

12-27-2016

# Fusion proteins of collagen-binding domain and parathyroid hormone

Robert C. Gensure

Joshua Sakon

*University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, jsakon@uark.edu*

Osamu Matsushita

Tulasi Ponnappakkam

Follow this and additional works at: <http://scholarworks.uark.edu/pat>

---

## Recommended Citation

Gensure, Robert C.; Sakon, Joshua; Matsushita, Osamu; and Ponnappakkam, Tulasi, "Fusion proteins of collagen-binding domain and parathyroid hormone" (2016). *Patents Granted*. 334.  
<http://scholarworks.uark.edu/pat/334>

This Patent is brought to you for free and open access by ScholarWorks@UARK. It has been accepted for inclusion in Patents Granted by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UARK. For more information, please contact [scholar@uark.edu](mailto:scholar@uark.edu), [ccmiddle@uark.edu](mailto:ccmiddle@uark.edu).



US009528099B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Gensure et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,528,099 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 27, 2016**

(54) **FUSION PROTEINS OF  
COLLAGEN-BINDING DOMAIN AND  
PARATHYROID HORMONE**

(71) Applicant: **THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS,**  
Little Rock, AR (US)

(72) Inventors: **Robert C. Gensure**, New York, NY  
(US); **Joshua Sakon**, Fayetteville, AR  
(US); **Osamu Matsushita**, Okayama  
(JP); **Tulasi Ponnappakkam**, New York,  
NY (US)

(73) Assignees: **Ochsner Clinic Foundation; National  
University Corporation Kagawa  
University (JP); The Board of  
Trustees of the University of  
Arkansas**

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/743,629**

(22) Filed: **Jun. 18, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0284701 A1 Oct. 8, 2015

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(62) Division of application No. 13/898,058, filed on May  
20, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,062,300, which is a division  
of application No. 12/594,547, filed as application  
No. PCT/US2008/004589 on Apr. 9, 2008, now Pat.  
No. 8,450,273.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/922,433, filed on Apr.  
9, 2007.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

**A61K 38/10** (2006.01)  
**A61K 38/16** (2006.01)  
**A61K 39/00** (2006.01)  
**C07K 14/635** (2006.01)  
**A61K 38/29** (2006.01)  
**C12N 9/50** (2006.01)  
**C12N 9/52** (2006.01)  
**C12N 9/64** (2006.01)  
**A61K 8/64** (2006.01)  
**A61K 8/66** (2006.01)  
**A61K 38/48** (2006.01)  
**A61Q 7/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC . **C12N 9/50** (2013.01); **A61K 8/64** (2013.01);  
**A61K 8/66** (2013.01); **A61K 38/29** (2013.01);  
**A61K 38/4886** (2013.01); **A61Q 7/00**  
(2013.01); **C07K 14/635** (2013.01); **C12N 9/52**  
(2013.01); **C12N 9/6489** (2013.01); **A61K**  
**2800/86** (2013.01); **A61K 2800/91** (2013.01);  
**C07K 2319/00** (2013.01); **C07K 2319/70**  
(2013.01); **C12Y 304/24003** (2013.01); **C12Y**  
**304/24007** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None  
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,362,163 B1 3/2002 Gardella et al.  
8,450,273 B2\* 5/2013 Sakon ..... A61K 38/29  
424/185.1  
9,062,300 B2 6/2015 Gensure et al.  
2002/0102709 A1 8/2002 Ishikawa et al.  
2002/0164719 A1 11/2002 Hall et al.  
2003/0187232 A1 10/2003 Hubbell et al.  
2004/0053368 A1 3/2004 Ishikawa et al.  
2004/0220094 A1 11/2004 Skinner et al.  
2005/0124537 A1 6/2005 Kostemuik et al.  
2005/0180986 A1 8/2005 Rich et al.  
2006/0014687 A1 1/2006 Crine et al.  
2006/0257376 A1 11/2006 Scadden et al.  
2008/0108562 A1 5/2008 Riviere et al.  
2009/0305352 A1 12/2009 Dai et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 0207751 1/1987  
WO WO 0006195 2/2000  
WO WO 0049159 8/2000  
WO WO 03052091 6/2003

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Abdelhadi, M. et al., "Bone Mineral recovery after  
parathyroidectomy in patients with primary and renal  
hyperparathyroidism," J Clin Endocrinol Metab. (1998)  
83(11):3845-51.

Abe, Y. et al., "Enhancement of graft bone healing by intermittent  
administration of human parathyroid hormone (1-34) in a rat spinal  
arthrodesis model," Bone (2007) 41(5):775-785.

Abshirini, H. et al., "Pathologic fractures: a neglected clinical fea-  
ture of parathyroid adenoma," Case (2010) p. 357029. Epub Nov.  
29, 2010.

Akimoto, M. et al., "Effects of CB-VEGF—A injection in rat flap  
models for improved survival," (2013) Plast. Reconstr. Surg.  
131(4):717-725.

Aleksyniene, R. et al., "Parathyroid hormone—possible future drug  
for orthopedic surgery," Medicina (Kaunas) (2004) 40(9):842-9.

Andrade, M.C., et al., "Bone mineral density and bone  
histomorphometry in children on long-term dialysis," Pediatr  
Nephrol. (2007) 22(10):1767-72, Epub Aug. 7, 2007.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Satyanarayana R Gudibande

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Andrus Intellectual  
Property Law, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Fusion proteins containing active agonist or antagonist frag-  
ments of parathyroid hormone (PTH) and parathyroid hor-  
mone related peptide (PTHrP) coupled to a collagen-binding  
domain are presented. The fusion proteins can be used to  
promote bone growth, to promote hair growth, to prevent  
cancer metastasis to bone, to promote immune reconstitution  
with a bone marrow stem cell transplant, to promote mobi-  
lization of bone marrow stem cells for collection for autolo-  
gous stem cell transplant, and to treat renal osteodystrophy.  
Pharmaceutical agents comprising a collagen-binding poly-  
peptide segment linked to a non-peptidyl PTH/PTHrP recep-  
tor agonist or antagonist are also presented.

**15 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**

(56) **References Cited**

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

|    |               |         |
|----|---------------|---------|
| WO | WO 2004071543 | 8/2004  |
| WO | WO 2006072623 | 7/2006  |
| WO | WO 2010087397 | 8/2010  |
| WO | WO 2011142425 | 11/2011 |
| WO | WO 2012157339 | 11/2012 |

