp. 105-110.

Cu, Y. et al., Enhanced Delivery and Potency of Self-Amplifying mRNA Vaccines by Electroporation in Situ, *Vaccines*, 2013, 1, 367-383.

Cuburu, N. et al., Intravaginal immunization with HPV vectors induces tissue-resident CD8+ T cell responses. *J Clin Invest.* Dec. 3, 2012; 122(12): 4606-4620.

Culver, K.W. et al., *Gene Therapy, A Handbook for Physicians.* Mary Ann Lieber, Inc, New York. 1994; 63-77.

Cun, Dongmei, et al., Preparation and characterization of poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) nanoparticles for siRNA delivery. *International Journal of Pharmaceutics* 390 (2010) 70-75.

Cunningham, S., et al., AAV2/8-mediated correction of OTC deficiency is robust in adult but not neonatal Spf{circumflex over (O)}ash Mice. *Mol Ther.* Aug. 2009; 17(8): 1340-1346.

Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator; cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator [Homo sapiens]; NCBI, 2010, No Vol., pp. 1-5.

Daguer, J.P. et al., Increasing the stability of sacB transcript improves levansucrase production in *Bacillus subtilis*. *Lett Appl Microbiol.* 2005;41(2):221-6.

Dahlman, James E. et al., In vivo endothelial siRNA delivery using polymeric nanoparticles with low molecular weight, *Nature Nanotechnology*, Advance Online Publication, [www.nature.com/naturenanotechnology](http://www.nature.com/naturenanotechnology), May 11, 2014, No Volume number available, pp. 1-8.

Dai, M.S. et al., Introduction of human erythropoietin receptor complementary DNA by retrovirus-mediated gene transfer into murine embryonic stem cells enhances erythropoiesis in developing embryoid bodies. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant.* 2000;6(4):395-407.

Danke, Nancy et al., Comparative Study of GAD65-specific CD4+ T cells in healthy and Type 1 Diabetic Subjects, *Journal of Autoimmunity*, 2005, vol. 25, No Number, 303-311.

Daridon, Capucine et al., Epratuzumab Affects B Cells Trafficking in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2011, vol. 70, No #, pp. 1-2.

David McAuley, Pharm.D., Alzheimer's Disease-Therapeutic agents, Apr. 2, 2014, No Volume available, pp. 1-3, <http://www.globalrph.com/alzheimers.htm>.

Davidson, E.H., An Analysis of Niu Menchang's Research on Transformation by RNA. *Biotechnology in China*, 1989, 92-102.

Davis, D.R. Stabilization of RNA stacking by pseudouridine. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 1995; 23(24): 5020-5026.

Davis, H.L. et al., DNA-based immunization induces continuous secretion of hepatitis B surface antigen and high levels of circulating antibody. *Hum Mol Genet.* Nov. 1993;2(11):1847-51.

Davtyan, H. et al., Immunogenicity, Efficacy, Safety, and Mechanism of Action of Epitope Vaccine (Lu AF20513) for Alzheimer's Disease: Prelude to a Clinical Trial, *The Journal of Neuroscience*, Mar. 2013, vol. 33, No. 11, pp. 4923-4934.

De Carvalho, S. et al., Biologic properties of human leukemic and tumoral RNA. IV. Leukemia and neoplasms induced in mice with human leukemic RNA carried in tissue culture. *J Lab Clin Med.* May 1960;55:706-14.

Title

- De Carvalho, S. et al., Comparative effects of liver and tumour ribonucleic acids on the normal liver and the Novikoff hepatoma cells of the rat. *Nature*. Mar. 11, 1961;189:815-7.
- De Carvalho, S. et al., Differences in information content of ribonucleic acids from malignant tissues and homologous organs as expressed by their biological activities. *Exp Mol Pathol*. Apr. 1962;1:96-103.
- De Carvalho, S., Angiokines, angiogenesis and angiolympthoproliferative syndromes (ALPS). *Angiology*. Apr. 1983;34(4):231-43.
- De Carvalho, S., Biologic properties of human leukemic and tumoral RNA. III. The effect of different media on the cytopathogenicity in tissue culture. *J Lab Clin Med*. May 1960;55:694-705.
- De Carvalho, S., Cancer 1974: an analytical vademecum of oncologic relevance. *Oncology*. 1973;28(4):289-98.
- De Carvalho, S., Effect of RNA from normal human bone marrow on leukaemic marrow in vivo. *Nature*. Mar. 16, 1963;197:1077-80.
- De Carvalho, S., Epigenetic transformation by RNA from human neoplastic cells. *Oncology*. 1973;27(1):3-29.
- De Carvalho, S., In vitro angiogenic activity of RNA from leukemic lymphocytes. *Angiology*. Jul. 1978;29(7):497-505.
- De Carvalho, S., Natural history of congenital leukemia. An experiment of nature revealing unexplored features of fetal-maternal isoimmunity, longest recorded survival following use of leukemostatic maternal isoantibody. *Oncology*. 1973;27(1):52-63.
- De Lucca, F.L. et al., Effect of the calcium phosphate-mediated Rna uptake on the transfer of cellular immunity of a synthetic peptide of HIV-1 to human lymphocytes by exogenous RNA. *Mol Cell Biochem*. Dec. 2001;228(1-2):9-14.
- Decatur, W.A. et al., RNA-guided nucleotide modification of ribosomal and other RNAs. *J Biologic Chem*. Jan. 10, 2003; 278(2): 695-698.
- Deering, Raquel et al., Nucleic Acid Vaccines: Prospects for Non-Viral Delivery of mRNA Vaccines, *Expert Opinion*, Apr. 4, 2014, vol. 11, No. 6, pp. 1-15.
- DeGroot, Anne S. et al., Activation of Natural Regulatory T cells by IgG F-derived peptide "Tregitopes", 2008, vol. 112, No. 8, pp. 3303-3311.
- Delafontaine, P. et al., Regulation of vascular smooth muscle cell insulin-like growth factor I receptors by phosphorothioate oligonucleotides. Effects on cell growth and evidence that sense targeting at the ATG site increases receptor expression. *J Biol Chem*. Jun. 16, 1995;270(24):14383-8.
- Delehanty, James B., Peptides for Specific Intracellular Delivery and Targeting of Nanoparticles: Implications for Developing Nanoparticle-Mediated Drug Delivery, *Future Science, Therapeutic Delivery*, 2010, vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 411-433.
- DeMarco, et al., A Non-VH1-69 Heterosubtypic Neutralizing Human Monoclonal Antibody Protects Mice Against H1N1 and H5N1 Viruses, *PLoS One*, Apr. 2012, vol. 7, Issue 4, pp. 1-9.
- Deres, K. et al., In vivo priming of virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes with synthetic lipopeptide vaccine. *Nature*. Nov. 30, 1989;342(6249):561-4.
- Desaulniers, J.P. et al., Synthesis of 15N-enriched pseudouridine derivatives. *Org Lett*. Oct. 30, 2003; 5(22): 4093-4096.
- Deshayes, S. et al., Cell-penetrating peptides: tools for intracellular delivery of therapeutics. *Cell Mol Life Sci*. Aug. 2005;62(16):1839-49.
- Desmond Padhi et al., Single-Dose, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Study of AMG 785, a Sclerostin Monoclonal Antibody, *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, vol. 26, No. 1, 2011, pp. 19-26.
- Desrosiers, R. et al., Identification of methylated nucleosides in messenger RNA from Novikoff hepatoma cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Oct. 1974;71(10):3971-5.
- Devine, Peter L. et al., The Breast Tumor-associated Epitope Defined by Monoclonal Antibody 3E1.2 Is an O-linked Mucin Carbohydrate Containing N-Glycolylneuraminic Acid, *Cancer Research*, 1991, vol. 51, No #, pp. 5826-5836.
- Dharap, S.S., et al., Tumor-specific Targeting of an Anticancer Drug Delivery System by LHRH Peptide, *PNAS*, 2005, vol. 102, No. 36, pp. 12962-12967.
- Di Meglio, Paola et al., The role of IL-23 in the immunopathogenesis of psoriasis, *Biology Reports*, 2010, vol. 2, No. 40, pp. 1-5.
- DiCaro, Valentina, et al., In Vivo Delivery of Nucleic Acid-Formulated Microparticles as a Potential Tolerogenic Vaccine for Type 1 Diabetes, 2012, vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 348-356.
- Didiot et al., "The G-quartet containing FMRP binding site in FMR1 mRNA is a potent exonic splicing enhancer," *Nucleic Acids Res*. 36(15):4902-12 (2008).
- Diebold, S.S. et al., Innate antiviral responses by means of TLR7-mediated recognition of single-stranded RNA. *Science*. Mar. 5, 2004;303(5663):1529-31. *Epub Feb. 19, 2004*.
- DiJoseph, John F. et al., Antibody-targeted chemotherapy with CMC-544: a CD22-targeted immunoconjugate of calicheamicin for the treatment of B-lymphoid malignancies, *Blood*, 2004, vol. 103, No #, pp. 1807-1814.
- Dimari, J.F. et al., Initiation of mRNA decay in *Bacillus subtilis*. *Mol Microbiol*. Mar. 1993;7(5):705-17.
- Ding, Z., et al., State-of-the-art 2003 on PKU gene therapy. *Mol Genet Metab*. Jan. 2004; 81(1): 3-8.
- Dingman, W. et al., Molecular theories of memory. *Science*. Apr. 3, 1964;144(3614):26-9.
- Disbrow, G.L. et al., Codon optimization of the HPV-16 E5 gene enhances protein expression. *Virology*. Jun. 20, 2003;311(1):105-14.
- Dodart, Jean-Cosme et al., Immunization reverses memory deficits without reducing brain a burden in Alzheimer's disease model, *Nature Neuroscience*, 2002, vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 452-457.
- Doffek, Kara et al., Phosphatidyserine Inhibits NFkB and p38 MAPK Activation in Human Monocyte Derived Dendritic Cells, *Molecular Immunology*, 2011, vol. 48, No. #, pp. 1771-1777.
- Dong, X.Y. et al., Identification of genes differentially expressed in human hepatocellular carcinoma by a modified suppression subtractive hybridization method. *Int J Cancer*. Nov. 1, 2004; 112(2): 239-248.
- Dong, Y. et al., Poly(d,l-lactide-co-glycolide)/montmorillonite nanoparticles for oral delivery of anticancer drugs. *Biomaterials*. Oct. 2005;26(30):6068-76.
- Donnelly, J. et al., Technical and regulatory hurdles for DNA vaccines. *Int J Parasitol*. May 2003;33(5-6):457-67.
- Doody, Rachelle S. et al., Phase 3 Trials of Solanezumab for Mild-to-Moderate Alzheimer's Disease, *NEJM Journal Watch*, Apr. 2, 2014, No Vol. No #, <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1312889>, pp. 1-2.
- Dreyer Hans C., Leucine-enriched essential amino acid and carbohydrate ingestion following resistance exercise enhances mTOR signaling and protein synthesis in human muscle, *AM J Physiol Endocrinol Metab*; 294; E392-E400, 2008.
- Du et al., Lysosomal Acid Lipase Deficiency: Correction of Lipid Storage by Adenovirus-Mediated Gene Transfer in Mice; *Human Gene Therapy*; Jun. 20, 2002, vol. 13, pp. 1361-1372.

Title

- Du, L. et al., Arginine-rich cell-penetrating peptide dramatically enhances AMO-mediated ATM Aberrant Splicing Correction and Enables Delivery to Brain and Cerebellum, *Human Molecular Genetics*, 2011, vol. 20, No. 16, pp. 3151-3160.
- Dubes, G.R. and Klingler, E.A. Jr. Facilitation of infection of monkey cells with poliovirus "ribonucleic acid." *Science*. Jan. 1961; 133(3446): 99-100.
- Dumont, Jennifer A. et al., Prolonged activity of a recombinant factor VIII-Fc fusion protein in hemophilia A mice and dogs, *Blood*, 2012, vol. 119, No. #, pp. 3024-3030.
- Dunham, S.P. et al., The application of nucleic acid vaccines in veterinary medicine. *Res Vet Sci*. Aug. 2002;73(1):9-16.
- Dunn, J.J. et al., Different template specificities of phage T3 and T7 RNA polymerases. *Nat New Biol*. Mar. 17, 1971;230(11):94-6.
- Duret, L. et al., Expression pattern and, surprisingly, gene length shape codon usage in *Caenorhabditis*, *Drosophila*, and *Arabidopsis*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Apr. 13, 1999;96(8):4482-7.
- Duret, L., Evolution of synonymous codon usage in metazoans. *Curr Opin Genet Dev*. Dec. 2002;12(6):640-9.
- Earl, R.A., et al., A chemical synthesis of the nucleoside 1-Methylpseudouridine. A facile chemical synthesis of 1-methylpseudouridine has been accomplished by direct methylation of pseudouridine. *J Heterocyclic Chem*. Jun. 1977;14:699-700.
- Easton, L.E. et al., Rapid, nondenaturing RNA purification using weak anion-exchange fast performance liquid chromatography. *RNA*. Mar. 2010;16(3):647-53. Epub Jan. 25, 2010.
- Ebel, Wolfgang et al, Preclinical Evaluation of MORAb-003, a Humanized Monoclonal Antibody Antagonizing Folate Receptor-alpha, *Cancer Immunity*, 2007, vol. 7 No #, pp. 1-8.
- Ebert, A.D. et al., Induced pluripotent stem cells from a spinal muscular atrophy patient. *Nature*. Jan. 15, 2009; 457(7227): 277-280.o.
- Ebert, Margaret S., MicroRNA sponges: Competitive Inhibitors of Small RNAs in Mammalian Cells, *Nature Methods*, 2007, vol. 4, No. 9, pp. 721-726.
- Eberwine, J. et al., Analysis of gene expression in single live neurons. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Apr. 1, 1992;89(7):3010-4.
- Edelheit, S. et al., Transcriptome-Wide Mapping of 5-methylcytidine RNA Modifications in Bacteria, Archaea, and Yeast Reveals m5C within Archaeal mRNAs. *PLoS Genetics*, Jun. 2013, vol. 9, Issue 6, pp. 1-14.
- Edelstein, M. L. et al., Gene therapy clinical trials worldwide 1989-2004-an overview. *J Gene Med*. Jun. 2004;6(6):597-602.
- Ederly, I. et al., An efficient strategy to isolate full-length cDNAs based on an mRNA cap retention procedure (CAPture). *Mol Cell Biol*. 1995; 15(6): 3363-3371.
- Edmonds, M., Polyadenylate polymerases. *Methods Enzymol*. 1990;181:161-70.
- Egeter, O. et al., Eradication of disseminated lymphomas with CpG-DNA activated T helper type 1 cells from nontransgenic mice. *Cancer Res*. Mar. 15, 2000;60(6):1515-20.
- Eisen, Tim et al., Naptumomab Estafenatox: Targeted Immunotherapy with a Novel Immunotoxin, *Curr Oncol Rep*, 2014, vol. 16, N. 370 pp. 2-6.
- El Ouahabi, A., et al., Double long-chain amidine liposome-mediated self replicating RNA transfection. *FEBS Letters*. Feb. 1996; 380(1-2): 108-112.
- Elango, N., et al., Optimized transfection of mRNA transcribed from a d(A/T)100 tail-containing vector. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2005; 330: 958-966.
- Elbashir, S.M. et al., Duplexes of 21-nucleotide RNAs mediate RNA interference in cultured mammalian cells. *Nature*. May 24, 2001;411(6836):494-8.
- Eli Lilly and Company, A Study in Second Line Metastatic Colorectal Cancer, *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01183780?term=ramucirumab&rank=20&submit-flid-opt>, pp. 1-4.
- Eli Lilly and Company, A Study of Chemotherapy and Ramucirumab vs. Chemotherapy Alone in Second Line Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Participants Who Received Prior First Line Platinum Based Chemotherapy, *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01168973?term=ramucirumab&rank=2&submit-flid-opt>, pp. 1-4.
- Eli Lilly and Company, A Study of Paclitaxel With or Without Ramucirumab in Metastatic Gastric Adenocarcinoma, *CinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01170663?term=ramucirumab&rank=5&submit-flid-opt>, pp. 1-4.
- Eli Lilly and Company, A Study of Ramucirumab (IMC-1121B) Drug Product (DP) and Best Supportive Care (BSC) Versus Placebo and BSC as 2nd-Line Treatment in Patients With Hepatocellular Carcinoma After 1st-Line Therapy With Sorafenib (REACH), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01140347?term=ramucirumab&rank=12&submit-flid-opt>, pp. 1-4.
- Eli Lilly and Company, Clinical Trial of Solanezumab for Older Individuals Who May be at Risk for Memory Loss (A4), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02008357>, pp. 1-3.
- Eli Lilly and Company, Progress of Mild Alzheimer's Disease in Participants on Solanezumab Versus Placebo (Expedition 3), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01900665>, pp. 1-3.
- Eli Lilly and Company, ReoPro, Abciximab, Product Label, Jan. 4, 1997, No volume number, pp. 1-17.
- Ellem, K.A.O. and Colter, J.S. The interaction of infectious ribonucleic acid with a mammalian cell line: II. Kinetics of the formation of infectious centers. *Virology*. Dec. 1960; 12(4): 511-520.
- Ellem, K.A.O. and Colter, J.S. The interaction of infectious ribonucleic acids with mammalian cells: III. Comparison of infection and RNA uptake in the HeLa cell-polio RNA and L cell-mengo RNA systems. *Virology*. Oct. 1961; 15(2): 113-126.
- Ellem, K.A.O., and Colter, J.S. The interaction of infectious ribonucleic acid with a mammalian cell line: I. Relationship between the osmotic pressure of the medium and the production of infectious centers. *Virology*. Jun. 1960; 11(2): 434-443.
- Ellem, K.A.O., and Colter, J.S. The isolation of three variants of mengo virus differing in plaque morphology and hemagglutinating characteristics. *Virology*. Nov. 1961; 15(3): 340-347.
- Ellis, SG et al., Safety and Antiplatelet Effect of Murine Monoclonal Antibody 7E3 Fab Directed Against Platelet Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa in Patients Undergoing Elective Coronary Angioplasty, *Coron Artery Dis*, 1993, vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 167-175.
- El-Sagheer, Afaf H. et al., Click Nucleic Acid Ligation: Applications in Biology and Nanotechnology, *Accounts of Chemical Research*, 2012 vol. 45, No. 8, pp. 1258-1267.
- EMA, Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use, European Medicines Agency, Nov. 20, 2008, No Vol. pp. 1-13.
- Endo, F., et al. A Nonsense Mutation in the 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvic Acid Dioxygenase Gene (HPD) Causes Skipping of the Constitutive Exon and Hypertyrosinemia in Mouse Strain III. *Genomics* 25, 164-169 (1995).
- EP11830061, Supplementary Search Report, Mar. 18, 2014.
- Epicentre Forum. Tools and Techniques for Genomics and RNA Research. 2006; 13(2): 1-8.
- Epicentre Forum. Tools and Techniques for Genomics and RNA Research. 2007; 14(1): 1-24.

Title

- Erlandsson, Eva et al., Identification of the Antigenic Epitopes in Staphylococcal Enterotoxins A and E and Design of a Superantigen for Human Cancer Therapy, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 2003, vol. 333, No #, pp. 893-905.
- Esposito, S., Effect on Leukaemic Cells of Ribonucleic Acid Extracted from Calf's Spleen. *Nature. Sep.* 1964; 203:1078-1079.
- Esvelt, K., et al., A system for the continuous directed evolution of biomolecules. *Nature. Apr.* 2011; 472(7344):499-503.
- European Public Assessment Report (EPAR), REMOVAB, European Medicines Agency, Mar. 2009, No Vol. # pp. 1-2.
- European Search Report, EP13772721.0, Feb. 25, 2016 (Feb. 25, 2016).
- European Supplementary Search Report, EP11815407, Jun. 13, 2014, pp. 1-13, Inventors: Jason P. Schrum, Title: Engineered Nucleic Acids and Methods of Use Thereof, Filing Date: Aug. 5, 2011.
- Evel-Kabler, Kevin et al., SOCS1 Restricts Dendritic Cells' Ability to Break Self Tolerance and Induce Antitumor Immunity by Regulating IL-12 Production and Signaling, *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, 2006, vol. 116, No. 1, pp. 90-100.
- Extended European Search Report for European Application No. 13772721.0, mailed Jun. 20, 2016 (21 pages).
- Ezzat, Kariem et al. PepFect 14, a Novel Cell-penetrating Peptide for Oligonucleotide Deliver in Solution and As Solid Formulation, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2011, vol. 39, No. 12, pp. 5284-5298.
- Fahy, E. et al., Self-sustained sequence replication (3SR): an isothermal transcription-based amplification system alternative to PCR. *PCR Methods Appl.* Aug. 1991;1(1):25-33.
- Faissner, A. et al., Analysis of polypeptides of the tree shrew (*Tupaia*) herpesvirus by gel electrophoresis. *J Gen Virol. Jan.* 1982;58 Pt 1:139-48.
- Falugi, Fabiana et al., Role of Protein A in the Evasion of Host Adaptive Immune Responses by *Staphylococcus aureus*, *mBio*, 2014, vol. 4, Issue 5, pp. 1-10.
- Fan, X.C., et al., Overexpression of HuR, a nuclear-cytoplasmic shuttling protein, increases the in vivo stability of ARE-containing mRNAs. *Embo J.* 1998; 17(12): 3448-3460.
- Fandrich, F. et al., Preimplantation-stage stem cells induce long term allogeneic graft acceptance without supplementary host conditioning. *Nat Med.* Feb. 2002;8(2):171-8.
- Fang, S.H. et al., Functional measurement of hepatitis C virus core-specific CD8(+) T-cell responses in the livers or peripheral blood of patients by using autologous peripheral blood mononuclear cells as targets or stimulators. *J Clin Microbiol.* Nov. 2001;39(11):3895-901.
- Fang, Shun-lung et al., A Novel Cell-Penetrating Peptide Derived from Human Eosinophil Cationic Protein, *PLoS One*, 2013, vol. 8, Issue 3, pp. 1-13.
- FDA Guide, Herceptin (trastuzumab), Highlights of Prescribing Information, 2010, Genentech, Inc., pp. 1-33, Oct. 2010.
- FDA Guide, Tysabri, Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Reference ID: 3308057, Biogen Idec, Inc. 2013, No Volume #, pp. 1-6.
- FDA Label, Actemra (tocilizumab) , Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) 2013, Genentech, Inc., Reference ID: 3394610, No Volume available, pp. 1-53, Oct. 21, 2013.
- FDA Label, Arzerra, Prescribing Info, Oct. 2009, GlaxoSmithKline, No. Vol, pp. 1-13.
- FDA Label, Bexxar, Tositumomab and Iodine I 131 Tositumomab, Jun. 2003, Corixa Corp. and GlaxoSmithKline, No Volume available, pp. 1-49.
- FDA Label, Ibritumomab Tiuxetan, ZEVALIN, Dec. 2001, IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation, No Vol. pp. 1-38.
- FDA Label, Rituxan, Rituximab, IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation and Genetech, Inc., Nov. 1997, No Vol available, pp. 1-2.
- FDA Label-Synagis® (Palivizumab)-Dec. 2, 1999, MedImmune, Inc., No. Vol. pp. 1-7.
- FDA Label-Vectibix® (panitumumab), Amgen Inc., 2006-2008, vol. 7.1, pp. 1-13.
- FDA, Highlights of Prescribing Information Lucentis(ranibizumab injection), Genentech, Inc., Feb. 2013, No Volume available, pp. 1-9.
- Feagan, Brian et al., Vedolizumab as Induction and Maintenance Therapy for Ulcerative Colitis, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2013, vol. 369, No. 8, pp. 699-710.
- Fearnley, D.B. et al., Monitoring human blood dendritic cell numebrs in normal individuals and in stem cell transplantation. *Blood.* Jan. 15, 1999;93(2):728-36.
- Felden, Brice et al., Presence and location of modified nucleotides in *Escherichia coli* mRNA: structural mimicry with tRNA acceptor branches, *The EMBO Journal*, 1998, vol. 17 No. 11 pp. 3188-3196.
- Felgner, P.L. Cationic lipid/polynucleotide condensates for in vitro and in vivo polynucleotide delivery-the cytofectins. *J. of Liposome Research.* 1993; 3(1): 3-16.
- Felgner, P.L. Particulate systems and polymers for in vitro and in vivo delivery of polynucleotides. *Adv. Drug Delivery Rev.* 1990; 5(3): 163-187.
- Felgner, P.L., et al., Lipofection: a highly efficient, lipid-mediated DNA-transfection procedure. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Nov. 1987;84(21):7413-7.
- Fellner, Christopher et al., Ipilimumab (Yervoy) Prolongs Survival in Advanced Melanoma, *Drug Forecast*, 2012, vol. 37, No. 9, pp. 503-530.
- Feng, R. et al., PU.1 and C/EBPalpha/beta convert fibroblasts into macrophage-like cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* Apr. 22, 2008; 105(16): 6057-6062.
- Fernandez, I., et al. Unusual base pairing during the decoding of a stop codon by the ribosome, *Nature*, vol. 000, 2013. pp. 1-5.
- Ferrara, Claudia et al., Unique carbohydrate-carbohydrate interactions are required for high affinity binding between FcγRIII and antibodies lacking core fucose, *PNAS*, 2011, No Vo. #, pp. 1-6.
- Ferrara, James et al., Graft-versus Host Disease, *Lancet*, 2009, vol. 373, No. 9674, pp. 1550-1561.
- Ficz, Gabriella, et al. Dynamic regulation of 5-hydroxymethylcytosine in mouse ES cells and during differentiation. *Nature | vol. 473 | May 19, 2011.* pp. 398-401. Macmillian Publishers.
- Figini, M. et al., Reversion of transformed phenotype in ovarian cancer cells by intracellular expression of anti folate receptor antibodies, *Gene Therapy*, 2003 vol. 10, No #, pp. 1018-1025.
- Finn, Jonathan et al., Eradication of Neutralizing Antibodies to Factor VIII in Canine Hemophilia A After liver Gene Therapy, *Blood*, 2010, vol. 116, No. 26, pp. 5842-5848.
- Fisch, P. et al., Generation of antigen-presenting cells for soluble protein antigens ex vivo from peripheral blood CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor cells in cancer patients. *Eur J Immunol.* Mar. 1996;26(3):595-600.
- Fisher, K.J. and Wilson, J.M. The transmembrane domain of diphtheria toxin improves molecular conjugate gene transfer. *Biochem. J.* Jan. 1997; 321(1): 49-58.

Title

- Fisk, B. et al., Identification of an immunodominant peptide of HER-2/neu protooncogene recognized by ovarian tumor-specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte lines. *J Exp Med.* Jun. 1, 1995;181(6):2109-17.
- Forsberg, G et al., Naptumomab Estafentoz, an Engineered Antibody-superantigen Fusion Protein with Low Toxicity and Reduced Antigenicity, *J Immunother*, 2010, vol. 33, No. 5, pp. 492-499.
- Forsberg, G. et al., Therapy of Human Non-Small-Cell Lung Carcinoma Using Antibody Targeting of a Modified Superantigen, *British Journal of Cancer*, 2001, vol. 85, No. 1, pp. 129-136.
- Francisco, Joseph et al., cAc10-vcMMAE, an Anti-CD30-monomethyl Auristatin E Conjugate with Potent and Selective Antitumor Activity, *Blood*, 2003, vol. 102, No. 4, pp. 1458-1465.
- Frank, B. et al., Interanimal "memory" transfer: results from brain and liver homogenates. *Science.* Jul. 24, 1970;169(3943):399-402.
- Franklin, R.M., Purification and properties of the replicative intermediate of the RNA bacteriophage R17. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Jun. 1966;55(6):1504-11.
- Freeman, Willard M. et al., Quantitative RT-PCR: Pitfalls and Potential, *BioTechniques*, 1999, vol. 26, No. 1, pp. 112-125.
- Freudenberg, M. Johannes, et al. Acute depletion of Teti-dependent 5-hydroxymethylcytosine levels impairs LIF/Stat3 signaling and results in loss of embryonic stem cell identity. Published online Dec. 30, 2011. 3364-3377 *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2012, vol. 40, No. 8. Published by Oxford University Press 2011.
- Frey, M.R. et al., RNA-mediated interaction of Cajal bodies and U2 snRNA genes. *J Cell Biol.* Aug. 6, 2001;154(3):499-509.
- Friese, Manuel A. et al., MICA/NGK2D-Mediated Immunogene Therapy of Experimental Gliomas, *Cancer Res*, 2003, vol. 63, pp. 8996-9006.
- Fuke, Hiroyuki et al., Role of poly (A) tail as an identity element for mRNA nuclear export, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2008, vol. 36 No. 3, pp. 1037-1049.
- Fukuda, I. et al., In vitro evolution of single-chain antibodies using mRNA display. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2006;34(19):e127. Epub Sep. 29, 2006.
- Furie, Richard et al., A Phase III, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study of Belimumab, a Monoclonal Antibody That Inhibits B Lymphocyte Stimulator, in Patients With Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Arthritis & Rheumatism, 2011, vol. 63, No. 12, pp. 3918.3930.
- Fusaki, N., et al., Efficient induction of transgene-free human pluripotent stem cells using a vector based on Sendai virus, an RNA virus that does not integrate into the host genome. *Proc Jpn Acad Ser B Phys Biol Sci.* 2009; 85(8):348-362.
- Fynan E.F. et al., DNA vaccines: protective immunizations by parenteral, mucosal, and gene-gun inoculations. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Dec. 15, 1993;90(24):11478-82.
- Gall, J.G. et al., A role for Cajal bodies in assembly of the nuclear transcription machinery. *FEBS Lett.* Jun. 8, 2001;498(2-3):164-7.
- Gall, J.G. The centennial of the Cajal body. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol.* Dec. 2003;4(12):975-80.
- Gallie, D. R. The 5'-leader of tobacco mosaic virus promotes translation through enhanced recruitment of eIF4F. *Nuc Acids Res.* 2002; 30(15): 3401-3411.
- Gallie, D.R., A tale of two termini: a functional interaction between the termini of an mRNA is a prerequisite for efficient translation initiation. *Gene.* Aug. 17, 1998;216(1):1-11.
- Gallie, D.R., The cap and poly(A) tail function synergistically to regulate mRNA translational efficiency. *Genes Dev.* Nov. 1991;5(11):2108-16.
- Ganot, P. et al., Site-specific pseudouridine formation in preribosomal RNA is guided by small nucleolar RNAs. *Cell.* May 30, 1997;89(5):799-809.
- Gao, G., et al., Erythropoietin gene therapy leads to autoimmune anemia in macaques. 2004 103: 3300-3302.
- Gao, M. et al., A novel mRNA-decapping activity in HeLa cytoplasmic extracts is regulated by AU-rich elements. *EMBO J.* Mar. 1, 2001;20(5):1134-43.
- Gao, X. et al., Nonviral gene delivery: what we know and what is next. *AAPS J.* Mar. 23, 2007;9(1):E92-104.
- Garbe, C. et al., [Epidemiology of malignant melanoma in West Germany in an international comparison]. *Onkologie.* Dec. 1989;12(6):253-62.
- Garber et al.; A sensitive and convenient method for lipoprotein profile analysis of individual mouse plasma samples, *Journal of Lipid Research*, 2000, vol. 14, pp. 1020-1026.
- Garcia, Gilles et al., Anti-interleukin-5 Therapy in Severe Asthma, *Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs*, 2013, vol. 22, No. #, pp. 251-257.
- Garcia, Maria et al., Patient Consideration in the Management of Rheumatoid Arthritis: Role of Once-A-Month Golimumab Injection, *Clinical Medical Insights: Therapeutics, Libertas Academica*, 2011, vol. 3, No #, pp. 415-423.
- Gardiner-Garden, M. et al., CpG islands in vertebrate genomes. *J Mol Biol.* Jul. 20, 1987;196(2):261-82.
- Garin-Chesa, Pilar et al., Trophoblast and Ovarian Cancer Antigen LK26, *American Journal of Pathology*, 1993, vol. 142, No. 2, pp. 557-567.
- Gasche, C. et al., Sequential treatment of anemia in ulcerative colitis with intravenous iron and erythropoietin. *Digestion.* 1999;60(3):262-7.
- Geijtenbeek, Teunis et al., Identification of DC-SIGN, A Novel Dendritic Cell-Specific ICAM-3 Receptor That Supports Primary Immune Responses, *Cell*, 2000, vol. 100, pp. 575-585.
- GenBank NP-000651.3, Transforming growth factor beta-1 precursor [Homo sapiens]. Nov. 13, 2011; online.
- GenBank: Homo sapiens 15 kDa selenoprotein (SEP 15), transcript variant 1, mRNA. NCBI Reference Sequence: NM-004261.3, pp. 1-4, access date Jul. 8, 2013.
- Genentech, A Study of the Efficacy and Safety of Ocrelizumab in Patients With Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis, *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 1, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00676715>, pp. 1-3.
- Genovese, Mark C et al., A phase 2 dose-ranging study of subcutaneous tabalumab for the treatment of patients with active rheumatoid arthritis and an inadequate response to methotrexate, *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013; vol. 72, No#, pp. 1453-1460.
- Genovese, Mark C et al., Efficacy and safety of secukinumab in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: a phase II, dose-finding, double-blind, randomised, placebo controlled study, *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2013; vol. 72, No #, pp. 863-869.
- Genovese, Mark C et al., Ocrelizumab, a Humanized Anti-CD20 Monoclonal Antibody, in the Treatment of Patients With Rheumatoid Arthritis, *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, 2008, vol. 58, No. 9, pp. 2652-2661.
- Gerbi, S.A. et al., All small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs) of the [U4/U6.U5] Tri-snRNP localize to nucleoli; Identification of the nucleolar localization element of U6 snRNA. *Mol Biol Cell.* Sep. 2002;13(9):3123-37.
- Gershon, P.D., (A)-tail of two polymerase structures. *Nat Struct Biol.* Oct. 2000;7(10):819-21.
- Gevaert, Philippe, et al., Mepolizumab, a humanized anti-IL-5 mAb, as a treatment option for severe nasal polyposis, Rhinitis, sinusitis, and upper airway disease, *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2011, vol. 128, No. 5, pp. 989-995.

