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(54) **CARDIOINHIBITORY/ ANTIHYPERTENSIVE NOVEL ENDOGENOUS PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE**

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel cardioinhibitory/hypotensive endogenous bioactive peptide, a DNA encoding the peptide, an antibody against the peptide, and use of the peptide for the manufacture of a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent.

Technical Field

[0002] The present inventor previously found salusin-α and salusin-β which are bioactive factors, by a method applying bioinformatics analysis. Salusin-α and salusin-β, related peptides of 28 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 3), and 20 amino acids (SEQ ID NO: 4), respectively, are biosynthesized by processing of preprosalusin (PSEC0218, HEMBA 1005096, AK075520) which is an alternatively spliced product of Torsin dystoria-family (Torsin family) gene (TOR2A gene) expressed by a frame shift due to deletion of exon 4 (see for example, non-patent document 1). Systemic hemodynamics and aortic vascular effects of a synthesized salusin-α, β in rats were investigated. In other words, after having cannulated the femoral artery under pentobarbital anesthesia, synthesized salusin-α and -β were injected intravenously into the femoral vein of SD rats (250 - 300g) to analyze the chronological changes in blood pressure and heart rates. Moreover, effects of salusin-α and β on vascular tonus were investigated using a contracted isolated rat aortic preparation, which was pretreated with phenylephrine.

[0003] As a result, both salusin-α and -β induced rapid hypotensive and bradycardiac effects 1 min after intravenous administration, but the reduced pressure and heart rate returned to a normal level within 10 to 15 min. The hypotensive and bradycardiac effects by salusin-α (1-10 nmol/kg) and salusin-β (0.1 - 1 nmol/kg) were dose-responsive. The potency of salusin-β was approximately 10-fold greater compared to the one of salusin-α. The hypotensive effects of salusins were not affected by prepreatment with NO synthase inhibitor, L-NAME. Moreover, studies using an isolated preparation of rat aorta did not show any direct effect of salusin-α and -β on intact and endothelium-detached preparations unconstricted or constricted with phenylephrine. In addition to the negative vascular effects, since salusins (α and β), being endogenous peptides, induce bradycardia together with a potent hypotensive effect, they are considered to be bioactive peptides with a novel hypotensive mechanism.

[0004] Further, it is known that adenosine lowers heart rates (negative chronotropic effect) and lowers impulse transmission via A-V nodes (negative transmission effect) (for example, see patent document 1, non-patent document 2). Further, both the use of a particular adenosine AI agonist, belonging to the class of N6-substituted-5'-(N-substituted) carboxyamidoadenosine, for treating impairment of heart rhythm in mammals, and a novel dosage form to practice this use, have been proposed (for example, see patent document 2).

[0005]

Patent document 1: US patent No. 4,673,563
Patent document 2: Published Japanese translation of PCT international publication No. 2003-514863
Non-patent document 1: Nat Med 9: 1166-72, 2003
Non-patent document 2: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics 271:1371, 1994

Disclosure of the Invention

Object to be solved by the invention

[0006] The object of the present invention is to provide a novel peptide having a potent hypotensive activity by suppressing cardiac contractility, a DNA encoding the peptide, an antibody against the peptide, and a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent comprising the peptide as an active ingredient, or the like.

Means to solve the object

[0007] As mentioned above, the present inventor recently applied bioinformatic analysis to a human-secretory protein cDNA library, and identified multifunctional peptides that are considered to be biosynthesized after alternative splicing and a subsequent frame shift, and that are designated salusin-α and salusin-β (see non-patent document 1). Although the alternative splicing is evident in many major human organs, the produced mRNA constitutes a portion of the spliced and predominant unspliced product. Therefore, their concentrations in human blood and the specific role of these peptides remain unclear. While searching the preprosalusin gene sequence, the present inventor found unspliced TOR2A mRNA and estimated the presence of a putative peptide biosynthesized by a processing, being translated from TOR2A mRNA

itself. As a result of functional analyses, the inventor discovered a peptide hormone with a potent bioactivity that is highly expressed throughout various human organs. This peptide is hydrophobic, with a molecular weight of 2664.02 Da, consists of 24 amino acids and shows a negative inotropism in rat hearts, as well as a significant hypotensive activity. The present inventor confirmed that a peptide of high homology, with only one amino acid substitution, is expressed in rat and human and shows similar functions.

[0008] While the above-mentioned peptide of the present invention is an endogenous hypotensive factor produced in various human organs, similarly to salusin-α and salusin-β, it may be more useful since it is expressed and biosynthetized in a larger amount compared to both salusins. Intraveneous administration of this peptide of the present invention into anesthesized rats resulted in a marked lowering of aortic pressure (Fig. 1), reduced heart rates and aortic blood flow. The results revealed this factor to be the most potent endogenous peptide identified thus far showing negative inotropic (Fig. 2) and chronotropic effects. Studies using isolated perfused rat hearts also revealed that the peptide directly acts on heart to potently reduce cardiac contractility. The present invention has been completed based on these findings.

[0009] In other words, the present invention relates to (1) a peptide consisting of any one of the following amino acids: (A) the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2; (B) an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence is translated from TOR2A mRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (C) an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity. Described is a peptide generated from (A) the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2; or (B) an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, as a result of further cleavage or modification by a processing enzyme and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity.