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Barros, S.P., et al., "Parathyroid hormone protects against periodontitis-associated bone loss," *J Dent Res.* (2003) 82(10):791-5.
- Bedi, B., et al., "Inhibition of antigen presentation and T cell costimulation blocks PTH-induced bone loss," *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* (2010) 1192:215-21.
- Belinsky, G.S. et al., "Direct measurement of hormone-induced acidification in intact bone," *J Bone Miner Res.*, (2000) 15(3):550-6.
- Bellido, T., et al., "Chronic elevation of parathyroid hormone in mice reduces expression of sclerostin by osteocytes: a novel mechanism for hormonal control of osteoblastogenesis," *Endocrinology* (2005) 146(11):4577-83. Epub Aug. 4, 2005.
- Bergensstock, M.K. et al., "Parathyroid hormone stimulation of noncanonical Wnt signaling in bone," *Ann N Y Acad Sci.* (2007)1116:354-9.
- Bergwitz, C. et al., "Rapid desensitization of parathyroid hormone dependent adenylate cyclase in perfused human osteosarcoma cells (SaOS-2)," *Biochem Biophys Acta.* (1994) 1222(3):447-56.
- Bianchi, E.N. et al., "Beta-arrestin2 regulates parathyroid hormone effects on a p38 MAPK and NFkappaB gene expression network in osteoblasts" *Bone* (2009) 45(4):716-25. Epub Jun. 25, 2009.
- Bilezikian, J.P. et al., "Asymptomatic primary hyperparathyroidism: new issues and new questions—bridging the past with the future," *J Bone Miner Res.* (2002) 17(Suppl 2):N57-67.
- Bilezikian, J.P. et al., "Characterization and evaluation of asymptomatic primary hyperparathyroidism," *J Bone Miner Res.* (1991) 6(Suppl 2):S85-9; discussion S121-4.
- Blachowicz, A. et al., "Serum 1-84 and 7-84 parathyroid hormone concentrations and bone in patients with primary hyperparathyroidism," *Langenbecks Arch Surg.* (2008) 393(5):709-13. Epub Jul. 11, 2008.
- Buargub, M.A. et al., "Prevalence and pattern of renal osteodystrophy in chronic hemodialysis patients: a cross sectional study of 103 patients," *Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl.* (2006) 17(3)401-7.
- Calvi, L.M. et al., "Activated parathyroid hormone/parathyroid hormone-related protein receptor in osteoblastic cells differentially affects cortical and trabecular bone," *J. Clin. Invest.* (2001)107:277-286.
- Calvi, L.M. et al., "Osteoblastic cells regulate the haematopoietic stem cell niche," *Nature* (2003) 425:841-840.
- Canalis, E., "Effect of hormones and growth factors on alkaline phosphatase activity and collagen synthesis in cultured rat calvariae," *Metabolism* (1983) 32(1):14-20.
- Canalis, E. et al., "Insulin-like growth factor I mediates selective anabolic effects of parathyroid hormone in bone cultures," *J Clin Invest.* (1989) 83(1):60-5.
- Carter, P.H. et al., "Selective and Nonselective Inverse Agonists for Constitutively Active Type-I Parathyroid Hormone Receptors: Evidence for Altered Receptor Conformations," *Endocrinology* (2001) 142(4):1534-1545.
- Chan, H.W. et al., "Prospective study on dialysis patients alter total parathyroidectomy without autoimplant," *Nephrology* (2009) 15(4):441-7.
- Chen, B. et al., "Homogeneous osteogenesis and bone regeneration by demineralized bone matrix loading with collagen-targeting bone morphogenetic protein-2," *Biomaterials* (2007) 28:1027-1035.
- Chen, Q. et al., "Effects of an excess and a deficiency of endogenous parathyroid hormone on volumetric bone mineral density and bone geometry determined by peripheral quantitative computed tomography in female subjects," *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* (2003) 88(10):4655-8.
- Cheriani, P.P. et al., "Role of gap junction, hemichannels, and connexin 43 in mineralizing in response to intermittent and continuous application of parathyroid hormone," *Cell Commun Adhes.* (2008) 15(1):43-54.
- Chevalley, T. et al., "Bone and hormones. Effects of parathyroid hormone on the bone," *Presse Med.* (1999) 28(10):547-53.
- Cohen, A. et al., "Osteoporosis in adult survivors of adolescent cardiac transplantation may be related to hyperparathyroidism, mild renal insufficiency, and increased bone turnover," *J Heart Lung Transplant.* (2005) 24(6):696-702.
- Compston, J.E., "Skeletal actions of intermittent parathyroid hormone: effects on bone remodelling and structure," *Bone* (2007) 40(6):1447-1452.
- Cormier, C., "Parathyroid hormone in osteoporosis," *Presse Med.* (2006) 35(3 Pt 2):495-501.
- Corsi, A. et al., "Osteomalacic and hyperparathyroid changes in fibrous dysplasia of bone: core biopsy studies and clinical correlations," *J Bone Miner Res.* (2003) 18(7):1235-46.
- Cosman, F., "Parathyroid hormone treatment for osteoporosis" *Current Opinion in Endocrinology, Diabetes & Obesity* (2008) 15:495-501.
- Cundy, T. et al., "Hyperparathyroid bone disease in chronic renal failure," *Ulster Med J.* (1985) 54(Suppl):S34-43.
- Datta, N.S. et al., "Distinct roles for mitogen-activated protein kinase phosphatase-1 (MKP-1) and ERK-MPAK in PTH1R signaling during osteoblast proliferation and differentiation," *Cell* (2010) 22(3):457-66. Epub.
- Deal, C., "The use of intermittent human parathyroid hormone as a treatment for osteoporosis," *Curr Rheumatol Rep.* (2004) 6(1):49-58.
- Demiralp, B. et al., "Anabolic actions of parathyroid hormone during bone growth are dependent on c-fos," *Endocrinology* (2002) 143(10):4038-47.
- Dobnig, H. et al., "The effects of programmed administration of human parathyroid hormone fragment (1-34) on bone histomorphometry and serum chemistry in rats," *Endocrinology* (1997) 138(11):4607-12.
- Drake, M.T. et al., "Parathyroid hormone increases the expression of receptors for epidermal growth factor UMR 106-01 cells," *Endocrinology* (1994) 134(4):1733-7.
- Endo, K. et al., "1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 as well as its analogue OCT lower blood calcium through inhibition of bone resorption in hypercalcemic rats with continuous parathyroid hormone-related peptide infusion," *J Bone Miner Res.* (2000) 15(1):175-81.
- Etoh, M. et al., "Repetition of continuous PTH treatments followed by periodic withdrawals exerts anabolic effects on rat bone," *J Bone Miner Metab.* (2010) 28(6):641-649.
- Fitzpatrick, L.A. et al., "Acute primary hyperparathyroidism," *Am J Med.* (1987) 82(2):275-82.
- Fleming, A. et al., "High throughput in vivo screening for bone anabolic compounds with zebrafish," *J Biomol Screen.* (2005) 10(8):823-31. Epub Oct. 18, 2005.
- Fouda, M.A., "Primary hyperparathyroidism: King Khalid University Hospital Experience," *Ann Saudi Med.* (1999) 19(2):110-5.
- Fox, J. et al., "Effects of daily treatment with parathyroid hormone 1-84 for 16 months on density, architecture and biomechanical properties of cortical bone in adult ovariectomized rhesus monkeys," *Bone* (2007) 41(3):321-330.
- Fraher, L.J. et al., "Comparison of the biochemical responses to human parathyroid hormone-(1-31)NH2 and hPTH-(1-34) in healthy humans," *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* (1999) 84(8):2739-43.
- Frolik, C.A., et al., "Anabolic and catabolic bone effects of human parathyroid hormone (1-34) are predicted by duration of hormone exposure," *Bone* (2003) 33(3):372-379.
- Fujita, T., "Parathyroid hormone in the treatment of osteoporosis," *BioDrugs* (2001) 15(11):721-728.
- Potter, L.K. et al., "Response to continuous and pulsatile PTH dosing: a mathematical model for parathyroid hormone receptor kinetics," *Bone* (2005) 37(2):159-169.

(56)