Title

Gevokizumab, Statement on a Nonproprietary Name Adopted by the USAN Council, <http://www.ama-assn.org/resources/doc/usan/gevokizumab.pdf>, retrieved 2011, p. 1.

Ghazi, Aasia et al., Benralizumab-a humanized mAb to IL-5Ra with enhanced antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity-a novel approach for the treatment of asthma, *Expert Opin Biol Ther.* 2012, vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 113-118.

Giblin, M. et al., Selective Targeting of E. coli Heat-stable Enterotoxin Analogs to Human Colon Cancer Cells, *Anticancer Research*, 2006, vol. 26, No number, pp. 3243-3252.

Gibson, D. et al., Creation of a Bacterial Cell Controlled by a Chemically Synthesized Genome, *Science*, 2010, vol. 329, No. 52, pp. 51-56.

Gibson, Daniel G., Chemical Synthesis of the Mouse Mitochondrial Genome, *Nature Methods*, vol. 7., No. 11 Nov. 2010, pp. 901-905.

Gierer, A and Schramm, G. Infectivity of ribonucleic acid from tobacco mosaic viurs. *Nature.* Apr. 1956; 177(4511):702-703.

Gilboa, E. et al., Cancer immunotherapy with mRNA-transfected dendritic cells. *Immunol Rev.* Jun. 2004;199:251-63.

Giljohann, D.A., et al., Gene regulation with polyvalent siRNA-nanoparticle conjugates. *J Am Chem Soc.* Feb. 2009;131(6): 2072-2073.

Gilkeson, G.S. et al., Induction of cross-reactive anti-dsDNA antibodies in preautoimmune NZB/NZW mice by immunization with bacterial DNA. *J Clin Invest.* Mar. 1995;95(3):1398-402.

Gillies, Stephen et al., Antibody-targeted interleukin 2 stimulates T-cell killing of Autologous Tumor Cells, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.*, 1992, vol. 89, No #, pp. 1428-1432.

Ginsberg, S.D. et al., Expression profile of transcripts in Alzheimer's disease tangle-bearing CA1 neurons. *Ann Neurol.* Jul. 2000;48(1):77-87.

Ginsberg, S.D. et al., Predominance of neuronal mRNAs in individual Alzheimer's disease senile plaques. *Ann Neurol.* Feb. 1999;45(2):174-81.

Glucosylceramidase, glucosylceramidase isoform 1precursor [Homo sapiens]; NCBI, Dec. 24, 2010, No Vol., pp. 1-4, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/54607043>.

Goel, N. et al, Certolizumab pegol, mABS, 2010, vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 137-147.

Goldberg, I.H. et al., Comparative utilization of pseudouridine triphosphate and uridine triphosphate by ribonucleic acid polymerase. *J Biological Chem.* May 1963; 238(5): 1793-1800.

Goldberg, I.H. et al., The incorporation of 5-ribosyluracil triphosphate into RNA in nuclear extracts of mammalian cells. *Biochemical Biophysical Research Communications.* 1961; 6(5): 394-398.

Goldstein et al., History of Discovery: The LDL Receptor, *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.*, Apr. 2009 ; vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 431-438.

Goldstein, N et al., Biological Efficacy of a Chimeric Antibody to the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor in a Human Tumor Xenograft Model, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 1995, vol. 1, No number, pp. 1311-1318.

Golimumbab-Product Label-Janssen Biotech, Inc., Nov. 2013, No Volume available, pp. 1-19.

Gomes, Anita Q. et al., Non-classical major histocompatibility complex proteins as determinants of tumour immunosurveillance, 2007, *EMBO reports*, vol. 8, No. 11, pp. 1024-1030.

Gonzalez, F. et al., Generation of mouse-induced pluripotent stem cells by transient expression of a single nonviral polycistronic vector *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* Jun. 2, 2009; 106(22): 8918-8922.

Goodchild, John et al., Conjugates of Oligonucleotides and Modified Oligonucleotides: A Review of Their Synthesis and Properties, *Bioconjugate Chemistry*, 1990, vol. 1., No. 3., pp. 165-187.

Gordon, F.H., A Pilot Study of Treatment of Active Ulcerative Colitis With Natalizumab, a Humanized Monoclonal Antibody to Alpha-4 Integrin, *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2002, vol. 16, No #, pp. 699-705.

Gordon, S.N. et al., Targeting the vaginal mucosa with human papillomavirus pseudovirion vaccines delivering SIV DNA. *J Immunol.* Jan. 15, 2012; 188(2): 714-723.

Grabbe, S. et al., Dendritic cells as initiators of tumor immune responses: a possible strategy for tumor immunotherapy? *Immunol Today.* Mar. 1995;16(3):117-21.

Grabbe, S. et al., Tumor antigen presentation by epidermal antigen-presenting cells in the mouse: modulation by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, tumor necrosis factor alpha, and ultraviolet radiation. *J Leukoc Biol.* Aug. 1992;52(2):209-17.

Grabbe, S. et al., Tumor antigen presentation by murine epidermal cells. *J Immunol.* May 15, 1991;146(10):3656-61.

Graf, M. et al., Codon-optimized genes that enable increased heterologous expression in mammalian cells and elicit efficient immune responses in mice after vaccination of naked DNA. *Methods Mol Med.* 2004;94:197-210.

Graf, T and Enver T. Forcing cells to change lineages. *Nature.* Dec. 3, 2009; 462(7273): 587-594.

Graham, F.L., et al., A new technique for the assay of infectivity of human adenovirus 5 DNA. *Virology.* Apr. 1973;52(2):456-67.

Gram, G.J. et al., Immunological analysis of a Lactococcus lactis-based DNA vaccine expressing HIV gp120. *Genet Vaccines Ther.* Jan. 29, 2007;5:3.

Granstein, R.D. et al., Induction of anti-tumor immunity with epidermal cells pulsed with tumor-derived RNA or intradermal administration of RNA. *J Invest Dermatol.* Apr. 2000;114(4):632-6.

Grant, Ryan W. et al., Mechanisms of disease: inflammasome activation and the development of type 2 diabetes, *Frontiers in Immunology*, 2013, vol. 4, Article 50, pp. 1-10.

Greenblatt, M.S. et al., Mutations in the p53 tumor suppressor gene: clues to cancer etiology and molecular pathogenesis. *Cancer Res.* Sep. 15, 1994;54(18):4855-78.

Greenfeder, Scott et al., Th2 cytokines and asthma the role of interleukin-5 in allergic eosinophilic disease, *Respiratory Research*, 2001, vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 71-79.

Grentzmann, G. et al., A dual-luciferase reporter system for studying recoding signals. *RNA.* Apr. 1998;4(4):479-86.

Grosjean, H., DNA and RNA Modification Enzymes Structure, Mechanisms, Functions and Evolution. *Molecular Biology Intelligence Unit.* Estimated Publication Date: May 2009, No. Vol., pp. 1-2.

Grosjean, H., et al. Fine-Tuning of RNA Functions by Modification and Editing. *Topics in Current Genetics*, vol. 12, 2005, XXIV, p. 442.

Grosjean, H., et al. How Nucleic Acids Cope with High Temperature. *Physiology and Biochemistry of Extremophiles.* 2007. Chapter 4, pp. 39-58.

Grosjean, H., Modification and editing of RNA: historical overview and important facts to remember. *Fine-tuning of RNA functions by modification and editing.* *Topics Curr Gen.* Jan. 2005; 12: 1-22.

Grosjean, H., Nucleic Acids Are Not Boring Long Polymers of Only Four Types of Nucleotides: A Guided Tour. Chapter 1. *Landes Bioscience.* 2009. pp. 1-18.

Title

- Grosjean, Henri. "Modification and editing of RNA: historical overview and important facts to remember." *Fine-Tuning of RNA Functions by Modification and Editing*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2005. 1-22.
- Gross, G. et al., Heterologous expression as a tool for gene identification and analysis. *J Biol Chem*. Jul. 31, 1995;41(2):91-110.
- Grudzien, E. et al., Novel cap analogs for in vitro synthesis of mRNAs with high translational efficiency. *RNA*. Sep. 2004;10(9):1479-87.
- Grudzien-Nogalska, E. et al., Phosphorothioate cap analogs stabilize mRNA and increase translational efficiency in mammalian cells. *RNA*. Oct. 2007;13(10):1745-55. Epub Aug. 24, 2007.
- Grundy, Scott et al., Promise of Low-Density Lipoprotein-Lowering Therapy for Primary and Secondary Prevention, *Circulation Journal of the American Heart Association*, 2008, vol. 117, No #, pp. 569-573.
- Grünig, Gabriele et al., Interleukin 13 and the evolution of asthma therapy, *Am J Clin Exp Immunol*, 2012;vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 20-27.
- Grunwalk, Viktor et al., Developing Inhibitors of the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor for Cancer Treatment, *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, 2003, vol. 95, No. 12, pp. 851-867.
- Gryaznov, S.M., Oligonucleotide N<sup>3'</sup>→P<sup>5'</sup> phosphoramidates as potential therapeutic agents. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. Dec. 10, 1999;1489(1):131-40.
- Gu, Minghao et al., Combinatorial synthesis with high throughput discovery of protein-resistant membrane surfaces, *BioMaterials*, 2013, vol. 34, No #., pp. 6133-6138.
- Guagnozzi, Danila et al, Natalizumab in the Treatment of Crohn's Disease, *Biologics: Targets & Therapy*, 2008, vol. 2, No. 2, 2008, pp. 275-284.
- Guerrero-Ca' zares, Hugo et al. Biodegradable Polymeric Nanoparticles Show High Efficacy and Specificity at DNA Delivery to Human Glioblastoma In Vitro and in Vivo, *ACS Nano*, 2014, No Volume number available, pp. 1-14.
- Guhaniyogi, J. et al., Regulation of mRNA stability in mammalian cells. *Gene*. Mar. 7, 2001;265(1-2):11-23.
- Gunn, Charles, Hereditary Acholuric Jaundice in the Rat, *Can M.J.*, 1944, vol. 50, No #, pp. 230-237.
- Guo, L. et al., Structure and function of a cap-independent translation element that functions in either the 3' or the 5' untranslated region. *RNA*. Dec. 2000;6(12):1808-20.
- Guo, Z Sheng et al., Life after death: targeting high mobility group box 1 in emergent cancer therapies, *Am J Cancer Res*, 2013;vol. 3, No. 1 pp. 1-20.
- Gupta et al., Project Report Condon Optimization, 2003, pp. 1-13.
- Gupta, Shivali et al., TcVac3 Induced Control of Trypanosoma Cruzi Infection and Chronic Myocarditis in Mice, *PLoS One*, 2013, vol. 8, Issue 3, pp. 1-16.
- Haas, J. et al., Codon usage limitation in the expression of HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein. *Curr Biol*. Mar. 1, 1996;6(3):315-24.
- Haft, D.H. et al., A guild of 45 CRISPR-associated (Cas) protein families and multiple CRISPR/Cas subtypes exist in prokaryotic genomes. *PLoS Comput Biol*. Nov. 2005; 1(6): e60. Epub Nov. 11, 2005.
- Hainsworth, John, Monoclonal Antibody Therapy in Lymphoid Malignancies, *The Oncologist*, 2000, vol. 5, No #, pp. 376-384.
- Hakelien, A.M., et al., Novel approaches to transdifferentiation. *Cloning Stem Cells*. 2002;4(4):379-87.
- Hakelien, A.M., Reprogramming fibroblasts to express T-cell functions using cell extracts. *Nat Biotechnol*. May 2002;20(5):460-6.
- Hale, G. et al., Removal of T Cells From Bone Marrow for Transplantation: a Monoclonal Antilymphocyte Antibody That Fixes Human Complement, *Blood*, 1983, vol. 62, No. 4, pp. 873-882.
- Hambraeus, G. et al., A 5' stem-loop and ribosome binding but not translation are important for the stability of *Bacillus subtilis* aprE leader mRNA. *Microbiology*. Jun. 2002;148(Pt 6):1795-803.
- Hamid, Omid et al., Safety and Tumor Responses with Lambrolizumab (Anti-PD-1) in Melanoma, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2013, vol. 369, No. 2, pp. 134-144.
- Hamrick, Mark W. et al., The skeletal muscle secretome: an emerging player in muscle-bone crosstalk, *BoneKey Reports* 1, Article No. 60 (2012) | doi:10.1038/bonekey.2012.60.
- Han, Shuhong et al., Novel Autoantigens in Type 1 Diabetes, *Am J Transl Res*, 2013, vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 379-392.
- Hancock, J.F., Reticulocyte lysate assay for in vitro translation and posttranslational modification of Ras proteins. *Methods Enzymol*. 1995;255:60-5.
- Hanessian, S. et al., A highly stereocontrolled and efficient synthesis of alpha- and beta-pseudouridines. *Tetrahedron Letters*. 2003; 44: 8321-8323.
- Hank, Jacquelyn, et al., Immunogenicity of the Hu14.18-IL2 Immunocytokine Molecule in Adults With Melanoma and Children With Neuroblastoma, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2009, vol. 15, No. 18, pp. 5923-5930.
- Hannon, G.J. et al., Trans splicing of nematode pre-messenger RNA in vitro. *Cell*. Jun. 29, 1990;61(7):1247-55.
- Hansen, Thomas et al., Natural RNA Circles Function As Efficient MicroRNA Sponges, *Nature*, 2013, vol. 495, no number, pp. 384-390.
- Harel, J., Action of polyribonucleotides, extracted by the phenol method, on the growth of mouse tumor cells. *C.R. Hebd Seances Acad. Sci.*, 1962, 254:4390-2.
- Harris, J. et al., An improved RNA amplification procedure results in increased yield of autologous RNA transfected dendritic cell-based vaccine. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. Jun. 20, 2005;1724(1-2):127-36. Epub Apr. 7, 2005.
- Hart, Timothy K. et al., Preclinical efficacy and safety of mepolizumab (SB-240563), a humanized monoclonal antibody to IL-5, in cynomolgus monkeys, *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2001, vol. 108, No. 2, pp. 250-257.
- Hausmann, R., Bacteriophage T7 genetics. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol*. 1976;75:77-110.
- Hays, E.F. et al., Induction of mouse leukaemia with purified nucleic acid preparations. *Nature*. Dec. 21, 1957;180(4599):1419-20.
- He, K. et al., Synthesis and Separation of Diastereomers of Ribonucleoside 5'-(alpha-P-Borano)triphosphates. *J Org Chem*. Aug. 21, 1998;63(17):5769-5773.
- Hecker, J.G. et al., Non-Viral DNA and mRNA Gene Delivery to the CNS Pre-Operatively for Neuroprotection and Following Neurotrauma. *Molecular Therapy*. 2004; 9, S258-S258.
- Hedlund, Gunnar et al., The Tumor Targeted Superantigen ABR-217620 Selectively Engages TRBV7-9 and Exploits TCR-pMHC Affinity Mimicry in Mediating T Cell Cytotoxicity, *PLoS One*, 2013, vol. 8, Issue 10, pp. 1-17.
- Hedman, M, et al., Safety and feasibility of catheter-based local intracoronary vascular endothelial growth factor gene transfer in the prevention of postangioplasty and in-stent restenosis and in the treatment of chronic myocardial ischemia: phase II results of the Kuopio Angiogenesis Trial (KAT). *Circulation*. Jun. 3, 2003; 107(21): 2677-83. Epub May 12, 2003.



Title

Heidenreich, O. et al., Chemically modified RNA: approaches and applications. *FASEB J.* Jan. 1993;7(1):90-6.

Heidenreich, O. et al., High activity and stability of hammerhead ribozymes containing 2'-modified pyrimidine nucleosides and phosphorothioates. *J Biol Chem.* Jan. 21, 1994;269(3):2131-8.

Heil, F. et al., Species-specific recognition of single-stranded RNA via toll-like receptor 7 and 8. *Science.* Mar. 5, 2004;303(5663):1526-9. Epub Feb. 19, 2004.

Heilman, K.L. et al., Internal 6-methyladenine residues increase the in vitro translation efficiency of dihydrofolate reductase messenger RNA. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol.* Jul. 1996; 28(7): 823-829.

Heiser, A. et al., Autologous dendritic cells transfected with prostate-specific antigen RNA stimulate CTL responses against metastatic prostate tumors. *J Clin Invest.* Feb. 2002;109(3):409-17.

Heiser, A. et al., Human dendritic cells transfected with renal tumor RNA stimulate polyclonal T-cell responses against antigens expressed by primary and metastatic tumors. *Cancer Res.* Apr. 15, 2001;61(8):3388-93.

Heiser, A. et al., Human dendritic cells transfected with RNA encoding prostate-specific antigen stimulate prostate-specific CTL responses in vitro. *J Immunol.* May 15, 2000;164(10):5508-14.

Heiser, A. et al., Induction of polyclonal prostate cancer-specific CTL using dendritic cells transfected with amplified tumor RNA. *J Immunol.* Mar. 1, 2001;166(5):2953-60.

Helbock, H.J. et al. N2-methyl-8-oxoguanine: a tRNA urinary metabolite-role of xanthine oxidase. *Free Radic Biol Med.* 1996;20(3):475-81.

Helm, M., "Post-transcriptional nucleotide modification and alternative folding of RNA," *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2006, vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 721-733.

Hemmi, H. et al, A Toll-like receptor recognizes bacterial DNA. *Nature.* Dec. 7, 2000;408(6813):740-5.

Hentze, M., Circular RNAs: Splicing's Enigma Variations, *The EMBO Journal*, 2013, vol. 32, no number, pp. 923-925.

Herbst, Roy et al., Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer and Antiangiogenic Therapy: What Can Be Expected pf Bevacizumab?, *The Oncologist*, 2004, vol. 9 Supp. 1, pp. 19-26.

Hernández, Ana María et al., Anti-NeuGcGM3 Antibodies, Actively Elicited by Idiotypic Vaccination in Nonsmall Cell Lung Cancer Patients, Induce Tumor Cell Death by an Oncosis-Like Mechanism, *The Journal of Immunology*, 2011, vol. 186, No #, pp. 3735-3744.

Herweijer, H. et al., Gene therapy progress and prospects: hydrodynamic gene delivery. *Gene Ther.* Jan. 2007;14(2):99-107. Epub Nov. 30, 2006.

Hess, M. et al., The effects of nucleic acids on pituitary ACTH content. *Endocrinology.* Mar. 1961;68:548-52.

High, Katherine, et al. *The Gene Therapy Journey for Hemophilia: Are We There Yet?*, *Blood*, 2012, vol. 120, No. 23, pp. 4482-4487.

Higman, M.A. et al., The mRNA (guanine-7)-methyltransferase domain of the vaccinia virus mRNA capping enzyme. Expression in *Escherichia coli* and structural and kinetic comparison to the intact capping enzyme. *J Biol Chem.* May 27, 1994;269(21):14974-81.

Higman, M.A. et al., The vaccinia virus mRNA (guanine-N7)-methyltransferase requires both subunits of the mRNA capping enzyme for activity. *J Biol Chem.* Aug. 15, 1992;267(23):16430-7.

Hilleren, P. et al., Mechanisms of mRNA surveillance in eukaryotes. *Annu Rev Genet.* 1999;33:229-60.

Hillman, N.W. et al., Chick Cephalogenesis, I. The Effect of RNA on Early Cephalic Development. *PNAS*, 1963, 30:486-93.

Hillmen, Peter et al., Effect of Eculizumab on Hemolysis and Transfusion Requirements in Patients with Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2004, vol. 350, No. 6, pp. 552-559.

Ho, C.S., et al., Electrospray ionisation mass spectrometry: Principles and clinical applications. *Clin Biochem Rev.* Feb. 2003; 24: 3-12.

Hoath, S.B. et al., The organization of human epidermis: functional epidermal units and phi proportionality. *J Invest Dermatol.* Dec. 2003;121(6):1440-6.

Hochreiter-Hufford, Amelia et al., and Digestion Clearing the Dead: Apoptotic Cell Sensing, Recognition, Engulfment, *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*, 2013, No Vol #, pp. 1-20.

Hodges, Peter E. et al., The spf h mouse: A missense mutation in the ornithine transcarbamylase gene also causes aberrant mRNA splicing, *Genetics, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1989, vol. 86, pp. 4142-4146.

Hoerr, I. et al., In vivo application of RNA leads to induction of specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes and antibodies. *Eur J Immunol.* Jan. 2000;30(1):1-7.

Hoerr, I. et al., Stabilized Messenger RNA (RNAActive™) as a Tool for Innovative Gene Delivery. *Tissue Engineering.* Apr. 2007; 13(4): 865-925.

Hoffman, Brad et al., Nonredundant Roles of IL-10 and TGF-β in Suppression of Immune Responses to Hepatic AAV-Factor IX Gene Transfer, *The American Society of Gene and Cell Therapy*, 2011, vol. 19, No. 7, pp. 1263-1272.

Hoffmann-La Roche, A Study of Obinutuzumab (RO5072759) in Combination With CHOP Chemotherapy Versus MabThera/Rituxan (Rituximab) With CHOP in Patients With CD20-Positive Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (GOYA), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01287741?term=Obinutuzumab&rank=13&submit=fd-opt>, pp. 1-3.

Hoffmann-La Roche, A Study of Obinutuzumab (RO5072759) Plus Chemotherapy in Comparison With MabThera/Rituxan (Rituximab) Plus Chemotherapy Followed by GA101 or MabThera/Rituxan Maintenance in Patients With Untreated Advanced Indolent Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (Gallium), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01332968>, pp. 1-3.

Hofman et al., CYP7A1 A-278C Polymorphism Affects the Response of Plasma Lipids after Dietary Cholesterol or Cafestol Interventions in Humans, *The Journal of Nutrition*, 2004, No Vol., pp. 2200-2204.

Holcik, M. et al., Four highly stable eukaryotic mRNAs assemble 3' untranslated region RNA-protein complexes sharing cis and trans components. *oc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Mar. 18, 1997;94(6):2410-4.

Hole, N. et al., A 72 kD trophoblast glycoprotein defined by a monoclonal antibody, *Br. J. Cancer* 1988, vol. 57, No. #, pp. 239-246.

Holmes, D. et al., Cell positioning and sorting using dielectrophoresis. *Eur Cell Mater.* 2002; 4(2):120-2.

Holtkamp, S. et al., Modification of antigen-encoding RNA increases stability, translational efficacy, and T-cell stimulatory capacity of dendritic cells. *Blood.* Dec. 15, 2006;108(13):4009-17.

Homo sapiens aquaporin 5 (AQP5) mRNA; NCBI, pp. 1-5, published Dec. 27, 2010, No. Vol. number available, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/186910293>.

Hooks, Michael et al., Muromonab CD-3: A Review of Its Pharmacology, Pharmacokinetics, and Clinical Use in Transplantation, *Pharmacotherapy*, 1991, vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 26-37.

Hopkins, Benjamin et al., A Secreted PTEN Phosphatase That Enters Cells to Alter Signaling and Survival, *Science*, 2013, vol. 341, No. 399, pp. 399-341.

Title

Hornung, V. et al., 5'-triphosphate RNA is the ligand for RIG-I. *Science*. Nov. 10, 2006; 314(5801): 994-997.

Houghton, A.N. et al., Cancer antigens: immune recognition of self and altered self. *J Exp Med*. Jul. 1, 1994;180(1):1-4.

Hovingh et al., Diagnosis and treatment of familial hypercholesterolaemia, *European Heart Journal*, 2013, vol. 34, pp. 962-971.

Hsu, F.J. et al., Vaccination of patients with B-cell lymphoma using autologous antigen-pulsed dendritic cells. *Nat Med*. Jan. 1996;2(1):52-8.

Hu, B., et al., Neural differentiation of human induced pluripotent stem cells follows developmental principles but with variable potency. *Natl Acad Sci*. Mar. 2010; 107(9): 4335-4340.

Hu, S. et al., Codon optimization, expression, and characterization of an internalizing anti-ErbB2 single-chain antibody in *Pichia pastoris*. *Protein Expr Purif*. May 2006;47(1):249-57. Epub Dec. 13, 2005.

Huang, Kelly et al., Respiratory Syncytial Virus-Neutralizing Monoclonal Antibodies Motavizumab and Palivizumab Inhibit Fusion, *Journal of Virology*, Aug. 2010, vol. 84, No. 16, pp. 8132-8140.

Huangfu, D. et al., Induction of pluripotent stem cells from primary human fibroblasts with only Oct4 and Sox2. *Nat Biotechnol*. Nov. 2008; 26(11): 1269-1275.

Huangfu, D., et al., Induction of pluripotent stem cells by defined factors is greatly improved by small-molecule compounds. *Nat Biotech*. Jul. 2008; 26(7) 795-797.

Huddleston, J.A. et al., The sequence of the nucleoprotein gene of human influenza A virus, strain A/NT/60/68. *Nucleic Acids Res*. Feb. 11, 1982;10(3):1029-38.

Hue, K.K. et al., A polypurine sequence that acts as a 5' mRNA stabilizer in *Bacillus subtilis*. *J Bacteriol*. Jun. 1995;177(12):3465-71.

Hueber, Wolfgang et al., Effects of AIN457, a Fully Human Antibody to Interleukin-17A, on Psoriasis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, and Uveitis, *Science Translational Medicine*, 2010, vol. 2, Issue 52, pp. 1-9.

Huizinga, Tom W J et al., Sarilumab, a fully human monoclonal antibody against IL-6R $\alpha$  in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and an inadequate response to methotrexate: efficacy and safety results from the randomized SARIL-RA-Mobility Part A trial, *Ann Rheum Dis*, Downloaded from ard.bmj.com on Apr. 5, 2014-Published by group.bmj.com-ARD Online First Published on Dec. 2, 2013 as 10.1136/annrheumdis-2013-204405; No Volume available, pp. 1-9.

Humbert, Marc et al., Relationship between IL-4 and IL-5 mRNA Expression and Disease Severity in Atopic Asthma, *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 1997, vol. 156, No #, pp. 704-708.

Hung, C.F. et al., Ovarian cancer gene therapy using HPV-16 pseudovirion carrying the HSV-tk gene. *PLoS One* Jul. 2012; 7(7): e40983.

Hunt, D.M., et al., The L Protein of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Modulates the Response of the Polyadenylic Acid Polymerase to S-Adenosylhomocysteine. *J. gen. Virol.* (1988), 69, 2555-2561.

Hutas, Ocrelizumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody against CD20 for inflammatory disorders and B-cell malignancies, *Curr Opin Investig Drugs*, Nov. 9, 2008, vol. 11, pp. 1206-1216. (Abstract Only).

Hwang, Woong Y et al., Efficient genome editing in zebrafish using a CRISPR-Cas system, *Nature Biotechnology*, Jan. 29, 2013, No Vol. pp. 1-3.

Iduronate 2-Sulfatase: iduronate 2-sulfatase isoform a preproprotein [Homo sapiens], NCBI, 2010, No Vol., pp. 1-4.

Iduronate 2-Sulfatase; iduronate 2-sulfatase isoform a preproprotein [ Homo sapiens]; NCBI, 2010, pp. 1-4.

Ieda, M. et al., Direct reprogramming of fibroblasts into functional cardiomyocytes by defined factors. *Cell*. Aug. 6, 2010; 142(3): 375-386.

Imbimbo, Bruno P et al., Solanezumab for the treatment of mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease, *Expert Rev. Clin. Immunol.*, 2012, vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 135-149.

ImClone Systems Incorporated and Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, ERBITUX, Cetuximab, 2004, No Vol number available, pp. 1-18.

Inaba, K. et al., Dendritic cells pulsed with protein antigens in vitro can prime antigen-specific, MHC-restricted T cells in situ. *J Exp Med*. Aug. 1, 1990;172(2):631-40.

Inaba, K. et al., Direct activation of CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes by dendritic cells. *J Exp Med*. Jul. 1, 1987;166(1):182-94.

Inaba, K. et al., Generation of large numbers of dendritic cells from mouse bone marrow cultures supplemented with granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factor. *J Exp Med*. Dec. 1, 1992;176(6):1693-702.

Innis, M., DNA Sequencing with *Thermus Aquaticus* DNA Polymerase and Direct Sequencing of Polymerase Chain Reaction-Amplified DNA, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1988, vol. 85, pp. 9436-9440.

International Preliminary Report on Patentability from International Application No. PCT/US2012/031781, Oct. 1, 2013. Inventor(s) Jason P. Schrum, et al., Title: Delivery and Formulation of Engineered Nucleic Acids, Filing Date: Apr. 2, 2012.

International Search Report and Written Opinion from International Application Serial No. PCT/US13/030067 dated Dec. 20, 2013, Inventor(s) Stephane Bancel, et al., Title: Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Nuclear Proteins, Filing Date: Mar. 9, 2013.

International Search Report and Written Opinion from International Application Serial No. PCT/US13/030070 dated Dec. 23, 2013, Inventor(s) Stephane Bancel, et al., Title: Modified Polynucleotides for the Production of Oncology-Related Proteins and Peptides, Filing Date: Mar. 8, 2013.

International Search Report and Written Opinion from International Application Serial No. PCT/US13/062943 dated Jan. 7, 2014, Inventor(s): Stephen G. Hoge, et al., Title: Terminally Modified RNA, Filing Date: Oct. 2, 2013.