[0010] Further, the present invention relates to (2) (A) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2; (B) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted, or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein the peptide is translated from TOR2A mRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (C) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (D) a DNA consisting of the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1; (E) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of a nucleotide sequence wherein one to 15 nucleotides are deleted, substituted or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1, wherein the peptide is translated from TOR2A mRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (F) a DNA having 80% or more homology with the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1, and encoding a peptide having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity. Also described is a DNA sequence generated from (A) the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2; or (B) an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, as a result of further cleavage or modification by a processing enzyme and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity.

[0011] Further, the present invention relates to (3) a fusion peptide wherein the peptide according to (1) is bound with a marker protein and/or peptide tag; (4) a recombinant vector comprising the DNA according to (2), wherein the recombinant vector can express the peptide according to (1). Also described is a recombinant vector comprising a DNA sequence as described above, wherein the recombinant vector can express the peptide according to (2); (5) a transformant wherein the recombinant vector according to (4) is introduced, which expresses the peptide according to (1). Also described is a transformant wherein the recombinant vector as described above is introduced, which expresses a peptide as described above; (6) an antibody that can recognize specifically the peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:2; (7) the antibody according to (6) wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody; (8) a method for screening a cardioinhibitory factor or hypotensive factor, comprising the steps of administering the peptide according to (1) and a test substance to a non-human test animal, and measuring/estimating a level of cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (9) a method for screening an inhibitor of cardioinhibitory activity or an inhibitor of hypotensive activity, comprising the steps of administering the peptide according to (1) and a test substance to a non-human test animal, and measuring/estimating a level of cardioinhibitory or hypotensive activity; (10) a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent comprising the peptide according to (1) or (2) as an active ingredient. Described is a method for preventing/treating diseases which requires administration of the cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent according to (10) via its cardioinhibitory/hypotensive activity. The invention further relates to use of the peptide according to (1) for the manufacture of a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent.

Effect of the Invention

[0012] A peptide of the present invention is a novel endogenous peptide in humans, inhibiting cardiac contractility, and is expected to be effective as a hypotensive agent with minimal side-effect. By further investigating the roles of this peptide, future research is anticipated for the development of new therapeutic agents, such as β-antagonist mimetics,

in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases including angina, and for elucidating the mechanism of cardiac failure/angina.

Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention

[0013] A peptide of the present invention is not specifically limited as long as it is a peptide consisting of any one of the following amino acids: (A) the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2; (B) an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein the peptide is translated from TOR2 mRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; or (C) an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity. Described is a peptide generated from (A) the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2; or (B) an amino acid sequence wherein one or a few amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, as a result of further cleavage or modification by a processing enzyme and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity. Further, a DNA sequence of the present invention is not specifically limited as long as it is any one of the following: (A) a DNA sequence encoding a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2;(B) a DNA sequence encoding a peptide consisting of an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted, or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein the peptide is translated from TOR2 mRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (C) a DNA sequence encoding a peptide consisting of an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (D) a DNA sequence consisting of the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1; (E) a DNA sequence encoding a peptide consisting of a nucleotide sequence wherein one to 15 nucleotides are deleted, substituted or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1, wherein the peptide is translated from TOR2 mRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; (F) a DNA sequence having 80% or more homology with the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1, and encoding a peptide having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity. Described is a DNA sequence encoding a peptide consisting of (A) an amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2; or (B) an amino acid sequence wherein one or a few amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2 and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; generated by a cleavage or modification by a processing enzyme.

[0014] "A peptide having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity" herein mentioned, relates to a peptide comprising a negative inotropism/negative chronotropic effect, associated with the inhibition of cardiac contractility, or to a peptide having a hypotensive activity. However, the specific mechanism of action is not specifically limited. Examples of the specific mechanisms include lowering of aortic pressure, lowering of heart rates/pulse rates, lowering of aortic blood flow rate, lowering of cardiac output, lowering of coronary blood flow and lowering of peripheral blood pressure. However, it is not limited to these examples.

[0015] "An amino acid sequence wherein one or a few amino acids are deleted, substituted or added" herein mentioned, relates to an amino acid sequence wherein, any number of amino acids, for example 1 to 5 amino acids, are deleted, substituted or added. Further, "a nucleotide sequence wherein one or a few nucleotides are deleted, substituted or added" mentioned in the above, relates to a nucleotide sequence wherein any number of nucleotides, for example 1 to 15, more preferably 1 to 10, even more preferably 1 to 5 nucleotides, are deleted, substituted or added. Moreover, as specific examples of an amino acid sequence wherein one or a few amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, having a cardioinhibitory activity or a hypotensive activity, an amino acid sequence is given wherein 4 amino acids at the C-terminal end are deleted: (1-20) and an amino acid sequence is given wherein 4 amino acids at the N-terminal end are deleted (5-24).In these specific examples, a potent cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity is maintained. In a sequence wherein 11 amino acids at the C-terminal end, and 1 amino acid at the N-terminal end are deleted (2-13), it has been confirmed that the cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity is maintained, although these activities are somewhat decreased.

[0016] For example, a DNA sequence consisting of a nucleotide sequence wherein one or a few nucleotides are deleted, substituted or added (mutant DNA), can be prepared by any of the conventional methods, such as chemosynthesis, DNA engineering methods, or mutagenesis. Specifically, a mutant DNA can be obtained by introducing a mutation into the DNA consisting of the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1, by using a method allowing the DNA to contact and react with an agent as a mutagen, a method irradiating ultraviolet ray or a DNA engineering method. Site-specific mutagenesis, which is one of the DNA engineering methods, is useful as it is a method that can introduce a specific mutation to a specific site. This method can be performed according to Molecular Cloning: A laboratory Mannual, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY., 1989 (hereinafter referred to as "Molecular Cloning 2nd Ed.") or Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Supplement 1- 38, John Wiley & Sons (1987-1997). By expressing the mutant DNA with the use of an appropriate expression system, a peptide consisting of an amino acid sequence wherein one or a few amino acids are deleted, substituted or added can be obtained.