## References Cited

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Potts, J.T., "Parathyroid hormone: past and present," *J Endocrinology* (2005) 187:311-325.
- Qin, L. et al., "Parathyroid hormone: a double-edged sword for bone metabolism," *Trends Endocrinol Metab.* (2004) 15(2):60-5.
- Rattanakul, C. et al., "Modeling of bone formation and resorption mediated by parathyroid hormone: response to estrogen/PTH therapy" *Biosystems* (2003) 70(1):55-72.
- Richardson, M.L. et al., "Bone mineral changes in primary hyperparathyroidism," *Skeletal Radiol.* (1986) 15(2):85-95.
- Rickard, D.J. et al., "Intermittent treatment with parathyroid hormone (PTH) as well as a non-peptide small molecule agonist of the PTH1 receptor inhibits adipocyte differentiation in human bone marrow stromal cells," *Bone* (2006) 39(6):1361-1372. Epub Aug. 10, 2006.
- Rixon, R.H. et al., "Parathyroid hormone fragments may stimulate bone growth in ovariectomized rats by activating adenylyl cyclase," *J Bone Miner Res.* (1994) 9(8):1179-89.
- Robinson, J.A. et al., "Identification of a PTH regulated gene selectively induced in vivo during PTH-mediated bone formation," *J Cell Biochem.* (2006) 98(5):1203-20.
- Rosen, C.J., "The cellular and clinical parameters of anabolic therapy for osteoporosis," *Crit Rev Eukaryot Gene Expr.* (2003) 13(1):25-38.
- Rubin, M.R. et al., "The potential of parathyroid hormone as a therapy for osteoporosis," *Int J Fertil Womens Med.* (2002) 47(3):103-15.
- Rubin, M. et al., "The anabolic effects of parathyroid hormone therapy," *Osteoporosis International* (2002) 13(4):267-277.
- Rubin, M.R. et al., "The anabolic effects of parathyroid hormone therapy," *Clin Geriatr Med.* (2003) 19(2):415-32.
- Schaefer, F., "Pulsatile parathyroid hormone secretion in health and disease," *Novartis Found Symp.* (2000) 227:225-39; discussion 239-43.
- Schluter, K.-D. et al., "A N-terminal PTHrP peptide fragment void of a PTH/PTHrP-receptor binding domain activates cardiac ETA receptors," *British Journal of Pharmacology* (2001) 132:427-432.
- Schmitt, C.P. et al., "Intermittent administration of parathyroid hormone (1-37) improves growth and bone mineral density in uremic rats," *Kidney Int.* (2000) 57(4):1484-92.
- Schmitt, C.P. et al., "Structural organization and biological relevance of oscillatory parathyroid hormone secretion," *Pediatr Nephrol.* (2005) 20(3):346-51. Epub Feb. 8, 2005.
- Schneider, A. et al., "Skeletal homeostasis in tissue-engineered bone," *J Orthop Res.* (2003) 21(5):859-64.
- Seeman, E. et al., "Reconstructing the skeleton with intermittent parathyroid hormone," *Trends Endocrinol Metab.* (2001) 12(7):281-3.
- Shen, V. et al., "Skeletal effects of parathyroid hormone infusion in ovariectomized rats with or without estrogen repletion," *J Bone Miner Res.* (2000) 15(4):740-6.
- Shinoda, Y. et al., "Mechanisms underlying catabolic and anabolic functions of parathyroid hormone on bone by combination of culture systems of mouse cells," *J. of Cellular Biology* (2010) 109(4):755-63.
- Silver, J. et al., "Harnessing the parathyroids to create stronger bones," *Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens.* (2004) 13(4):471-6.
- Silverberg, S.J. et al., "Skeletal disease in primary hyperparathyroidism," *J Bone Miner Res.* (1989) 4(3):283-91.
- Skipitz, R. et al., "Parathyroid hormone—a drug for orthopedic surgery?," *Acta Orthop Scand.* (2004) 75(6):654-62.
- Skipitz, R. et al., "Stimulation of implant fixation by parathyroid hormone (1-34)—A histomorphometric comparison of PMMA cement and stainless steel," *J Orthop Res.* (2005) 23(6):1266-70. Epub Jun. 16, 2005.
- Smajilovic, S. et al., "Effect of intermittent versus continuous parathyroid hormone in the cardiovascular system of rats," *Open Cardiovasc. Med. J.* (2010) 4:110-6.
- Spurney, R.F. et al., "Anabolic effects of a G protein-coupled receptor kinase inhibitor expressed in osteoblasts," *J Clin Invest.* (2002) 109(10):1361-71.
- Stewart, A.F., "PTHrP(1-36) as a skeletal anabolic agent for the treatment osteoporosis," *Bone* (1996) 19(4):303-306.
- Stracke, S. et al., "Long-term outcome after total parathyroidectomy for the management of secondary hyperparathyroidism," *Nephron Clin. Pract.* (2009) 111(2):c102-9. Epub Jan. 13, 2009.
- Strewler, G.J., "Local and systemic control of the osteoblast," *J. of Clin. Invest.* (2001) 107:271-272.
- Suttamanatwong, S. et al., "Regulation of matrix Gla protein by parathyroid hormone in MC3T3-E1 osteoblast-like cells involves protein kinase A and extracellular signal-regulated kinase pathways," *J Cell Biochem.* (2007) 102(2):496-505.
- Suttamanatwong, S. et al., "Sp proteins and Runx2 mediate regulation of matrix gla protein (MGP) expression by parathyroid hormone," *J Cell Biochem.* (2009) 107(2):284-92.
- Suzuki, A. et al., "PTH/cAMP/PKA signaling facilitates canonical Wnt signaling via inactivation of glycogen synthase kinase-3beta in osteoblastic Saos-2 cells," *J Cell Biochem.* (2008) 104(1):304-17.
- Swarthout, J.T. et al., "Parathyroid hormone-dependent signaling pathways regulating genes in bone cells," *Gene* (2002) 282(1-2):1-17.
- Swarthout, J.T. et al., "Stimulation of extracellular signal-regulated kinases and proliferation in rat osteoblastic cells by parathyroid hormone is protein kinase C-dependent," *J Biol Chem.* (2001) 276(10):7586-92. Epub Dec. 6, 2000.
- Takada, H. et al., "Response of parathyroid hormone to anaerobic exercise in adolescent female athletes," *Acta Paediatr Jpn.* (1998) 40(1):73-7.
- Takasu, H. et al., "Dual signaling and ligand selectivity of the human PTH/PTHrP receptor," *J Bone Miner Res.* (1999) 14(1):11-20.
- Talmage, R.V. et al., "Calcium homeostasis: reassessment of the actions of parathyroid hormone," *Gen Comp Endocrinol.* (2008) 156(1): 1-8. Epub Nov. 12, 2007.
- Tam, C.S. et al., "Parathyroid hormone stimulates the bone apposition rate independently of its resorptive action: differential effects of intermittent and continuous administration," *Endocrinology* (1982) 110(2):506-12.
- Tawfeek, H. et al., "Disruption of PTH receptor 1 in T cells protects against PTH-induced bone loss," *PLoS* (2010) 5(8):e12290.
- Tokumoto, M. et al., "Parathyroid cell growth in patients with advanced secondary hyperparathyroidism: vitamin D receptor, calcium sensing receptor, and cell cycle regulating factors," *Ther Apher Dial.* (2005) 9(Suppl 1):S27-34.
- Tollin, S.R. et al., "Serial changes in bone mineral density and bone turnover after correction of secondary hyperparathyroidism in a patient with pseudohypoparathyroidism type Ib," *J Bone Miner Res.* (2000) 15(7):1412-6.
- Toyoshima, T. et al., "Collagen-binding domain of a Clostridium histolyticum collagenase exhibits a broad substrate spectrum both in vitro and in vivo," *Connective Tissue Research* (2001) 42(4):281-290.
- Uzawa, T. et al., "Comparison of the effects of intermittent and continuous administration of human parathyroid hormone(1-34) on rat bone," *Bone* (1995) 16(4):477-84.
- Vanstone, M.B. et al., "Rapid correction of bone mass after parathyroidectomy in an adolescent with primary hyperparathyroidism," *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* (2011) 96(2): E347-50. Epub Nov. 24, 2010.
- Wan, Q. et al., "Intra-articular injection of parathyroid hormone in the temporomandibular joint as a novel therapy for mandibular asymmetry," *Med Hypotheses* (2009) 74(4):685-7.
- Wang, C.A. et al., "Natural history of parathyroid carcinoma. Diagnosis, treatment, and results," *Am J Surg.* (1985) 149(4):522-7.
- Wang, Y. et al., "A theoretical model for simulating effect of parathyroid hormone on bone metabolism at cellular level," *Mol Cell Biomech.* (2009) 6(2):101-12.
- Wang, Y. et al., "Gender differences in the response of CD-1 mouse bone to parathyroid hormone: potential role of IGF-1," *J Endocrinol.* (2006) 189(2):279-87.

(56)