International Search Report and Written Opinion from International Application Serial No. PCT/US2011/54636 dated Apr. 17, 2013, Inventor(s) Jason P. Schrum, et al., Title: Engineered Nucleic Acids and Methods of Use Thereof, Filing date: Oct. 3, 2011.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US10/059305 dated Aug. 23, 2011.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US10/059317 dated Aug. 22, 2011.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US11/54617 dated Feb. 1, 2012.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US11/54617 dated Oct. 3, 2011.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/054574 dated Jul. 1, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/38028 dated Aug. 14, 2012.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/54561 dated Feb. 26, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/58519 dated Feb. 28, 2013.

Title

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/68732 dated Feb. 22, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/69610 dated Feb. 27, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/71105 dated Mar. 5, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US12/71118 dated Apr. 5, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US13/030070 dated Dec. 23, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US13/20921 dated Mar. 26, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US13/54635 dated Mar. 3, 2014.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US2011/46861, Apr. 13, 2012, Inventor(s) S. Bancel, et al., Title: Engineered Nucleic Acids and Methods of Use Thereof, Filing date: Aug. 5, 2011.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US2012/031781 dated Jan. 11, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US2012/068714, dated Aug. 6, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US2013/030062 dated Oct. 21, 2013.

International Search Report from International Application No. PCT/US2013/030064 dated Oct. 21, 2013.

International Search Report, PCT/US2013/75177, dated May 5, 2014, pp. 1-20, Inventors: Atanu Roy, Title: Modified Nucleic Acid Molecules and Uses Thereof, Filing Date: Dec. 13, 2013.

International Search Report, PCT/US2014/020206, dated May 23, 2014, pp. 1-9, Inventor Stephane Bancel, Title: Diagnosis and Treatment of Fibrosis, Filing Date: Mar. 4, 2014.

Issa, Ghayas et al., Movel Agents in Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia, Clin Investig, 2011, vol. 1, No. 6, pp. 815-824.

Ito, Asahi et al., Defucosylated anti-CCR4 monoclonal antibody exercises potent ADCC-mediated antitumor effect in the novel tumor-bearing humanized NOD/Shi-scid, IL-2R-null mouse model, Cancer Immunol Immunother, 2009, vol. 58, No #, pp. 1195-1206.

Ito, M.K., ISIS 301012 gene therapy for hypercholesterolemia: sense, antisense, or nonsense? Ann Pharmacother. Oct. 2007; 41(10): 1669-78.

Ito, Shinsuke, et al. Role of Tet proteins in 5mC to 5hmC conversion, ES-cell self-renewal and inner cell mass specification. vol. 466(Aug. 26, 2010) Macmillan Publishers Limited. pp. 1129-1133.

Ivanovska, N. et al., Immunization with a DNA chimeric molecule encoding a hemagglutinin peptide and a scFv CD21-specific antibody fragment induces long-lasting IgM and CTL responses to influenza virus. Vaccine. Mar. 10, 2006;24(11):1830-7. Epub Nov. 2, 2005.

Iwasaki, A. et al., Enhanced CTL responses mediated by plasmid DNA immunogens encoding costimulatory molecules and cytokines. J Immunol. May 15, 1997;158(10):4591-601.

Iwase, Reiko et al., Molecular design of a eukaryotic messenger RNA and its chemical synthesis, Nucleic Acids Research, 1991, vol. 20, No. 7, pp. 1643-1648.

Iyanagi, Takashi et al., Molecular Basis of Multiple UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase Isoenzyme Deficiencies in the Hyperbilirubinemic Rat (Gunn Rat), 1991, vol. 266, No. 35, pp. 24048-24052.

Jachertz, D. et al., Treatment of P815 mastocytoma in DBA/2 mice with RNA. J Immunogen. 1974; 1: 355-362.

Jacobsen, Lars et al., Allergen-specific Immunotherapy Provide Immediate, Long-Term and Preventive Clinical Effects in Children and Adults: The Effects of Immunotherapy Can be Categorized by Level of Benefit-the centenary of Allergen Specific Subcutaneous Immunotherapy, Clinical and Translational Allergen, 2012, vol. 2, No. 8, pp. 1-11.

Jady, B.E. et al., A small nucleolar guide RNA functions both in 2'-O-ribose methylation and pseudouridylation of the U5 spliceosomal RNA. EMBO J. Feb. 1, 2001;20(3):541-51.

Jaffers, Gregory et al, Monoclonal Antibody Therapy, Transplantation, 1986, vol. 41, No. 5, pp. 572-578.

Jaglowski, Samantha et al., The clinical application of monoclonal antibodies in chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Blood, 2010, vol. 116, No #, pp. 3705-3714.

Janeway, C. et al., Immunobiology: the immune system in health and disease. Garland Publishing, Inc, London. 1997; 13:12-13:21.

Jansen, P.L.M., Diagnosis and management of Crigler-Najjar syndrome. Eur J Pediatr. Dec. 1999;158 [Suppl 2]:S89-S94.

Janssens, Ann et al., Rixuximab for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia in Treatment-Naive and Treatment-Experienced, OneLive, Bringing Oncology Together, 412114, No Vol. , pp. 1-7, <http://www.onclive.com/publications/contemporary-oncology/2011/fall-2011/Rituximab-for-Chronic-Lymphocytic-Leukemia-in-Treatment-Nave-and-Treatment-Experienced-Patients>.

Janssens, S. et al., Role of Toll-like receptors in pathogen recognition. Clin Microbiol Rev. Oct. 2003;16(4):637-46.

Jeck, William et al. Circular RNAs Are Abundant, Conserved, and Associated with ALU Repeats, RNA, 2013, vol. 19, pp. 141-157.

Jemielity, J. et al., Novel 'anti-reverse' cap analogs with superior translational properties. RNA. Sep. 2003;9(9):1108-22.

Jia, F., et al., A nonviral minicircle vector for deriving human iPS Cells. Nat Methods. Mar. 2010; 7(3): 197-199.

Jia, Guiquan et al., Periostin is a systemic biomarker of eosinophilic airway inflammation in asthmatic patients, J Allergy Clin Immunol, 2012, vol. 130, No. 3, pp. 647-654.

Jia, Z., et al., Long-term correction of hyperbilirubinemia in the Gunn Rat by repeated intravenous delivery of naked plasmid DNA into muscle. Mol Ther. Nov. 2005; 12(5): 860-866.

Jiang, J. et al., Topical application of ketoconazole stimulates hair growth in C3H/HeN mice. J Dermatol. Apr. 2005;32(4):243-7.

Jin, Wei et al., IL-17 cytokines in immunity and inflammation, Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2013, vol. 2, No. #, pp. 1-5.

Jinek, M. et al., A programmable dual-RNA-guided DNA endonuclease in adaptive bacterial immunity. Science. Aug. 17, 2012; 337(6096): 816-821.

Jinek, M. et al., RNA-programmed genome editing in human cells. Elife. 2013;2:e00471.

Jirikowski, G.F., et al., Reversal of diabetes insipidus in Brattleboro Rats: Intrahypothalamic injection of vasopressin mRNA. Science. Feb. 1992; 255(5047): 996-998.

Johnson, K.M. et al., Role of heparan sulfate in attachment to and infection of the murine female genital tract by human papillomavirus. J Virol. Mar. 2009; 83(5): 2067-2074.

Jones, P.C.T., An Alteration in Cell Morphology under the Influence of a Tumor RNA. Nature, 1964,202:1226-7.

## Title

- Juliano, R.L., et al., Cell-targeting and cell-penetrating peptides for delivery of therapeutic and imaging agents. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology*. May/Jun. 2009; 1(3): 324-335.
- Julien, Jean-Philippe et al., Broadly Neutralizing Antibody PGT121 Allosterically Modulates CD4 Binding via Recognition of the HIV-1 gp120 V3 Base and Multiple Surrounding Glycans, *PLoS Pathogens*, 2013, vol. 9, Issue 5, pp. 1-15.
- Kabanov, A.V. et al., A new class of antivirals: antisense oligonucleotides combined with a hydrophobic substituent effectively inhibit influenza virus reproduction and synthesis of virus-specific proteins in MDCK cells. *FEBS Lett.* Jan. 1, 1990;259(2):327-30.
- Kadakol, Ajit et al., Genetic Lesions of Bilirubin Uridine-diphosphoglucuronate Glucuronosyltransferase (UGT1A1) Causing Crigler-Najjar and Gilbert Syndromes: Correlation of Genotype to Phenotype, *Human Mutation*, 2000, vol. 16, No #, pp. 297-306.
- Kahan, F.M. et al., The role of deoxyribonucleic acid in ribonucleic acid synthesis\*. *J Biological Chem.* Dec. 1962; 287(12): 3778-3785.
- Kaji, K., et al., Virus free induction of pluripotency and subsequent excision of reprogramming factors. *Nature.* Apr. 2009; 458(7239): 771-775.
- Kalnins, A. et al., Sequence of the lacZ gene of *Escherichia coli*. *EMBO J.* 1983;2(4):593-7.
- Kanaya, S. et al., Codon usage and tRNA genes in eukaryotes: correlation of codon usage diversity with translation efficiency and with Cg-dinucleotide usage as assessed by multivariate analysis. *J Mol Evol.* Oct.-Nov. 2001;53(4-5):290-8.
- Kandimalla, E.R. et al., Divergent synthetic nucleotide motif recognition pattern: design and development of potent immunomodulatory oligodeoxyribonucleotide agents with distinct cytokine induction profiles. *Nucleic Acids Res.* May 1, 2003;31(9):2393-400.
- Kandimalla, E.R. et al., Immunomodulatory oligonucleotides containing a cytosine-phosphate-2'-deoxy-7-deazaguanosine motif as potent toll-like receptor 9 agonists. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* May 10, 2005;102(19):6925-30. Epub Apr. 28, 2005.
- Kandimalla, Ekambar R. et al. Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of novel antagonist compounds of Toll-like receptors 7,8 and 9, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2013, vol. 41, No. 6, pp. 3947-3961.
- Kane, Lawrence P. et al., TIM Proteins and Immunity, *J Immunol.*, 2010; vol. 184, No. (6): 2743-2749.
- Kang, Hyunmin, Inhibition of MDR1 Gene Expression by Chimeric HNA Antisense Oligonucleotides, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2004, vol. 32, No. 14, pp. 4411-4419.
- Kappos, Ludwig, et al., Ocrelizumab in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: a phase 2, randomised, placebo-controlled, multicentre trial, *The Lancet*, 2011, vol. 378, Issue 9805, pp. 1779-1787.
- Karande, A.A., et al., In vitro induction of chronic myeloid leukemia associated immune reactivity in normal human lymphocytes by xenogeneic immune RNA. *Neoplasia*, 1983, 30(4):403-9.
- Karikó et al., "Incorporation of pseudouridine into mRNA yields superior nonimmunogenic vector with increased translational capacity and biological stability." *Mol Ther.* 16(11):1833-40 (2008).
- Kariko et al., "Overexpression of urokinase receptor in mammalian cells following administration of the in vitro transcribed encoding mRNA," *Gene Ther.* 6(6):1092-100 (1999).
- Kariko, K. et al., Generating the optimal mRNA for therapy: HPLC purification eliminates immune activation and improves translation of nucleoside-modified, protein-encoding mRNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* vol. 39, No. 21, Nov. 1, 2011, pp. e142-1, XP002696190.
- Kariko, K. et al., Incorporation of pseudouridine into mRNA yields superior nonimmunogenic vector with increased translational capacity and biological stability. *Mol Ther.* Nov. 2008;16(11):1833-40. Epub Sep. 16, 2008.
- Kariko, K. et al., mRNA is an endogenous ligand for Toll-like receptor 3. *J Biol Chem.* Mar. 26, 2004;279(13):12542-50. Epub Jan. 16, 2004.
- Kariko, K. et al., Phosphate-enhanced transfection of cationic lipid-complexed mRNA and plasmid DNA. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* Mar. 2, 1998;1369(2):320-34.
- Kariko, K. et al., Suppression of RNA recognition by Toll-like receptors: the impact of nucleoside modification and the evolutionary origin of RNA. *Immunity.* Aug. 2005;23(2):165-75.
- Kariko, K., et al., In vivo protein expression from mRNA delivered into adult rat brain. *J. of Neuroscience Methods.* Jan. 2001; 105(1): 77-86.
- Kariko, K., et al., Increased erythropoiesis in mice injected with submicrogram quantities of pseudouridine-containing mRNA encoding erythropoietin. *Mol Ther.* May 2012; 20(5): 948-953.
- Kariko, Katalin, et al., Impacts of Nucleoside Modification on RNA-mediated activation of toll-like receptors, 2008, *Nucleic Acids in Innate Immunity*, No Vol., pp. 171-188.
- Kariko, Katalin, et al. Naturally occurring nucleoside modifications suppress the immunostimulatory activity of RNA: Implication for therapeutic RNA development. *Current Opinion in Drug Discovery & Development* 2007 10(5) 523-532 The Thomson Corporation ISSN 1367-6733.
- Karlin, S. et al., Applications and statistics for multiple high-scoring segments in molecular sequences. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Jun. 15, 1993;90(12):5873-7.
- Kassim et al., Gene Therapy in a humanized Mouse Model of Familial Hypercholesterolemia Leads to a Marked Regression of Atherosclerosis, *PLoS One*, Oct. 2010, vol. 5, Issue 10, pp. e13424.
- Katre, N.V. et al., Chemical modification of recombinant interleukin 2 by polyethylene glycol increases its potency in the murine Meth A sarcoma model. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Mar. 1987;84(6):1487-91.
- Katz, N., et al., Rapid onset of cutaneous anesthesia with EMLA cream after pretreatment with a new ultrasound-emitting device. *Anesth Analg.* 2004; 98: 371-376.
- Kaur, Sukhwinder et al., Mucins in pancreatic cancer and its microenvironment, *Nature Reviews, Gastroenterology & Hepatology*, Advance Online Publication, Jul. 16, 2013, No Volume Number available, pp. 1-14.
- Kausar, Fariha et al., Ocrelizumab: A Step Forward in the Evolution of B-Cell Therapy, *Expert Opinion Biol. Ther.*, 2009, vol. 9, No. 7, pp. 889-895.
- Kawai, T., et al., Antiviral signaling through pattern recognition receptors. *J. Biochem.* 2007; 141(2): 137-145.
- Kawamura, T., et al., Linking the p53 tumor suppressor pathway to somatic cell reprogramming. *Nature.* Aug. 2009; 160(7259): 1140-1144.
- Kazmierczak, K.M. et al., The phage N4 virion RNA polymerase catalytic domain is related to single-subunit RNA polymerases. *EMBO J.* Nov. 1, 2002;21(21):5815-23.
- Keegan, Liam P. et al., The Many Roles of an RNA Editor, *Nature Reviews, Genetics*, 2001, vol. 2, No #, pp. 869-878.
- Keith, B., et al., HIF1a and HIF1a: sibling rivalry in hypoxic tumor growth and progression. *Nat Rev Cancer.* Jul. 2012; 12(1): 9-22.
- Keller, E.B. et al., Intron splicing: a conserved internal signal in introns of animal pre-mRNAs. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Dec. 1984;81(23):7417-20.
- Kelly, Kimberley et al., Isolation of a Colon Tumor Specific Binding Peptide Using Phage Display Selection, *Neoplasia*, 2003, vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 437-444.

## Title

- Kempeni, Joachim et al., Preliminary Results of Early Clinical Trials with the Fully Human Anti-TNF $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody D2E7, *Ann Rheum Dis*, 1999, vol. 58, Supp I, pp. 170-172.
- Kenneth Stanley, Design of Randomized Controlled Trials, *Circulation*, 2007; 115: pp. 1164-1169.
- Keown, W.A., et al., [41] Methods for Introducing Dna into Mammalian Cells. *Methods in Enzymology*, 1990, 185:527-37.
- Keshishian, H., et al., Quantification of cardiovascular biomarkers in patient plasma by targeted mass spectrometry and stable isotope dilution. *Mol Cell Proteomics*. Oct. 2009; 8(10): 2339-2349.
- Kesselheim, A.S., An empirical review of major legislation affecting drug development: Past experiences, effects, and unintended consequences. *The Milbank Quarterly*. 2011; 89(3): 450-502.
- Khare, P.D. et al., Tumor growth suppression by a retroviral vector displaying scFv antibody to CEA and carrying the NOS gene. *Anticancer Res*. Jul.-Aug. 2002;22(4):2443-6.
- Khullar, N. et al., Comparative evaluation of the protective effect of immune spleen cells and immune RNA against *Plasmodium berghei*. *Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol*, 1988, 82(6):519-26.
- Kim, Busun et al., The Interleukin-1 $\alpha$  precursor is Biologically Active and Is Likely a Key Alarmin in the IL-1 Family of Cytokines, *Frontiers in Immunology*, 2013, vol. 4, Article 391, pp. 1-9.
- Kim, C.H. et al., Codon optimization for high-level expression of human erythropoietin (EPO) in mammalian cells. *Gene*. Oct. 15, 1997;199(1-2):293-301.
- Kim, D., et al., Generation of human induced pluripotent stem cells by direct delivery of reprogramming proteins. *Cell Stem Cell*. Jun. 2009; 4(6): 472-476.
- Kim, Hwan Keun et al., Nontoxic Protein A Vaccine for Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Infections in Mice, *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, 2010, vol. 207, No. 9, pp. 1863-1870.
- Kim, S.H., et al., Opsonized erythrocyte ghosts for liver-targeted delivery of antisense oligodeoxynucleotides. *Biomaterials*. Feb. 2009; 30(5): 959-967. Epub Nov. 22, 2008.
- Kim, Sunjung et al, Transcriptional Suppression of Interleukin-12 Gene Expression following Phagocytosis of Apoptotic Cells, *Immunity*, 2004, vol. 21, No #, pp. 643-653.
- Kines, R.C. et al., The initial steps leading to papillomavirus infection occur on the basement membrane prior to cell surface binding. *PNAS*. Dec. 1, 2009; 106(48): 20458-20463.
- Kinjiyo, Ichiko et al., SOCS1/JAB is a Negative Regulator of LPD-Induced Macrophage Activation, *Immunity*, 2002, vol. 17, No number, pp. 583-591.
- Kinosita, K. Jr. et al., Formation and resealing of pores of controlled sizes in human erythrocyte membrane. *Nature*. Aug. 4, 1977;268(5619):438-41.
- Kips, Johan et al., Effect of SCH55700, a Humanized Anti-Human Interleukin-5 Antibody, in Severe Persistent Asthma, *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*, Safety of Anti-IL-5 in Asthma, Mar. 20, 2003, vol. 167, pp. 1655-1659.
- Kirby, K.S., A New Method for the Isolation of Ribonucleic Acids from Mammalian Tissues. *J. Biochem.*, 1956, 64:405.
- Kirpotin, D.B., et al., Antibody targeting of long-circulating lipidic nanoparticles does not increase tumor localization but does increase internalization in animal models. *Cancer Res*. 2006; 66: 6732-6740.
- Kirshenbaum, et al., Designing polymers that mimic biomolecules. *Curr Opin Struct Biol*, 1999, 9:530-5.
- Kiss, T., Small nucleolar RNA-guided post-transcriptional modification of cellular RNAs. *EMBO J*. Jul. 16, 2001;20(14):3617-22.
- Kiss, T., Small nucleolar RNAs: an abundant group of noncoding RNAs with diverse cellular functions. *Cell*. Apr. 19, 2002;109(2):145-8.
- Kitaguchi, K et al., Immune deficiency enhances expression of recombinant human antibody in mice after nonviral in vivo gene transfer. *Int J Mol Med*. Oct. 2005;16(4):683-8.
- Kiwaki et al., Correction of Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency in Adult spfash Mice and in OTC-Deficient Human Hepatocytes with Recombinany Adenoviruses Bearing the CAG Promoter; *Human Gene Therapy*, 1996, vol. 7, No #, pp. 821-830.
- Klinman, D.M. et al., DNA vaccines: safety and efficacy issues. *Springer Semin Immunopathol*. 1997;19(2):245-56.
- Knowles, Lynn et al., CLT1 Targets Angiogenic Endothelium through CLIC1 and Fibronectin, *Angiogenesis*, 2012, vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 115-129.
- Kobayashi et al., Roles of the WHHL Rabbit in Translational Research on Hypercholesterolemia and Cardiovascular Diseases, *Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology*, vol. 2011, Article ID 406473, pp. 1-10.
- Koch, G. and Bishop, J.M. The effect of polycations on the interaction of viral RNA with mammalian cells: Studies on the infectivity of single- and double-stranded poliovirus RNA. *Virology*. May 1968; 35(1): 9-17.
- Koch, G., et al., An agar cell-suspension plaque assay for isolated viral RNA. *Biochem and Biophys Res Comm*. 1966; 24(3): 304-309.
- Koch, G., et al., Quantitative Studies on the Infectivity of ribonucleic acid from partially purified and highly purified poliovirus preparations. *Virology*. Mar. 1960; 10(3): 329-343.
- Koenigsnecht-Talboo, Jessica et al., Rapid Microglial Response Around Amyloid Pathology after Systemic Anti-A-Antibody Administration in PDAPP Mice, *The Journal of Neuroscience*, 2008, vol. 28, No. 52, pp. 14156-1414.
- Koh, Peng Kian, et al. Tet1 and Tet2 Regulate 5-Hydroxymethylcytosine Production and Cell Lineage Specification in Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells. 200-213, Feb. 4, 2011 2011 Elsevier Inc.
- Kohler, G. et al., Continuous cultures of fused cells secreting antibody of predefined specificity. *Nature*. Aug. 7, 1975;256(5517):495-7.
- Koide, Y. et al., DNA vaccines. *Jpn J Pharmacol*. Jul. 2000;83(3):167-74.
- Koido, S. et al., Induction of antitumor immunity by vaccination of dendritic cells transfected with MUC1 RNA. *J Immunol*. Nov. 15, 2000;165(10):5713-9.
- Kolb, A.F. et al., A virus-neutralising antibody is not cytotoxic in vitro. *Mol Immunol*. Feb. 2006;43(6):677-89.
- Kolbeck, Roland et al., MEDI-563, a humanized anti-IL-5 receptor  $\alpha$  mAb with enhanced antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity function, *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, Nov. 2013, vol. 125, No. 6, pp. 1344-1353.
- Komar, A.A. et al., Synonymous codon substitutions affect ribosome traffic and protein folding during in vitro translation. *FEBS Lett*. Dec. 3, 1999;462(3):387-91.
- Kontermann, R.E. et al., Recombinant bispecific antibodies for cancer therapy. *Acta Pharmacol Sin*. Jan. 2005;26(1):1-9.
- Kore, Anilkumar R., et al. Synthesis and biological validation of N7-(4-chlorophenoxyethyl) substituted dinucleotide cap analogs for mRNA translation. *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* 21 (2013), pp. 4570-4574.

## Title

- Koren, Michel J. et al., Efficacy and Safety of Longer-Term Administration of Evolocumab (AMG 145) in Patients With Hypercholesterolemia: 52-Week Results From the Open-Label Study of Long-Term Evaluation Against LDL-C (OSLER) Randomized Trial, *Circulation*, Journal of the American Heart Association, Nov. 17, 2013, No Vol., pp. 1-20, available online at: <http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/early/2013/11/17/CIRCULATIONAHA.113.007012>.
- Kormann et al., "Expression of therapeutic proteins after delivery of chemically modified mRNA in mice," *Nat Biotechnol.* 29(2):154-7 (2011).
- Kormann, M. et al. Expression of therapeutic proteins after delivery of chemically modified mRNA in mice. *Nat Biotechnol.* Feb. 2011;29(2):154-7.
- Korsten, K.H. et al., The strategy of infection as a criterion for phylogenetic relationships of non-coli phages morphologically similar to phage T7. *J Gen Virol.* Apr. 1979;43(1):57-73.
- Koski, G.K. et al., Cutting edge: innate immune system discriminates between RNA containing bacterial versus eukaryotic structural features that prime for high-level IL-12 secretion by dendritic cells. *J Immunol.* Apr. 1, 2004;172(7):3989-93.
- Kozak, Marilyn, Regulation of translation via mRNA structure in prokaryotes and eukaryotes, *Gene* 361 (2005), pp. 13-37.
- Kozielski, Kristen L. et al., Bioreducible Cationic Polymer-Based Nanoparticles for Efficient and Environmentally Triggered Cytoplasmic siRNA Delivery to Primary Human Brain Cancer Cells, *ACS Nano*, 2014, vol. 8, 'No. 4', pp. 3232-3241.
- Kreiter, S., et al., Intranodal vaccination with naked antigen-encoding RNA elicits potent prophylactic and therapeutic antitumoral immunity. *Cancer Res.* 2010; 70: 9031-9040.
- Kreiter, S., et al., Tumor vaccination using messenger RNA: prospects of a future therapy. *Curr Opin in Immun.* Jun. 2011; 23(3): 399-406.
- Kreitman, Robert J. et al., Antibody Fusion Proteins: Anti-CD22 Recombinant Immunotoxin Moxetumomab Pasudotox, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2011, vol. 17, No #, pp. 6398-6405.
- Kreitman, Robert J. et al., Phase I Trial of Anti-CD22 Recombinant Immunotoxin Moxetumomab Pasudotox (CAT-8015 or HA22) in Patients With Hairy Cell Leukemia, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2012, vol. 30, No. 15, pp. 1822-1826.
- Krieg, P.A. et al., Functional messenger RNAs are produced by SP6 *in vitro* transcription of cloned cDNAs. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Sep. 25, 1984;12(18):7057-70.
- Krieg, P.A. et al., *In vitro* RNA synthesis with SP6 RNA polymerase. *Methods Enzymol.* 1987;155:397-415.
- Krueger, Gerald G. et al., A Human Interleukin-12/23 Monoclonal Antibody for the Treatment of Psoriasis, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2007, vol. 356, No. 6, pp. 580-592.
- Kudla, G. et al., High guanine and cytosine content increases mRNA levels in mammalian cells. *PLoS Biol.* Jun. 2006;4(6):e180. Epub May 23, 2006.
- Kuonen, Bart et al., A Phase I Pharmacologic Study of Necitumumab (IMC-11F8), a Fully Human IgG 1 Monoclonal Antibody Directed Against EGFR in Patients with Advanced Solid Malignancies, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2010, vol. 16, No #, pp. 1915-1923.
- Kufe, D.W. et al., *Holland-Frei cancer medicine*, 6th edition. Hamilton (ON): BC Decker; 2003; Table 12-1, pp. 1-2.
- Kugler, A. et al., Regression of human metastatic renal cell carcinoma after vaccination with tumor cell-dendritic cell hybrids. *Nat Med.* Mar. 2000;6(3):332-6.
- Kuhn, A.N., et al., mRNA as a versatile tool for exogenous protein expression. *Current Gene Therapy.* Oct. 2012; 12(5): 347-361.
- Kuhn, E., et al., Developing multiplexed assays for Troponin I and Interleukin-33 in plasma by peptide immunoaffinity enrichment and targeted mass spectrometry. *Clinical Chem.* 2009; 55(6): 1108-1117.
- Kuijpers, Taco W. et al., CD20 deficiency in humans results in impaired T cell-independent antibody responses, *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, 2010, vol. 120, No. 1, pp. 214-222.
- Kundu, T.K. et al., CpG islands in chromatin organization and gene expression. *J Biochem.* Feb. 1999;125(2):217-22.
- Kurzrock, Razelle et al., A Phase I, Open-Label Study of Siltuximab, an Anti-IL-6 Monoclonal Antibody, in Patients with B-cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Multiple Myeloma, or Castleman Disease, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2013, vol. 19, No #, pp. 3659-3670.
- Kusakabe, K. et al., The timing of GM-CSF expression plasmid administration influences the Th1/Th2 response induced by an HIV-1-specific DNA vaccine. *J Immunol.* Mar. 15, 2000;164(6):3102-11.
- Kvasnica, M. et al., Platinum(II) complexes with steroidal esters of L-methionine and L-histidine: synthesis, characterization and cytotoxic activity. *Bioorg Med Chem.* Apr. 1, 2008;16(7):3704-13. Epub Feb. 7, 2008.
- Kwissa, M. et al., Cytokine-facilitated priming of CD8+ T cell responses by DNA vaccination. *J Mol Med (Berl).* Feb. 2003;81(2):91-101. Epub Nov. 22, 2002.
- Kwoh, D.Y. et al., Transcription-based amplification system and detection of amplified human immunodeficiency virus type 1 with a bead-based sandwich hybridization format. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Feb. 1989;86(4):1173-7.
- Kwon et al., Molecular Basis for LDL receptor recognition by PCSK9, *PNAS*, 2008, vol. 105, No. 6, 1820-1825.
- Kwong, P. et al., Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies and the Search for an HIV-1 Vaccine: The End of the Beginning, *Nature Reviews, Immunology*, vol. 13, Sep. 2013, pp. 693-701.
- Laakkonen, Pirjo et al., Homing Peptides as Targeted Delivery Vehicles, *Integrative Biology*, 2010, vol. 2, no number, pp. 326-337.
- Laakkonen, Pirjo et al., Homing Peptides as Targeted Delivery Vehicles, *Interactive Biology*, 2010, vol. 2, No number, pp. 326-337.
- Lachmann, Helen et al., *In Vivo* Regulation of Interleukin 1 $\beta$  in Patients With Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes, *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, 2008, vol. 206, No. 5, pp. 1029-1036.
- Lachmann, Helen et al., Use of Canakinumab in the Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndrome, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2009, vol. 360, No. 23, pp. 2416-2425.
- Lach-Trifilieff, Estelle et al., An Antibody Blocking Activin Type II Hypertrophy and Protects from Atrophy Receptors Induces Strong Skeletal Muscle, *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 2004, vol. 34, No. 4, pp. 606-618.
- Lacour, F. et al., Transplantable malignant tumors in mice induced by preparations containing ribonucleic acid extracted from human and mouse tumors. *J. Natl Cancer Inst.*, 1960, 24(2):301-27.
- Lai, C.J. et al., Patterning of the neural ectoderm of *Xenopus laevis* by the amino-terminal product of hedgehog autoproteolytic cleavage. *Development.* Aug. 1995;121(8):2349-60.
- Lai, S.K., et al., Mucus-penetrating nanoparticles for drug and gene delivery to mucosal tissues. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev.* Feb. 27, 2009; 61(2): 158-171.
- Lai, S.K., et al., Rapid transport of large polymeric nanoparticles in fresh undiluted human mucus. *PNAS.* Jan. 2007 30; 104(5): 1482-1487.
- Lalatsa, Aikaterini, Amphiphilic poly (l-amino acids)-New materials for drug delivery, *Journal of Controlled Release*, 161 (2012) 523-536.