[0017] In the present invention, "an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence

shown by SEQ ID No: 2" is not specifically limited as long as the homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2 is 80% or more, even more preferably 90% or more, even more preferably 95% or more, and most preferably 98% or more.

[0018] In the present disclosure, "a nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under a stringent condition" relates to a nucleotide sequence that can be obtained by a colony hybridization method, a plaque hybridization method, or a southern blotting hybridization method, with the use of nucleic acids such as DNA or RNA as a probe. Specifically, a DNA sequence can be identified by hybridizing a filter on which DNA derived from a colony or a plaque, or a fragment thereof is immobilized at 65°C in the presence of 0.7 to 1.0 M NaCl. Subsequently, the filter is washed with a 0.1 to 2-fold SSC solution (one-fold concentration SSC solution is composed of 150mM sodium chloride and 15 mM sodium citrate) at 65°C. Hybridization can be performed according to a method described in Molecular Cloning, 2nd Ed. For example, a DNA having a certain homology with the nucleotide sequence of the DNA used as a probe, might hybridize under stringent conditions. A DNA having for example 80% or more, even more preferably 90% or more, even more preferably 95% or more, and most preferably 98% or more homology can be preferably exemplified.

[0019] A method for obtaining or preparing a DNA of the present invention is not specifically limited. A desired DNA can be isolated by screening a cDNA library that is expected to contain the desired DNA using an appropriate probe or primer, prepared according to the amino acid sequence or nucleotide sequence information shown by SEQ ID No: 1 or 2 disclosed in the present invention, or by chemosynthesis according to a common procedure.

[0020] Specifically, a DNA sequence encoding the peptide of the present invention can be obtained by first preparing a human cDNA library according to common procedures, since the cDNA of the present invention has been derived from human tissue, by subsequently preparing an appropriate probe specific to the DNA of the present invention from the library according to the sequence information of TOR2A genes, and by selecting the desired clone by using the probe. Origins of the above cDNA include various cells or tissues derived from animals including humans and rats. Further, isolation of total RNA from these cells or tissues, as well as isolation or purification of mRNA, acquisition of cDNA and cloning thereof, can all be performed according to common procedures. For example, methods for screening a DNA sequence of the present invention from a cDNA library, includes those described in Molecular Cloning, 2nd Ed. The nucleotide sequence of a DNA molecule of the present invention derived from human is exemplified as SEQ ID No: 1, and the nucleotide sequence of a DNA molecule of the present invention derived from rat is exemplified as SEQ ID No: 5. Moreover, the nucleotide sequence of the TOR2A gene is exemplified as SEQ ID No: 7.

[0021] A mutant DNA sequence or homologous DNA sequence of the present invention comprising the nucleotide sequence shown by any one of the above (B) to (F), can be isolated by using a nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1 or a DNA fragment comprising a part thereof, and by screening under a certain condition, a homologous DNA sequences from other organisms and the like. Further, homologous DNA sequences can be prepared using a method of preparing a mutant DNA sequence, as described above.

[0022] A method for obtaining/preparing a peptide of the present invention is not specifically limited. A peptide can be a naturally occurring peptide, a chemosynthesized peptide, or a recombinant peptide prepared by DNA recombinant technology. When obtaining a naturally occurring peptide, a peptide of the present invention can be obtained by combining appropriate methods for isolating/purifying a peptide from cells or tissues expressing the peptide. When preparing a peptide by chemosynthesis, a peptide of the present invention can be synthesized according to a chemosynthesis method such as Fmoc method (fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl method), tBoc method (t-butyloxycarbonyl method). Moreover, a peptide of the present invention can be synthesized by using various commercial peptide synthesizers. A peptide of the present invention can also be prepared using DNA recombinant technology by introducing a DNA consisting of the nucleotide sequence encoding the peptide into a suitable expression system.

[0023] When preparing a peptide of the present invention by DNA recombinant technology, in order to collect and purify the peptides from cell cultures, conventional methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxy apatite chromatography and lectin chromatography can be used. High performance liquid chromatography is preferably used. Especially, in affinity chromatography, a column bound with an antibody such as a monoclonal antibody against a peptide of the present invention can be used. Alternatively, if a normal peptide tag is added to the above-mentioned peptide of the present invention, a column bound with a substance having affinity to the peptide tag can be used. In both cases, purified materials of these peptides can be obtained.

[0024] Furthermore, the peptides of the present invention comprising the human-derived amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, peptides consisting of an amino acid sequence wherein one or a few amino aids are deleted, substituted or added, or peptides consisting of an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, can be appropriately prepared or obtained by a person skilled in the art, using the information of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No: 1 encoding the amino acid sequence, SEQ ID No: 2. For example, the peptide can be isolated by screening under an appropriate condition homologous DNA sequences from an organism other than human, with the use of the sequence SEQ ID No: 1 or a DNA comprising a part thereof, as a probe. Moreover, a peptide encoded by the homologous DNA sequence can be produced by cloning a full-length DNA corresponding to the homol-

ogous DNA sequence, and subsequently integrating it into an expression vector to express it in an appropriate host. The amino acid sequence of a peptide of the present invention derived from rats is exemplified as SEQ ID No: 6. Further, for reference, the amino acid sequence of TOR2A is exemplified as SEQ ID No: 8.