## References Cited

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Watson, P.H. et al., "Enhanced osteoblast development after continuous infusion of hPTH(1-84) in the rat," *Bone* (1999) 24(2):89-94.
- Weir, E.C. et al., "Synthetic parathyroid hormone-like protein (1-74) is anabolic for bone in vivo," *Calcif Tissue Int.* (1992) 51(1):30-4.
- Whitfield, J.F., "Taming Psoriatic Keratinocytes-PTHs' uses go up another notch," *J. Cell. Biochem.* (2004) 93:251-256.
- Wilson, J.J. et al., "A bacterial collagen-binding domain with novel calcium-binding motif controls domain orientation," *EMBO Journal* (2003) 22(8):1743-1752.
- Xu, M. et al., "Basal bone phenotype and increased anabolic responses to intermittent parathyroid hormone in healthy male COX-2 knockout mice," *Bone* (2010) 47(2):341-52. Epub May 13, 2010.
- Yang, C. et al., "Effects of continuous and pulsatile PTH treatments on rat bone marrow stromal cells," *Biochem. Biophys Res Commun.* (2009) 380(4):791-6. Epub Feb. 3, 2009.
- Yoshihara, K. et al., "Cloning and nucleotide sequence analysis of the coIH gene from *Clostridium histolyticum* encoding a collagenase and a gelatinase," *J Bacteriol* (1994) 176:6489-6496.
- Younes, N.A. et al., "Laboratory screening for hyperparathyroidism," *Clin Chim Acta.* (2005) 353(1-2):1-12.
- Zang, X.Y. et al., "Effects of parathyroid hormone and estradiol on proliferation and function of human osteoblasts from fetal long bone: An in vitro study," *Clin Med J (Engl).* (1994) 107(8):600-3.
- Zaruba, M.M. et al., "Parathyroid hormone treatment after myocardial infarction promotes cardiac repair by enhanced neovascularization and cell survival," *Cardiovasc Res* (2008) 77(4):722-731.
- Zhou, H. et al., "Anabolic action of parathyroid hormone on cortical and cancellous bone differs between axial and appendicular skeletal sites in mice," *Bone* (2003) 32(5):513-520.
- International Search Report and Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority for Application No. PCT/US08/004589 dated Oct. 28, 2008 (17 pages).
- Extended European Search Report for Application No. 08742686.2 dated Aug. 4, 2010 (8 pages).
- United States Patent Office Action for U.S. Appl. No. 12/594,547 dated Aug. 6, 2012 (12 pages).
- Locklin, R.M. et al., "Mediators of the biphasic responses of bone to intermittent and continuously administered parathyroid hormone," *J Cell Biochem.* (2003) 89(1):180-90.
- Locus BAA06251 (GI 710023), Collagenase precursor from *Clostridium histolyticum*, Jan. 30, 2003. This amino acid sequence is disclosed in this application as SEQ ID No. 6. The sequence of residues 901-1021 of BAA06251 corresponds to the collagen binding domain included in the fusion protein of SEQ ID No. 1.
- Locus EAW68494 (GI 119588900), Parathyroid hormone isoform from *Home sapiens*, Dec. 18, 2006. Residues 64-147 of EAW68494 correspond to the PTH of SEQ ID No. 7.
- Lotinun, S. et al., "Differential effects of intermittent and continuous administration of parathyroid hormone on bone histomorphometry and gene expression," *Endocrine.* (2002) 17(1):29-36.
- Lotinun, S. et al., "Triazolopyrimidine (trapidil), a platelet-derived growth factor antagonist, inhibits parathyroid bone disease in an animal model for chronic hyperparathyroidism," *Endocrinology.* (2003) 144(5):2000-7.
- Lumachi, F. et al., "Lumbar spine bone mineral density changes in patients with primary hyperparathyroidism according to age and gender," *Ann NY Acad Sci.* (2007) 1117:362-6. Epub Jul. 26, 2007.
- Ma, Y.L. et al., "Catabolic effects of continuous human PTH (1-38) in vivo is associated with sustained stimulation of RANKL and inhibition of osteoprotegerin and gene-associated bone formation," *Endocrinology* (2001) 142(9):4047-54.
- Machado Do Reis, L. et al., "Accentuated osteoclastic response to parathyroid hormone undermines bone mass acquisition in osteonectin-null mice," *Bone* (2008) 43(2):264-73, Epub Apr. 13, 2008.
- Malluche, H.H. et al., "Endogenous calcitonin does not protect against hyperparathyroid bone disease in renal failure," *Miner. Electrolyte Metab.* (1986) 12(2):113-8.
- Malluche, H.H. et al., "Osteomalacia and hyperparathyroid bone disease in patients with nephrotic syndrome," *J Clin Invest.* (1979) 63(3):494-500.
- Malluche, H.H. et al., "Influence of the parathyroid glands on bone metabolism," *Eur J Clin Invest.* (2006) 36(Suppl 2):23-33.
- Malluche, H.H. et al., "Effects of long-term infusion of physiologic doses of 1-34 PTH on bone" *Am J Physiol.* (1982) 242(2):F197-201.
- Masi, L. et al., "Molecular, biochemical and cellular biology of PTH anabolic action," *J Endocrinol Invest.* (2005) 28(8 Suppl):37-40.
- Mathias, R. et al., "Renal bone disease in pediatric and young adult patients on hemodialysis in a children's hospital," *J Am Soc Nephrol.* (1993) 3(12):1938-46.
- Matsushita, O. et al., "A study of the collagen-binding domain of a 116-kDa *Clostridium histolyticum* collagenase," *J Biological Chem* (1998) 273(6):3643-3648.
- Matsushita, O. et al., "Gene duplication and multiplicity of *C. Histolyticum* collagenases," *J. Bacteriol.* (1999) 181:923-933.
- Matsushita, O. et al., "Substrate recognition by the collagen-binding domain of *Clostridium histolyticum* class I collagenase," *J of Biological Chem* (2001) 276(12):8761-8770.
- Matsushita, O., "Studies on the Clostridial Collagenases," *Nippon Saikingaku Zasshi* (1999) 54(4):753-761.
- McCauley, L.K. et al., "PTH/PTHrP receptor is temporally regulated during osteoblast differentiation and is associated with collagen synthesis," *J Cell Biochem* (1996) 61:638-647.
- McCauley, L.K. et al., "Proto-oncogene c-fos is transcriptionally regulated by parathyroid hormone (PTH) and PTH-related protein in a cyclic adenosine monophosphate-dependent manner in osteoblastic cells," *Endocrinology* (1997) 138(12):5427-33.
- McCauley, L.K. et al., "Parathyroid hormone stimulates fra-2 expression in osteoblastic cells in vitro and in vivo," *Endocrinology* (2001) 142(5):1975-81.
- Minisola, S. et al., "Trabecular bone mineral density in primary hyperparathyroidism: relationship to clinical presentation and biomarkers of skeletal turnover," *Bone Miner.* (1993) 20(2):113-23.
- Minisola, S. et al., "Uneven deficits in vertebral bone density in postmenopausal patients with primary hyperparathyroidism as evaluated by posterior-anterior and lateral dual-energy absorptiometry," *Osteoporos Int.* (2002) 13(8):618-23.
- Mitlak, B.H. et al., "Asymptomatic primary hyperparathyroidism," *J Bone Miner Res.* (1991) 6(Suppl 2):S103-10; discussion S121-4.
- Miyachi, Y. et al., "Long-term safety and efficacy of high-concentration (20 mug/g) tacalcitol ointment in psoriasis vulgaris," *Eur J Dermatol* (2002) 12(5):463-468.
- Morley, P. et al., "Anabolic effects of parathyroid hormone on bone," *Trends Endocrinol. Metab.* (1997) 8(6):225-31.
- Morley, P. et al., "Parathyroid hormone: an anabolic treatment for osteoporosis," *Curr Pharm Des.* (2001) 7(8):671-87.
- Murray, E.J. et al., "E64d, a membrane-permeable cysteine protease inhibitor, attenuates the effects of parathyroid hormone on osteoblasts in vitro," *Metabolism* (1997) 46(9):1090-4.
- Nasu, M. et al., "Stimulatory effects of parathyroid hormone and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3 on insulin-like growth factor-binding protein-5 mRNA expression in osteoblastic UMR-106 cells: the difference between transient and continuous treatments," *FEBS Lett.* (1997) 409(1):63-6.
- Neer, R.M. et al., "Effect of parathyroid hormone (1-34) on fractures and bone mineral density in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis," *N. Engl. J. Med.* (2001) 344(19):1434-1441.
- Nemeth, E.F., "Pharmacological regulation of parathyroid hormone secretion," *Curr Pharm. Des.* (2002) 8(23):2077-87.
- Nilsson, P., "Bone disease in renal failure. Clinical and histomorphometric studies," *Scand J Urol Nephrol Suppl.* (1984) 84:1-68.
- Nishi, N. et al., "Collagen-binding growth factors: Production and characterization of functional fusion proteins having a collagen-binding domain," *PNAS* (1998) 95(12):7018-7023.

(56)