Title

- Lambert et al., Thematic Review Series: New Lipid and Lipoprotein Targets for the Treatment of Cardiometabolic Diseases The PCSK9 decade, *Journal of Lipid Research* vol. 53, 2012, pp. 2515-2524.
- Lanca, Telma et al., The MHC class Ib protein ULBP1 is a nonredundant determinant of leukemia/lymphoma susceptibility to gd T-cell cytotoxicity, *Blood*, 2010, vol. 115, No #, pp. 2407-2411.
- Lange, T.S. et al., Transient nucleolar localization of U6 small nuclear RNA in *Xenopus Laevis* oocytes. *Mol Biol Cell*. Jul. 2000;11(7):2419-28.
- Langer, R., New methods of drug delivery. *Science*. Sep. 28, 1990;249(4976):1527-33.
- Langford, C.J. et al., Evidence for an intron-contained sequence required for the splicing of yeast RNA polymerase II transcripts. *Cell*. Jun. 1983;33(2):519-27.
- Larregina, A.T. et al., Changing paradigms in cutaneous immunology: adapting with dendritic cells. *J Invest Dermatol*. Jan. 2005;124(1):1-12.
- Latarjet, R., Production of multiple cancers in mice having received nucleic acid extract from isologous & homologous leukemic tissues. *C.R. Hebd Seances Acad. Sci.*, 1958, 246(5):853-5.
- Lathe, R., Synthetic oligonucleotide probes deduced from amino acid sequence data: Theoretical and practical considerations. *J Mol Biol*. May 5, 1985;183(1):1-12.
- Laursen, N. et al., Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies Against Influenza Viruses, *Antiviral Research*, 2013, vol. 98, no number, pp. 476-483.
- Lavrik, Inna N. et al., Translational Properties of mHNA, a Messenger RNA Containing Anhydrohexitol Nucleotides, *Biochemistry* 2001, vol. 40, No. 39, pp. 11777-11784.
- Le Cong et al., Multiplex Genome Engineering Using CRISPR/Cas Systems, *Science*, 2013, vol. 339, No. 819, pp. 819-823.
- Leader B., et al., Protein therapeutics: a summary and pharmacological classification. *Nat Rev Drug Discov*. Jan. 2008; 7(1): 21-39.
- Ledford, H., Supercharged Antibodies Fight HIV-Related Virus in Monkeys, *Nature*, 2013, No Volume, pp. 1-2.
- Ledford, Heidi et al, Circular RNAs Throw Genetics for a Loop, *In Focus News, Nature*, Feb. 23, 2013, vol. 494, pp. 291-292.
- Lee et al., Hepatocyte Gene Therapy in a Large Animal: A Neonatal Bovine Model of Citrullinemia, *PNAS*, 1999, vol. 96, No #, pp. 3981-3986.
- Lee, et al.; Thermosensitive Hydrogel as a Tgf- $\beta$  1 Gene Delivery Vehicle Enhances Diabetic Wound Healing, *Pharmaceutical Research*, vol. 20, No. 12, Dec. 2003.
- Lee, G. et al., Modeling pathogenesis and treatment of familial dysautonomia using patient-specific iPSCs. *Nature*. Sep. 17, 2009;461(7262):402-6. Epub Aug. 19, 2009.
- Lee, J. et al., Molecular basis for the immunostimulatory activity of guanine nucleoside analogs: activation of Toll-like receptor 7. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. May 27, 2003;100(11):6646-51. Epub May 8, 2003.
- Lee, J. T., et al., An arginine to glutamine mutation in residue 109 of human ornithine transcarbamylase completely abolishes enzymatic activity in Cos1 cells. *J. Clin. Invest*. Dec. 1989; 84: 1762-1766.
- Lee, Judong et al., TIM Polymorphisms-Genetics and Function, *Genes Immun*. 2011, vol. 12, No. 8, pp. 595-604.
- Lee, Justin B. et al., Lipid Nanoparticle siRNA Systems for Silencing the Androgen Receptor in Human Prostate Cancer in Vivo, *International Journal of Cancer*, 2012, vol. 131, pp. 781-790.
- Lee, Sylvia et al., Cytokines in Cancer Immunotherapy, *Cancers*, 2011, vol. 3, No. #, pp. 3856-3893.
- Legleiter, Justin et al., Effect of Different Anti-A $\beta$  Antibodies on A $\beta$  Fibrillogenesis as Assessed by Atomic Force Microscopy, *J. Mol. Biol*, 2004, vol. 335, No #, pp. 997-1006.
- Lehto, T., et al., Cell-penetrating peptides for the delivery of nucleic acids. *Expert Opin. Drug Deliv*. Jul. 2012; 9(7):823-836.
- Leitner W.W. et al., DNA and RNA-based vaccines: principles, progress and prospects. *Vaccine*. Dec. 10, 1999;18(9-10):765-77.
- Lenz, A. et al., Human and murine dermis contain dendritic cells. Isolation by means of a novel method and phenotypical and functional characterization. *J Clin Invest*. Dec. 1993;92(6):2587-96.
- Leonard, JP et al., Preclinical and clinical evaluation of epratuzumab (anti-CD22 IgG) in B-cell malignancies, *Oncogene*, 2007, vol. 26 No #, pp. 3704-3713.
- Leonardi, Craig et al., Anti-Interleukin-17 Monoclonal Antibody Ixekizumab in Chronic Plaque Psoriasis, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2012, vol. 366, No. 13, pp. 1190-1199.
- Lerner, M.R. et al., Are snRNPs involved in splicing? *Nature*. Jan. 10, 1980;283(5743):220-4.
- Lesaffre, B. et al., Direct non-cell autonomous Pax6 activity regulates eye development in the zebrafish. *Neural Dev*. Jan. 17, 2007;2:2.
- Leung W. David. The Structure and Functions of Human Lysophosphatidic Acid Acyltransferases. *Frontiers in Bioscience* 6, pp. 944-953, Aug. 1, 2001.
- Lewandowski, L.J. et al., Separation of the infectious ribonucleic acid of potato spindle tuber virus from double-stranded ribonucleic acid of plant tissue extracts. *J Virol*. Nov. 1971;8(5):809-12.
- Lewis, David, Dynamic Polyconjugates (DPC) Technology: An elegant solution to the siRNA delivery problem. *Arrowhead Research Corp (NASDAQ: ARWR)*. Nov. 2011, pp. 1-6.
- Lewis, J.D. et al., The influence of 5' and 3' end structures on pre-mRNA metabolism. *J Cell Sci Suppl*. 1995;19:13-9.
- Lewis, J.D. et al., The influence of 5' and 3' end structures on pre-mRNA metabolism. *J Cell Sci Suppl*. 1995;19:13-9.
- Lewis, J.K., et al., Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry in peptide and protein analysis. *Enc of Anal Chem*. 2000; R.A. Meyers (Ed.) 5880-5894.
- Li, Junjie, et al.; Methylation Protects miRNAs and siRNAs from a 3-End Uridylation Activity in Arabidopsis, *Current Biology*, 2005, vol. 15, (no number), pp. 1501-1507.
- Li, L. et al., Overcoming obstacles to develop effective and safe siRNA therapeutics. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*. May 2009; 9(5): 609-19.
- Li, L. et al., Preparation and gene delivery of alkaline amino acids-based cationic liposomes. *Arch Pharm Res*. Jul. 2008;31(7):924-31. Epub Aug. 14, 2008.
- Li, X. et al., Generation of destabilized green fluorescent protein as a transcription reporter. *J Biol Chem*. Dec. 25, 1998;273(52):34970-5.
- Li, Z et al., Controlled Gene Delivery System Based on Thermosensitive Biodegradable Hydrogel, *Pharmaceutical Research*, vol. 20, No. 6, Jun. 2003.
- Li, Zhi Jie, et al., Peptides as Targeting Probes Against Tumor Vasculature for Diagnosis and Drug Delivery, *Journal of Translational Medicine*, 2012, vol. 10, Supp 1, No. s1, pp. 1-9.
- Lian, T. et al., Trends and developments in liposome drug delivery systems. *J Pharm Sci*. Jun. 2001;90(6):667-80.

Title

- Liang, X.H. et al., The spliced leader-associated RNA is a trypanosome-specific sn(o) RNA that has the potential to guide pseudouridine formation on the SL RNA. *RNA*. Feb. 2002;8(2):237-46.
- Licatalosi, D.D. et al., Splicing regulation in neurologic disease. *Neuron*. Oct. 5, 2006;52(1):93-101.
- Limbach, P.A., et al., "Summary: the modified nucleosides of RNA," *Nucleic Acids Research*, 1994, vol. 22, No. 12, pp. 2183-2196.
- Lin, Jieru et al., Bacterial Heat-Stable Enterotoxins: Translation of Pathogenic Peptides into Novel Targeted Diagnostics and Therapeutics, *Toxins*, 2010, vol. 2, No number, pp. 2028-2054.
- Lindén, Ola, et al., Dose-Fractionated Radioimmunotherapy in Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Using DOTA-Conjugated, 90Y-Radiolabeled, Humanized Anti-CD22 Monoclonal Antibody, Epratuzumab, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2005, vol. 11, No #, pp. 5215-5222.
- Lindner, Heidrun et al., Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells Induce Programmed Cell Death in Human Endothelial Cells and May Prevent Repair: Role of Cytokines, 1997, vol. 89, No. 6, pp. 1931-1938.
- Linehan, D.C. et al., Tumor-specific and HLA-A2-restricted cytotoxicity by tumor-associated lymphocytes in human metastatic breast cancer. *J Immunol*. Nov. 1, 1995;155(9):4486-91.
- Linke, Rolf et al., Catumazomab Clinical Development and Future Directions, *Landes Bioscience, mAbs*, Mar./Apr. 2010, vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 129-136.
- Lipari et al., Furin-cleaved Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9 (PCSK9) Is Active and Modulates Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor and Serum Cholesterol Levels, *J Biol Chem*. 2012, vol. 287, No. 52, pp. 43482-43491.
- Liu, Alvin et al., Production of a Mouse-Human Chimeric Monoclonal Antibody to CD20 With Potent Fc-Dependent Biological Activity, *The Journal of Immunology*, 1987, vol. 139, No. 10, pp. 3521-3526.
- Liu, C., et al., Peptidoglycan Recognition Proteins. A Novel Family of Four Human Innate Immunity Pattern Recognition Molecules. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*. vol. 276, No. 37, Issue of Sep. 14, pp. 686-34694, 2001.
- Lizardi P.M. et al., Mutation Detection and Single-Molecule Counting Using Isothermal Rolling-Circle Amplification, *Nat Genetics*, 1998, vol. 19, No #, pp. 225-232.
- Lo, Albert et al., Hepatocellular Carcinoma Cell-Specific Peptide Ligand for Targeted Drug Delivery, *Molecular Cancer Therapeutics*, 2008, vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 579-589.
- Lobenberg, R. et al., Improved body distribution of 14C-labelled AZT bound to nanoparticles in rats determined by radioluminography. *J Drug Target*. 1998;5(3):171-9.
- LoDuca, Paul et al., Hepatic Gene Transfer as a Means of Tolerance Induction to Transgene Products, *Curr Gene Ther*. 2009, vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 104-114.
- Loging, W.T. et al., Identifying potential tumor markers and antigens by database mining and rapid expression screening. *Genome Res*. Sep. 2000;10(9):1393-402.
- Lonez et al., "Cationic liposomal lipids: from gene carriers to cell signaling," *Prog Lipid Res*. 47(5):340-7 (2008).
- Lonez, C. et al., "Cationic liposomal lipids: From gene carriers to cell signaling", *Progress in Lipid Research*, Pergamon Press, Paris, FR, vol. 47, No. 5, Sep. 2008 (Sep. 2008), pp. 340-347, XP022715976, ISSN: 0163-7827, DOI: 10.1016/J.Plipres.2008.03.002 [retrieved on Apr. 1, 2008].
- Lonial, Sagar, et al., Elotuzumab in Combination With Lenalidomide and Low-Dose Dexamethasone in Relapsed or Refractory Multiple Myeloma, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2012, vol. 30, No. 16, pp. 1953-1959.
- Lopez, M.F., et al., Selected reaction monitoring-mass spectrometric immunoassay responsive to parathyroid hormone and related variants. *Clinical Chem*. 2010; 56(2): 281-290.
- Lopez-Berestein, G. et al., Treatment of systemic fungal infections with liposomal amphotericin B. *Arch Intern Med*. Nov. 1989;149(11):2533-6.
- Lorenz et al., "Protein expression from exogenous mRNA: uptake by receptor-mediated endocytosis and trafficking via the lysosomal pathway," *RNA Biol*. 8(4):627-36 (2011).
- Lorenzi, J.C., et al., Intranasal vaccination with messenger RNA as a new approach in gene therapy: Use against tuberculosis. *BMC Biotechnol*. Oct. 2010; 10(77): 1-11.
- Lorenzi, J.C., et al., Protein expression from exogenous mRNA: Uptake by receptor-mediated endocytosis and trafficking via the lysosomal pathway. *RNA Biology*, vol. 8, No. 4, Jul. 1, 2011, pp. 252-258.
- Love et al., Lipid-like materials for low-dose, in vivo gene silencing, *PNAS* vol. 107 No. 5, pp. 1864-1869, Feb. 2, 2010.
- Lowe, T.M. et al., A computational screen for methylation guide snoRNAs in yeast. *Science*. Feb. 19, 1999;283(5405):1168-71.
- Lowry, W.E., et al., Generation of human induced pluripotent stem cells from dermal fibroblasts. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. Feb. 2008; 105(8): 2883-2888.
- Lozier, Jay N., Factor IX Padua: them that have, give , *Blood*, 2012, vol. 120, No #, pp. 4452-4453.
- Lu et al., "Optimization of methods to achieve mRNA-mediated transfection of tumor cells in vitro and in vivo employing cationic liposome vectors," *Cancer Gene Ther*. 1(4):245-52 (1994).
- Lu, Biao, et al. Cloning and characterization of murine 1-acyl-sn-glycerol 3-phosphate acyltransferases and their regulation by PPAR in murine heart. *Biochem J*. (2005) 385, 469-477 (printed in Great Britain).
- Lu, Changming et al., miR-221 and miR-155 Regulate Human Dendritic Cell Development Apoptosis, and IL-12 Production Through Targeting of p27kip1, KPC1 and SOCS-1, *Blood*, 2011, vol. 117, No. 16, pp. 4293-4303.
- Lu, Dan et al., Tailoring In Vitro Selection for a Picomolar Affinity Human Antibody Directed against Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 2 for Enhanced Neutralizing Activity, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2003, vol. 278, No. 44, pp. 43496-43507.
- Lu, Li-Fan et al., Foxp3-Dependent MicroRNA 155 Confers Competitive Fitness to Regulatory T Cells by Targeting SOCS1 Protein, *CellPress, Immunity*, Jan. 16, 2009, *Immunity* 30, pp. 80-91.
- Lu, Ruei-Min et al., Targeted Drug Delivery Systems Mediated by a Novel Peptide in Breast Cancer Therapy and Imaging, *PLoS One*, 2013, vol. 8, Issue 6, pp. 1-13.
- Lu, X., Peptidoglycan Recognition Proteins Are a New Class of Human Bactericidal Proteins. *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, Mar. 3, 2006, vol. 281, No. 9, pp. 5895-5907.
- Lubberts, Erik et al., Treatment With a Neutralizing Anti-Murine Interleukin-17 Antibody After the Onset of Collagen-Induced Arthritis Reduces Joint Inflammation, Cartilage Destruction, and Bone Erosion, *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, 2004, vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 650-659.
- Lukkonen, B.G. et al., A conditional U5 snRNA mutation affecting pre-mRNA splicing and nuclear pre-mRNA retention identifies SSD1/SRK1 as a general splicing mutant suppressor. *Nucleic Acids Res*. Sep. 1, 1999;27(17):3455-65.
- Lund, P.E., et al., Pseudovirions as vehicles for the delivery of siRNA. *Pharm Res*. Mar. 2010; 27(3): 400-420. Epub Dec. 9, 2009.
- Luo, D. et al., Synthetic DNA delivery systems. *Nat Biotechnol*. Jan. 2000;18(1):33-7.
- Luo, Xunrong et al., Dendritic Cells with TGF-β1 Differentiate naïve CD4=CD25-T Cells Into Islet-Protective Foxp3+ Regulatory T Cells, *PNAS*, 2007, vol. 104, No. 8, pp. 2821-2826.



Title

Lutz, Riechmann et al., Reshaping Human Antibodies for Therapy, *Nature*, 1988, vol. 332, No. 24, pp. 323-327.

Lysosomal Acid Lipase (lysosomal acid lipase/cholesterol ester hydrolase isoform 1 precursor [Homo sapiens]; NCBI, Dec. 5, 2010, No Vol., pp. 1-3, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/51317399>.

M. Kanapathipillai, et al., Nanoparticle targeting of anti-cancer drugs that alter intracellular signaling or influence the tumor microenvironment, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* (2014), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.addr.2014.05.005>.

Ma, B. et al., HPV pseudovirions as DNA delivery vehicles. *Ther. Deliv. Apr.* 2011; 2(4): 427-430.

Ma, X. et al., Pseudouridylation (Psi) of U2 snRNA in *S. cerevisiae* is catalyzed by an RNA-independent mechanism. *EMBO J. Apr.* 15, 2003;22(8):1889-97.

Mackie, G.A., Vectors for the synthesis of specific RNAs in vitro. *Biotechnology.* 1988;10:253-67.

MacLean, Catherine et al., Systematic Review: Comparative Effectiveness of Treatments to Prevent Fractures in Men and Women with Low Bone Density or Osteoporosis, *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 2008, vol. 148, No. 3, pp. 197-217.

Maden, B.E.H. et al., Classical and novel approaches to the detection and localization of the numerous modified nucleotides in eukaryotic ribosomal RNA. *Biochimie.* 1995;77(1-2):22-9.

Maehr, R. et al., Generation of pluripotent stem cells from patients with type 1 diabetes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. Sep.* 15, 2009; 106(37): 15768-15773.

Magee, W.E. et al., Marked stimulation of lymphocyte-mediated attack on tumor cells by target-directed liposomes containing immune RNA, *Cancer Res.*, 1978, 38(4):1173-6.

Mali, P. et al., RNA-guided human genome engineering via Cas9. *Science.* Feb. 15, 2013; 339(6121): 823-826.

Malone, R.W. et al., Cationic liposome-mediated RNA transfection. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Aug.* 1989;86(16):6077-81.

Mannick, J.A. et al., Transformation of Nonimmune Lymph Node Cells to a State of Transplantation Immunity by RNA. A Preliminary Report, *Ann. Surg.*, 1962, 156:356-66.

Mansour, et al., Functional Studies with Uterine RNA. *PNAS*, 1965, 53:764-70.

Mansour, S.L. et al., Disruption of the proto-oncogene int-2 in mouse embryo-derived stem-cells: a general strategy for targeting mutations to non-selectable genes. *Nature*, 1988, 336:348-52.

Marini, Juan C et al., Phenylbutyrate improves nitrogen disposal via an alternative pathway without eliciting an increase in protein breakdown and catabolism in control and ornithine transcarbamylase-deficient patients, *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2011, vol. 93, No. #, pp. 1248-1254.

Marquina, Gilda et al., Gangliosides Expressed in Human Breast Cancer, *Cancer Res*, 1996; vol. 56, No #, pp. 5165-5171.

Marson, A., et al., Wnt signaling promotes reprogramming of somatic cells to pluripotency. *Cell Stem Cell.* Aug. 2008; 3(2): 132-135.

Martin, S.A. et al., Purification of mRNA guanylyltransferase and mRNA (guanine-7-) methyltransferase from vaccinia virions. *J Biol Chem.* Dec. 25, 1975;250(24):9322-9.

Martinelli, Richard A., Chemiluminescent Hybridization-Ligation Assays for F508 and I507 Cystic Fibrosis Mutations, *Clinical Chemistry*, 1996, vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 14-18.

Martinon, F. et al., Induction of virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes in vivo by liposome-entrapped mRNA. *Eur J Immunol.* Jul. 1993;23(7):1719-22.

Massenet, S. et al., Pseudouridine mapping in the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* spliceosomal U small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs) reveals that pseudouridine synthase pus1p exhibits a dual substrate specificity for U2 snRNA and tRNA. *Mol Cell Biol.* Mar. 1999;19(3):2142-54.

Mathers, A.R. et al., Professional antigen-presenting cells of the skin. *Immunol Res.* 2006;36(1-3):127-36.

Matray, T.J. et al., Synthesis and properties of RNA analogs-oligoribonucleotide N3'→P5' phosphoramidates. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Oct. 15, 1999;27(20):3976-85.

Matray, T.J. et al., Synthesis and properties of RNA analogs-oligoribonucleotide N3'→P5' phosphoramidates. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Oct. 15, 1999;27(20):3976-85.

Matsuda, A. et al., Nucleosides. 120. Synthesis of 2'-Deoxy-?-isocytidine and 2'-Deoxy-1-methyl-?-uridine from ?-Uridine(circumflex over (O))1. *J Org Chem.* 1981; 46:3603-3609.

Matsuda, A. et al., Synthesis of 3-Methylpseudouridine and 2'-Deoxy-3-Methyl-pseudouridine. *Carbohydr Res.* Mar. 1, 1982; 100: 297-302.

Matsuda, V. et al., Determinants of Initiation Codon Selection During Translation in Mammalian Cells, *PLoS One*, 2010, vol. 5, Issue 11, pp. 1-13.

Matsue, Hiroyuki et al., Folate receptor allows cells to grow in low concentrations of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Cell Biology*, 1992, vol. 89, No #, pp. 6006-6009.

Maurer, N., et al., Spontaneous entrapment of polynucleotides upon electrostatic interaction with ethanol-destabilized cationic liposomes. *Biophys J.* May 2001; 80(5): 2310-2326.

Mayfield, S.P. et al., Expression and assembly of a fully active antibody in algae. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Jan.* 21, 2003;100(2):438-42. *Epub Jan. 8, 2003.*

Mayo Clinic, Factor Ix Complex (Intravenous Route, Injection Route) Description and Brand Names-Drugs and Supplements, <http://www.mayoclinic.org/drugs-supplements/factor-ix-complex-intravenous-route-injection-route/description/drg-20063804>, Apr. 1, 2014, No Vol., pp. 1-3.

Mazumdar, Sohini et al., Golimumab, *mAbs*, 2009, vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 422-431.

McCafferty, J. et al., Phage antibodies: filamentous phage displaying antibody variable domains. *Nature.* Dec. 6, 1990;348(6301):552-4.

McCormack, A.L., et al., a-Synuclein suppression by targeted small interfering RNA in the primate substantia nigra. *PLoS One.* Aug. 2010; 5(8): e12122.

McCormack, M., et al., Activation of the T-cell oncogene LMO2 after gene therapy for X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency. *N Engl J Med.* Feb. 2004; 350: 913-922.

McDonald, J.D., et al., Characterization of mutations at the mouse phenylalanine hydroxylase locus. *Genomics.* 1997; 39: 402-405.

McElwee, K.J. et al., Transfer of CD8(+) cells induces localized hair loss whereas CD4(+)/CD25(-) cells promote systemic alopecia areata and CD4(+)/CD25(+) cells blockade disease onset in the C3H/HeJ mouse model. *J Invest Dermatol.* May 2005;124(5):947-57.

McElwee, K.J. et al., Transfer of CD8(+) cells induces localized hair loss whereas CD4(+)/CD25(-) cells promote systemic alopecia areata and CD4(+)/CD25(+) cells blockade disease onset in the C3H/HeJ mouse model. *J Invest Dermatol.* May 2005;124(5):947-57.

McGary, E.G. et al., Post-transcriptional regulation of erythropoietin mRNA stability by erythropoietin mRNA-binding protein. *J Biologic Chem.* Mar. 28, 1997; 272(13): 8628-8634.

McGee, M., et al., The Quantitative determination of phenylalanine hydroxylase in rat tissues. *Biochem. J.* 1972; 127:669-674.

McGlynn, R. et al., Differential subcellular localization of cholesterol, gangliosides, and glycosaminoglycans in murine models of mucopolysaccharide storage disorders. *J Comp Neurol.* Dec. 20, 2004;480(4):415-26.

Title

McInnes, Iain B et al., Efficacy and safety of secukinumab, a fully human anti-interleukin-17A monoclonal antibody, in patients with moderate-to-severe psoriatic arthritis: a 24-week, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase II proof-of-concept trial, *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2014, vol. 73, No. #, pp. 349-356.

McKenney, James M. et al., Safety and Efficacy of a Monoclonal Antibody to Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/GKexin Type 9 Serine Protease, SAR236553/REGN727, in Patients With Primary Hypercholesterolemia Receiving Ongoing Stable Atorvastatin Therapy, *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 2012, vol. 59, No. 25, pp. 2344-2353.

McKenzie, B.S. et al., Nucleic acid vaccines: tasks and tactics. *Immunol Res.* 2001;24(3):225-44.

McLean, Leon et al., Vedolizumab for the treatment of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, *Immunotherapy*, 2012, vol. 4, No. 9, pp. 883-898.

McLean, M.J., et al., Membrane differentiation of cardiac myoblasts induced in vitro by an RNA-enriched fraction from adult heart. *Exp Cell Res.* Nov. 1977;110(1):1-14.

McNutt et al., Antagonism of Secreted PCSK9 Increases Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor Expression in HepG2 Cells. *J Biol Chem.*, 2009, vol. 284, No. 16, pp. 10561-10570.

Mease, PJ et al., Effect of certolizumab pegol on signs and symptoms in patients with psoriatic arthritis: 24-week results of a Phase 3 double-blind randomized placebo-controlled study (RAPID-PsA), *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2014, vol. 73, No #, pp. 48-55.

MEGAscript Kit Product Manual, Ambion/Invitrogen website: <http://tools.invitrogen.com/content/sfs/manuals/cms-072987.pdf>, Publication Date: Oct. 27, 2009 (last accessed Mar. 17, 2013) ("Ambion"), Author Life Technologies.

Mellits, K.H. et al., Removal of double-stranded contaminants from RNA transcripts: synthesis of adenovirus VA RNAI from a T7 vector. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Sep. 25, 1990;18(18):5401-6.

Memczak, Sebastian et al., Circular RNAs are a large class of animal RNAs with Regulatory Potency, *Nature*, 2013, vol. 495, no number, pp. 333-343.

Mendelsohn, J. et al, Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Inhibition by a Monoclonal Antibody As Anticancer Therapy, 1997, vol. 3 No #, pp. 2703-2707.

Merelli, Barbara et al., Targeting the PD1/PD-L1 axis in melanoma: Biological rationale, clinical challenges and opportunities, *Critical Reviews in Oncology/Hematology*, 2014, vol. 89, No #, pp. 140-165.

Messer, William B. et al., Dengue Virus Envelope Protein Domain I/II Hinge Determines long-lived Serotype-Specific Dengue Immunity, *PNAS*, 2014, vol. 111, No. 5, 1939-1944.

Metz, Bernard et al, Identification of Formaldehyde-induced Modifications in Proteins, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2004, vol. 279, No. 8, pp. 6235-6243.

Meunier, L. et al, Heterogeneous populations of class II MHC+ cells in human dermal cell suspensions. Identification of a small subset responsible for potent dermal antigen-presenting cell activity with features analogous to Langerhans cells. *J Immunol.* Oct. 15, 1993;151(8):4067-80.

Micromedex, Antihemophilic Factor VIII and Von Willebrand Factor Complex (Intravenous Route), Mayo Clinic, No. Volume available, Apr. 1, 2014, pp. 1-3.

Mignone et al., "Untranslated regions of mRNAs," *Genome Biol.* 3(3):reviews0004.1-10 (2002).

Mignone, F. et al., Untranslated regions of mRNAs. *Genome Biol.* 2002;3(3):REVIEWS0004. Epub Feb. 28, 2002. pp. 1-10.

Minagar, Alireza et al., Current and Future Therapies for Multiple Sclerosis, *Scientifica*, 2012, vol. 2013, Article ID 249101, pp. 1-11.

Mingozzi, Federico, et al., Pharmacological Modulation of Humoral Immunity in a Nonhuman Primate Model AAV Gene Transfer for Hemophilia B, *The American Society of Gene & Cell Therapy*, 2012, vol. 20, No. 7, pp. 1410-1416.

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Report on the Deliberation Results, Soliris for Intravenous Infusion 300 mg, Mar. 5, 2010, No Volume available, pp. 1-105.

Minks, M.A. et al., Structural requirements of double-stranded RNA for the activation of 2',5'-oligo(A) polymerase and protein kinase of interferon-treated HeLa cells. *J Biol Chem.* Oct. 25, 1979;254(20):10180-3.

Minks, M.A. et al., Structural requirements of double-stranded RNA for the activation of 2',5'-oligo(A) polymerase and protein kinase of interferon-treated HeLa cells. *J Biol Chem.* Oct. 25, 1979;254(20):10180-3.

Miotti, S. et al., Characterization of Human Ovarian Carcinoma-Associated Antigens Defined by Novel Monoclonal Antibodies with Tumor-Restricted Specificity, *Int. J. Cancer*, 1987, vol. 39, No #, pp. 297-303.

Miranda, Paula S. Montenegro et al., Towards Liver-Directed Gene Therapy for Crigler-Najjar Syndrome, *Current Gene Therapy*, 2009, vol. 9, pp. 72-82.

Mishra, N.C. et al., Induction by RNA of inositol independence in *Neurospora crassa*. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 1975, 72(2):642-5.

Mishra, R.K. et al., Improved leishmanicidal effect of phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides by LDL-mediated delivery. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* Nov. 7, 1995;1264(2):229-37.

Mitchell, D.A. et al., RNA transfected dendritic cells as cancer vaccines. *Curr Opin Mol Ther.* Apr. 2000;2(2):176-81.

Mitchell, D.A. et al., RNA-transfected dendritic cells in cancer immunotherapy. *J Clin Invest.* Nov. 2000;106(9):1065-9.

Mitchell, P. et al., mRNA turnover. *Curr Opin Cell Biol.* Jun. 2001;13(3):320-5.

Mitragotri, S.; Devices for Overcoming Biological Barriers: The use of physical forces to disrupt the barriers, *Advance Drug Delivery Reviews*, 65 (2013)100-103.

Miura, K., et al., Variation in the safety of induced pluripotent stem cell lines. *Nat Biotechnology.* Aug. 2009; 27(8):743-745.

Miyagi, Shogo J. et al., The Development of UDP-Glucuronosyltransferases 1A1 and 1A6 in the Pediatric Liver, *Drug Metabolism and Disposition*, 2011, vol. 39, No. 5, pp. 912-919.

Mockey et al., mRNA-based cancer vaccine: prevention of B16 melanoma progression and metastasis by systemic injection of MART1 mRNA histidylated lipopolyplexes, *Cancer Gene Therapy*, 2007, vol. 14, pp. 802-814.

Mohamadzadeh, M et al., Dendritic Cell Targeting of Bacillus Anthracis Protective Antigen Expressed by *Lactobacillus Acidophilus* Protects Mice From Lethal Challenge, *PNAS*, 2009, vol. 106, No. 11, pp. 4331-4336.

Monobe, M. et al., Beta-pseudouridine, a beer component, reduces radiation-induced chromosome aberrations in human lymphocytes. *Mutat Res.* Jul. 8, 2003; 538(1-2): 93-99.

Moore, J.E., et al. The Corneal Epithelial Stem Cell. vol. 21, Nos. 5/6, 2002. Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. pp. 443-451.

Moore, M., Site-Specific Modification of Pre-mRNA: The 2'-Hydroxyl Groups at the Splice Sites, *Science*, 1992, vol. 256, No #, pp. 992-997.

Moreaux, Jérôme et al., BAFF and APRIL protect myeloma cells from apoptosis induced by interleukin 6 deprivation and dexamethasone, *Blood*, 2004, vol. 103, No #, pp. 3148-3157.

Morgan D. Hugh, et al. Molecular Basis of Cell and Developmental Biology: Activation-induced Cytidine Deaminase Deaminates 5-Methylcytosine in DNA and Is Expressed in Pluripotent Tissues: Implications for Epigenetic Reprogramming. *J. Biol. Chem.* 2004, 279:52353-52360. published online Sep. 24, 2004.

Title

Morgan, D., Immunotherapy for Alzheimer's disease, *Journal of Internal Medicine*, 2011, vol. 269, No #, pp. 54-63.

Morinaga, T. et al., Primary structures of human alpha-fetoprotein and its mRNA. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Aug. 1983;80(15):4604-8.

Morphotek, Efficacy and Safety of MORAB-003 in Subjects With Platinum-sensitive Ovarian Cancer in First Relapse, *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00849667?term=Farletuzumab&rank=4&submit=fd-opt>, pp. 1-3.

Morse, M.A. et al., Generation of dendritic cells in vitro from peripheral blood mononuclear cells with granulocyte-macrophage-colony-stimulating factor, interleukin-4, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha for use in cancer immunotherapy. *Ann Surg*. Jul. 1997;226(1):6-16.

Morton, S. Scalable Manufacture of Built-to-Order Nanomedicine: Spray-Assisted Layer-by-Layer Functionalization of PRINT Nanoparticles, *Advanced Materials*, 2013, 25, 4708-4712.

