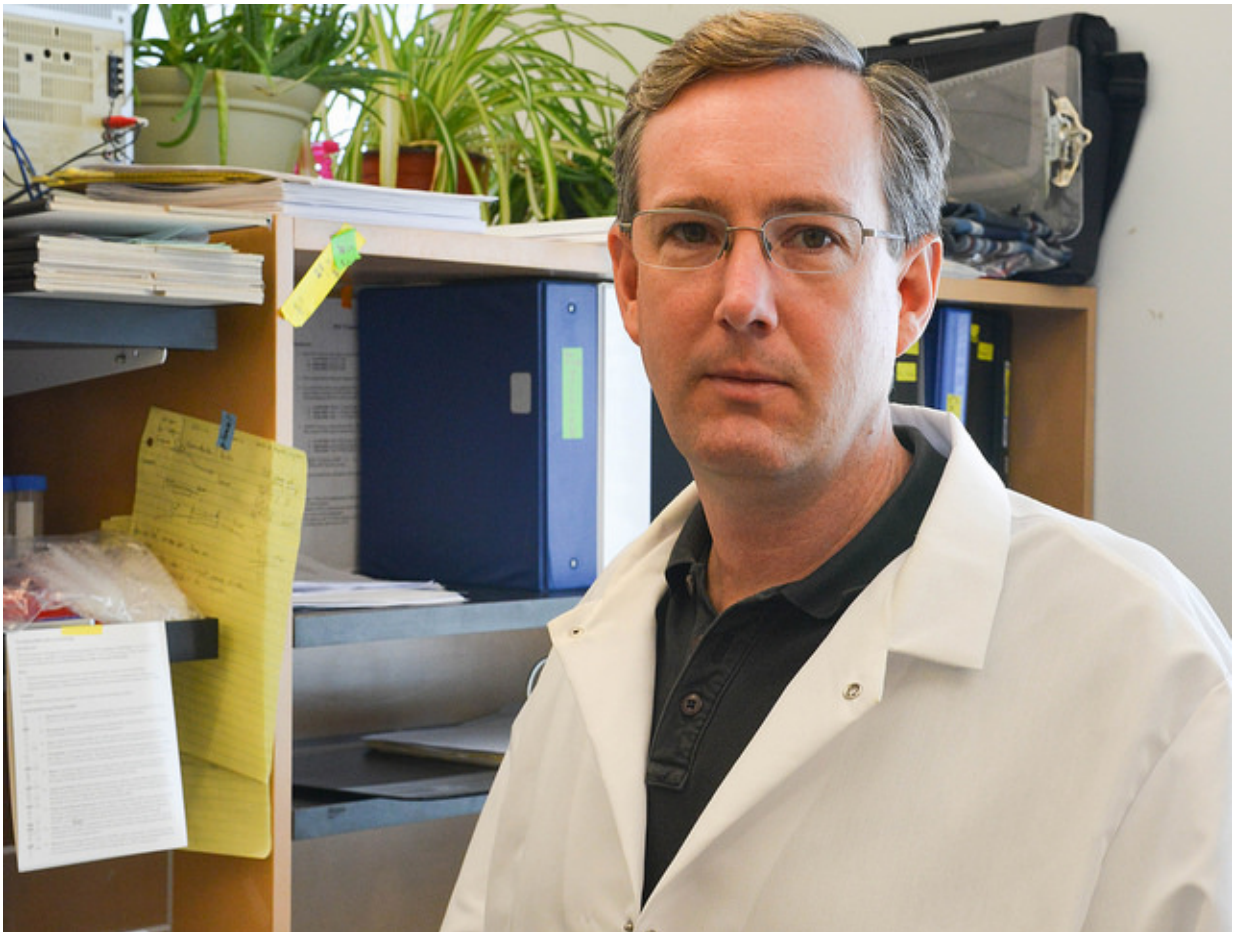


# Promising new drug could help treat spinal muscular atrophy

July 25 2016, by Jeff Sossamon

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Chris Lorson and his team tested a new molecule that was found to be highly effective in animal models exhibiting spinal muscular atrophy. Now, testing of that compound is leading to a better prognosis for mice with the disease and the possibility of potential drugs. Credit: Roger Meissen, Bond Life Sciences Center

According to studies, approximately one out of every 40 individuals in the United States is a carrier of the gene responsible for spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), a neurodegenerative disease that causes muscles to weaken over time. Researchers at the University of Missouri developed a new molecule in April 2014 that was found to be highly effective in animal models exhibiting SMA. Now, testing of that compound is leading to a better prognosis for mice with the disease and the possibility of potential drugs that will improve outcomes for patients with SMA.

"Our team has been fine-tuning a potential therapeutic for SMA and what it does," said Chris Lorson, an investigator in the Bond Life Sciences Center and a professor of veterinary pathobiology in the MU College of Veterinary Medicine. "It's a type of molecule called an antisense oligonucleotide, or ASO, that essentially is synthetic string of nucleic acid that binds a specific sequence in the gene."

In individuals affected by SMA, the survival motor neuron-1 (SMN1) gene is mutated and lacks the ability to process a key protein that helps neurons function. Muscles that control walking or even lifting an arm often are profoundly affected as well as muscles important for breathing. Fortunately, humans have a nearly identical copy gene called SMN2, however, SMN2 normally only makes a small amount of the correct SMN protein. Lorson's compound targets SMN2 and effectively "turns the volume up" for SMN2, allowing it to make more of the correct SMN protein.

"Our current treatment helps the body create a backup mechanism to combat the disease and extends survival in mice with SMA from just 13 days to a little over five months after only one injection at birth," Lorson said. "This treatment helps produce the right form of SMN, the one that was only produced at very low levels before."

Lorson stressed that his lab's achievement does not promise a cure for

SMA and that it is unlikely a single compound will address the full gamut of symptoms. However, by combining therapies currently being researched, a better prognosis could be on the horizon, Lorson said.

The early-stage results of this research are promising. If additional studies are successful within the next few years, these compounds may be tested in human clinical trials with the hope of developing new treatments for SMA.

The study, "Optimization of Morpholino Antisense Oligonucleotides Targeting the Intronic Repressor Element1 in Spinal Muscular Atrophy," recently was accepted for publication in *Molecular Therapy*, a journal of Nature. Previous funding was received from CureSMA. Erkan Osman, a postdoctoral fellow and lead author on this publication working in Lorson's lab is funded by FightSMA and the Gwendolyn Strong Foundation. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the funding agencies.

**More information:** Erkan Y. Osman et al. Optimization of Morpholino Antisense Oligonucleotides Targeting the Intronic Repressor Element1 in Spinal Muscular Atrophy, *Molecular Therapy* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/mt.2016.145](https://doi.org/10.1038/mt.2016.145)

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