## References Cited

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- O'Brien, C.A. et al., "IL-6 is not required for parathyroid hormone stimulation of RANKL expression, osteoclast formation, and bone loss in mice," *Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab.* (2005) 289(5):E784-93. Epub Jun. 14, 2005.
- Okazaki, R., "Parathyroid hormone—its mechanisms of action and issues on clinical application," *Clin Calcium.* (2005) 15(5):845-51.
- Olgaard, K. et al., "Can hyperparathyroid bone disease be arrested or reversed?," *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol.* (2006) 1(3):367-73. Epub Mar. 29, 2006.
- Onyia, J.E. et al., "Molecular profile of catabolic versus anabolic treatment regimens of parathyroid hormone (PTH) in rat bone: an analysis by DNA microarray," *J Cell Biochem.* (2005) 95(2):403-18.
- Owens, R.J. et al., "Mapping the collagen-binding site of human fibronectin by expression in *Escherichia coli*," *The EMBO Journal* (1986) 5(11):2825-2830.
- Paillard, M. et al., "Determinants of parathormone secretion in primary hyperparathyroidism," *Horm Res.* (1989) 32(1-3):89-92.
- Parfitt, A.M., "The actions of parathyroid hormone on bone: relation to bone remodeling and turnover, calcium homeostasis, and metabolic bone disease. Part IV of IV parts: The state of the bones in uremic hyperparathyroidism—the mechanisms of skeletal resistance to PTH in renal failure and pseudohypoparathyroidism and the role of PTH in osteoporosis, osteopetrosis, and osteofluorosis," *Metabolism.* (1976) 25(10):1157-88.
- Parfitt, A.M. et al., "Hypercalcemia due to constitutive activity of the parathyroid hormone (PTH)/PTH-related peptide receptor: comparison with primary hyperparathyroidism," *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* (1996) 81(10):3584-8.
- Peters, E.M.J. et al., "A new strategy for modulating chemotherapy-induced alopecia, using PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist and antagonist," *J Invest Dermatol* (2001) 117(2):173-178.
- Pettway, et al., "Anabolic actions of PTH (1-34): Use of a novel tissue engineering model to investigate temporal effects on bone," *Bone* (2005) 36(6):959-970.
- Phelps, E. et al., "Parathyroid hormone induces receptor activity modifying protein-3 (RAMP3) expression primarily via 3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate signaling in osteoblasts," *Calcif Tissue Int.* (2005) 77(2):96-103. Epub Aug. 11, 2005.
- Pirih, F.Q. et al., "Parathyroid hormone induces the NR4A family of nuclear orphan receptors in vivo," *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* (2005) 332(2):494-503.
- Podbeseck, R. et al., "Effects of two treatment regimes with synthetic human parathyroid hormone fragment on bone formation and the tissue balance of trabecular bone in greyhounds," *Endocrinology* (1983) 112(3):1000-6.
- Poole, K.E. et al., "Parathyroid hormone—a bone anabolic and catabolic agent," *Curr Opin Pharamcol.* (2005) 5(6):612-7. Epub Sep. 21, 2005.
- Fukayama, S. et al., "New insights into interactions between the human PTH/PTHrP receptor and agonist/antagonist binding," *Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab.* (1998) 274:297-303.
- Gao, Y. et al., "T cells potentiate PTH-induced cortical bone loss through CD40L signaling," *Cell Metab.* (2008) 8(2):132-45.
- Gardella, T.J. et al., "Converting Parathyroid Hormone-related Peptide (PTHrP) into a Potent PTH-2 Receptor Agonist," *J. of Biological Chemistry,* (1996) 271(33):19888-19893.
- Gensure, R.C. et al., "Parathyroid hormone and parathyroid hormone-related peptide, and their receptors," *Biochem Biophys Res Commun.* (2005) 328(3):666-78.
- Gensure, R.C. et al., "Parathyroid hormone without parathyroid glands," *Endocrinology* (2005) 146(2):544-546.
- Gevers, E.F. et al., "Bone marrow adipocytes: a neglected target tissue for growth hormone," *Endocrinology* (2002) 143(10):4065-73.
- Goltzman, D., "Studies on the mechanisms of the skeletal anabolic action of endogenous and exogenous parathyroid hormone," *Arch Biochem Biophys.* (2008) 473(2):218-24. Epub Mar. 10, 2008.
- Gopalakrishnan, R. et al., "Role of matrix Gla protein in parathyroid hormone inhibition of osteoblast mineralization," *Cells Tissues Organs* (2005) 181(3-4):166-75.
- Gosavi, A. et al., "An unusual presentation of parathyroid adenoma—a case report," *Indian J Pathol Microbiol.* (2005) 48(2):208-10.
- Gu, W.X. et al., "Mutual up-regulation of thyroid hormone and parathyroid hormone receptors in rat osteoblastic osteosarcoma 17/2.8 cells," *Endocrinology* (2001) 142(1):157-64.
- Hall, A.K. et al., "The effects of parathyroid hormone on osteoblast-like cells from embryonic chick calvaria," *Acta Endocrinol (Copenh).* (1985) 108(2):217-23.
- Han, B. et al., "Collagen-targeted BMP3 fusion proteins arrayed on collagen matrices or porous ceramics impregnated with Type I collagen enhance osteogenesis in a rat cranial defect model," *J Orthopaedic Research* (2002) 20:747-755.
- Headley, C.M., "Hungry bone syndrome following parathyroidectomy," *Anna J.*, (1998) 25(3):283-9; quiz 290-1.
- Heath, H., 3rd, "Clinical spectrum of primary hyperparathyroidism: evolution with changes in medical practice and technology," *J Bone Miner Res.* (1991) 6(Suppl 2):S63-70; discussion S83-4.
- Hoare, S.R. et al., "Specificity and stability of a new PTH1 receptor antagonist, mouse TIP(7-39)," *Peptides* (2002) 23(5):989-998.
- Hock, J.M. et al., "Human parathyroid hormone-(1-34) increases bone mass in ovariectomized and orchidectomized rats," *Endocrinology* (1988) 122(6):2899-2904.
- Hock, J.M. et al., "Effects of continuous and intermittent administration and inhibition of resorption on the anabolic response of bone to parathyroid hormone," *J Bone Miner Res.* (1992) 7(1):65-72.
- Holick, M.F. et al., "Topical PTH (1-34) is a novel, safe and effective treatment for psoriasis: a randomized self-controlled trial and an open trial," (2003) *British J. Dermatology* 149:370-376.
- Homme, M. et al., "Differential regulation of RGS-2 by constant and oscillating PTH concentrations," *Calcif Tissue Int.* (2009) 84(4):305-12. Epub Feb. 20, 2009.
- Horwitz, M.J. et al., "Parathyroid hormone-related protein for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis: defining the maximal tolerable dose," *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* (2010) 95(3):1279-87.
- Horwitz, M.J. et al., "Continuous PTH and PTHrP infusion causes suppression of bone formation and discordant effects on 1,25(OH)<sub>2</sub> vitamin D," *J Bone Miner Res.* (2005) 20(10):1792-803, Epub Jun. 6, 2005.
- Hruska, K.A. et al., "Regulation of skeletal remodeling by parathyroid hormone," *Contrib Nephrol.* (1991) 91:38-42.
- Iida-Klein, A. et al., "Short-term continuous infusion of human parathyroid hormone 1-34 fragment is catabolic with decreased trabecular connectivity density accompanied by hypercalcemia in C57BL/6 mice," *J Endocrinol.* (2005) 186(3):549-57.
- Ishii, H. et al., "Daily intermittent decreases in serum levels of parathyroid hormone have an anabolic-like action on the bones of amine rats with low-turnover bone and osteomalacia," *Bone* (2000) 26(2):175-82.
- Ishikawa, T. et al., "Delivery of a growth factor fusion protein having collagen-binding activity to wound tissues," *Artif. Organs* (2003) 27(2):147-154.
- Ishikawa, T. et al., "Production of a biologically active epidermal growth factor fusion protein with high collagen affinity," *J. Biochem.* (2001) 129(4):627-633.
- Ishizuya, T. et al., "Parathyroid hormone exerts disparate effects on osteoblast differentiation depending on exposure time in rat osteoblastic cells," *J Clin Invest.* (1997) 99(12):2961-70.
- Ito, M., "Parathyroid hormone and bone quality," *Clin Calcium.* (2005) 15(12):31-7.
- Ito, M., "Parathyroid and bone: Effect of parathyroid hormone on bone quality," *Clin Calcium.* (2007) 17(12):1858-64.
- Jeon, E. et al., "Engineering and application of collagen-binding fibroblast growth factor 2 for sustained release," (2013) *J. of Biomed. Materials Research: Part A.*
- Jilka, R.I. . . . , "Molecular and cellular mechanisms of the anabolic effect of intermittent PTH," *Bone* (2007) 40(6):1434-1446. Epub Apr. 6, 2007.

(56)

**References Cited**

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Jilka, R.L. et al., "Continuous elevation of PTH increases the number of osteoblasts via both osteoclast-dependent and -independent mechanisms," *J Bone Miner Res.* (2010) 25(11):2427-37.
- Kaji, H., "Parathyroid and bone: Effects of parathyroid hormone on bone resorption and formation: differences between intermittent and continuous treatment," *Clin Calcium.*, (2007) 17(17):1836-42.
- Kaye, M. et al., "Elective total parathyroidectomy without autotransplant in end-stage renal disease," *Kidney Int.* (1989) 35(6):1390-9.
- Khan, A. et al., "Primary hyperparathyroidism: pathophysiology and impact on bone," *Cmaj.* (2000) 163(2):184-7.
- Kido, S. et al., "Mechanism of PTH actions on bone," *Clin Calcium.* (2003) 13(1):14-8.
- Kistler, H., "Primary hyperparathyroidism: An analysis of 152 patients with special references to acute life threatening complications (acute hyperparathyroidism)," *Schweiz Med Wochenschr.* (1976) 106(Suppl 3):1-61.
- Kitazawa, R. et al., "Effects of continuous infusion of parathyroid hormone and parathyroid hormone-related peptide on rat bone in vivo: comparative study by histomorphometry," *Bone Miner.* (1991) 12(3):157-66.
- Klempa, I., "Treatment of secondary and tertiary hyperparathyroidism—surgical viewpoints," *Chirurg.* (1999) 70(10):1089-101.
- Koh, A.J. et al., "3',5'-Cyclic adenosine monophosphate activation in osteoblastic cells: effects on parathyroid hormone-1 receptors and osteoblastic differentiation in vitro," *Endocrinology* (1999) 140(7):3154-62.
- Komarova, S.V., "Mathematical model of paracrine interactions between osteoclasts and osteoblasts predicts anabolic action of parathyroid hormone on bone," *Endocrinology.* (2005) 146(8):3589-95. Epub Apr. 28, 2005.
- Kousteni, S. et al., "The cell biology of parathyroid hormone in osteoblasts," *Curr Osteoporos. Rep.* (2008) 6(2):72-6.
- Kroll, M.H., "Parathyroid hormone temporal effects on bone formation and resorption," *Bull Math Biol.* (2000) 62(1):163-88.
- Lemaire, V. et al., "Modeling the interactions between osteoblast and osteoclast activities in bone remodeling," *J Theor Biol.* (2004) 229(3):293-309.
- Li, X. et al., "Determination of dual effects of parathyroid hormone on skeletal gene expression in vivo by microarray and network analysis," *J Biol Chem.* (2007) 282(45):33086-97. Epub Aug. 9, 2007.
- Li, X. et al., "In vivo parathyroid hormone treatments and RNA isolation and analysis," *Methods Mol Biol.* (2008) 455:79-87.
- Liu, J. et al., "Intermittent PTH administration: a novel therapy method for periodontitis-associated alveolar bone loss," *Med Hypotheses.* (2009) 72(3):294-6. Epub Nov. 30, 2008.