Mössner, Ekkehard, Increasing the efficacy of CD20 antibody therapy through the and immune effector cell-mediated B-cell cytotoxicity engineering of a new type II anti-CD20 antibody with enhanced direct, *Blood*, 2010, vol. 115, No #, pp. 4393-4402.

Mount, S.M. et al., A catalogue of splice junction sequences. *Nucleic Acids Res*. Jan. 22, 1982;10(2):459-72.

Mujoo, Kalpana et al., Disialoganglioside GD2 on Human Neuroblastoma Cells: Target Antigen for Monoclonal Antibody-mediated Cytolysis and Suppression of Tumor Growth, *Cancer Research*, 1987, vol. 47, No #, 1098-1104.

Mujoo, Kalpana et al., Functional Properties and Effect on Growth Suppression of Human Neuroblastoma Tumors by Isotype Switch Variants of Monoclonal Antiganglioside GD2 Antibody 14.18, *Cancer Research*, 1989, vol. 49, No #, pp. 2857-2861.

Mukheji, S. et al., MicroRNAs Can Generate Thresholds in Target Gene Expression, *Nature Genetics*, 2011, vol. 43, No. 9, pp. 854-860.

Mulkeams et al., FCHO2 organizes clathrin-coated structures and interacts with Dab2 for LDLR endocytosis, *Molecular and Cell Biology Program, University of Washington, Seattle*, Feb. 6, 2012, pp. 1-28, <http://www.molbiolcell.org/content/suppl/2012/02/06/mbc.E11-09-0812.DC1.html>.

Muller, M.R. et al., Transfection of dendritic cells with RNA induces CD4- and CD8-mediated T cell immunity against breast carcinomas and reveals the immunodominance of presented T cell epitopes. *J Immunol*. Jun. 15, 2003;170(12):5892-6.

Murakawa, G.J. et al., Direct detection of HIV-1 RNA from AIDS and ARC patient samples. *DNA*. May 1988;7(4):287-95.

Myette, J.R. et al., Domain structure of the vaccinia virus mRNA capping enzyme. Expression in *Escherichia coli* of a subdomain possessing the RNA 5'-triphosphatase and guanylyltransferase activities and a kinetic comparison to the full-size enzyme. *J Biol Chem*. May 17, 1996;271(20):11936-44.

Myette, J.R. et al., Domain structure of the vaccinia virus mRNA capping enzyme. Expression in *Escherichia coli* of a subdomain possessing the RNA 5'-triphosphatase and guanylyltransferase activities and a kinetic comparison to the full-size enzyme. *J Biol Chem*. May 17, 1996;271(20):11936-44.

Nagata, S., et al., Molecular cloning and expression of cDNA for human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Nature*. Jan. 30-Feb. 5, 1986; 319(6052): 415-8.

Nagata, S., et al., The chromosomal gene structure and two mRNAs for human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *EMBO J*. Mar. 1986; 5(3): 575-81.

Nagata, S., Synthesis and Biological Activity of Artificial mRNA Prepared with Novel Phosphorylating Reagents, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2010, vol. 38, No. 21, pp. 7845-7857.

Nagata, T. et al., Codon optimization effect on translational efficiency of DNA vaccine in mammalian cells: analysis of plasmid DNA encoding a CTL epitope derived from microorganisms. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. Aug. 2, 1999;261(2):445-51.

Nair, P. et al., CD6 synergistic co-stimulation promoting proinflammatory response is modulated without interfering with the activated leucocyte cell adhesion molecule interaction, *Clinical& Experimental Immunology*, 2010, vol. 162, No #, pp. 116.130. *Experimental Immunology*, i-4235.

Nair, S. et al., Soluble proteins delivered to dendritic cells via pH-sensitive liposomes induce primary cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in vitro. *J Exp Med*. Feb. 1, 1992;175(2):609-12.

Nair, S.K. et al., Antigen-presenting cells pulsed with unfractionated tumor-derived peptides are potent tumor vaccines. *Eur J Immunol*. Mar. 1997;27(3):589-97.

Nair, S.K. et al., Induction of cytotoxic T cell responses and tumor immunity against unrelated tumors using telomerase reverse transcriptase RNA transfected dendritic cells. *Nat Med*. Sep. 2000;6(9):1011-7.

Nair, S.K. et al., Induction of primary carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes in vitro using human dendritic cells transfected with RNA. *Nat Biotechnol*. Apr. 1998;16(4):364-9.

Nakagawa, M. et al., Generation of induced pluripotent stem cells without Myc from mouse and human fibroblasts. *Nat Biotechnol*. Jan. 2008; 26(1): 101-106. *Epub Nov. 30, 2007*.

Nakamura, K. et al., A model for the autoantibody production associated with xenogeneic thymic RNA. *J Immunol*. Aug. 1978;121(2):702-9.

Nakamura, K. et al., Antigen restricted hybridization between antigen primed macrophage and thymic RNA. *Immunol Commun*. 1981;10(4-5):367-82.

Nakamura, K. et al., Conversion of immune response patterns from high to low and low to high by an RNase-sensitive thymocyte extract. *Immunology*. Sep. 1980;41(1):25-35.

Nakamura, K. et al., Generation of anti-NZB red blood cell antibody-forming plasma cells from bone marrow cultures of syngeneic and allogeneic mice: functional modulation of helper T-cell subsets in autoantibody production. *Immunology*. Mar. 1983;48(3):579-86.

Nakamura, K. et al., Intracellular incorporation of thymic low molecular weight RNA by murine bone marrow immunoblasts and inhibition of plasma cell formation by a derivative of rifampicin. *Microbiol Immunol*. 1982;26(1):41-57.

Nakamura, K. et al., Mechanism of anti-DNA antibody formation. The functional modulation of helper T-subset plays the key role in both murine and human B-cell autoantibody production. *Microbiol Immunol*. 1986;30(7):703-15.

Nakamura, K. et al., The proliferation of plasma cells from mouse bone marrow in vitro. III. Primary and secondary immune responses associated with thymic RNA. *Immunol Commun*. 1979;8(5-6):511-29.

Nakamura, K., The proliferation of plasma cells from mouse bone marrow in vitro. II-Stimulation of IgG-producing cells by a RNase-sensitive thymocyte homogenate. *Cell Immunol*. Aug. 1976;25(2):163-77.

Nakamura, O. et al., Abstract: The Role of Immune RNA in the Immunotherapy of Malignant Brain Tumor. 1982, 34(2):333-9.

Nallagatla, S.R. et al., A brilliant disguise for self RNA: 5'-end and internal modifications of primary transcripts suppress elements of innate immunity. *RNA Biol*. Jul-Sep. 2008;5(3):140-4. *Epub Jul. 20, 2008*.

Narayanan, A. et al., Role of the box C/D motif in localization of small nucleolar RNAs to coiled bodies and nucleoli. *Mol Biol Cell*. Jul. 1999;10(7):2131-47.

National Cancer Institute, Drugs Approved for Ovarian Cancer, Aug. 16, 2013, No Vol., pp. 1-2.

Title

- Naz, R.K. et al., Novel human prostate-specific cDNA: molecular cloning, expression, and immunobiology of the recombinant protein. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* Oct. 11, 2002;297(5):1075-84.
- NCBI BLAST (<http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>;accession No. BE136127, 2007.
- Neal, Zane C. et al., Enhanced Activity of Hu14.18-IL2 Immunocytokine against Murine NXS2 Neuroblastoma when Combined with Interleukin 2 Therapy, *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2004, vol. 10, pp. 4839-4847.
- Needleman, S.B. et al., A general method applicable to the search for similarities in the amino acid sequence of two proteins. *J Mol Biol.* Mar. 1970;48(3):443-53.
- Neer, Robert M. et al., Effect of Parathyroid Hormone (1-34) on Fractures and Bone Mineral Density in Postmenopausal Women With Osteoporosis, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2001, vol. 344, No. 19, pp. 1434-1441.
- Negrier, Claude et al., Enhanced pharmacokinetic properties of a glycoPEGylated recombinant factor IX: a first human dose trial in patients with hemophilia B, *Blood*, 2011, vol. 118, No #, pp. 2695-2701.
- Nelson, C. et al., Tunable Delivery of siRNA from a Biodegradable Scaffold to Promote Angiogenesis In Vivo, *Advanced Materials*, 2013, pp. 1-8.
- Neninger, Elia et al., Active Immunotherapy with 1E10 Anti-Idiotypic Vaccine in Patients with Small Cell Lung Cancer, *Cancer Biology & Therapy*, 2007, vol. 6, No. 2., pp. 1-6.
- Nestle, F.O. et al., Vaccination of melanoma patients with peptide- or tumor lysate-pulsed dendritic cells. *Nat Med.* Mar. 1998;4(3):328-32.
- Neumann, E. et al., Fundamentals of electroporative delivery of drugs and genes. *Bioelectrochem Bioenerg.* Feb. 1999;48(1):3-16.
- Neve, S., et al. Tissue distribution, intracellular localization and proteolytic processing of rat 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase. *Cell Biology International*, vol. 27 (2003) pp. 611-624.
- Newby, M.I. et al., Sculpting of the spliceosomal branch site recognition motif by a conserved pseudouridine. *Nat Struct Biol.* Dec. 2002;9(12):958-65.
- Newman, A. et al., Mutations in yeast U5 snRNA alter the specificity of 5' splice-site cleavage. *Cell.* Apr. 5, 1991;65(1):115-23.
- Newman, A.J. et al., U5 snRNA interacts with exon sequences at 5' and 3' splice sites. *Cell.* Feb. 21, 1992;68(4):743-54.
- Newmark, J. et al., Preparation and properties of adducts of streptokinase and streptokinase-plasmin complex with poly ethylene glycol and pluronic polyol F38. *J Appl Biochem.* 1982; 4:185-9.
- Ngai, P.H.K., et al. Agrocybin, an antifungal peptide from the edible mushroom. Department of Biochemistry, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. *Peptides* 26 (2005) 191-196.
- Nguyen, A. et al., Quantitative assessment of the use of modified nucleoside triphosphates in expression profiling: differential effects on signal intensities and impacts on expression ratios. *BMC Biotechnol.* Jul. 31, 2002; 2:14.
- Nguyen, M. et al., Injectable Biodegradable Hydrogels, *Macromolecular Bioscience*, 2010,10, 563-579.
- Ni et al., A PCSK9-binding antibody that structurally mimics the EGF(A) domain of LDL-receptor reduces LDL cholesterol in vivo, *Journal of Lipid Research*, vol. 52, 2011, pp. 78-86.
- Ni, J. et al., Small nucleolar RNAs direct site-specific synthesis of pseudouridine in ribosomal RNA. *Cell.* May 16, 1997;89(4):565-73.
- Nicholas, J. et al., New and Emerging Disease-Modifying Therapies for Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis: What is New and What is to Come, *Journal of Central Nervous System Disease*, 2012, vol. 4, No#, pp. 81-103.
- Nicholson, A.W. et al., Accurate in vitro cleavage by RNase III of phosphorothioate-substituted RNA processing signals in bacteriophage T7 early mRNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Feb. 25, 1988;16(4):1577-91.
- Nielsen, D.A. et al., Preparation of capped RNA transcripts using T7 RNA polymerase. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Jul. 25, 1986;14(14):5936.
- Nielsen, P.E., Peptide nucleic acids as therapeutic agents. *Curr Opin Struct Biol.* Jun. 1999;9(3):353-7.
- Nikolin, V.P. et al., Resistance of Mice Exposed to Whole-Body Irradiation to Transplanted Hemopoietic Cells Modified with RNA Preparations. *Bull. Exp. Biol. Med.*, 2000, 129:5571-4.
- Nitin, N. et al., Peptide-linked molecular beacons for efficient delivery and rapid mRNA detection in living cells. *Nuc Acids Res.* 2004; 32(6): e58.
- Niu, M.C. et al., Genetic Manipulation in Higher Organisms; III. Detection of Soya Protein in Seeds Derived from Soya mRNA-Treated Rice. *Scientia Sinica*, 1980, 23:119-23.
- Niu, M.C. et al., Ribonucleic acid-induced changes in mammalian cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Oct. 15, 1961;47:1689-700.
- Niu, M.C. et al., The Developmental Potentiality of the Liver-RNA-Treated Posterior Primitive Streak in the Chick Embryo. *Biol. Bull.*, 1968, 135:200-7.
- Niu, M.C. et al., The Entrance of Exogenous RNA into the Mouse Ascites Cell. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.*, 1968, 128(2):550-5.
- Niu, M.C. et al., Transfer of information from mRNA to chromosomes by reverse transcription in early development of goldfish eggs. *Cellular and Molecular Biology*, 1989, 35(3):333-45.
- Niu, M.C., Antagonistic Action of Exogenous Histone and RNA in Mouse Ascites Cells. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.*, 1972, 140:256-62.
- Niu, M.C., Causal Analysis of Embryonic Differentiation; I. Responsiveness of Presumptive Ectoderm as a Regulating Factor in RNA Function. *Exp. Cell Res.*, 1971, 64:57-64.
- Niu, M.C., Causal Analysis of Embryonic Differentiation; II Dual Function of Exogenous RNA in differentiation of Presumptive Ectoderm. *Exp. Cell Res.*, 1971, 64:65-76.
- Niu, M.C., Current Evidence Concerning Chemical Inducers. Evolution of Nervous Control from Primitive Organisms. Publication No. 52 of The American Association for Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C. 1959, pp. 7-30.
- Niu, M.C., et al., Poly(A)-attached RNA as activator in embryonic differentiation. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med.* Oct. 1974;147(1):318-22.
- Niu, M.C., et al., Presence of liver-forming fraction in fish egg mRNAs detected by its ability to encode albumin synthesis. *Scientia Sinica*, 1980, 23(4):510-6.
- Niu, M.C., et al., Re-examination of the DNA-mediated transformation in goldfish. *Scientia Sinica*, 1983, 24(7):700-7.
- Niu, M.C., Functional Potentiality of Ribonucleic Acid. *Acta. Unio. Int. Contra. Cancrum*, third meeting Philadelphia, 1964, 20:995-6.
- Niu, M.C., Genetic manipulation in higher organisms; I. Goldfish ova as materials of operation, mRNA mediated alteration of the liver specific isozymes. *Scientia Sinica*, 1977, 20(6):803-8.
- Niu, M.C., Glucose-6-Phosphate: Re-examination of the RNA-Induced Activity in Mouse Ascites Tumor Cells. *Science.* 1965, 148:513-6.

Title

Niu, M.C., Mode of Action of the Exogenous Ribonucleic Acid in Cell Function. *Natl Cancer Inst. Monogr.* 1964, 13:167-77.

Niu, M.C., RNA-Induced Biosynthesis of Specific Enzymes. *PNAS*, 1962, 48:1964-9.

Niu, M.C., The Development of Tubular heart in RNA-Treated Post-Nodal pieces of Chick Blastoderm. *J Embryol. Exp. Morphol.*, 1973, 29:485-501.

Niu, M.C., The Effect of mRNA on Nuclear Activity in Developing Systems. 1980, 415-33.

Niu, M.C., The role of Exogenous Heart-RNA in Development of the Chick Embryo Cultivated In Vitro. *J Embryol. Exp. Morphol.*, 1970, 64:57-64.

Niu, M.C., Thymus Ribonucleic Acid and Embryonic Differentiation. *PNAS*, 1958, 44:1264-1274.

Niu, M.C., VII. New Approaches to the Problem of Embryonic Induction. *Cellular Mechanisms, Differentiation and Growth.* 1956, 155-71.

Nogueira, Raquel et al., Recombinant Yellow Fever Viruses Elicit CD8+ T Cell Responses and Protective Immunity Against *Trypanosoma Cruzi*, *PLoS One*, 2013, vol. 8, Issue 3, pp. 1-13.

Norbury, Chris J., Cytoplasmic RNA: A Case of the Tail Wagging the Dog, *Nature Reviews, Molecular Cell Biology*, 2013, Advanced Online Publication, No Volume Number, pp. 1-10.

Novakovic, Dijana et al., Profile of Gantenerumab and Its Potential in the Treatment of Alzheimer's Disease, *Drug Design, Development and Therapy*, 2013, vol. 7, No #, pp. 1359-1364.

Novartis, Product Label, Simulect, Basiliximab, May 1998, No Volume available, pp. 1-7.

Nwe, K. et al., Growing Applications of "Click Chemistry" for Bioconjugation in Contemporary Biomedical Research, *Cancer Biotherapy and Radiopharmaceuticals*, 2009, vol. 24, No. 3., pp. 289-301.

Oberhauser, B. et al., Effective incorporation of 2'-O-methyl-oligoribonucleotides into liposomes and enhanced cell association through modification with thiocholesterol. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Feb. 11, 1992;20(3):533-8.

Occhiogrosso, G., et al., Prolonged convection-enhanced delivery into the rat brainstem. *Neurosurgery.* Feb. 2003; 52(2): 388-394.

Ochman, H., Genetic Applications of an Inverse Polymerase Chain Reaction, *Genetics*, Washington University School of Medicine, 1988, vol. 120, No #, pp. 621-623.

Odens, M., Prolongation of the Life Span in Rats. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Soc.* Oct. 1973; 11(10):450-1.

O'Doherty, U. et al., Human blood contains two subsets of dendritic cells, one immunologically mature and the other immature. *Immunology.* Jul. 1994;82(3):487-93.

Ofengand, J. et al., The function of pseudouridylic acid in transfer ribonucleic acid: II. Inhibition of amino acyl transfer ribonucleic acid-ribosome complex formation by ribothymidyl-pseudouridylyl-cyhdlyl-guanosine 3'-phosphate. *J Biol Chem.* Nov. 25, 1969; 244(22): 6241-6253.

Office Action and English translation for Japanese Patent Application No. 2015-504571, dated Jan. 5, 2016 (8 pages).

Ohashi, H. et al., Efficient protein selection based on ribosome display system with purified components. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* Jan. 5, 2007;352(1):270-6. Epub Nov. 13, 2006.

Ohmichi, T. et al., Efficient bacterial transcription of DNA nanocircle vectors with optimized single-stranded promoters. Ohmichi T, Maki A, Kool ET. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* Jan. 8, 2002;99(1):54-9. Epub Dec. 18, 2001.

Okita, K. et al., Generation of mouse induced pluripotent stem cells without viral vectors. *Science.* 2008; 322:949-953.

Okumura, K., et al., Bax mRNA therapy using cationic liposomes for human malignant melanoma. *J Gene Med.* 2008; 10: 910-917.

Oldhoff et al., Anti-IL-5 recombinant Humanized Monoclonal Antibody (Mepolizumab) for the treatment of atopic dermatitis, *Allergy*, 2005, vol. 60, No # pp. 693-696.

Ornithine Carbamoyltransferase; ornithine carbamoyltransferase, mitochondrial precursor [Homo sapiens]; NCBI, 2010, No Vol., pp. 1-3, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/3878845>.

Ortho Multicenter Transplant Study Group, A Randomized Clinical Trial of OKT3 Monoclonal Antibody for Acute Rejection of Cadaveric Renal Transplants, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 1985, vol. 313, No. 6, pp. 337-342.

Oster, C.G., et al. Comparative study of DNA encapsulation into PLGA microparticles using modified double emulsion methods and spray drying techniques. *Journal of Microencapsulation*, May 2005; 22(3): 235-244.

Ostrowitzki, Susanne et al., Mechanism of Amyloid Removal in Patients with Alzheimer Disease Treated with Gantenerumab, *Arch Neurol.*, 2012, vol. 69, No. 2, pp. 1-10.

Ottone, F. et al., Relationship Between folate-binding Protein Expression and Cisplatin Sensitivity in Ovarian Carcinoma Cell Lines, *British Journal of Cancer*, 1997, vol. 76, No. 1, pp. 77-82.

Owen, M. et al., Stromal stem cells: marrow derived osteogenic precursors. *CIBA Foundation Symposium*, 1988, 136:42-60.

Ozawa, T. et al., Amplification and analysis of cDNA generated from a single cell by 5'-RACE: application to isolation of antibody heavy and light chain variable gene sequences from single B cells. *Biotechniques.* Apr. 2006;40(4):469-70.

Padilla, R. et al., A Y639F/H784A T7 RNA polymerase double mutant displays superior properties for synthesizing RNAs with non-canonical NTPs. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Dec. 15, 2002;30(24):e138.

Paglia, P. et al., Murine dendritic cells loaded in vitro with soluble protein prime cytotoxic T lymphocytes against tumor antigen in vivo. *J Exp Med.* Jan. 1, 1996;183(1):317-22.

Painter, H., et al., 494. Topical delivery of mRNA to the murine lung and nasal epithelium. *Mol Ther.* 2004; 9: S187.

Palese, P., Making Better Influenza Virus Vaccines?, *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 12, No. 1 Jan. 2006, pp. 61-65.

Palu, G. et al., In pursuit of new developments for gene therapy of human diseases. *J Biotechnol.* Feb. 5, 1999;68(1):1-13.

Palucka, A.K. et al., Taming cancer by inducing immunity via dendritic cells. *Immunol Rev.* Dec. 2007;220:129-50.

Pangburn, Todd et al., Peptide-and Aptamer-Functionalized Nanovectors for Targeted Delivery of Therapeutics, *Journal of Biomedical Engineering*, 2009, vol. 131, No number, pp. 1-20.

Papapetrou, E., et al., Stoichiometric and temporal requirements of Oct4, Sox2, Klf4, and c-Myc expression for efficient human iPSC induction and differentiation. *Natl. Acad. Sci USA.* Aug. 2009; 106: 12759-12764.

Papp, KA et al, Efficacy and safety of secukinumab in the treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase II dose-ranging study, 2013, *British Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 168, No #, pp. 412-421.

## Title

- Papp, KA et al., Anti-IL-17 Receptor Antibody AMG 827 Leads to Rapid Clinical Response in Subjects with Moderate to Severe Psoriasis: Results from a Phase I, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial, *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, 2012, vol. 132, No #, pp. 2466-2469.
- Papp, Kim, et al., Brodalumab, an Anti-Interleukin-17-Receptor Antibody for Psoriasis, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2012, vol. 366, No. 13, pp. 1181-1189.
- Paradi, E. et al., Changes in the content of modified nucleotides in wheat rRNA during greening. *Biologia Plantarum*. Apr. 2003; 47(1):33-8.
- Park, I., et al., Reprogramming of human somatic cells to pluripotency with defined factors. *Nature*. Jan. 2008; 451(10): 141-146.
- Parker et al., Targeting of Polyelectrolyte RNA Complexes to Cell Surface Integrins as an Efficient, Cytoplasmic Transfection Mechanism, *Journal of Bioactive and Compatible Polymers*, vol. 115., Jul. 2002, pp. 1-10.
- Parker, R. et al., Recognition of the TACTAAC box during mRNA splicing in yeast involves base pairing to the U2-like snRNA. *Cell*. 1987, vol. 273, No. 52, Apr. 24;49(2):229-39.
- Pasadhika, Sirichai et al., Update on the use of systemic biologic agents in the treatment of oninfectious uveitis, *Biologics: Targets and Therapy*, 2014, vol. 8 No #, pp. 67-81.
- Pascolo, S. Vaccination with messenger RNA (mRNA). *Handb Exp Pharmacol*. 2008; 183:221-235.
- Passini, M.A. et al., AAV vector-mediated correction of brain pathology in a mouse model of Niemann-Pick A disease. *Mol Ther*. May 2005;11(5):754-62.
- Passos, G.A. et al., In vivo induction of immunological memory to human tumor extract with poly (A)-containing immune RNA. *Cell Mol Biol*. 1988;34(2):157-64.
- Pastore, Nunzia et al., Sustained Reduction of Hyperbilirubinemia in Gunn Rats After Adeno-Associated Virus-Mediated Gene Transfer of Bilirubin UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase Isozyme 1A1 to Skeletal Muscle, *Human Gene Therapy*, 2012, vol. 23, No #, pp. 1082-1089.
- Paul, S., et al., How to improve R&D productivity: the pharmaceutical industry's grand challenge. *Nat Reviews Drug Discovery*. Mar. 2010; 9: 203-214.
- Pavord, Ian D et al., Mepolizumab for severe eosinophilic asthma (DREAM): a multicentre, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, *The Lancet*, 2012, vol. 380, No Vol #, 2012, pp. 651-659.
- Pays, E., Characterization of double-stranded ribonucleic acid sequences present in the initial transcription products of rat liver chromatin. *Biochem J*. Aug. 1, 1977;165(2):237-45.
- PCT Invitation to pay additional fees and, where applicable, protest fee for International application No. PCT/US2013/030061, dated Aug. 22, 2013.
- PCT Invitation to pay additional fees and, where applicable, protest fee for International application No. PCT/US2013/030062, dated Jul. 19, 2013.
- PCT Invitation to pay additional fees and, where applicable, protest fee for International application No. PCT/US2013/030064, dated Jul. 5, 2013.
- Peakman, Mark et al., Can We Vaccinate Against Type 1 Diabetes, *F1000Reports Biology*, Oct. 2, 2012, vol. 4:19, pp. 1-8.
- Pearson, W.R. et al., Improved tools for biological sequence comparison. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Apr. 1988;85(8):2444-8.
- Peculis, B. RNA processing: pocket guides to ribosomal RNA. *Curr Biol*. Aug. 1, 1997;7(8):R480-2.
- Peng, Z.H. et al., Synthesis and application of a chain-terminating dinucleotide mRNA cap analog. *Org Lett*. Jan. 24, 2002;4(2):161-4.
- Penheiter et al., Type II Transforming Growth Factor- $\beta$  Receptor Recycling Is Dependent upon the Clathrin Adaptor Protein Dab2, *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, vol. 21, Nov. 15, 2010, pp. 4009-4019.
- Peoples, G.E. et al., Breast and ovarian cancer-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes recognize the same HER2/neu-derived peptide. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Jan. 17, 1995;92(2):432-6.
- Perche et al., "Enhancement of dendritic cells transfection in vivo and of vaccination against B16F10 melanoma with mannosylated histidylated lipopolyplexes loaded with tumor antigen messenger RNA," *Nanomedicine*. 7(4):445-53 (2011).
- Perche, F., et al., Enhancement of dendritic cells transfection in vivo and of vaccination against B16F10 melanoma with mannosylated histidylated lipopolyplexes loaded with tumor antigen messenger RNA. *Nanomed: Nanotech, Bio, and Med*. Aug. 2011; 7(4): 445-453.
- Perez-Velez, Mariel et al., Induction of Neutralization Antibodies in Mice by Dengue-2 Envelope DNA Vaccines, *National Institutes of Health, PR Health Sci*, 2009, vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 239-250.
- Pesole, G. et al., Structural and functional features of eukaryotic mRNA untranslated regions. *Gene*. Oct. 3, 2001;276(1-2):73-81.
- Pesole, G. et al., UTRdb and UTRsite: specialized databases of sequences and functional elements of 5' and 3' untranslated regions of eukaryotic mRNAs. Update 2002. *Nucleic Acids Res*. Jan. 1, 2002;30(1):335-40.
- Peters, R.T. et al., Biochemical and functional characterization of a recombinant monomeric factor VIII-Fc fusion protein, *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, 2012, vol. 11, pp. 132-141.
- Petit, I., et al., G-CSF induces stem cell mobilization by decreasing bone marrow SDF-1 and up-regulating CXCR4. *Nature Immunology*. Jul. 2002; 3(7): 687-694.
- Phelan, Anne et al., Intercellular Delivery of Functional p53 by the Herpesvirus Protein VP22, *Nature Biotechnology*, 1998, vol. 16, pp. 440-443.
- Phillips, J. et al., Antisense RNA Amplification: A Linear Amplification Method for Analyzing the mRNA Population from Single Living Cells. *Methods*. Dec. 1996;10(3):283-8.
- Phizicky, E.M. et al., [31] Biochemical genomics approach to map activities to genes. *Methods Enzymol*. 2002;350:546-59.
- Piganis, R. et al., Suppressor of Cyokine Signaling (SOCS) 1 Inhibits Type 1 Interferon (IFN) Signaling via the Interferon  $\alpha$  Receptor (IFNAR1)-associated Tyrosine Kinase Tyk2, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. 286, No. 39, pp. Jul. 13, 2011, 33811-33818.
- Podbregar, Matej et al., Cytokine Response of Cultured Skeletal Muscle Cells Stimulated with Proinflammatory Factors Depends on Differentiation Stage, *The Scientific World Journal*, 2013, vol. 2013, Article ID 617170, pp. 1-8, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/617170>.
- Polidoros, A. et al., Rolling Circle Amplification-RACE: a method for Simultaneous Isolation of 5' and 3' cDNA ends from Amplified cDNA templates, *Benchmarks, Biotechniques*, 2006, vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 35-42.
- Pollard, C., et al., Type I IFN counteracts the induction of antigen-specific immune responses by lipid-based delivery of mRNA vaccines. *Mol Ther*. Jan. 2013; 21(1): 251-259.
- Pon, R., Multiple Oligodeoxyribonucleotide Syntheses on a Reusable Solid-Phase CPG Support Via the Hydroquinone-O, O'-diacetic acid (Q-Linker) linker arm, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 1999, vol. 27, No. 6, pp. 1531-1538.
- Ponsaerts, P. et al., Cancer immunotherapy using RNA-loaded dendritic cells. *Clin Exp Immunol*. Dec. 2003;134(3):378-84.
- Ponsaerts, P. et al., Messenger RNA electroporation of human monocytes, followed by rapid in vitro differentiation, leads to highly stimulatory antigen-loaded mature dendritic cells. *J Immunol*. Aug. 15, 2002;169(4):1669-75.