[0025] The above-mentioned peptide, generated from (A), the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID No: 2; or (B), an amino acid sequence wherein one or a few amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID No: 2, as a result of further cleavage or modification by a processing enzyme and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity, can be easily obtained by synthesizing various peptides including the N-terminal region of the peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID No: 2, and by screening their cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity; or by detecting human serum by using an antibody that recognizes specifically the N-terminal region of the peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2. Further, a DNA sequence consisting of the sequence encoding the peptide can be easily prepared according to the amino acid sequence information of the peptide.

[0026] A fusion peptide of the present invention is not specifically limited as long as the peptide of the present invention is bound with any marker protein and/or peptide tag. A marker protein is not specifically limited if it is conventionally known, including enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase and HRP, Fc region of the antibody, and fluorescent substances such as GFP. Specific examples of peptide tags of the present invention include epitope tags such as HA, FLAG and Myc; affinity tags such as GST, maltose-binding protein, biotinylated peptide and oligohistidine, which are conventionally known peptide tags. The fusion peptides can be prepared by a common procedure, and are useful for purifying a peptide of the present invention using the affinity of Ni-NTA and His tag, detecting a peptide of the present invention, quantifying an antibody against a peptide of the present invention, and also as a research reagent for the present invention.

[0027] A recombinant vector of the present invention is not specifically limited as long as it comprises a DNA sequence of the present invention as mentioned above and can express a peptide of the present invention as mentioned above. A recombinant vector of the present invention can be constructed by appropriately integrating a DNA sequence of the present invention into, for example, an expression vector for animal cell expression. An expression vector should preferably be self-replicable in host cells, or could be recombined into chromosomes of host cells. Further, an expression vector comprising a regulatory sequence such as a promoter, enhancer or terminator, at a suitable position where a DNA of the present invention can be expressed, can be preferably used. Additionally, an expression system could be any system as long as it can express a peptide of the present invention in host cells, and include the following: expression systems derived from chromosome, episome and virus, for example, vectors derived from bacterial plasmid, yeast plasmid, papovavirus such as SV40, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, fowl poxvirus, pseudorabies virus or retrovirus; vectors derived from bacteriophage, transposon, or from a combination thereof, for example those derived from genetic elements of plasmid and bacteriophage such as cosmids and phagemids.

[0028] A transformant of the present invention is not specifically limited as long as it has introduced a recombinant vector of the present invention as mentioned above and can express a peptide of the present invention as mentioned above. Examples include transgenic yeast, transgenic plants (cells, tissues, individuals), transgenic bacteria, transgenic animals (cells, tissues, individuals). Transgenic animal cells are preferred. Examples of animal host cells include Namalva cells, COS1 cells, COS7 cells and CHO cells. The electroporation method, the calcium phosphate method and the lipofection method can be exemplified as methods for introducing a recombinant vector into animal cells.

[0029] As to an antibody specifically recognizing a peptide of the present invention, an antibody binding specifically to a peptide of the present invention is preferred. Examples of such antibodies include immune-specific antibodies such as monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, chimeric antibodies, single-stranded antibodies and humanized antibodies. These can be prepared by a common procedure by using a peptide of the present invention as an antigen. Among these antibodies, monoclonal antibodies are preferred for their specificity, and polyclonal antibodies are preferred for their sensitivity. Antibodies binding specifically to a peptide of the present invention such as monoclonal antibodies and polyclonal antibodies are useful for elucidating a pathophysiological value of a peptide of the present invention in various diseases, diagnosing diseases caused by a mutation or deletion of a peptide of the present invention, or revealing a molecular mechanism of a peptide of the present invention.

[0030] An antibody directed against a peptide of the present invention can be produced by administering a fragment comprising the peptide or epitope to an animal (preferably other than human) by using conventional protocols. For example, when preparing a monoclonal antibody, any method including the hybridoma method (Nature 256, 495-497, 1975) ; the trioma method, the human B cell hybridoma method (Immunology Today 4, 72, 1983), and the EBV-hybridoma method (MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES AND CANCER THERAPY, pp. 77-96, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1985) can be used. A method for preparing a monoclonal antibody binding specifically to a peptide of the present invention derived from a mouse, taking a peptide derived from human as an example of a peptide of the present invention, will be explained below.

[0031] A monoclonal antibody of the present invention can be produced by culturing the monoclonal antibody-producing hybridoma by a common procedure, in vivo or in vitro. For example, in an in vivo system, it can be obtained by culturing in the peritoneal cavity of rodents, preferably mouse or rat, and in an in vitro system, it can be obtained by culturing in a medium for culturing animal cells. As a medium for culturing hybridomas in an in vitro system, a cell culture medium

such as RPMI1640 or MEM comprising antibiotics such as streptomycin or penicillin can be exemplified.

[0032] As a monoclonal antibody-generating hybridoma of the present invention as mentioned above, a hybridoma generating a monoclonal antibody of the present invention can be produced by immunizing a BALB/c mouse with a peptide of the present invention, obtained from human or rat, by performing cell fusion of spleen cells of the immunized mouse and mouse NS-1 cells (ATCC TIB-18) according to a common procedure and screening by immunofluorescent staining patterns. Further, as method for separating/purifying the monoclonal antibody, any method generally used for purifying peptides or proteins, and liquid chromatography such as affinity chromatography can be specifically exemplified.