\* cited by examiner

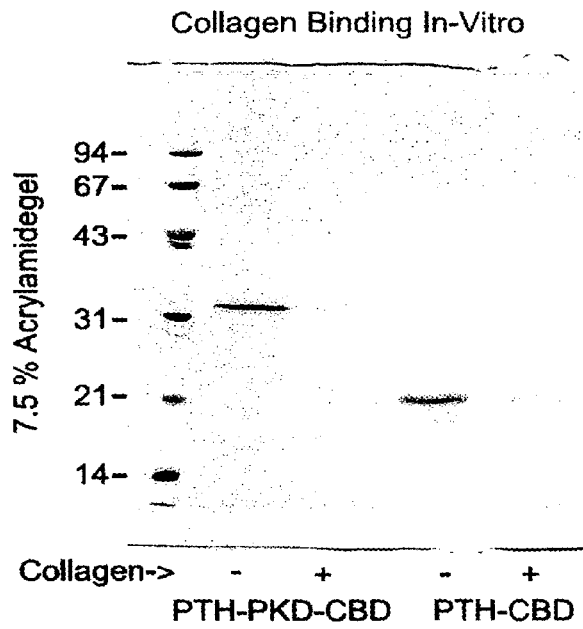


Fig. 1

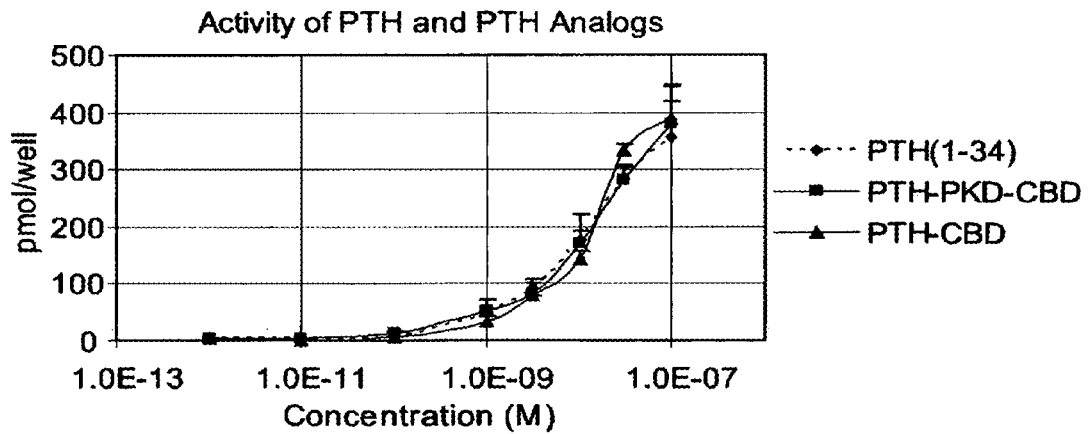


Fig. 2



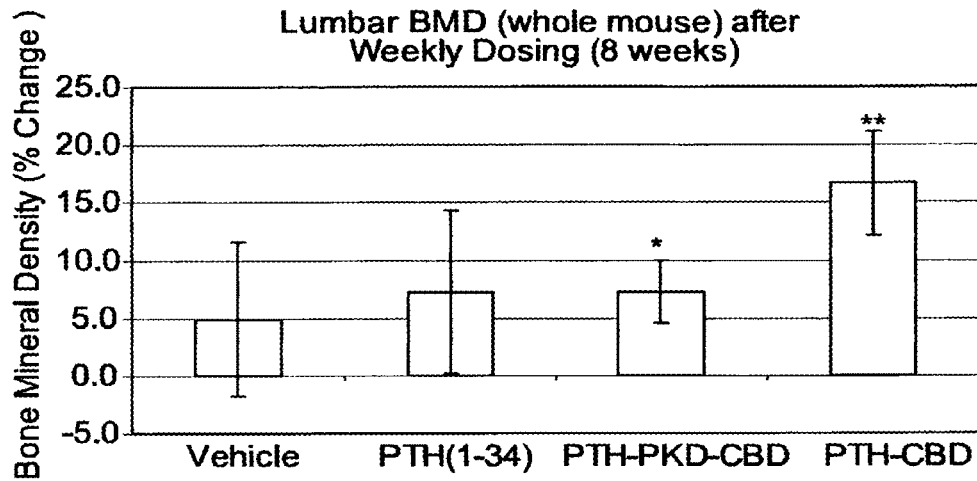


Fig. 3

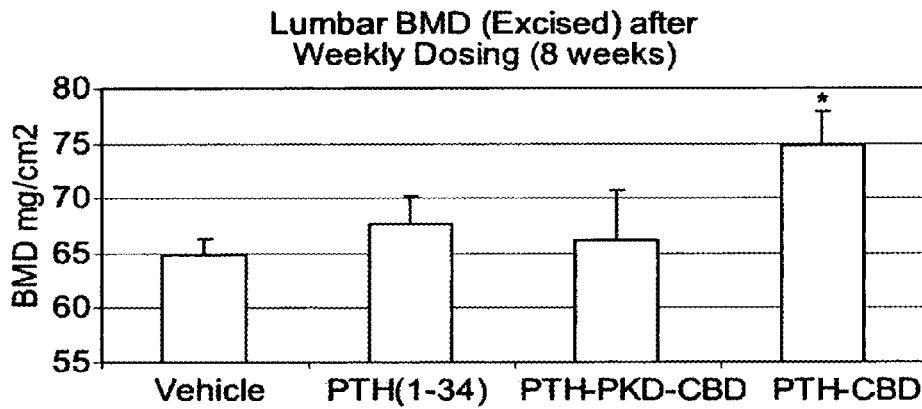


Fig. 4

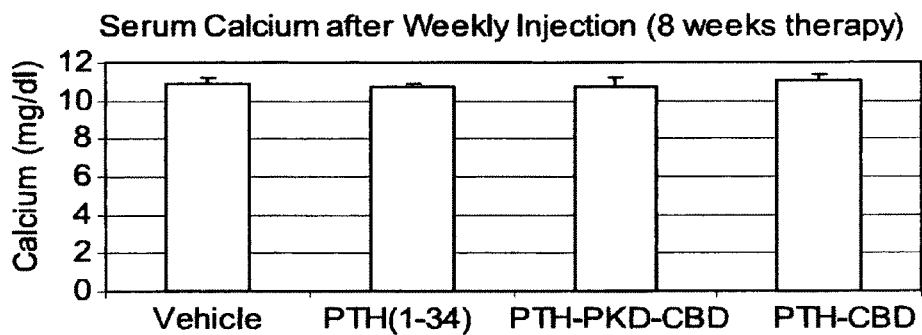


Fig. 5

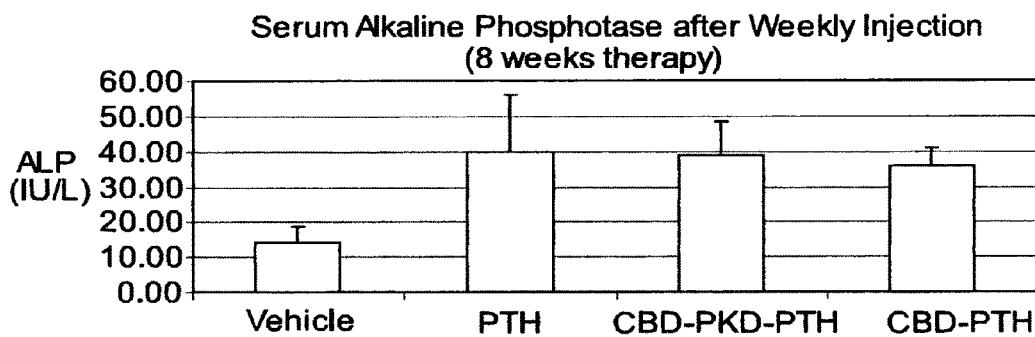


Fig. 6

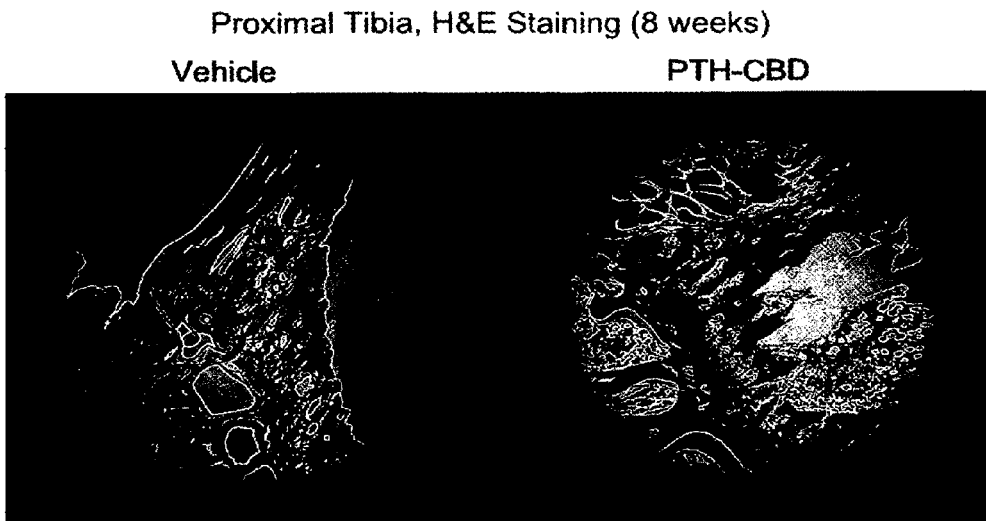


Fig. 7

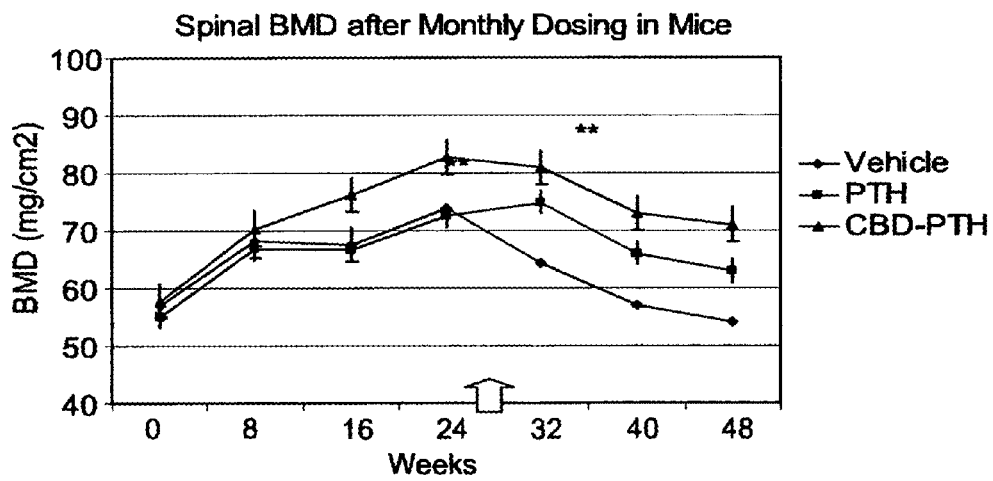


Fig. 8

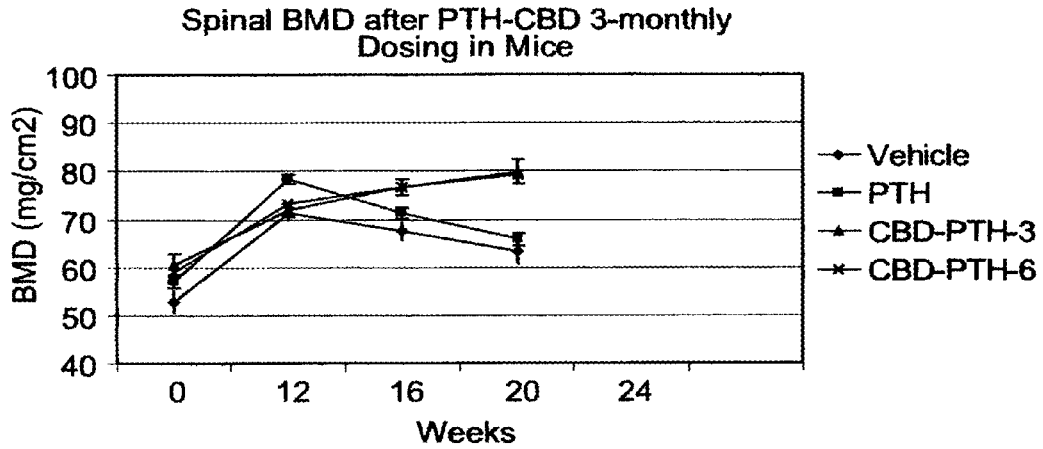


Fig. 9

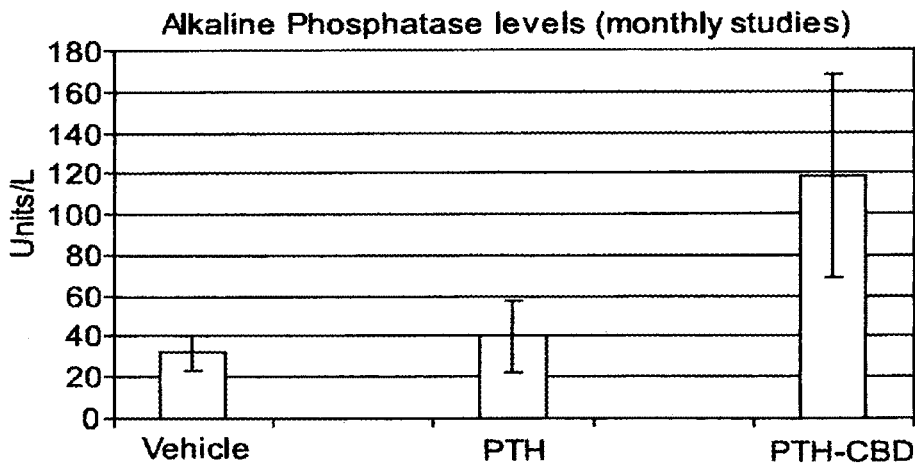


Fig. 10

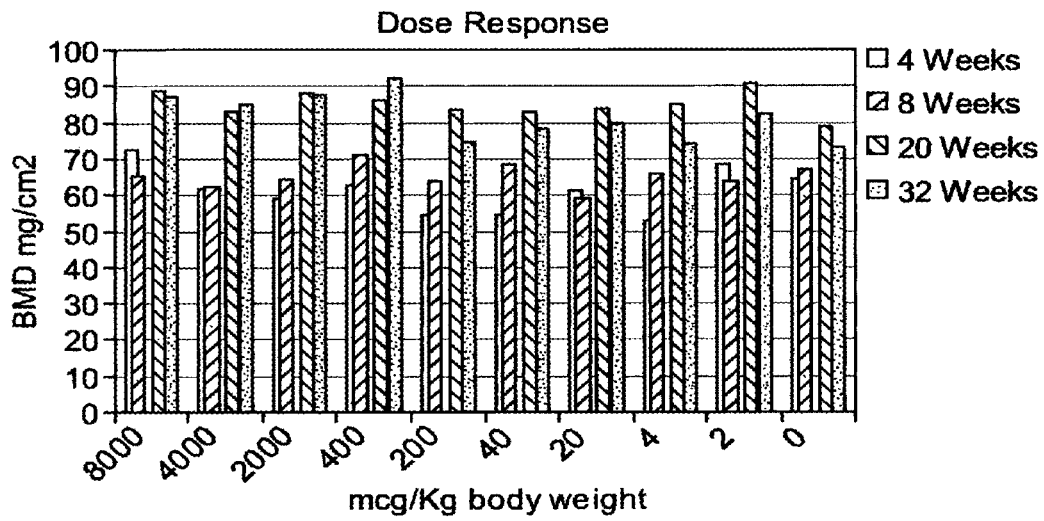
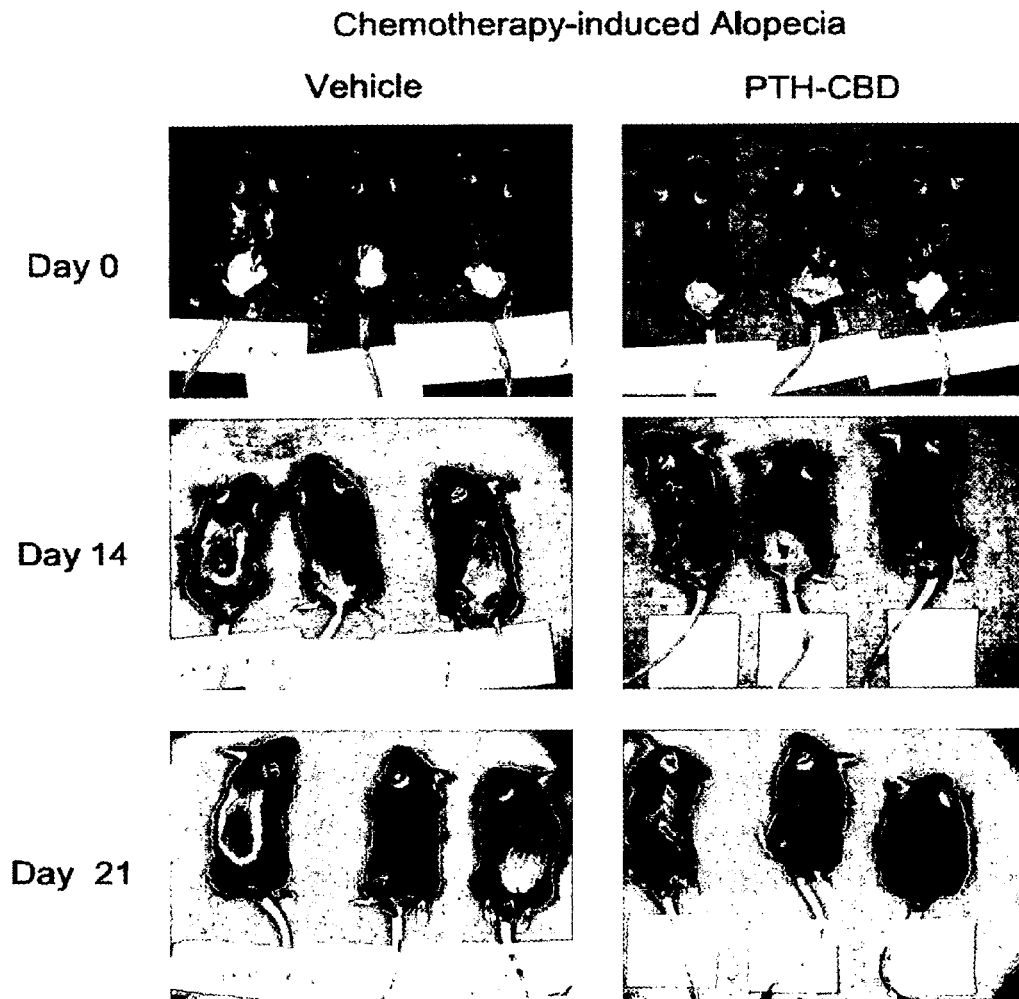


Fig. 11



**Fig. 12**

1

**FUSION PROTEINS OF  
COLLAGEN-BINDING DOMAIN AND  
PARATHYROID HORMONE**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

This patent application is a divisional patent application of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/898,058 filed May 20, 2013 (U.S. Pat. No. 9,062,300, issued Jun. 23, 2015), which is a divisional application of U.S. 371 application Ser. No. 12/594,547 filed Oct. 2, 2009 (U.S. Pat. No. 8,450,273, issued May 28, 2013), which is a national stage filing under U.S.C. 371 of International Application No. PCT/US2008/004589 filed Apr. 9, 2008, which claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/922,433 filed Apr. 9, 2007, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING  
SUBMITTED VIA EFS-WEB

This application is being filed electronically via EFS-Web and includes an electronically submitted Sequence Listing in .txt format. The .txt file contains a sequence listing entitled "2013-08-27\_5965-00037\_Corrected\_Sequence\_Listing" created on Aug. 27, 2013 and is 29,590 bytes in size. The Sequence Listing contained in this .txt file is part of the specification and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Osteoporosis is a bone disease characterized by thinning of bone tissue and loss of bone density over time. It is widely prevalent in the elderly. The National Osteoporosis Foundation estimates that by 2020 nearly 14 million Americans will suffer from osteoporosis. An additional 18 million may have low bone mass, or osteopenia. Osteoporosis can occur either because the body fails to make enough new bone or reabsorbs too much old bone, or both.