Title

- Ponsaerts, P., et al., Highly efficient mRNA-based gene transfer in feeder-free cultured H9 human embryonic stem cells. *Cloning and Stem Cells*. 2004; 6(3): 211-216.
- Ponsearts, P. et al., Messenger RNA electroporation is highly efficient in mouse embryonic stem cells: successful FLPe- and Cre-mediated recombination. *Gene Ther. Nov. 2004;11(21):1606-10.*
- Porgador, A. et al., Induction of antitumor immunity using bone marrow-generated dendritic cells. *J Immunol. Apr. 15, 1996;156(8):2918-26.*
- Powell, Jerry S. et al., Safety and prolonged activity of recombinant factor VIII Fc fusion protein in hemophilia A patients, *Blood*, 2012, vol. 119, No #, pp. 3031-3037.
- Pradilla, G. et al., Prevention of vasospasm following subarachnoid hemorrhage in rabbits by anti-CD11/CD18 monoclonal antibody therapy. *J Neurosurg. Jul. 2004;101(1):88-92.*
- Preisler, H.D. et al., Sensitization in vitro to murine myeloblastic leukemia cells by xenogeneic immune RNA. *J Natl Cancer Inst. Jan. 1979;62(1):133-7.*
- Preiss, T. et al., Dual function of the messenger RNA cap structure in poly(A)-tail-promoted translation in yeast. *Nature. Apr. 2, 1998;392(6675):516-20.*
- Presta, Leonard G. et al., Humanization of Anti-Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Monoclonal Antibody for the Therapy of Solid Tumors and Other Disorders, *Cancer Research*, 1997, vol. 57, pp. 4593-4599.
- Prewett, Marie et al., Kinase 1 Monoclonal Antibody Inhibits Tumor Angiogenesis Antivascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor (Fetal Liver Kinase 1) Monoclonal Antibody Inhibits Tumor Angiogenesis and Growth of Several Mouse and Human Tumors, *Cancer Res*, 1999; vol. 59, No #, pp. 5209-5218.
- Pridgen, et al.; Transepithelial Transport of Fc-Targeted Nanoparticles by the Neonatal Fc Receptor for Oral Delivery, *Sci Translation Med.*, vol. 5, Issue 213, Nov. 27, 2013, pp. 1-8.
- Probst et al., "Spontaneous cellular uptake of exogenous messenger RNA in vivo is nucleic acid-specific, saturable and ion dependent," *Gene Therapy*. 14: 1175-80 (2007).
- Probst, J., et al., Spontaneous cellular uptake of exogenous messenger RNA in vivo is nucleic acid-specific, saturable and ion dependent. *Gene Therapy*. 2007; 14: 1175-1180.
- Puga, A. et al., Difference between functional and structural integrity of messenger RNA. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Jul. 1973;70(7):2171-5.*
- Pulford, B., et al., Liposome-siRNA-peptide complexes cross the blood-brain barrier and significantly decrease PrP(circumflex over (0))C on neuronal cells and PrP(circumflex over (0))RES in infected cell cultures. *PLoS One* 2010; 5(6): e11085.
- Pullinger et al., Human cholesterol 7 $\alpha$ -hydroxylase (CYP7A1) deficiency has a hypercholesterolemic phenotype, *J. Clin. Invest.*, 2002, vol. 110, No. 1, pp. 109-117.
- Purchio, A.F. et al., [24] Methods for molecular cloning in eukaryotic cells. *Methods Enzymol.* 1979; 68:357-75.
- Qi, L.S. et al., Repurposing CRISPR as an RNA-guided platform for sequence-specific control of gene expression. *Cell. Feb. 28, 2013; 152(5): 1173-1183.*
- Queen, C et al., A humanized antibody that binds to the interleukin 2 receptor, *Proc. Nati. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1989, vol. 86, pp. 10029-10033.
- Query, C.C. et al., Branch nucleophile selection in pre-mRNA splicing: evidence for the bulged duplex model. *Genes Dev. Mar. 1, 1994;8(5):587-97.*
- Raal, Frederick et al., Elevated PCSK9 Levels in Untreated Patients With Heterozygous or Homozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia and the Response to High-Dose Statin Therapy, *Journal of the American Heart Association*, 2013, No. Vol., pp. 1-8.
- Raal, Frederick et al., Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol-Lowering Effects of AMG 145, a Monoclonal Antibody to Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9 Serine Protease in Patients With Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia: The Reduction of LDL-C With PCSK9 Inhibition in Heterozygous Familial Hypercholesterolemia Disorder (Rutherford) Randomized Trial, *Circulation*, 2012, vol. 126, pp. 2408-2417.
- Rabinovich, P.M., et al., Chimeric receptor mRNA transfection as a tool to generate Antineoplastic Lymphocytes. *Hum. Gene Ther. Jan. 2009; 20: 51-61.*
- Rabinovich, P.M., et al., Synthetic messenger RNA as a tool for gene therapy. *Hum. Gene Ther. Oct. 2006; 17:1027-1035.*
- Racila, D. et al., Transient expression of OCT4 is sufficient to allow human keratinocytes to change their differentiation pathway. *Gene Ther. Mar. 2011; 18(3): 294-303.*
- Rader et al., Monogenic hypercholesterolemia: new insights in pathogenesis and treatment, *J. Clin. Invest.*, 2003, vol. 111, pp. 1795-1803.
- Raff, M., Adult stem cell plasticity: fact or artifact? *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol.* 2003;19:1-22.
- Raghavan, Malini et al., Calreticulin in the immune system: ins and outs, *Cell Press, Trends in Immunology*, 2013, vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 13-21.
- Rajagopalan, L.E. et al., Turnover and translation of in vitro synthesized messenger RNAs in transfected, normal cells. *J Biol Chem. Aug. 16, 1996;271(33):19871-6.*
- Ramanathan, Mathura et al., Development of Novel DNA SynCon Tetraivalent Dengue Vaccine That Elicits Immune Responses Against Four Serotypes, *Vaccine*, 2009, vol. 27, No Number, pp. 6444-6453.
- Ramazeilles, C. et al., Antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides: selective killing of the intracellular parasite *Leishmania amazonensis*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Aug. 16, 1994;91(17):7859-63.*
- Rammensee, H.G. et al., Peptides naturally presented by MHC class I molecules. *Annu Rev Immunol.* 1993;11:213-44.
- Rascati, R.J. et al., Characterization of Fv-1 gene-product-mediated resistance transfer. *Intervirology.* 1981;15(2):87-96.
- Raschke, Silja et al., Adipo-Myokines: Two Sides of the Same Coin-Mediators of Inflammation and Mediators of Exercise, *Mediators of Inflammation*, Revised Apr. 29, 2013; Accepted May 7, 2013, vol. 2013, Article ID 320724, pp. 1-16, <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/mi/2013/320724/>.
- Ratajczak, J. et al., Embryonic stem cell-derived microvesicles reprogram hematopoietic progenitors: evidence for horizontal transfer of mRNA and protein delivery. *Leukemia. May 2006;20(5):847-56.*
- Ratajczak, J. et al., Membrane-derived microvesicles: important and underappreciated mediators of cell-to-cell communication. *Leukemia. Sep. 2006;20(9):1487-95. Epub Jul. 20, 2006.*
- Ravichandran, Kodi S., Find-me and eat-me signals in apoptotic cell clearance: progress and conundrums, *JEM*, 2010, vol. 207, pp. 1807-1817.
- Read, M.L., et al., A versatile reducible polycation-based system for efficient delivery of a broad range of nucleic acids. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2005; 33(9): e86.
- Reddy, A. et al., The effect of labour and placental separation on the shedding of syncytiotrophoblast microparticles, cell-free DNA and mRNA in normal pregnancy and pre-eclampsia. *Placenta. Nov. 2008;29(11):942-9. Epub Oct. 1, 2008.*
- Reed, R. et al., Intron sequences involved in lariat formation during pre-mRNA splicing. *Cell. May 1985;41(1):95-105.*
- Regberg, Jakob et al., Applications of Cell-Penetrating Peptides for Tumor Targeting and Future Cancer Therapies, *Pharmaceuticals*, 2012, vol. 5, No number, pp. 991-1007.
- Regnier, P. et al., Degradation of mRNA in bacteria: emergence of ubiquitous features. *Bioessays. Mar. 2000;22(3):235-44.*

Title

Reichert, Janice M. et al., Which Are the Antibodies to Watch in 2013, *mAbs*, 2013, vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1-4.

Rejman, J., et al., mRNA transfection of cervical carcinoma and mesenchymal stem cells mediated by cationic carriers. *J Controlled Rel. Nov.* 2010; 147(3): 385-391.

Ren, W., et al. Molecular cloning and characterization of 4-hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase gene from *Lactuca sativa*. *Journal of Patent Physiology* 168 (2011) pp. 1076-1083).

Renkvist, N. et al., A listing of human tumor antigens recognized by T cells. *Cancer Immunol Immunother.* Mar. 2001;50(1):3-15.

ReoPro (Abciximab) FDA Description, Jan. 4, 1997, No Volume number, pp. 1-17.

Reyes-Sandoval, A. et al., DNA Vaccines. *Curr Mol Med.* May 2001;1(2):217-43.

Reynolds, B.A. et al., Generation of neurons and astrocytes from isolated cells of the adult mammalian central nervous system. *Science.* Mar. 27, 1992;255(5052):1707-10.

Rich, PP. et al., Secukinumab induction and maintenance therapy in moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase II regimen-finding study, *British Journal of Dermatology, Therapeutics*, 2013, vol. 168, No #, pp. 402-411.

Richter, J.D., Cytoplasmic polyadenylation in development and beyond. *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev.* Jun. 1999;63(2):446-56.

Rob C. et al., IgG4 Breaking the Rules, *Immunology*, 2002, vol. 105, No #, pp. 9-19.

Robak, Tadeusz, et al., Current and Emerging Treatments for Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia, *Drugs*, 2009, vol. 69, No. 17, pp. 2415-2449.

Robbins et al., Retroviral Vectors for Use in Human Gene Therapy for Cancer, Gaucher Disease, and Arthritis; *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 2006, vol. 716, No. 1, pp. 72-89.

Robbins, Majorie et al., 2'-O-methyl-modified RNAs Act as TLR7 Antagonists, *Molecular Therapy*, 2007, vol. 15, No. 9, pp. 1663-1669.

Robbins, P.F. et al., Human tumor antigens recognized by T cells. *Cliff Opin Immunol.* Oct. 1996;8(5):628-36.

Roberts, J.N. et al., Genital transmission of HPV in a mouse model is potentiated by nonoxynol-9 and inhibited by carrageenan. *Nat Med.* Jul. 2007; 13(7): 857-861.

Robinson, F. et al., Expression of human nPTB is limited by extreme suboptimal codon content. *PLoS One.* Mar. 12, 2008;3(3):e1801.

Robinson, H.L. et al., Protection against a lethal influenza virus challenge by immunization with a haemagglutinin-expressing plasmid DNA. *Vaccine.* 1993;11(9):957-60.

Robles, A.I. et al., Reduced skin tumor development in cyclin D1-deficient mice highlights the oncogenic ras pathway in vivo. *Genes Dev.* Aug. 15, 1998;12(16):2469-74.

Roche Pharma AG, A Study to Evaluate Two Doses of Ocrelizumab in Patients With Active Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (BEGIN), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 1, 2014, No Vol #, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00539838>, pp. 1-4.

Roche Pharma AG, A Study to Investigate the Efficacy and Safety of Bendamustine Compared With Bendamustine+R05072759 (GA101) in Patients With Rituximab-Refractory, Indolent Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (GADOLIN), *ClinicalTrials.gov*, Apr. 2, 2014, <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01059630?term=Obinutuzumab&rank=20&submit=fd-opt>, pp. 1-3.

Roche, Zenapax (daclizumab) Sterile Concentrate for Injection, Sep. 2005, No Volume available, pp. 1-11.

Rock, K.L. et al., A new foreign policy: MHC class I molecules monitor the outside world. *Immunol Today.* Mar. 1996;17(3):131-7.

Rodriguez, P.L. et al., Minimal "self" peptides that inhibit phagocytic clearance and enhance delivery of nanoparticles. *Science.* Feb. 22, 2013; 339(6122): 971-975.

Roep, Bart et al., Antigen Targets of Type 1 Diabetes Autoimmunity, *Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine*, 2012;2:a007781, downloaded from: <http://perspectivesinmedicine.cshlp.org/> on Sep. 16, 2013, pp. 1-15.

Roger S. Riley, MD, Ph.D., Apr. 2005, Factor IX Deficiency, 2 pages, no journal.

Rohloff, C.M., et al., DUROS® Technology delivers peptides and proteins at consistent rate continuously for 3 to 12 months. *J Diabetes Sci Technol.* May 2008; 2(3): 461-467.

Romani, N. et al., Generation of mature dendritic cells from human blood. An improved method with special regard to clinical applicability. *J Immunol Methods.* Sep. 27, 1996;196(2):137-51.

Romani, N. et al., Presentation of exogenous protein antigens by dendritic cells to T cell clones. Intact protein is presented best by immature, epidermal Langerhans cells. *J Exp Med.* Mar. 1, 1989;169(3):1169-78.

Romozzumab, Statement on a Nonproprietary Name Adopted by the USAN Council, <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama1/pub/upload/mm/365/romozzumab.pdf>, retrieved 2011, p. 1.

Rosa, A., et al., Synthetic mRNAs: Powerful tools for reprogramming and differentiation of human cells. *Cell Stem 2 Cell.* Nov. 2010; 7: 549-550.

Rose, Jason, MicroRNA "Sponge": Proof of Concept for a Novel MicroRNA Target Identification Technique, A Major Qualifying Project Report, Submitted to the Faculty of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 2010, No Volume, pp. 1-26.

Rosenberg, Leon E., et al., Biogenesis of Ornithine Transcarbamylase in sprsh Mutant Mice: Two Cytoplasmic Precursors, One Mitochondrial Enzyme, *Science*, 1983, vol. 222, No Vol. #, pp. 426-428.

Rosenberg, S.A. et al., Cancer immunotherapy: moving beyond current vaccines. *Nat Med.* Sep. 2004;10(9):909-15.

Rosman, Ziv et al., Biologic Therapy for Autoimmune Diseases: an update, *BMC Medicine*, 2013, vol. 11 No. 88 pp. 1-12.

Ross, B.S. et al., Synthesis and incorporation of 2'-O-methyl-pseudouridine into oligonucleotides. *Nucleosides and nucleotides.* 1997; 16(7/9):1547-9.

Ross, J. Control of messenger RNA stability in higher eukaryotes. *Trends Genet.* May 1996;12(5):171-5.

Rossi, Derrick. Open letter Entitled "Change to mRNA Reprogramming Protocol" Publication Date: Aug. 13, 2011 ."Rossi")(available at Addgene website: <http://www.addgene.org/static/data/83/87/3686c0f2-c9a2-11e0-p8a9-003048dd6500.pdf>, last retrieved Mar. 17, 2013), p. 1.

Rossi, Edmund et al., Trogocytosis of Multiple B-cell Surface Markers by CD22 Targeting With Epratuzumab, *Blood*, 2013, vol. 122, No #, pp. 3020-3029.

Rossjohn, Jamie et al., Structure of the activation domain of the GM-CSF/IL-3/IL-5 receptor common  $\beta$ -chain bound to an antagonist, *Blood*, 2000, vol. 95, No #, pp. 2491-2498.

Roth, Eli M. et al., Atorvastatin with or without an Antibody to PCSK9 in Primary Hypercholesterolemia, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2012, vol. 367, no. 20, pp. 1891-1900.

Roufosse, Florence E., et al., Long-term safety of mepolizumab for the treatment of hypereosinophilic syndromes, *J Allergy Clin Immunol.* 2013; vol. 131, No. 2, pp. 461-467.



Title

Rowe, William S. et al., Update on the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Systemic Idiopathic Arthritis, *Curr. Opinion Pediat*, 2011, vol. 23, No. 6, pp. 640-646.

Rozenski, J., "The RNA Modification Database: 1999 update," *Nucleic Acids Research*, 1999, vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 196-197.

Ruetschi, U., et al. Human 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate Dioxygenase Gene (HPD). *Genomics* 44, pp. 292-299 (1997).

Ruf, P. et al., Characterization of the New EpCAM-specific antibody HO-3: Implications for Trifunctional Antibody Immunotherapy of Cancer, *British Journal of Cancer*, 2007, vol. 97, No. 3, pp. 351-321.

Ruhnke, M. et al., Long-term culture and differentiation of rat embryonic stem cell-like cells into neuronal, glial, endothelial, and hepatic lineages. *Stem Cells*. 2003;21(4):428-36.

Ryser, M., et al., S1P1 overexpression stimulates S1P-dependent chemotaxis of human CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor cells but strongly inhibits SDF-1/CXCR4-dependent migration and in vivo homing. *Mol Immunology*. 2008; 46: 166-171.

Saenz-Badillos, J. et al., RNA as a tumor vaccine: a review of the literature. *Exp Dermatol*. Jun. 2001;10(3):143-54.

Saison-Behmoaras, T. et al., Short modified antisense oligonucleotides directed against Ha-ras point mutation induce selective cleavage of the mRNA and inhibit T24 cells proliferation. *EMBO J*. May 1991;10(5):1111-8.

Saito, K. et al., Cell participation in immune response by immune ribonucleic acid. I. The role of T lymphocytes in immune response by immune RNA against T-dependent antigens. *Immunology*. Dec. 1980;41(4):937-45.

Saito, R., et al., Distribution of liposomes into brain and rat brain tumor models by convection-enhanced delivery monitored with magnetic resonance imaging. *Cancer Res*. Apr. 2004; 64: 2572-2579.

Sakuma, S. et al., Mucoadhesion of polystyrene nanoparticles having surface hydrophilic polymeric chains in the gastrointestinal tract. *Int J Pharm*. Jan. 25, 1999;177(2):161-72.

Salles, Gilles et al., Phase 1 study results of the type II glycoengineered humanized lymphoma patients anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody obinutuzumab (GA101) in B-cell, *Blood*, 2012, vol. 119, No #., pp. 5126-5132.

Sallusto, F. et al., Dendritic cells use macropinocytosis and the mannose receptor to concentrate macromolecules in the major histocompatibility complex class II compartment: downregulation by cytokines and bacterial products. *J Exp Med*. Aug. 1, 1995;182(2):389-400.

Sallusto, F. et al., Efficient presentation of soluble antigen by cultured human dendritic cells is maintained by granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factor plus interleukin 4 and downregulated by tumor necrosis factor alpha. *J Exp Med*. Apr. 1, 1994;179(4):1109-18.

Salzman, Julia et al., Circular RNAs Are the Predominant Transcript Isoform From Hundreds of Human Genes in Diverse Cell Types, *PLoS One*, 2012, vol. 7, Issue 2, pp. 1-12.

Samarsky, D.A. et al., The snoRNA box C/D motif directs nucleolar targeting and also couples snoRNA synthesis and localization. *EMBO J*. Jul. 1, 1998;17(13):3747-57.

Sandborn, William J. et al., Vedolizumab as Induction and Maintenance Therapy for Crohn's Disease, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2013, vol. 369, No. 8, pp. 711-721.

Sanofi, Fact Sheet, PCSK9 and Alirocumab Background, Regeneron, Jul. 2013, No Volume available, pp. 1-3.

Santi, D.V. Mechanistic studies of RNA modifying enzymes. RNA pseudouridine synthase and m5Cytosine methyl transferase. *Nucleic Acids Symp Ser*. 2000; 44: 147-148.

Santini, S.M. et al., Type I interferon as a powerful adjuvant for monocyte-derived dendritic cell development and activity in vitro and in Hu-PBL-SCID mice. *J Exp Med*. May 15, 2000;191(10):1777-88.

Sanyal, S. et al., Effects of RNA on the developmental potentiality of the posterior primitive streak of the chick blastoderm. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Apr. 1966;55(4):743-50.

Saponara, A.G. et al., The isolation from ribonucleic acid of substituted uridines containing alpha-aminobutyrate moieties derived from methionine. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. Apr. 27, 1974;349(1):61-77.

Satoh, M. et al., X-linked immunodeficient mice spontaneously produce lupus-related anti-RNA helicase A autoantibodies, but are resistant to pristane-induced lupus. *Int Immunol*. Sep. 2003;15(9):1117-24.

Satthaporn, S. et al., Dendritic cells (II): Role and therapeutic implications in cancer. *J R Coll Surg Edinb*. Jun. 2001;46(3):159-67.

Satz, M.L. et al., Mechanism of immune transfer by RNA extracts. Immune RNA induces the synthesis of idiotype-bearing antigen receptors in noncommitted cells. *Mol Cell Biochem*. Dec. 16, 1980;33(3):105-13.

Scheel, B. et al., Immunostimulating capacities of stabilized RNA molecules. *Eur J Immunol*. Feb. 2004;34(2):537-47.

Scheid, Johannes et al., Sequence and Structural Convergence of Broad and Potent HIV Antibodies That Mimic CD4 Binding, *Science*, 2011, vol. 333, No Number, 1633-1637.

Schirmmacher, V. et al., Intra-pinna anti-tumor vaccination with self-replicating infectious RNA or with DNA encoding a model tumor antigen and a cytokine. *Gene Ther*. Jul. 2000;7(13):1137-47.

Schmidt, W.M. et al., CapSelect: a highly sensitive method for 5' CAP-dependent enrichment of full-length cDNA in PCR-mediated analysis of mRNAs. *Nucleic Acids Res*. Nov. 1, 1999;27(21):e31.

Schmitt, Françoise et al., Lentiviral Vectors That Express UGT1A1 in Liver and Contain miR-142 Target Sequences Normalize Hyperbilirubinemia in Gunn Rats, *Gastroenterology*, Sep. 2010, vol. 139, No. 3, pp. 999-1007.

Schmitt, W.E. et al., In vitro induction of a bladder cancer-specific T-cell response by mRNA-transfected dendritic cells. *J Cancer Res Clin Oncol*. 2001;127(3):203-6.

Scholte, B.J. et al., Animal models of cystic fibrosis. *J Cyst Fibros*. Aug. 2004;3 Suppl 2:183-90.

Schott, J.W., et al., Viral and non-viral approaches for transient delivery of mRNA and proteins. *Current Gene Ther*. 2011; 11(5): 382-398.

Schroeder, Ulrich et al., Peptide Nanoparticles Serve as a Powerful Platform for the Immunogenic Display of Poorly Antigenic Actin Determinants, *Science Direct, J. Mol. Biol.*, 2009, vol. 386, No Vol. Number, pp. 1368-1381.

Schuelke, Markus M.D. et al., Myostatin Mutation Associated With Gross Muscle Hypertrophy in a Child, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2004, vol. 350, No. 26, pp. 2862-2868.

Schuler, G. et al., Murine epidermal Langerhans cells mature into potent immunostimulatory dendritic cells in vitro. *J Exp Med*. Mar. 1, 1985;161(3):526-46.

Schuler-Thurner, B. et al., Mage-3 and influenza-matrix peptide-specific cytotoxic T cells are inducible in terminal stage HLA-A2.1+ melanoma patients by mature monocyte-derived dendritic cells. *J Immunol*. Sep. 15, 2000;165(6):3492-6.

Scursoni, Alejandra M. et al., Detection of N-Glycolyl GM3 Ganglioside in Neuroectodermal Tumors by Immunohistochemistry: An Attractive Vaccine Target for Aggressive Pediatric Cancer, *Clinical and Developmental Immunology*, 2011, vol. 2011, Article ID., 245181, pp. 1-6.

## Title

- Seabury, C.M., et al. Analysis of sequence variability and protein domain architectures for bovine peptidoglycan recognition protein 1 and Toll-like receptors 2 and 6. *Genomics* 92 (2008) pp. 235-245.
- Segura, J., et al., Monitoring gene therapy by external imaging of mRNA: Pilot study on murine erythropoietin. *Ther Drug Monit.* Oct. 2007; 29(5): 612-8.
- Seldin, Marcus M. et al., Regulation of tissue crosstalk by skeletal muscle-derived myonectin and other myokines, *Adipocyte*, 2012, vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 200-202.
- Seménov, Mikhail et al., SOST Is a Ligand for LRP5/LRP6 and a Wnt Signaling Inhibitor, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2005, vol. 280, No. 29., pp. 26770-26775.
- Simple, S.C., et al., Efficient encapsulation of antisense oligonucleotides in lipid vesicles using ionizable aminolipids: formation of novel small multilamellar vesicle structures. *Biochim Biophys Acta.* Feb. 9, 2001; 1510(1-2): 152-166.
- Simple, S.C., et al., Rational design of cationic lipids for siRNA delivery. *Nat Biotechnol.* Feb. 2010; 28(2): 172-176.
- SEQ Search Result 1(U.S. Appl. No. 13/897,362) dated Oct. 11, 2013.
- Serrate, S. et al., Transfer of cellular immunity in vivo with immune RNA in an allogeneic murine model. *Clin Immunol Immunopathol.* Jan. 1982;22(1):75-82.
- Shapiro, Amy D. et al., Recombinant factor IX-Fc fusion protein (rFIXFc) demonstrates safety and prolonged activity in a phase 1/2a study in hemophilia B patients, *Blood*, 2012, vol. 119, No #, pp. 666-672.
- Sharp, J.S. et al., Effect of translational signals on mRNA decay in *Bacillus subtilis*. *J Bacteriol.* Sep. 2003;185(18):5372-9.
- Sharp, P.M. et al., DNA sequence evolution: the sounds of silence. *Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci.* Sep. 29, 1995;349(1329):241-7.
- Shea, R.G. et al., Synthesis, hybridization properties and antiviral activity of lipid-oligodeoxynucleotide conjugates. *Nucleic Acids Res.* Jul. 11, 1990;18(13):3777-83.
- Shealy, David et al., Characterization of Golimumab, A Human Antibody Specific for Human Tumor Necrosis Factor  $\alpha$ , *mAbs*, 2010, vol. No. 2, No. 4, pp. 428-439.
- Shen, B. et al., Generation of gene-modified mice via Cas9/RNA-mediated gene targeting. *Cell Res.* Apr. 2, 2013; 1-4. doi:10.1038/cr.2013.46.
- Sheridan, W. et al., Effects of Peripheral-Blood Progenitor Cells Mobilised by Filgrastim (G-CSF) on Platelet Recovery After High-Dose Chemotherapy, *The Lancet*, 1992, vol. 339, pp. 640-644.
- Shi, Y. et al., Identification and characterization of pancreatic eukaryotic initiation factor 2 alpha-subunit kinase, PEK, involved in translational control. *Mol Cell Biol.* Dec. 1998; 18(12): 7499-7509.
- Shi, Y., et al., A combined chemical and genetic approach for the generation of induced pluripotent stem cells. *Cell Stem Cell.* Jun. 2008; 2: 525-528.
- Shiba, Y. et al., Chemical Synthesis of a Very Long Oligoribonucleotide with a 2-cyanoethoxymethyl (CEM) as the 2'-O-protecting Group: Structural Identification and Biological Activity of a Synthetic 110mer precursor-microRNA Candidate, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2007, vol. 35, No. 10, pp. 3287-3296.
- Shin, Jae Hun et al., Positive conversion of negative signaling of CTLA4 potentiates anti-tumor efficacy of adoptive T cell therapy in murine tumor models, *Blood*, 2012, No Vol. , pp. 1-29.
- Shingai, M. et al., Antibody-mediated Immunotherapy of Macaques Chronically Infected with SHIV Suppresses Viraemia, *Nature*, 2013, vol. 503, No. 7475, pp. 277-280.
- Shingo, T. et al., Erythropoietin regulates the in vitro and in vivo production of neuronal progenitors by mammalian forebrain neural stem cells. *J Neurosci.* Dec. 15, 2001;21(24):9733-43.
- Shuman, S. et al., Purification and characterization of a GTP-pyrophosphate exchange activity from vaccinia virions. Association of the GTP-pyrophosphate exchange activity with vaccinia mRNA guanylyltransferase . RNA (guanine-7') methyltransferase complex (capping enzyme). *J Biol Chem.* Dec. 10, 1980;255(23):11588-98.
- Shuman, S., Capping enzyme in eukaryotic mRNA synthesis. *Prog Nucleic Acid Res Mol Biol.* 1995;50:101-29.
- Shuman, S., Structure, mechanism, and evolution of the mRNA capping apparatus. *Prog Nucleic Acid Res Mol Biol.* 2001;66:1-40.
- Shusterman, Suzanne et al., Antitumor Activity of Hu14.18-IL2 in Patients With Relapsed/Refractory Neuroblastoma: A Children's Oncology Group (COG) Phase II Study, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2010, vol. 28, No. 33, pp. 4969-4975.
- Sieger, N. et al., CD22 Ligation Inhibits Downstream B Cell Receptor Signaling and Ca<sup>2</sup>-Flux Upon Activation, *Arthritis & Rheumatism*, 2013, vol. 65, No. 3, pp. 770-779.
- Siena, S. et al., Expansion of Immunostimulatory Dendritic Cells from Peripheral Blood of Patients with Cancer. *Oncologist.* 1997;2(1):65-69.
- Simioni, Paolo et al., X-Linked Thrombophilia with a Mutant Factor IX (Factor IX Padua), *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2009, vol. 361, No. 17, pp. 1671-1675.
- Simon, Thorsten et al., Consolidation Treatment With Chimeric Anti-GD2-Antibody ch14.18 in Children Older Than 1 Year With Metastatic Neuroblastoma, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2004, vol. 22, No. 17, pp. 3549-3557.
- Simonaro, C.M. et al., Joint and bone disease in mucopolysaccharidoses VI and VII: identification of new therapeutic targets and biomarkers using animal models. *Pediatr Res.* May 2005;57(5 Pt 1):701-7. Epub Mar. 3, 2005.
- Sindelar, L. et al., High-throughput DNA Synthesis in a Multichannel Format, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 1995, vol. 23, No. 6, pp. 982-987.
- Slapikoff, S. et al., Mechanism of ribonucleic acid polymerase action. Effect of nearest neighbors on competition between uridine triphosphate and uridine triphosphate analogs for incorporation into ribonucleic acid. *Biochemistry.* Dec. 1967; 6(12): 3654-3658.
- Sleeman, J. et al., Dynamic interactions between splicing snRNPs, coiled bodies and nucleoli revealed using snRNP protein fusions to the green fluorescent protein. *Exp Cell Res.* Sep. 15, 1998;243(2):290-304.
- Smith, C.M. et al., Sno storm in the nucleolus: new roles for myriad small RNPs. *Cell.* May 30, 1997;89(5):669-72.
- Smith, J.P. et al., Drug retention and distribution after intratumoral chemotherapy with fluorouracil/epinephrine injectable gel in human pancreatic cancer xenografts. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol.* 1999; 44: 267-274.
- Smith, K.P. et al., Interactions of U2 gene loci and their nuclear transcripts with Cajal (coiled) bodies: evidence for PreU2 within Cajal bodies. *Mol Biol Cell.* Sep. 2000;11(9):2987-98.
- Smith, W.S. et al., RNA modified uridines: VI: Conformations of 3-[3-(S)-Amino-3-Carboxypropyl]Uridine (acp3U) from tRNA and 1-Methyl-3-[3-(S)-Amino-3-Carboxypropyl]Pseudouridine (m1acp3?) from rRNA. *Nucleosides and Nucleotides.* 1992; 11(10):1683-94.
- Smits, E., et al., RNA-based gene transfer for adult stem cells and T cells. *Leukemia.* 2004; 18: 1898-1902.
- Smull, C.E., and Ludwig, E.H. Enhancement of the plaque-forming capacity of poliovirus ribonucleic acid with basic proteins. *Journal of Bacteriology.* 1962; 84(5): 1035-1040.
- Sohn, R.L., et al., In-vivo particle mediated delivery of mRNA to mammalian tissues: ballistic and biological effects. *Wound Rep and Regen.* Jul.-Aug. 2001; 287-296.

Title

Soll, D. Enzymatic modification of transfer RNA. *Science*. Jul. 23, 1971; 173(3994): 293-299.

Song et al., A putative role of micro RNA in regulation of cholesterol 7 $\alpha$ -hydroxylase expression in human hepatocytes, *Nature Biotechnology, The Journal of Lipid Research*, 2010, vol. 51, No. 8., pp. 2223-2233.

Sontheimer, E.J. et al., The U5 and U6 small nuclear RNAs as active site components of the spliceosome. *Science*. Dec. 24, 1993;262(5142):1989-96.

Sorrentino, Vincenzo et al., Post-transcriptional regulation of lipoprotein receptors by the E3-ubiquitin ligase inducible degrader of the low-density lipoprotein receptor, *Current Opinion*, 2012, vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 213-219, www.co-lipidology.com.

Sousa, R. et al., T7 RNA polymerase. *Prog Nucleic Acid Res Mol Biol*. 2003;73:1-41.

Sousa, R., Use of T7 RNA polymerase and its mutants for incorporation of nucleoside analogs into RNA. *Methods Enzymol*. 2000;317:65-74.

Spooner, R.A. et al., DNA vaccination for cancer treatment. *Gene Ther*. May 1995;2(3):173-80.

Spratlin, Jennifer L. et al., Phase I Pharmacologic and Biologic Study of Ramcirumab (IMC-1121B), a Fully Human Immunoglobulin G1 Monoclonal Antibody Targeting the Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-2, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 2010, vol. 28, No. 5, pp. 780-787.

Sproat, B.S., Chemistry and applications of oligonucleotide analogues. *J Biotechnol*. Jul. 31, 1995;41(2-3):221-38.

Squires, Jeffrey et al., Widespread occurrence of 5-methylcytosine in human coding and non-coding RNC, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2012, vol. 40, No. 11, pp. 5023-5033.

Srinivasan, A. et al., Tositumomab and Iodine I 131 Tositumomab Bexaar, *Pharmacology Vignette*, 2011, vol. 32, No #, pp. 637-638.

Stadtfeld, M. et al., Induced pluripotent stem cells generated without viral integration. *Science*. Nov. 7, 2008; 322(5903): 945-949.