[0033] In order to produce a single-strand antibody directed against a peptide of the present invention as mentioned above, a method for preparing a single-strand antibody (US Patent No. 4,946,778) can be applied. Further, in order to express a humanized antibody, it is possible to use a transgenic mouse or other mammals, to separate/isolate clones expressing a peptide of the present invention, or to purify a peptide of the present invention by affinity chromatography, by using the above antibody. An antibody directed against a peptide of the present invention is useful to elucidate the molecular mechanisms of a peptide of the present invention.

[0034] Further, functional analysis of a peptide of the present invention can be advantageously performed by using fluorescent substances such as FITC (Fluoresceinisothiocyanate) or tetramethylrhodamine isocyanate, radioisotopes such as ^{125}I, ^{32}P, ^{14}C, ^{35}S, or ^{3}H, or those labeled with enzymes such as alkaline phosphatase, peroxidase, β-galactosidase or phycoerythrin, or fusion proteins fused with fluorescent luminescent proteins such as Green fluorescent protein (GFP). Furthermore, the RIA method, the ELISA method, the fluorescent antibody method, the plaque method, the spot method, the hemagglutination reaction method, or the Ouchterlony method can be exemplified as immunological measurement assays using an antibody of the present invention.

[0035] A screening method of the present invention is not specifically limited as long as it is designed to obtain cardioinhibitory or hypotensive factors or inhibitors of cardioinhibitory or hypotensive activity, comprising the steps of administering a peptide of the present invention derived from humans or rats to a non-human test animal model such as rat or mouse with a test substance, and measuring/estimating a level of cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity. Specifically, cardioinhibitory factors or hypotensive factors, or inhibitors of cardioinhibitory or hypotensive activity, can be screened by intravenously administering a test substance orally or parenterally, before, after, or simulatenously with a peptide of the present invention to a non-human test animal, such as rats or mice, subsequently measuring a level of cardioinhibitory activity, such as lowering of blood pressure, aortic pressure, pulse rates, or aortic blood flow rate, and comparing the level found with the measurement level of a control, which has not been administered a test substance. Examples of the above test substances include natural products such as substances extracted from animals/plants or microorganisms, compounds obtained by chemosynthesis, various bioactive peptides or proteins, or various hypotensive agents or hypertensive agents which are conventionally known, as well as various adjuvants. A substance promoting cardioinhibitory activity, obtained by a screening method of the present invention, is very likely to be useful as a hypotensive agent when it is used alone or simultaneously with a peptide of the present invention. Further, an inhibitor of cardioinhibitory activity is very likely to be useful as a cardiotonic or hypertensive agent when it is used alone or simultaneously with a peptide of the present invention. Moreover, these substances promoting or inhibiting cardioinhibitory activity are useful for studying the mechanism of action of the cardioinhibitory/hypotensive activity in vivo.

[0036] A cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent of the present disclosure is not specifically limited, as long as it comprises a peptide of the present invention as an active ingredient. Further, a method for preventing/treating diseases that necessitates cardioinhibitory or hypotensive activity is not specifically limited as long as it is a method comprising the step of administering a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent of the present invention to a patient necessitating cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity. "A cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity" herein mentioned relates to an activity inhibiting cardiac function, including lowering of blood pressure, lowering of aortic pressure, lowering of pulse rates and lowering of aortic blood flow rate. A cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent of the present invention can be used advantageously for preventing or treating diseases including hypertension, angina, cardiac failure, arrhythmia and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, as the agent has a cardioinhibitory activity.

[0037] When using such a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent as a drug, various prescribed compounds such as a pharmaceutically acceptable normal carrier, a bonding agent, a stabilizing agent, an excipient, a diluent, a pH buffer agent, a disintegrator, asolubilizer, a dissolving adjuvant, and isotonic agents can be added. The agent can be administered orally or parenterally. In other words, it can be administered orally in a dosage form which is generally used, for example in the form of a powder, a granule, a capsule, a syrup or a suspension, or parenterally, for example in the form of a solution, an emulsion or a suspension by an injection. Moreover, it can also be administered in the nostril in the form of spray. Parenteral administration is preferred. In parenteral administration, aqueous solvents such as distilled water and saline, dissolving adjuvants such as sodium salicylate, isotonic agents such as sodium chloride, glycerin, D-mannitol, stabilizing agents such as human serum albumin, preservatives such as methyl paraben and local anesthetics such as benzyl alcohol, can be used.

[0038] The dosage of a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent of the present disclosure can be selected appropriately depending on the type of diseases, body weight or age of the patient, reagent form, symptoms, etc. For example, when

administering to an adult, it is preferable to administer a peptide of the present invention or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof which is an active ingredient, in an amount of about 0.01 to 100 nmol/kg, preferably 0.05 to 30 nmol/kg, more preferably 0.1 to 10 nmol/kg per dosage. Furthermore, it is preferred to administer this amount 1 to 3 times a day. When administering a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent of the present invention parenterally, it can be administered for example, intravenously, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, in a cavitas medullaris, or mucosally. Intravenous or subcutaneous administration is preferred.

[0039] In the following, the present invention will be explained more specifically by referring to the Examples, while the technical scope of the present invention is not limited to these exemplifications.