Osteoporosis often progresses painlessly until a bone breaks. Any bone can be affected, but one of principal concern is the hip. A hip fracture impairs a person's ability to walk and causes prolonged and sometimes permanent disability.

Osteoporosis can be treated with anabolic therapies or antiresorptive therapies. Anabolic therapies build new bone. But antiresorptive therapies do not. Instead they slow the resorption of existing bone. A major factor in the control of bone remodeling is parathyroid hormone (PTH). PTH and its analogs are the only class of anabolic therapeutics with proven clinical efficacy. Teriparatide is an approved therapeutic that is a shortened version of PTH. It consists of the N-terminal 34 amino acid residues of mature PTH (PTH(1-34)). Teriparatide is administered by once daily subcutaneous injection.

PTH is an 84-amino acid peptide. It is involved in mineral ion homeostasis. Increased PTH mobilizes calcium from bone in response to calcium deficient diets or vitamin D insufficiency. PTH also affects osteoblasts and stromal cells. Although hyperparathyroidism is associated with bone loss, PTH administration causes bone gain. PTH binds to receptors on osteoblasts, specialized bone cells that synthesize bone, and this appears to prolong osteoblast life and increase osteoblast activity, causing bone gain.

2

PTH-related peptide (PTHrP) is a 141-amino acid protein that is homologous to PTH over its first 13 amino acids but diverges thereafter (1-3). PTH and PTHrP act through a common PTH/PTHrP receptor.

5 New treatments for osteoporosis are needed. Improved methods to deliver PTH, teriparatide, or other PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist agents are needed.

SUMMARY

10 One embodiment disclosed herein involves compositions or bioactive agents comprising a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist. The inventors have constructed fusion proteins containing residues 1-33 of PTH, an active agonist fragment of PTH, fused to a collagen-binding domain (CBD) of ColH, a collagenase from *Clostridium histolyticum*. The inventors have found that the fusion protein is more active than PTH(1-34) in promoting bone growth in vivo in mice, even when administered systemically. With local administration to, for instance, a fracture site, the difference in efficacy is expected to be even greater. Peptides that are antagonists of the PTH/PTHrP receptor can also be coupled to a CBD for targeted and enhanced bioactivity.