Staley, J.P. et al., Mechanical devices of the spliceosome: motors, clocks, springs, and things. *Cell*. Feb. 6, 1998;92(3):315-26.

Stanek, D. et al., Detection of snRNP assembly intermediates in Cajal bodies by fluorescence resonance energy transfer. *J Cell Biol*. Sep. 27, 2004;166(7):1015-25.

Stark, M. et al., An RNA Ligase-mediated Method for the Efficient Creation of Large, Synthetic RNAs, *Method*, 2006, vol. 12, No Vol. number, pp. 2014-2019.

Steege, D.A., Emerging features of mRNA decay in bacteria. *RNA*. Aug. 2000;6(8):1079-90.

Steel, John et al., Influenza Virus Vaccine Based on the Conserved Hemagglutinin Stalk Domain, *mBio*, 2010, vol. 1, Issue 1, pp. 1-10.

Stein et al., Effect of a Monoclonal Antibody to PCSK9 on LDL Cholesterol, *N Engl J Med*., 2012; vol. 366, pp. 1108-1118.

Steinman, R.M. et al., Dendritic cells: antigen presentation, accessory function and clinical relevance. *Adv Exp Med Biol*. 1993;329:1-9.

Steinman, R.M., The dendritic cell system and its role in immunogenicity. *Annu Rev Immunol*. 1991;9:271-96.

Steinfeld, Serge et al., Epratuzumab (humanized anti-CD22 antibody) in autoimmune diseases, *Expert Opinion*, 2006, vol. 6, No. 9, pp. 943-949.

Stelic Institute & Co., Contract Research Services Specialized in NASH-HCC, Ver. Nov. 2012, 2012, 99.1-10.

Stepinski, J. et al., Synthesis and properties of mRNAs containing the novel "anti-reverse" cap analogs 7-methyl(3'-O-methyl)GpppG and 7-methyl (3'-deoxy)GpppG. *RNA*. Oct. 2001;7(10):1486-95.

Sterner, D.E. et al., Acetylation of histones and transcription-related factors. *Microbiol Mol Biol Rev*. Jun. 2000;64(2):435-59.

Stevenson, Frazier et al., The N-terminal propeptide of interleukin 1 $\alpha$  is a transforming nuclear oncoprotein, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1997, vol. 94, No #, pp. 508-513.

Stiles, D.K., et al., Widespread suppression of huntingtin with convection-enhanced delivery of siRNA. *Experimental Neurology*. Jan. 2012; 233(1): 463-471.

Stinchcomb, D.T. et al., Isolation and characterisation of a yeast chromosomal replicator. *Nature*. Nov. 1, 1979;282(5734):39-43.

Stockinger, Walter et al., The PX-domain Protein SNX17 Interacts With Members of the LDL Receptor Family and Modulates Endocytosis, *The EMBO Journal*, 2002, vol. 21, No. 16 pp. 4259-4267.

Stohl, William, et al., Future prospects in biologic therapy for systemic lupus erythematosus, *Nat. Rev. Rheumatol*. advance online publication Sep. 10, 2013; doi:10.1038/nrrheum.2013.136, www.nature.com/nrrheum.

Strassburg, Christian P. et al., Hyperbilirubinemia syndromes (Gilbert-Meulengracht, Crigler-Najjar, Dubin-Johnson, and Rotor syndrome), *Best Practice & Research Clinical Gastroenterology*, 2010, vol. 24, No. #, pp. 555-571.

Strausberg et al., National Cancer Institute, Cancer Genome Anatomy Project, Tumor Gene Index, gene accession No. BE136127, 1997 pp.

Strobel, I. et al., Human dendritic cells transfected with either RNA or DNA encoding influenza matrix protein M1 differ in their ability to stimulate cytotoxic T lymphocytes. *Gene Ther*. Dec. 2000; 7(23): 2028-2035.

Strong, V.T. et al., Incorporation of beta-globin untranslated regions into a Sindbis virus vector for augmentation of heterologous mRNA expression. *Gene Ther*. Jun. 1997;4(6):624-7.

Stroock, A. et al., Chaotic Mixer for Microchannels, *Science*, vol. 295, Jan. 25, 2002, pp. 1-6.

Stuart, Lynda M. et al., Cell Maturation upon Endotoxin-Driven Myeloid Dendritic Inhibitory Effects of Apoptotic Cell Ingestion, *The Journal of Immunology*, 2002, vol. 168, No #, pp. 1627-1635.

Studier, F.W. et al., [6] Use of T7 RNA polymerase to direct expression of cloned genes. *Methods Enzymol*. 1990;185:60-89.

Studier, F.W. et al., Use of bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase to direct selective high-level expression of cloned genes. *J Mol Biol*. May 5, 1986;189(1):113-30.

Su, Z. et al., Enhanced induction of telomerase-specific CD4(+) T cells using dendritic cells transfected with RNA encoding a chimeric gene product. *Cancer Res*. Sep. 1, 2002;62(17):5041-8.

Su, Z. et al., Immunological and clinical responses in metastatic renal cancer patients vaccinated with tumor RNA-transfected dendritic cells. *Cancer Res*. May 1, 2003;63(9):2127-33.

Suchanek, Gerda et al., Amino Acid Sequence of Honeybee Prepromelittin Synthesized in Vitro, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1978, vol. 75, No. 2, pp. 701-704.

Suciu-Foca, Nicole et al., Soluble IG-Like Transcript 3 Inhibits Tumor Allograft Rejection in Humanized SCID Mice and T Cell Responses in Cancer Patients, *The Journal of Immunology*, 2007, vol. 178, pp. 4732-7441.

Title

Suda, T. et al., Hydrodynamic gene delivery: its principles and applications. *Mol Ther.* Dec. 2007;15(12):2063-9. Epub Oct. 2, 2007.

Sugatani, Junko et al., Transcriptional Regulation of Human UGT1A1 Gene Expression: Activated Glucocorticoid Receptor Enhances constitutive Androstane Receptor/ Pregnane X Receptor-Mediated UDP-Glucuronosyltransferase 1A1 Regulation with Glucocorticoid Receptor-Interacting Protein 1, *Molecular Pharmacology*, 2013, vol. 67, No. 3, pp. 845-855.

Sullenger et al., "Emerging clinical applications of RNA," *Nature*. 418(6894):252-8 (2002).

Sullenger, B.A. et al., Emerging clinical applications of RNA. *Nature*. Jul. 11, 2002;418(6894):252-8.

Sullivan, David et al., Effect of a Monoclonal Antibody to PCSK9 on Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Levels in Statin-Intolerant Patients The GAUSS Randomized Trial, *JAMA*, 2012, vol. 308, No. 23, pp. 1-10.0.

Sumathipala, N. et al., Involvement of Manduca sexta peptidoglycan recognition protein-1 in the recognition of bacteria and activation of prophenoloxidase system. *Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology* 40 (2010) 487-495.

Summar, MD, Marshall et al., Current strategies for the management of neonatal urea cycle disorders, *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 2001, vol. 138, No. 1, pp. s30-s39.

Sun, Jian, et al., B lymphocyte stimulator: a new target for treating B cell malignancies, *Chinese Medical Journal*, 2008; vol. 12, No. 14, pp. 1319-1323.

Supplementary Data from Zhang et al., (*J. Biol. Chem* 282(25) 18602-12, 2007).

Surdo et al., Mechanistic implications for LDLreceptor degradation from the PCSK9/LDLR structure at neutral pH, *European Molecular Biology Organization*, vol. 12, No. 12, 2011, pp. 1300-1305.

Sutherland, Claire L. et al., ULBPs, human ligands of the NKG2D receptor, stimulate tumor immunity with enhancement by IL-15, 2006, vol. 108, No #, pp. 1313-1319.

Svinarchuk, F.P. et al., Inhibition of HIV proliferation in MT-4 cells by antisense oligonucleotide conjugated to lipophilic groups. *Biochimie*. 1993;75(1-2):49-54.

Szabo, E. et al., Direct conversion of human fibroblasts to multilineage blood progenitors. *Nature*. Nov. 25, 2010; 468(7323): 521-526.

Tahiliani, et al. Conversion of 5-Methylcytosine to 5-Hydroxymethylcytosine in Mammalian DNA by MLL Partner TET1 *Science* 324, 930 (2009); www.sciencemag.org.

Takahashi, K., et al., Induction of pluripotent stem cells from adult human fibroblasts by defined factors. *Cell*. Nov. 2007; 131(5): 861-72.

Takahashi, K., et al., Induction of pluripotent stem cells from mouse embryonic and adult fibroblast cultures by defined factors. *Cell*. Aug. 2006; 126(4): 663-76.

Takahashi, R. et al., SOCS1 is Essential for Regulatory T Cell Functions by Preventing Loss of Foxp3 Expression As Well As IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-17A Production, *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, 2011, vol. 208, No. 10, pp. 2055-2067.

Takahashi, T.T. et al., mRNA display: ligand discovery, interaction analysis and beyond. *Trends in Biochem Sci*. Mar. 2003; 28(3): 159-165.

Tam, C., et al., Cytokeratins mediate epithelial innate defense through their antimicrobial properties. *J Clin Invest*. Oct. 1, 2012; 122(10): 3665-3677.

Tanaka, M. et al., Inhibition of heart transplant injury and graft coronary artery disease after prolonged organ ischemia by selective protein kinase C regulators. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. May 2005;129(5):1160-7.

Tanaka, Toshio et al., Targeting Interleukin-6: All the Way to Treat Autoimmune and Inflammatory Diseases, *International Journal of Biological Sciences*, 2012, Vol. 8 No. 9, pp. 1227-1236.

Tang, D.C. et al., Genetic immunization is a simple method for eliciting an immune response. *Nature*. Mar. 12, 1992;356(6365):152-4.

Tanguay, R.L. et al., Translational efficiency is regulated by the length of the 3' untranslated region. *Mol Cell Biol*. Jan. 1996;16(1):146-56.

Taniguchi, Takashi et al., Serum Levels of Galectin-3: Possible Association with Fibrosis, Aberrant Angiogenesis, and Immune Activation in Patients with Systemic Sclerosis, *The Journal of Rheumatology*, 2012, vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 539-544.

Taranger, C.K. et al., Induction of dedifferentiation, genomewide transcriptional programming, and epigenetic reprogramming by extracts of carcinoma and embryonic stem cells. *Mol Biol Cell*. Dec. 2005;16(12):5719-35.

Tavernier et al., "mRNA as gene therapeutic: how to control protein expression," *J Control Release*. 150(3):238-47 (2011).

Tavernier, G., et al., mRNA as gene therapeutic: Flow to control protein expression. *J. of Controlled Release*. Mar. 2011; 150(3): 238-247.

Tazi, J. et al., Alternative chromatin structure at CpG islands. *Cell*. Mar. 23, 1990;60(6):909-20.

Teckchandani et al., The clathrin adaptor Dab2 recruits EH domain scaffold proteins to regulate integrin  $\beta 1$  endocytosis, *Molecular and Cellular Biology Program, University of Washington, Seattle, Biology of the Cell*, May 28, 2012, No Volume available, pp. 1-28, <http://www.molbiolcell.org/content/suppl/2012/05/28/mbc.E11-12-1007.DC1.html>.

Teeling, Jessica et al., Characterization of New Human CD20 Monoclonal Antibodies with Potent Cytolytic Activity Against Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas, *Blood*, 2004, vol. 104, No #, pp. 1793-1800.

Teeling, Jessica et al., The Biological Activity of Human CD20 Monoclonal Antibodies Is Linked to Unique Epitopes on CD20, *The Journal of Immunology*, 2006, vol. 177, No #, pp. 362-371.

Teufel, R. et al., Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells transfected with messenger RNA stimulate antigen-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocytes in vitro. *Cell Mol Life Sci*. Aug. 2005;62(15):1755-62.

The Human Embryonic Stem Cell and the Human Embryonic Germ Cell. *NIH Stem Cells: Scientific Progress and Future Research Directions*, Department of Health and Human Services, Chapter 3, Jun. 2001.

The Stem Cell. *NIH Stem Cells: Scientific Progress and Future Research Directions*, Department of Health and Human Services, Chapter 1, Jun. 2001.

ThermoPhage, single-stranded DNA ligase, Prokaryote Ltd., Product Sheet Version 4.2, Issue Date Apr. 26, 2004, pp. 1-3.

Thompson, M. et al., Nucleolar clustering of dispersed tRNA genes. *Science*. Nov. 21, 2003;302(5649):1399-401.

Thomson A. James., et al. Isolation of a primate embryonic stem cell line. vol. 92, pp. 7844-7848, Aug. 1995. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*.

Thomson, Neil et al, *Circulatory, Respiratory and Pulmonary Medicine, Clinical Medicine Insights*, 2012, vol. 6, No #, pp. 27-40.

Turner, B. et al., Vaccination with mage-3A1 peptide-pulsed mature, monocyte-derived dendritic cells expands specific cytotoxic T cells and induces regression of some metastases in advanced stage IV melanoma. *J Exp Med*. Dec. 6, 1999;190(11):1669-78.

Tishman, M., et al., In vitro transfer of macrophage RNA to lymph node cells. *Nature*. May 11, 1963;198:549-51.

## Title

- Toffoli1, Giuseppe et al., Overexpression of Folate Binding Protein in Ovarian Cancers, 1997, *Int. J. Cancer (Pred. Oncol.)*;vol. 74, No. #, pp. 193-198.
- Torchilin, Vladimir et al., Multifunctional and Stimuli-Sensitive Pharmaceutical Nanocarriers, *Eur J. Pharm Biopharm*, 2009, vol. 71, No. 3, pp. 431-444.
- Touriol, C. et al., Generation of Protein Isoform Diversity by Alternative Initiation of Translation At Non-AUG Codons, *Biology of the Cell*, 2003, vol. 95, no number, pp. 168-178.
- Tourriere, H. et al., mRNA degradation machines in eukaryotic cells. *Biochimie*. Aug. 2002;84(8):821-37.
- Towle, H.C. et al., Purification and characterization of bacteriophage gh-I-induced deoxyribonucleic acid-dependent ribonucleic acid polymerase from *Pseudomonas putida*. *J Biol Chem*. Mar. 10, 1975;250(5):1723-33.
- Tracy, M., "Progress in the Development of LNP Delivery for siRNA Advancing LNPs to the Clinic," International Liposome Research Days Meeting, Vancouver, Canada. Aug. 2010, pp. 1-52.
- Treat, J. et al., in *Liposomes in the Therapy of Infectious Disease and Cancer*, Lopez-Berestein and Fidler (eds.), Liss, New York, 1989. 353-65.
- Trinchieri, G. et al., Cooperation of Toll-like receptor signals in innate immune defence. *Nat Rev Immunol*. Mar. 2007;7(3):179-90.
- Tripathy, Sandeep et al., Long-term expression of erythropoietin in the systemic circulation of mice after intramuscular injection of a plasmid DNA vector, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93, 1996, pp. 10876-10880.
- Trojan, A. et al., Immune reactivity against a novel HLA-A3-restricted influenza virus peptide identified by predictive algorithms and interferon-gamma quantitative PCR. *J Immunother Jan.-Feb.* 2003;26(1):41-6.
- Trollet et al., Delivery of DNA into muscle for treating systemic diseases: advantages and challenges. *Methods Mol. Biol.* 2008., 423: 199-214.
- TSC DNA ligase, Prokaria Ltd, Product Sheet Version 3.4, Issue Date Jan. 19, 2004, pp. 1-3.
- Tsuchiya, M, et al., Isolation and characterization of the cDNA for murine granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. Oct. 1986; 83(20): 7633-7637.
- Tung, T.C. et al., Organ formation caused by nucleic acid from different class.-Urodele DNA mediated balancer formation in goldfish. *Sci Sin*. Jan.-Feb. 1977;20(1):56-8.
- Tung, T.C. et al., The effect of carp EGG-mRNA on the transformation of goldfish tail. *Sci Sin*. Jan.-Feb. 1977;20(1):59-63.
- Tung, T.C. et al., Transmission of the nucleic acid-induced character, caudal fin, to the offspring in goldfish. *Sci Sin*. Mar.-Apr. 1975;18(2):223-31.
- Tuting, T. et al., Gene-based strategies for the immunotherapy of cancer. *J Mol Med (Berl)*. Jul. 1997;75(7):478-91.
- Tycowski, K.T. et al., A small nucleolar RNA requirement for site-specific ribose methylation of rRNA in *Xenopus*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Dec. 10, 1996;93(25):14480-5.
- Udenfriend, S., et al., The enzymatic conversion of phenylalanine to tyrosine. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1952; 194: 503-511.
- Ueda, T. et al., Phosphorothioate-containing RNAs show mRNA activity in the prokaryotic translation systems in vitro. *Nucleic Acids Res*. Feb. 11, 1991;19(3):547-52.
- Ulmer, J.B. et al., Heterologous protection against influenza by injection of DNA encoding a viral protein. *Science*. Mar. 19, 1993;259(5102):1745-9.
- Ulmer, J.B., An update on the state of the art of DNA vaccines. *Curr Opin Drug Discov Devel*. Mar. 2001;4(2):192-7.
- US 2002/0198163 A1, 12/2002, Felgner et al. (withdrawn)
- Utikal, J., et al., Immortalization eliminates a roadblock during cellular reprogramming into iPS cells. *Nature*. Aug. 2009; 460: 1145-1148.
- Uzgun et al., "PEGylation improves nanoparticle formation and transfection efficiency of messenger RNA," *Pharm Res*. 28(9):2223-32 (2011).
- Uzgun, S., et al., PEGylation improves nanoparticle formation and transfection efficiency of messenger RNA. *Pharm Res*. Sep. 2011; 28(9); 2223-2232.
- Uzri, D., et al., Nucleotide sequences and modifications that determine RIG-I/RNA binding and signaling activities. *J. Virol*. May 2009; 83 (9): 4174-4184.
- Vaheri, A. and Pagano, J.S. Infectious poliovirus RNA: a sensitive method of assay. *Virology*. Nov. 1965; 27(3):434-436.
- Valcarcel, J. et al., The protein Sex-lethal antagonizes the splicing factor U2AF to regulate alternative splicing of transformer pre-mRNA. *Nature*. Mar. 11, 1993;362(6416):171-5.
- Valencia, P. et al. Microfluidic Platform for Combinatorial Synthesis and Optimization of Targeted Nanoparticles for Cancer Therapy, *ACS Nano*. Dec. 23, 2013; 7(12):10671-80.
- van Bezooijen, Rutger L. et al., Wnt but Not BMP Signaling Is Involved in the Inhibitory Action of Sclerostin on BMP-Stimulated Bone Formation, *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research*, 2007, vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 1-10.
- van Bezooijen, Rutger L. et al., Sclerostin Is an Osteocyte-expressed Negative Regulator of Bone Formation, But Not a Classical BMP Antagonist, *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, 2004, vol. 199, No. 6, pp. 805-814.
- van Crujisen, Hester et al., Tissue micro array analysis of ganglioside N-glycolyl GM3 expression and signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT)-3 activation in relation to dendritic cell infiltration and microvessel density in non-small cell lung cancer, *BMC Cancer*, 2009, vol. 9, No. 180, pp. 1-9.
- Van Den Bosch, G.A., et al., Simultaneous activation of Viral Antigen-specific Memory CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells using mRNA-electroporated CD40-activated autologous B-cells. *J Immunother*. Sep./Oct. 2006; 29, 512-23.
- Van Gelder, R.N. et al., Amplified RNA synthesized from limited quantities of heterogeneous cDNA. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Mar. 1990;87(5):1663-7.
- Van Tendeloo et al., "mRNA-based gene transfer as a tool for gene and cell therapy," *Curr Opin Mol Ther*. 9(5): 423-31 (2007).
- Van Tendeloo, V.F. et al., Highly efficient gene delivery by mRNA electroporation in human hematopoietic cells: superiority to lipofection and passive pulsing of mRNA and to electroporation of plasmid cDNA for tumor antigen loading of dendritic cells. *Blood*. Jul. 1, 2001;98(1):49-56.
- Van Tendeloo, V.F., et al., mRNA-based gene transfer as a tool for gene and cell therapy. *Curr Opin Mol Therapeutics*. 2007; 9(5): 423-431.
- Vaquero, C. et al., Transient expression of a tumor-specific single-chain fragment and a chimeric antibody in tobacco leaves. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Sep. 28, 1999;96(20):11128-33.
- Varambally, S. et al., Genomic loss of microRNA-101 leads to overexpression of histone methyltransferase EZH2 in cancer. *Science*. Dec. 12, 2008;322(5908):1695-9. *Epub Nov*. 13, 2008.
- Vasquez, Ana et al., Racotumomab: an anti-idiotypic vaccine related to N-Glycolyl-containing gangliosides-preclinical and clinical date, *Frontiers in Oncology*, 2012, vol. 2, Article 150, pp. 1-6.
- Vassilev, V.B. et al., Microparticle-mediated RNA immunization against bovine viral diarrhea virus. *Vaccine*. Feb. 28, 2001;19(15-16):2012-9.

## Title

- Veres, G., et al., The molecular basis of the sparse fur mouse mutation. *Science*. Jul. 1987; 237(4813):415-7.
- Verheggen, C. et al., Box C/D small nucleolar RNA trafficking involves small nucleolar RNP proteins, nucleolar factors and a novel nuclear domain. *EMBO J*. Oct. 1, 2001;20(19):5480-90.
- Verheggen, C. et al., Mammalian and yeast U3 snoRNPs are matured in specific and related nuclear compartments. *EMBO J*. Jun. 3, 2002;21(11):2736-45.
- Verma, I.M. et al., Gene therapy: promises, problems and prospects. *Nature*. Sep. 18, 1997;389(6648):239-42.
- Verma, I.M. et al., Gene therapy: twenty-first century medicine. *Annu Rev Biochem*. 2005;74:711-38.
- Verma, S. et al., Modified oligonucleotides: synthesis and strategy for users. *Annu Rev Biochem*. 1998;67:99-134.
- Verma, Sandeep, et al., Functional Tuning of Nucleic Acids by Chemical Modifications: Tailored Oligonucleotides as Drugs, Devices, and Diagnostics, *The Japan Chemical Journal Forum and Wiley Periodicals, Inc.*, 2003, *Chem Rec* 3, pp. 51-60.
- Verma, Sandeep, et al. Modified Oligonucleotides: Synthesis and Strategy for Users. *Biochem*. 1998. 67:99-134. 1998 by Annual Reviews.
- Vichyanond, Pakit et al., Omalizumab in allergic diseases, a recent review, *Asian Pac J Allergy Immunol*, 2011, vol. 29, No #, pp. 209-219.
- Vierbuchen, T. et al., Direct conversion of fibroblasts to functional neurons by defined factors. *Nature*. Feb. 25, 2010; 463(7284): 1035-1041.
- Vilee, D.B., Ribonucleic acid: control of steroid synthesis in endocrine tissue. *Science*. Nov. 3, 1967;158(3801):652-3.
- Villaret, D.B. et al., Identification of genes overexpressed in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma using a combination of complementary DNA subtraction and microarray analysis. *Laryngoscope*. Mar. 2000;110(3 Pt 1):374-81.
- Virovic, L. et al., Novel delivery methods for treatment of viral hepatitis: an update. *Expert Opin Drug Deliv*. Jul. 2005;2(4):707-17.
- Viza, D. et al., Human lymphoblastoid cells in culture replicate immune information carried by xenogeneic RNA. *Differentiation*. 1978;11(3):181-4.
- Vlad, George et al., Immunoglobulin-Like Transcript 3-FC Suppresses T-Cell Responses to Allogeneic Human Islet Transplants in hu-NOD/SCID Mice, *Diabetes*, 2006, vol. 57, No number, pp. 1-9.
- Wagner, E. Polymers for siRNA delivery: Inspired by viruses to be targeted, dynamic, and precise. *Acc Chem Res*. 2012; 45(7): 1005-1013.
- Wagner, Henry et al., Admiration Guidelines for Radioimmunotherapy of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma with 90Y-Labeled Anti-CD20 Monoclonal Antibody, 90Y Radioimmunotherapy Administration, *The Journal of Nuclear Medicine*, 2002, vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 267-272.
- Wahl, Alan F. et al, The Anti-CD30 Monoclonal Antibody SGN-30 Promotes Growth Arrest and DNA Fragmentation in Vitro and Affects Antitumor Activity in Models of Hodgkin's Disease, *Cancer Research*, 2002, vol. 62, pp. 3737-3742.
- Wahle, E. Poly(A) tail length control is caused by termination of processive synthesis. *J Biol Chem*. Feb. 10, 1995; 270(6): 2800-2808.
- Walker, Andreas et al., SplitCore: An Exceptionally Versatile Viral NanoParticles for Native Whole Protein Display Regardless of 3D Structure, *Scientific Reporters*, 2011, vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 1-8.
- Walker, T., Isothermal In Vitro Amplification of DNA by a Restriction Enzyme/ DNA Polymerase System, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1992, vol. 89, No number, pp. 392-396.
- Walker, V., Ammonia toxicity and its prevention in inherited defects of the urea cycle, *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*, 2009, vol. 11, No #, pp. 823-835.
- Wallace, Daniel J et al., Efficacy and safety of epratuzumab in patients with moderate/severe active systemic lupus erythematosus: results from EMBLEM, a phase IIb, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre study, *Ann Rheum Dis*, 2014;vol. 73, No #, pp. 183-190.
- Wallace, Daniel J. et al., Epratuzumab Demonstrates Clinically Meaningful Improvements in Patients with Moderate to Severe Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) Results from EMBLEM, a Phase IIB Study, ACR Concurrent Abstract Sessions, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus-Clinical Aspects and Treatment: New Therapies, 2010, No Vol., pp. 1452.
- Wallet, Mark A et al., Immunoregulation of Dendritic Cells, *Clinical Medicine & Research*, 2005, Vo. 3, No. 3, pp. 166-175.
- Wang et al., Endogenous miRNA Sponge lincRNA-RoR Regulates Oct4, Nanog, and Sox2 in Human Embryonic Stem Cell Self-Renewal, *Developmental Cell*, 2013, vol. 25, No #, pp. 69-80.
- Wang, B. et al., Gene inoculation generates immune responses against human immunodeficiency virus type 1. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. May 1, 1993;90(9):4156-60.
- Wang, B. et al., Immunization by direct DNA inoculation induces rejection of tumor cell challenge. *Hum Gene Ther*. Apr. 1995;6(4):407-18.
- Wang, B.S. et al., Fractionation of immune RNA capable of transferring tumor-specific cellular cytotoxicity. *Cell Immunol*. May 1978;37(2):358-68.
- Wang, Haichao et al., HMG-1 as a Late Mediator of Endotoxin Lethality in Mice, *Science*, 1999, vol. 285, No. 284, pp. 248-251.
- Wang, S.P. et al., Phylogeny of mRNA capping enzymes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Sep. 2, 1997;94(18):9573-8.
- Wang, X.; Re-evaluating the Roles of Proposed Modulators of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Complex 1 (mTORC1) Signaling, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, Nov. 7, 2008, vol. 283, No. 45, pp. 30482-30492.
- Wang, Y., et al., Systemic delivery of modified mRNA encoding herpes simplex virus 1 thymidine kinase for targeted cancer gene therapy. *Mol Therapy*. 2012; 11: 1-10.
- Wantabe, Hiroshi, et al., Conformational Stability and Warfarin-Binding Properties of Human Serum Albumin Studied by Recombinany Mutants, *Biochem. J.*, 2001, vol. 357, No number, pp. 269-274.
- Wantabee, Hisayo et al., Experimental Autoimmune Thyroiditis Induced b Thyroglobulin-Pulsed Dendritic Cells, 1999, vol. 31, No. 4, pp. 273-282.
- Warren et al., "Highly efficient reprogramming to pluripotency and directed differentiation of human cells with synthetic modified mRNA." *Cell Stem Cell*. 7(5):618-30 (2010).
- Warren, L. et al. Highly efficient reprogramming to pluripotency and directed differentiation of human cells with synthetic modified mRNA. *Cell Stem Cell*. Nov. 5, 2010;7(5):618-30.
- Warren, T.L. et al., Uses of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor in vaccine development. *Curr Opin Hematol*. May 2000;7(3):168-73.
- Watanabe, T. et al., Induction of wild-type p53 activity in human cancer cells by ribozymes that repair mutant p53 transcripts. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. Jul. 18, 2000;97(15):8490-4.
- Watts et al., Familial hypercholesterolemia: a missed opportunity in preventive medicine, *Nature Clinical Practice, Cardiovascular Medicine*, Aug. 2007, vol. 4, No. 8, pp. 404-405.
- Weaver, J.C., Electroporation theory. Concepts and mechanisms. *Methods Mol Biol*. 1995;55:3-28.