Example 1

[Preparation of a peptide of the present invention]

[0040] The peptide of the present invention consisting of the amino acid sequence (AIFIFISNTGGKQINQVALEAWRS) shown by SEQ ID No:2 was found as follows. When salusin was discovered, it was already expected that a preprosalusin, a precursor of salusin, was generated as a result of an alternative splicing and deletion of exon 4' of a TOR2A gene which consists of 5 exons as evident from a GenBank registered clone (AL162426 Human DNA sequence from clone RP11-56D16 on chromosome 9, complete sequence, 4/2001; Length = 163338). The TOR2A gene is widely expressed throughout various human organs. A small portion of the transcript becomes spliced into preprosalusin while great majority is expressed as TOR2A mRNA except that in vascular endothelial cells and vascular smooth muscle cells preprosalusin is abundantly expressed. Investigation of an amino acid sequence translated from TOR2A mRNA, revealed a sequence predicted to be biosynthesized by prohormone convertase, or carboxypeptitase E. Thus, a full-length TOR2A cDNA sequence was cloned by PCR, subcloned into pTarget vector (Promega), introduced into cultured vascular endothelial cells to perform a gene expression experiment. A hypotensive activity secreted in the culture supernatant was confirmed in an in vivo experimental system using rats as mentioned above. Fractionation of the hypotensive activity by gel filtration chromatography corresponded to the results of molecular weight fractionation of the peptide shown by SEQ ID No: 2.

[0041] Meanwhile, a peptide of the present invention, consisting of the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2 determined in Example 1, was synthesized with the use of a peptide synthesizer (Shimadzu, PSSM-8) and tested in the following experiment. SD rats weighing 400 to 525 g were used as test animals.

Example 2

[Effect of a synthesized peptide of the present invention on intact-rats]

[0042] SD rats were anesthetized by intraperitoneal pentobarbital sodium (50 mg/kg), and a synthesized peptide was administered intravenously via a catheter placed in the femoral artery. Heart rates and blood pressure were measured according to a method described previously (Nat Med 9: 1166-72, 2003) with the use of an electromagnetic flowmeter (MFV-1100, Nihon Koden). Further, a flowmeter was attached to the abdominal aorta, and aortic flow was measured according to the above method described previously. Synthetic peptides (10 nmol/kg) were administered intravenously over a period of 15 seconds or more, and systolic pressure (SP), diastolic pressure (DP), mean aortic pressure (MAP), heart rate (HR) were measured. Results of hypotensive effects are shown in Fig. 1. A hypotensive effect of a synthetic peptide of the present invention was observed.

Example 3

[Effect of a synthetic peptide of the present invention on isolated hearts]

[0043] Isolated heart working model was used for estimating direct effect on cardiac muscle, according to a method described previously (Nat Med 9 : 1169-72, 2003). A heart isolated from a rat was set on an isolated heart perfusion apparatus (Primetech Corporation, IPH-W2), which was perfused with a Krebs Henseleit Buffer at 37°C, and stabilized. Subsequently, synthetic peptides were administered (10^{-8} mol/l). Then, HR, SP, DP, MAP and aortic flow (AF) were measured over a period of 15 min. Coronary flow (CF) was measured by collecting coronary sinus effluent before and at 5 and 10 min after administering the peptide agent. Based on the obtained data, cardiac output (CO) was calculated by adding AF and CF, whereas stroke volume (SV) was obtained by dividing CO by HR, and then normalized by the heart volume of each rat. Results of coronary flow are shown in Fig. 2. As a result, an effect of lowering coronary flow of a synthetic peptide of the present invention was observed.

Brief Description of Drawings

[Fig. 1]

[0044] It is a figure showing a hypotensive effect of a synthetic peptide of the present invention in intact-rats.

[Fig. 2]

[0045] It is a figure showing a time course of change of stroke volume of isolated, perfused rat hearts by a synthetic peptide of the present invention.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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<120> Novel Peptide with the Activity of Suppressing Cardiac Function/Decrasing Pressure

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305 310 315 320

Leu

Claims

1. A peptide consisting of any one of the following amino acid sequence (A) to (C).

   (A) the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2;
   (B) an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence is translated from TOR2AmRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity;
   (C) an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity.

2. A DNA of any one of the following (A) to (F).

   (A) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2;
   (B) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of an amino acid sequence wherein one to five amino acids are deleted, substituted or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, wherein the peptide is translated from TOR2AmRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity;
   (C) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of an amino acid sequence having 80% or more homology with the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2, and having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity;
   (D) a DNA consisting of the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1;
   (E) a DNA encoding a peptide consisting of a nucleotide sequence wherein one to 15 nucleotides are deleted, substituted or added in the sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1, wherein the peptide is translated from TOR2AmRNA per se and has a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity;
   (F) a DNA having 80% or more homology with the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 1, and encoding a peptide having a cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity.

3. A fusion peptide wherein the peptide according to claim 1 is bound with a marker protein and/or peptide tag.

4. A recombinant vector comprising the DNA according to claim 2, wherein the recombinant vector can express the peptide according to claim 1.

5. A transformant wherein the recombinant vector according to claim 4 is introduced, which expresses the peptide according to claim 1.

6. An antibody that can recognize specifically the peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID No: 2.

7. The antibody according to claim 6 wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

8. A method for screening a cardioinhibitory factor or hypotensive factor, comprising the steps of administering the peptide according to claim 1 and a test substance to a non-human test animal, and measuring/estimating a level of cardioinhibitory activity or hypotensive activity.

9. A method for screening an inhibitor of cardioinhibitory activity or an inhibitor of hypotensive activity, comprising the steps of administering the peptide according to claim 1 and a test substance to a non-human test animal, and measuring/estimating a level of cardioinhibitory or hypotensive activity.