## Title

- Weber, J. et al., Granulocyte-macrophage-colony-stimulating factor added to a multi-peptide vaccine for resected Stage II melanoma. *Cancer*. Jan. 1, 2003;97(1):186-200.
- Wechsler, Michael E. et al., Novel targeted therapies for eosinophilic disorders, *J Allergy Clin Immunol.*, 2012; vol. 130, No. 3, pp. 563-571.
- Wei, et al. Induction of Broadly Neutralizing H1N1 Influenza Antibodies by Vaccination, *Science* vol. 329, (2010) pp. 1060-1064.
- Wei, X. et al., Molecular cloning and mRNA expression of two peptidoglycan recognition protein (PGRP) genes from mollusk *Solen grandis*. *Fish & Shellfish Immunology* 32 (2012) 178-185.
- Weide, B. et al., Results of the first phase I/II clinical vaccination trial with direct injection of mRNA. *J Immunother.* Feb.-Mar. 2008;31(2):180-8.
- Weide, B., et al., Direct injection of protamine-protected mRNA: Results of a phase 1/2 vaccination trial in metastatic melanoma patients. *J. of Immunotherapy.* Jun. 2009; 32(5): 498-507.
- Weisberger, A.S., Induction of altered globin synthesis in human immature erythrocytes incubated with ribonucleoprotein. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* Jan. 1962; 48(1): 68-80.
- Weiss, S.B. et al., Pseudouridine Formation: Evidence for RNA as an Intermediate. *Science.* Jul. 23, 1965; 149(3682):429-431.
- Weissman, D. et al., Dendritic cells express and use multiple HIV coreceptors. *Adv Exp Med Biol.* 1997;417:401-6.
- Weissman, D. et al., HIV GAG mRNA transfection of dendritic cells (DC) delivers encoded antigen to MHC class I and II molecules, causes DC maturation, and induces a potent human in vitro primary immune response. *J Immunol.* Oct. 15, 2000;165(8):4710-7.
- Wells, Michael J. et al., Pathophysiology and Clinical Implications of Pulmonary Arterial Enlargement in COPD, *International Journal of COPD*, 2013, vol. 8, No number, pp. 509-521.
- Wels, W., et al., Construction, bacterial expression and characterization of a bifunctional single-chain antibody-phosphatase fusion protein targeted to the human erbB-2 receptor. *Biotechnology (NY).* Oct. 1992; 10(10): 1128-1132.
- Werman, Ariel et al., The precursor form of IL-1 is an intracrine proinflammatory activator of transcription, *PNAS*, 2004, vol. 101, No. 8, pp. 2434-2439.
- West, James, et al. Cloning and Expression of Two Human Lysophosphatidic Acid Acyltransferase cDNAs That Enhance Cytokine-Induced Signaling Responses in Cells. *DNA and Cell Biology* vol. 16, Nov. 6, 1997. Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. pp. 691-791.
- Westenfeld, Ralf et al., Anti-RANKL therapy-implications for the bone-vascular-axis in CKD? Denosumab in post-menopausal women with low bone mineral density, *Nephrol Dial Transplant*, 2006, vol. 21, pp. 2075-2077.
- Whiteside, George, The Origins and the future of microfluidics, *Nature*, vol. 442, Jul. 27, 2006 pp. 368-373.
- Whittington, P. F. et al., Liver transplantation for the treatment of urea cycle disorders, *J. Inher. Metab. Dis.*, 1998, vol. 21 (Suppl 1) pp. 112-118.
- WHO Drug Information, International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN), 1993, vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 1-16.
- WHO Drug Information, International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN), 2011, vol. 25, No. 3, pp. 1-46.
- WHO Drug Information, International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN), 2012, vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 1-79.
- WHO Drug Information, International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN), 2012, vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 1-36.
- WHO Drug Information, International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN), 2012, vol. 26, No. 4, pp. 1-71.
- WHO Drug Information, International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN), Recommended INN, 2000, vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 39-76.
- WHO Drug Information, International Nonproprietary Names for Pharmaceutical Substances (INN), 2013, vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 1-60.
- Wickens, M. et al., A PUF family portrait: 3'UTR regulation as a way of life. *Trends Genet.* Mar. 2002;18(3):150-7.
- Wiehe, J.M. et al., mRNA-mediated gene delivery into human progenitor cells promotes highly efficient protein expression. *J Cell Mol Med.* May-Jun. 2007;11(3):521-30.
- Wilcken, Bridget et al., Problems in the management of urea cycle disorders, *Molecular Genetics and Metabolism*, 2004, vol. 81, No #, S86-S91.
- Wilkie, G.S. et al., Regulation of mRNA translation by 5'- and 3'-UTR-binding factors. *Trends Biochem Sci.* Apr. 2003;28(4):182-8.
- Wilkinson, R. et al., Structure of the Fab Fragment of F105, a Broadly Reactive Anti-Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Antibody that Recognizes the CD4 Binding Site of HIV type 1 gp120, *Journal of Virology*, 2005, vol. 79, No. 20, pp. 13060-13069.
- Williams, Charlotte A. et al, Apoptotic cells induce dendritic cell-mediated suppression via interferon-c-induced IDO, *Immunology*, 2007, vol. 124, No #, pp. 89-101.
- Wilusz, C.J. et al., Bringing the role of mRNA decay in the control of gene expression into focus. *Trends Genet.* Oct. 2004;20(10):491-7.
- Wilusz, J. et al., A 64 kd nuclear protein binds to RNA segments that include the AAUAAA polyadenylation motif. *Cell.* Jan. 29, 1988;52(2):221-8.
- Wing, Kajsa et al., Regulatory T Cells Exert Checks and Balances on Self Tolerance and Autoimmunity, *Nature Immunology*, 2010, vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 1-8.
- Winkler, David G. et al. Osteocyte control of bone formation via sclerostin, a novel BMP antagonist, *The EMBO Journal*, 2003, vol. 22 No. 23 pp. 6267-6276.
- Winkler, David G. et al., Noggin and Sclerostin Bone Morphogenetic Protein Antagonists Form a Mutually Inhibitory Complex, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 2004, vol. 279, pp. 36293-36298.
- Winnicka, B, et al., CD13 is dispensable for normal hematopoiesis and myeloid cell functions in the mouse. *J Leukoc Biol.* Aug. 2010; 88(2): 347-359. *Epub Apr. 29, 2010.*
- Wolff, J.A. et al., Direct gene transfer into mouse muscle in vivo. *Science.* Mar. 23, 1990;247(4949 Pt 1):1465-8.
- Woltjen, K. et al., piggyBac transposition reprograms fibroblasts to induced pluripotent stem cells. *Nature.* Apr. 2009 (458): 10.1038-07863.
- Woodberry, T. et al., Immunogenicity of a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) polytope vaccine containing multiple HLA A2 HIV CD8(+) cytotoxic T-cell epitopes. *J Virol.* Jul. 1999;73(7):5320-5.
- World Health Organization, Serological Diagnosis of Influenza by Microneutralization Assay, Dec. 6, 2010, No Vol., pp. 1-25.
- World Health Organization, WHO Manual on Animal Influenza Diagnosis and Surveillance, WHO Global Influenza Programme, CDS, CSR, NCS, 2002, vol. 5, No Number, pp. 1-99.
- Wright, Timothy M.D., Transforming Molecules into Breakthrough Therapies, Novartis, Investor Day, London, Nov. 22, 2013, No Volume available, pp. 1-16.
- Wu, J. et al., Mammalian pre-mRNA branch site selection by U2 snRNP involves base pairing. *Genes Dev.* Oct. 1989;3(10):1553-61.
- Wu, L. et al., Fusion protein vectors to increase protein production and evaluate the immunogenicity of genetic vaccines. *Mol Ther.* Sep. 2000;2(3):288-97.

Title

Wu, X.C. et al., Engineering a *Bacillus subtilis* expression-secretion system with a strain deficient in six extracellular proteases. *J Bacteriol.* Aug. 1991;173(16):4952-8.

Wurm, F. et al., Suppression of melanoma development and regression of melanoma in xiphophore fish after treatment with immune RNA. *Cancer Res. Sep. 1981;41(9 Pt 1):3377-83.*

Wyatt, et al., Occurrence of 5-Methyl-Cytosine in Nucleic Acid, 1950, vol. 166, No. 4214, pp. 237-238.

Wyatt, J.R. et al., Site-specific cross-linking of mammalian U5 snRNP to the 5' splice site before the first step of pre-mRNA splicing. *Genes Dev. Dec. 1992;6(12B):2542-53.*

Xgeva (denosumab) Product Label, Revised Aug. 2013, pp. 1-16.

Xiang, Bo et al., Colorectal Cancer Immunotherapy, *Discovery Medicine*, Dec. 30, 2013, No Volume available, pp. 1-8.

Xu, C. et al., Feeder-free growth of undifferentiated human embryonic stem cells. *Nat Biotechnol.* Oct. 2001;19(10):971-4.

Xu, J. et al., Identification of differentially expressed genes in human prostate cancer using subtraction and microarray. *Cancer Res. Mar. 15, 2000;60(6):1677-82.*

Yamamoto et al., "Current prospects for mRNA gene delivery," *Eur J Pharm Biopharm.* 71(3):484-9 (2009).

Yamamoto et al., Current prospects for mRNA gene delivery, *European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics*, 2009, vol. 71, pp. 484-489.

Yamamoto, A., et al., Current prospects for mRNA gene delivery. *Eur J Pharm Biopharm.* Mar. 2009; 71(3):484-489.

Yamashita, A. et al., Concerted action of poly(A) nucleases and decapping enzyme in mammalian mRNA turnover. *Nat Struct Mol Biol.* Dec. 2005;12(12):1054-63. *Epub Nov. 13, 2005.*

Yang, Junbao et al., CD+Tcells from Type 1 Diabetic and Healthy Subjects Exhibit Different Thresholds of Activation to a Naturally Processed Proinsulin Epitope, *Journal of Autoimmunity*, 2008, vol. 31, No Vol. number, pp. 30-41.

Yang, Richard K. et al., Anti-GD2 Strategy in the Treatment of Neuroblastoma, *Drugs Future*, 2010 ; vol. 35, No. 8, pp. 1-15.

Yang, S.F. et al., Albumin synthesis in mouse uterus in response to liver mRNA. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A.* May 1977;74(5):1894-8.

Yang, Xiao-Dong et al., Development of ABX-EGF, A Fully Human anti-EGF Receptor Monoclonal Antibody, for Cancer Therapy, *Oncology Hematology*, 2001, vol. 38, No #, pp. 17-23.

Yang, Xiao-Dong et al., Eradication of Established Tumors by a Fully Human Monoclonal Antibody to the Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor without Concomitant chemotherapy, *Cancer Research*, 1999, vol. 59, No #, pp. 1236-1243.

Yang, Xiaoming, et al., Effect of CD44 Binding Peptide Conjugated to an Engineered Inert Matrix on Maintenance of Breast Cancer Stem Cells and Tumorsphere Formation, *PLoS One*, 2013, vol. 8, Issue 3, pp. 1-15.

Yarovi, Helen et al., Factor VIII ectopically expressed in platelets: efficacy in hemophilia A treatment, *Blood Journal*, Dec. 1, 2003, vol. 102 No. 12, pp. 4005-4013.

Ye, X., et al., Prolonged metabolic correction in adult ornithine transcarbamylase-deficient mice with adenoviral vectors. *Biological Chem.* Feb. 1996; 271(7): 3639-3646.

Yi, P. et al., Betatrophin: A hormone that controls pancreatic beta cell proliferation. *Cell.* May 9, 2013; 153: 1-12.

Yi, Y., et al., Current advances in retroviral gene therapy. *Current Gene Ther.* 2011; 11: 218-228.

Ying, H. et al., Cancer therapy using a self-replicating RNA vaccine. *Nat Med.* Jul. 1999;5(7):823-7.

Yisraeli, J.K. et al., [4] Synthesis of long, capped transcripts in vitro by SP6 and T7 RNA Polymerases. *Methods in Enzymology*, vol. 180. 1989; 180, 42-50.

Yokoe, H. et al., Spatial dynamics of GFP-tagged proteins investigated by local fluorescence enhancement. *Nat Biotechnol.* Oct. 1996;14(10):1252-6.

Yoshida, Y. et al., Hypoxia enhances the generation of induced pluripotent stem cells. *Cell Stem Cells* 5. Sep. 2009; 5: 237-241.

You, Z. et al., A retrogen strategy for presentation of an intracellular tumor antigen as an exogenous antigen by dendritic cells induces potent antitumor T helper and CTL responses. *Cancer Res.* Jan. 1, 2001;61(1):197-205.

Yu, Alice et al, Anti-GD2 Antibody with GM-CSF, Interleukin-2, and Isotretinoin for Neuroblastoma, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 2010, vol. 363; No. 14, pp. 1324-1334.

Yu, Alice et al., Phase I Trial of a Human-Mouse Chimeric Anti-Disialoganglioside Monoclonal Antibody ch14.18 in Patients with Refractory Neuroblastoma, and Osteosarcoma, *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 1998, , vol. 16, No. 6, pp. 2169-2180.

Yu, J. et al., Human induced pluripotent stem cells free of vector and transgene sequences. *Science.* May 8, 2009; 324(5928): 797-801.

Yu, J. et al., Induced pluripotent stem cell lines derived from human somatic cells. *Science.* Dec. 21, 2007; 318(5858):1917-1920.

Yu, J. et al., Structural and functional analysis of an mRNP complex that mediates the high stability of human beta-globin mRNA. *Mol Cell Biol.* Sep. 2001;21(17):5879-88.

Yu, P.W. et al., Sustained correction of B-cell development and function in a murine model of X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA) using retroviral-mediated gene transfer. *Blood.* Sep. 1, 2004;104(5):1281-90. *Epub May 13, 2004.*

Yu, Y.T. et al., Internal modification of U2 small nuclear (sn)RNA occurs in nucleoli of *Xenopus* oocytes. *J Cell Biol.* Mar. 19, 2001;152(6):1279-88.

Yu, Y.T. et al., Modifications of U2 snRNA are required for snRNP assembly and pre-mRNA splicing. *EMBO J.* Oct. 1, 1998;17(19):5783-95.

Zangi, L. et al., Modified mRNA directs the fate of heart progenitor cells and induces vascular regeneration after myocardial infarction, *Nature Biology*, Advanced Online Publication, May 10, 2013, pp. 1-9.

Zebarjadian, Y. et al., Point mutations in yeast CBF5 can abolish in vivo pseudouridylation of rRNA. *Mol Cell Biol.* Nov. 1999;19(11):7461-72.

Zeitlin, S. et al., In vivo splicing products of the rabbit beta-globin pre-mRNA. *Cell.* Dec. 1984;39(3 Pt 2):589-602.

Zelcer, A. et al., The detection and characterization of viral-related double-stranded RNAs in tobacco mosaic virus-infected plants. *Virology.* Sep. 1981;113(2):417-27.

Zelcer, Noam et al., LXR Regulates Cholesterol Uptake through Idol-dependent Ubiquitination of the LDL Receptor, *Science*, 2009; vol. 325, No. 5936, pp. 100-104.

Zeytin, H.E. et al., Construction and characterization of DNA vaccines encoding the single-chain variable fragment of the anti-idiotypic antibody 1A7 mimicking the tumor-associated antigen disialoganglioside GD2. *Cancer Gene Ther.* Nov. 2000;7(11):1426-36.

Zhang, Li et al, Both K63 and K48 ubiquitin linkages signal lysosomal degradation of the LDL receptor, *Journal of Lipid research*, 2013, vol. 54, No #, pp. 1410-1420.



Title

Zhang et al., Binding of Proprotein Convertase Subtilisin/Kexin Type 9 to Epidermal Growth Factor-like Repeat A of Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor Decreases Receptor Recycling and Increases Degradation, *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*, vol. 282, No. 25, Jun. 22, 2007, pp. 18602-18612.

Zhang, Bodi et al., Ofatumumab, mAbs, 2009, vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 326-331.

Zhang, X. et al., Advances in dendritic cell-based vaccine of cancer. *Cancer Biother Radiopharm.* Dec. 2002;17(6):601-19.

Zhang, Y., et al., In vivo gene delivery by nonviral vectors: overcoming hurdles? *Mol. Therapy.* Jul. 2012; 20(7):1298-1304.

Zhao, X. et al., Pseudouridines in and near the branch site recognition region of U2 snRNA are required for snRNP biogenesis and pre-mRNA splicing in *Xenopus* oocytes. *RNA.* Apr. 2004;10(4):681-90.

Zhao, Xiansi et al., Regulation of Nuclear Receptor Activity by a Pseudouridine Synthase through Posttranscriptional Modification of Steroid Receptor RNA Activator, *Molecular Cell*, 2004, vol. 15, No #, pp. 549-558.

Zhao, Xinliang, Detection and quantitation of RNA base modifications, *RNA*, 2004, vol. 10; pp. 996-1002.

Zheng, Yue et al. Intracellular Interleukin-1 Receptor 2 Binding Prevents Cleavage and Activity of Interleukin-1a, Controlling Necrosis-Induced Sterile Inflammation, *Immunity*, 2013, vol. 38, No #, pp. 285-295.

Zhigaltsev, I.V., et al., Bottom-Up design and synthesis of limit size lipid nanoparticle systems with aqueous and triglyceride cores using millisecond microfluidic mixing. *Langmuir.* Feb. 21, 2012; 28(7): 3633-3640.

Zhou, H., et al., Generation of induced pluripotent stem cells using recombinant proteins. *Cell Stem Cell.* May 4, 2009 (5)381-4.

Zhou, J., et al., Short Communication Bilirubin Glucuronidation Revisited: Proper assay conditions to estimate enzyme kinetics with recombinant UGT1A1. *Drug metabolism and Disp.* 2010; 38(11): 1907-1911.

Zhou, W.Z. et al., RNA melanoma vaccine: induction of antitumor immunity by human glycoprotein 100 mRNA immunization. *Hum Gene Ther.* Nov. 1, 1999;10(16):2719-24.

Zhu, B., Syn5 RNA Polymerase Synthesizes Precise Run-Off RNA Products, *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2013, vol. 103, No #, pp. 1-10.

Zhu, Min et al., Population Pharmacokinetics of Rilatumumab, a Fully Human Monoclonal Antibody Against Hepatocyte Growth Factor, in Cancer Patients, *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2014, vol. 328 No #, pp. 328-336.

Zhu, Z et al, Inhibition of human leukemia in an animal model with human antibodies directed against vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2. Correlation between antibody affinity and biological activity, *Leukemia*, 2003, vol. 17, pp. 604-611.

Zhu, Zhenping et al., Inhibition of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-induced Receptor Activation with Anti-Kinase Insert Domain-containing Receptor Single-Chain Antibodies from a Phage Display Library, *Cancer Research*, 1998, vol. 58, No # pp. 3209-3214.

Zhuang, Y. et al., A compensatory base change in human U2 snRNA can suppress a branch site mutation. *Genes Dev.* Oct. 1989;3(10):1545-52.

Zia-Amirhosseini, P. et al., Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of SB-240563, a Humanized Monoclonal Antibody Directed to Human Interleukin-5, in Monkeys, *The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*, 1999, vol. 291, No. 3, pp. 1060-1067.

Ziegler et al., AAV2 Vector Harboring a Liver-Restricted Promoter Facilitates Sustained Expression of Therapeutic Levels of a-Galactosidase A and the Induction of Immune Tolerance in Fabry Mice, *Molecular Therapy*, 2004, vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 231-240.

Zimmermann, E. et al., Electrolyte- and pH-stabilities of aqueous solid lipid nanoparticle (SLN™) dispersions in artificial gastrointestinal media. *Eur J Pharm Biopharm.* Sep. 2001;52(2):203-10.

Zitvogel, L. et al., Therapy of murine tumors with tumor peptide-pulsed dendritic cells: dependence on T cells, B7 costimulation, and T helper cell 1-associated cytokines. *J Exp Med.* Jan. 1, 1996;183(1):87-97.

Zohra et al., "Drastic effect of nanoapatite particles on liposome-mediated mRNA delivery to mammalian cells," *Anal Biochem.* 345(1): 164-6 (2005).

Zohra, F.T., et al., Drastic effect of nanoapatite particles on liposome-mediated mRNA delivery to mammalian cells. *Analytical Biochem.* Oct. 2005; 345(1): 164-166.

Zohra, F.T., et al., Effective delivery with enhanced translational activity synergistically accelerates mRNA-based transfection. *Biochem Biophys Res Comm.* Jun. 2007; 358(1): 373-378.

Zonta, S. et al., Uretero-neocystostomy in a swine model of kidney transplantation: a new technique. *J Surg Res.* Apr. 2005;124(2):250-5.

Zorio, D.A. et al., Both subunits of U2AF recognize the 3' splice site in *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Nature.* Dec. 16, 1999;402(6763):835-8.

Zou, Li-Hi et al., Cell-Penetrating Peptide-Mediated Therapeutic Molecule Delivery Into the Central Nervous System, *Current Neuropharmacology*, 2013, vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 197-208.

Zwick, M. et al., Identification and Characterization of a Peptide That Specifically Binds the Human, Broadly Neutralizing Anti-Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Antibody b12, *Journal of Virology*, Jul. 2001, vol. 75, No. 14, pp. 6692-6699.

Zwick, M. et al., Molecular Features of the Broadly Neutralizing Immunoglobulin G1, b12 Required for Recognition of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 gp120, *Journal of Virology*, 2003, vol. 77, No. 10, pp. 5863-5876.

\* Cited by examiner, † Cited by third party

Cited By (78)

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US10087247B2</a>	2013-03-14	2018-10-02	Translate Bio, Inc.	Methods and compositions for delivering mRNA coded antibodies
<a href="#">WO2018195410A1</a> *	2017-04-21	2018-10-25	Intrexon Corporation	Delivery of autologous cells comprising matrix metalloproteinase for treatment of scleroderma
<a href="#">US10130649B2</a>	2013-03-15	2018-11-20	Translate Bio, Inc.	Synergistic enhancement of the delivery of nucleic acids via blended formulations
<a href="#">WO2018236617A1</a>	2017-06-21	2018-12-27	New England Biolabs, Inc.	Use of thermostable rna polymerases to produce rnas having reduced immunogenicity
<a href="#">US10238754B2</a>	2011-06-08	2019-03-26	Translate Bio, Inc.	Lipid nanoparticle compositions and methods for MRNA delivery

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US10245229B2</a>	2012-06-08	2019-04-02	Translate Bio, Inc.	Pulmonary delivery of mRNA to non-lung target cells
<a href="#">US10266843B2</a>	2016-04-08	2019-04-23	Translate Bio, Inc.	Multimeric coding nucleic acid and uses thereof
<a href="#">US10308928B2</a>	2013-09-13	2019-06-04	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	System for generating high concentration factors for low cell density suspensions
<a href="#">US10322949B2</a>	2012-03-15	2019-06-18	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Transducer and reflector configurations for an acoustophoretic device
<a href="#">US10420791B2</a>	2013-03-14	2019-09-24	Translate Bio, Inc.	CFTR MRNA compositions and related methods and uses
<a href="#">WO2020072914A1</a>	2018-10-04	2020-04-09	New England Biolabs, Inc.	Methods and compositions for increasing capping efficiency of transcribed rna
<a href="#">US10662402B2</a>	2012-03-15	2020-05-26	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustic perfusion devices
<a href="#">US10689609B2</a>	2012-03-15	2020-06-23	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustic bioreactor processes
<a href="#">US10704021B2</a>	2012-03-15	2020-07-07	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustic perfusion devices
<a href="#">US10724029B2</a>	2012-03-15	2020-07-28	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustophoretic separation technology using multi-dimensional standing waves
<a href="#">US10737953B2</a>	2012-04-20	2020-08-11	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustophoretic method for use in bioreactors
<a href="#">US10785574B2</a>	2017-12-14	2020-09-22	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustic transducer driver and controller
<a href="#">US10814253B2</a>	2014-07-02	2020-10-27	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Large scale acoustic separation device
<a href="#">US10835583B2</a>	2016-06-13	2020-11-17	Translate Bio, Inc.	Messenger RNA therapy for the treatment of ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency
<a href="#">US10947493B2</a>	2012-03-15	2021-03-16	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustic perfusion devices
<a href="#">US10967298B2</a>	2012-03-15	2021-04-06	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Driver and control for variable impedance load
<a href="#">US10975368B2</a>	2014-01-08	2021-04-13	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Acoustophoresis device with dual acoustophoretic chamber
<a href="#">US11007457B2</a>	2012-03-15	2021-05-18	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Electronic configuration and control for acoustic standing wave generation
<a href="#">US11021699B2</a>	2015-04-29	2021-06-01	FioDesign Sonics, Inc.	Separation using angled acoustic waves
<a href="#">US11072808B2</a>	2018-10-04	2021-07-27	New England Biolabs, Inc.	Methods and compositions for increasing capping efficiency of transcribed RNA
<a href="#">US11085035B2</a>	2016-05-03	2021-08-10	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Therapeutic cell washing, concentration, and separation utilizing acoustophoresis
<a href="#">US11167043B2</a>	2017-12-20	2021-11-09	Translate Bio, Inc.	Composition and methods for treatment of ornithine transcarbamylase deficiency
<a href="#">US11173190B2</a>	2017-05-16	2021-11-16	Translate Bio, Inc.	Treatment of cystic fibrosis by delivery of codon-optimized mRNA encoding CFTR
<a href="#">US11214789B2</a>	2016-05-03	2022-01-04	Flodesign Sonics, Inc.	Concentration and washing of particles with acoustics
<a href="#">US11253605B2</a>	2018-02-27	2022-02-22	Translate Bio, Inc.	Codon-optimized CFTR MRNA
Family To Family Citations				
<a href="#">RS57314B1</a>	2009-12-01	2018-08-31	Translate Bio Inc	Delivery of mna for the augmentation of proteins and enzymes in human genetic diseases
<a href="#">WO2012019168A2</a>	2010-08-06	2012-02-09	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Engineered nucleic acids and methods of use thereof
<a href="#">WO2012075040A2</a>	2010-11-30	2012-06-07	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc.	mRNA FOR USE IN TREATMENT OF HUMAN GENETIC DISEASES
<a href="#">US9464124B2</a>	2011-09-12	2016-10-11	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Engineered nucleic acids and methods of use thereof
<a href="#">US9283287B2 *</a>	2012-04-02	2016-03-15	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for the production of nuclear proteins
<a href="#">US9254311B2</a>	2012-04-02	2016-02-09	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for the production of proteins
<a href="#">US9572897B2</a>	2012-04-02	2017-02-21	Modernatx, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for the production of cytoplasmic and cytoskeletal proteins
<a href="#">CA2868438A1 *</a>	2012-04-02	2013-10-10	Moderna Therapeutics, Inc.	Modified polynucleotides for the production of nuclear proteins
<a href="#">WO2014138727A1 *</a>	2013-03-08	2014-09-12	Board Of Regents, The University Of Texas System	Suppression of malignant mesothelioma by overexpression or stimulation of endothelial protein c receptors (eprc)
<a href="#">EA201591229A1</a>	2013-03-14	2016-01-29	Шир Хьюман Дженетик Терапис, Инк.	METHODS OF CLEANING MATRIX RNA
<a href="#">EP2971010B1</a>	2013-03-14	2020-06-10	ModernaTX, Inc.	Formulation and delivery of modified nucleoside, nucleotide, and nucleic acid compositions
<a href="#">JP6525435B2</a>	2013-10-22	2019-06-12	シャイアー ヒューマン ジェネティック セラピーズ インコーポレイテッド	Lipid formulations for the delivery of messenger RNA
<a href="#">EA201690588A1</a>	2013-10-22	2016-09-30	Шир Хьюман Дженетик Терапис, Инк.	DELIVERY OF MRNA IN THE CNS AND ITS APPLICATION
<a href="#">EP3060258A1</a>	2013-10-22	2016-08-31	Shire Human Genetic Therapies, Inc.	Mrna therapy for phenylketonuria

Publication number	Priority date	Publication date	Assignee	Title
<a href="#">US11224642B2</a>	2013-10-22	2022-01-18	Translate Bio, Inc.	MRNA therapy for argininosuccinate synthetase deficiency
<a href="#">DK3134131T3</a>	2014-04-23	2022-02-07	ModernaTx Inc	Nucleic acid vaccines
<a href="#">MX2016013965A</a>	2014-04-25	2017-01-09	Shire Human Genetic Therapies	Methods for purification of messenger rna.
<a href="#">ES2750686T3</a>	2014-05-30	2020-03-26	Translate Bio Inc	Biodegradable lipids for nucleic acid administration
<a href="#">JP6599373B2</a>	2014-06-24	2019-10-30	シャイアー ヒューマン ジェネティック セラピューズ インコーポレイテッド	Stereochemically enriched compositions for delivery of nucleic acids
<a href="#">AU2015283954B2</a>	2014-07-02	2020-11-12	Translate Bio, Inc.	Encapsulation of messenger RNA
<a href="#">EP3884964A1</a>	2014-12-05	2021-09-29	Translate Bio, Inc.	Messenger rna therapy for treatment of articular disease
<a href="#">JP6895892B2</a>	2015-03-19	2021-06-30	トランスレイト バイオ, インコーポレイテッド	MRNA treatment for Pompe disease
<a href="#">GB201508025D0</a>	2015-05-11	2015-06-24	Ucl Business Plc	Fabry disease gene therapy
<a href="#">WO2017015463A2</a>	2015-07-21	2017-01-26	ModernaTx, Inc.	Infectious disease vaccines
<a href="#">ES2810701T3</a>	2015-10-05	2021-03-09	ModernaTx Inc	Procedures for Therapeutic Administration of Messenger Ribonucleic Acid Medications
<a href="#">CN108473969A</a>	2015-10-14	2018-08-31	川斯勒佰尔公司	Modification for the RNA relevant enzymes for enhancing production
<a href="#">EP3364950A4</a>	2015-10-22	2019-10-23	ModernaTX, Inc.	Tropical disease vaccines
<a href="#">MA47016A</a>	2015-10-22	2018-08-29	ModernaTx Inc	RESPIRATORY VIRUS VACCINES
<a href="#">US10647746B2</a>	2016-04-08	2020-05-12	Versitech Limited	Antibacterial cyclic lipopeptides
<a href="#">AU2017266932A1</a>	2016-05-18	2018-11-29	ModernaTx, Inc.	Polynucleotides encoding alpha-galactosidase a for the treatment of fabry disease
<a href="#">CA3070146A1 *</a>	2016-07-19	2018-01-25	University Of Pittsburgh - Of The Commonwealth System Of Higher Educatn	Oncolytic viruses targeting stat3
<a href="#">CA3036831A1</a>	2016-09-14	2018-03-22	ModernaTx, Inc.	High purity rna compositions and methods for preparation thereof
<a href="#">EP3518901A1 *</a>	2016-09-30	2019-08-07	Eriochem USA, LLC	Apo-e modified lipid nanoparticles for drug delivery to targeted tissues and therapeutic methods
<a href="#">WO2018075980A1</a>	2016-10-21	2018-04-26	ModernaTx, Inc.	Human cytomegalovirus vaccine
<a href="#">WO2018089851A2</a>	2016-11-11	2018-05-17	ModernaTx, Inc.	Influenza vaccine
<a href="#">MA50335A</a>	2016-12-08	2020-08-19	ModernaTx Inc	NUCLEIC ACID VACCINES AGAINST RESPIRATORY VIRUSES
<a href="#">WO2018170270A1</a>	2017-03-15	2018-09-20	ModernaTx, Inc.	Varicella zoster virus (vzv) vaccine
<a href="#">MA49913A</a>	2017-08-18	2021-05-05	ModernaTx Inc	RNA POLYMERASE VARIANTS
<a href="#">KR20200051001A *</a>	2017-09-05	2020-05-12	아지트라 인코포레이티드	Methods and compositions for treating inflammatory skin diseases using recombinant microorganisms
<a href="#">WO2019055807A1</a>	2017-09-14	2019-03-21	ModernaTx, Inc.	Zika virus rna vaccines
<a href="#">EP3773487A1 *</a>	2018-04-05	2021-02-17	Azitra, Inc.	Methods and compositions for treating skin disease with recombinant microorganisms
<a href="#">US20210260187A1 *</a>	2018-06-29	2021-08-26	North Carolina State University	In situ sprayed bioresponsive immunotherapeutic gel for post-surgical treatment
<a href="#">CN112930396A</a>	2018-08-24	2021-06-08	川斯勒佰尔公司	Method for purifying messenger RNA
<a href="#">WO2020154693A1 *</a>	2019-01-25	2020-07-30	Nayan Therapeutics, Inc.	Nrl expression reducing oligonucleotides, compositions containing the same, and methods of their use
<a href="#">CN110897032A *</a>	2019-11-19	2020-03-24	华南理工大学	Fermented feed protein and preparation method and application thereof
<a href="#">US11241493B2</a>	2020-02-04	2022-02-08	Curevac Ag	Coronavirus vaccine
<a href="#">WO2021202923A1</a>	2020-04-02	2021-10-07	Nektar Therapeutics	Immunomodulator for the prevention and treatment of coronavirus infection and other conditions
<a href="#">WO2021222472A2 *</a>	2020-04-28	2021-11-04	University Of Florida Research Foundation, Incorporated	Machine guided directed evolution of raav combinatorial capsid libraries

\* Cited by examiner, † Cited by third party, ‡ Family to family citation

#### Similar Documents

Publication	Publication Date	Title
<a href="#">US9587003B2</a>	2017-03-07	Modified polynucleotides for the production of oncology-related proteins and peptides
<a href="#">US10501513B2</a>	2019-12-10	Modified polynucleotides for the production of oncology-related proteins and peptides
<a href="#">US9301993B2</a>	2016-04-05	Modified polynucleotides encoding apoptosis inducing factor 1

Publication	Publication Date	Title
<a href="#">US9255129B2</a>	2016-02-09	Modified polynucleotides encoding SIAH E3 ubiquitin protein ligase 1
<a href="#">US20160158385A1</a>	2016-06-09	Modified polynucleotides for the production of cytoplasmic and cytoskeletal proteins
<a href="#">US20160289674A1</a>	2016-10-06	Modified polynucleotides for the production of membrane proteins

#### Priority And Related Applications

##### Parent Applications (1)

Application	Priority date	Filing date	Relation	Title
<a href="#">US14/106,988</a>	2011-12-16	2013-12-16	Continuation	Modified polynucleotides encoding apoptosis inducing factor 1

##### Child Applications (1)

Application	Priority date	Filing date	Relation	Title
<a href="#">US15/425,813</a>	2011-12-16	2017-02-06	Continuation	Modified polynucleotides for the production of oncology-related proteins and peptides

##### Priority Applications (49)

Application	Priority date	Filing date	Title
US201261618878P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618885P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618945P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618866P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618922P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618868P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618896P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618870P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>
US201261618935P	2012-04-02	2012-04-02	<i>US Provisional Application</i>