10. Use of the peptide according to claim 1 for the manufacture of a cardioinhibitory/hypotensive agent.

Patentansprüche

1. Peptid, bestehend aus irgendeiner der folgenden Aminosäuresequenzen (A) bis (C):

   (A) die Aminosäuresequenz entsprechend SEQ ID No: 2;
   (B) eine Aminosäuresequenz, worin ein bis fünf Aminosäuren in der Sequenz von SEQ ID NO: 2 deletiert, substituiert oder addiert sind, wobei ein aus der Aminosäuresequenz bestehendes Peptid aus TOR2AmRNA per se translatiert wird und eine kardioinhibitorische Wirkung oder hypotensive Wirkung hat;

(C) eine Aminosäuresequenz, die 80% oder mehr Homologie mit der Aminosäuresequenz von SEQ ID No: 2 hat, wobei ein aus der Aminosäuresequenz bestehendes Peptid eine kardioinhibitorische Wirkung oder hypotensive Wirkung hat.

2. DNA aus irgendeiner der folgenden (A) bis (F):

(A) DNA, kodierend für ein Peptid, bestehend aus der Aminosäuresequenz entsprechend SEQ ID No: 2;
(B) DNA, kodierend für ein Peptid, bestehend aus einer Aminosäuresequenz, worin ein bis fünf Aminosäuren in der Sequenz von SEQ ID NO: 2 deletiert, substituiert oder addiert sind, wobei das Peptid aus TOR2AmRNA per se translatiert wird und eine kardioinhibitorische Wirkung oder hypotensive Wirkung hat;
(C) DNA, kodierend für ein Peptid, bestehend aus einer Aminosäuresequenz, die 80% oder mehr Homologie mit der Aminosäuresequenz von SEQ ID No: 2 hat und eine kardioinhibitorische Wirkung oder hypotensive Wirkung hat;
(D) DNA, bestehend aus der Nucleotidsequenz entsprechend SEQ ID No: 1;
(E) DNA, kodierend für ein Peptid, bestehend aus einer Nucleotidsequenz, worin ein bis 15 Nucleotide in der Sequenz von SEQ ID NO: 1 deletiert, substituiert oder addiert sind, wobei das Peptid aus TOR2AmRNA per se translatiert wird und eine kardioinhibitorische Wirkung oder hypotensive Wirkung hat;
(F) DNA, die 80% oder mehr Homologie mit der Nuclotidsequenz von SEQ ID No: 1 hat und für ein Peptid mit einer kardioinhibitorischen Wirkung oder hypotensiven Wirkung kodiert.

3. Fusionspeptid, worin das Peptid nach Anspruch 1 mit einem Markerprotein und/oder einem Peptidtag verbunden ist.

4. Rekombinanter Vektor, umfassend die DNA nach Anspruch 1, wobei der rekombinante Vektor das Peptid nach Anspruch 1 exprimieren kann.

5. Transformant, in den der rekombinante Vektor nach Anspruch 4 eingeführt worden ist, welcher das Peptid nach Anspruch 1 exprimiert.

6. Antikörper, der spezifisch das Peptid, bestehend aus der Aminosäuresequenz entsprechend SEQ ID No: 2, erkennen kann.

7. Antikörper nach Anspruch 6, worin der Antikörper ein monoklonaler Antikörper ist.

8. Methode zum Screenen eines kardioinhibitorischen Faktors oder hypotensiven Faktors, umfassend die Schritte: Verabreichen des Peptids nach Anspruch 1 und einer Testsubstanz an ein nicht-humanes Versuchstier und Messen/Schätzen des Ausmaßes der kardioinhibitorischen Wirkung oder hyypotensiven Wirkung.

9. Methode zum Screenen eines Inhibitors von kardioinhibitorischer Wirkung oder eines Inhibitors von hypotensiver Wirkung, umfassend die Schritte:

Verabreichen des Peptids nach Anspruch 1 und einer Testsubstanz an ein nicht-humanes Versuchstier und Messen/Schätzen des Ausmaßes der kardioinhibitorischen oder hypotensiven Wirkung.

10. Verwendung des Peptids nach Anspruch 1 zur Herstellung eines kardioinhibitorischen/hypotensiven Mittels.

Revendications

1. Peptide constitué par l'une quelconque des séquences d'acides aminés (A) à (C) suivantes :

(A) la séquence d'acides aminés représentée par SEQ ID NO : 2 ;
(B) une séquence d'acides aminés dans laquelle un à cinq acides aminés sont délétés, substitués ou ajoutés dans la séquence représentée par SEQ ID NO : 2, dans laquelle un peptide constitué par la séquence d'acides aminés est traduit de l'ARNm de TOR2A en soi et possède une activité cardio-inhibitrice ou hypotensive ;
(C) une séquence d'acides aminés présentant une homologie d'au moins 80 % avec la séquence d'acides aminés représentée par SEQ ID NO : 2, dans laquelle un peptide constitué par la séquence d'acides aminés a une activité cardio-inhibitrice ou hypotensive.

2. ADN de l'un quelconque des points (A) à (F) suivants :

(A) un ADN codant pour un peptide constitué par la séquence d'acides aminés représentée par SEQ ID NO : 2 ;
(B) un ADN codant pour un peptide constitué par une séquence d'acides aminés dans lequel un à cinq acides aminés sont délétés, substitués ou ajoutés dans la séquence représentée par SEQ ID NO : 2, dans lequel le peptide est traduit de l'ARNm de TOR2A en soi et possède une activité cardio-inhibitrice ou une activité hypotensive ;
(C) un ADN codant pour un peptide constitué par une séquence d'acides aminés ayant une homologie d'au moins 80 % avec la séquence d'acides aminés représentée par SEQ ID NO : 2, et possédant une activité cardio-inhibitrice ou une activité hypotensive ;
(D) un ADN constitué par la séquence de nucléotides représentée par SEQ ID NO : 1;
(E) un ADN codant pour un peptide constitué par une séquence de nucléotides dans lequel un à 15 nucléotides sont délétés, substitués ou ajoutés dans la séquence représentée par SEQ ID NO : 1, dans lequel le peptide est traduit de l'ARNm de TOR2A en soi et possède une activité cardio-inhibitrice ou une activité hypotensive ;
(F) un ADN présentant une homologie d'au moins 80 % avec la séquence de nucléotides représentée par SEQ ID NO : 1, et codant pour un peptide possédant une activité cardio-inhibitrice ou une activité hypotensive.

3. Peptide de fusion dans lequel le peptide selon la revendication 1 est lié à une protéine marqueur et/ou une étiquette peptidique.

4. Vecteur recombinant comprenant l'ADN selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le vecteur recombinant peut exprimer le peptide selon la revendication 1.

5. Transformant dans lequel le vecteur recombinant selon la revendication 4 est introduit, qui exprime le peptide selon la revendication 1.

6. Anticorps qui peut spécifiquement reconnaître le peptide constitué par la séquence d'acides aminés représentée par SEQ ID NO : 2.

7. Anticorps selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l'anticorps est un anticorps monoclonal.

8. Procédé de criblage d'un facteur cardio-inhibiteur ou d'un facteur hypotenseur qui comprend les étapes consistant à administrer le peptide selon la revendication 1 et une substance de test à un animal de test non humain, et à mesurer/évaluer un niveau d'activité cardio-inhibitrice ou d'activité hypotensive.

9. Procédé de criblage d'un inhibiteur de l'activité cardio-inhibitrice ou d'un inhibiteur de l'activité hypotensive qui comprend les étapes consistant à administrer le peptide selon la revendication 1 et une substance de test à un animal de test non humain, et à mesurer/évaluer un niveau d'activité cardio-inhibitrice ou hypotensive.

10. Utilisation du peptide selon la revendication 1 pour la fabrication d'un agent cardio-inhibiteur/hypotenseur.

Fig. 1

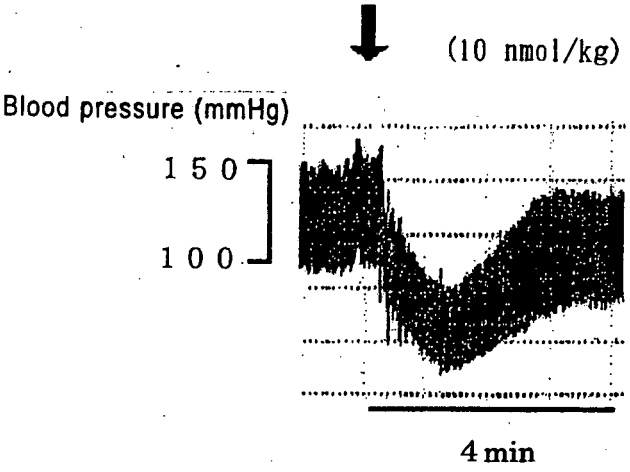
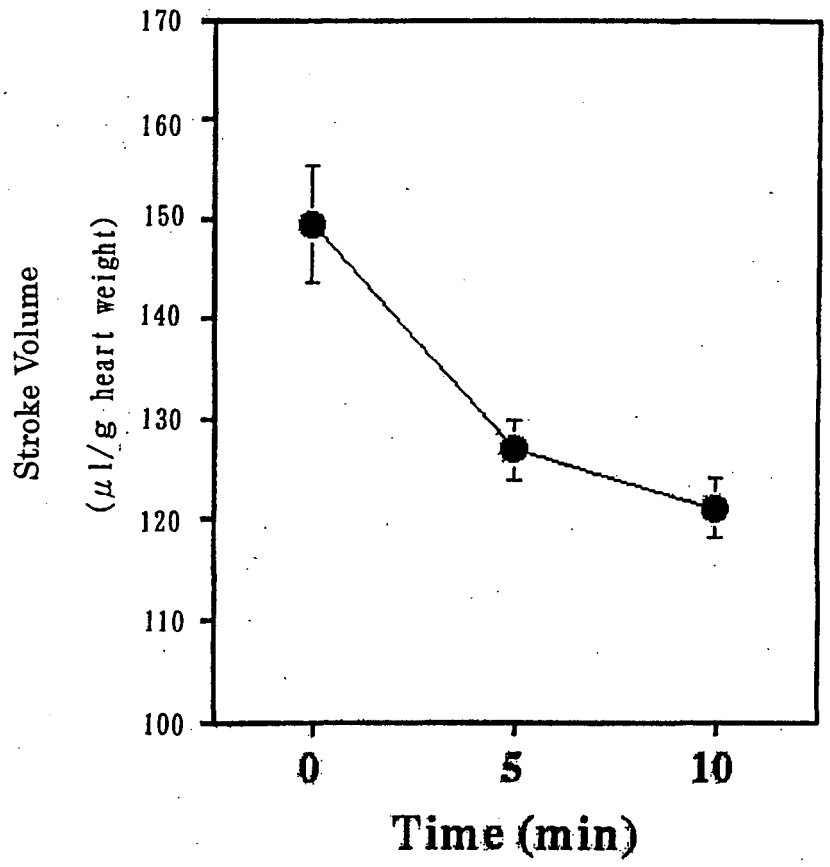

(10 nmol/kg)
Blood pressure (mmHg)
150
100
4 min

Fig. 2


Stroke Volume
(μl/g heart weight)
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160
150
140
130
120
110
100
0
5
10
Time (min)

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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