25 Compositions or bioactive agents containing a collagen-binding polypeptide segment coupled to a non-peptidyl agonist or antagonist of the PTH/PTHrP receptor are also presented.

30 Collagen is the most abundant protein in mammals. It is the major protein component of bone and cartilage. A CBD-bioactive agent fusion protein thus targets the bioactive agent to collagen, and generally to bone and cartilage. The CBD-PTH fusion proteins have longer half-lives than PTH because of their stable binding to collagen, which tends to remove them from circulation. They can be administered locally, for instance, at a fracture site, and will tend to remain at the site of administration through binding to collagen at or near the site of administration. In support of this longer half-life, a fusion protein containing epidermal growth factor (EGF) with a CBD was shown to have much longer half life than EGF alone (8). Data is also presented in Examples 4 and 5 herein showing that a PTH-CBD fusion protein administered weekly or monthly is as effective or more effective than PTH(1-34) administered daily.

45 One embodiment provides a composition comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist; wherein the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is a bacterial collagen-binding polypeptide segment.

50 One embodiment provides a composition comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist; wherein the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is a segment of a collagenase.

55 One embodiment provides a composition comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist; wherein, over an 8-week period, the increase in bone mineral density of the composition injected with a vehicle intraperitoneally weekly in a mouse relative to the vehicle alone is at least 50% larger than the increase in bone mineral density of an equimolar amount of a composition consisting of the PTH/PTHrP agonist relative to the vehicle alone.

65 That is, the bioactive agent (composition) causes an increase in bone mineral density in mice when administered at an appropriate dose in a vehicle, such as an aqueous buffer solution. A control treatment with the vehicle alone may also result in some change in bone mineral density, for example

because the mice are juveniles that are still growing or elderly mice whose bone mineral density is otherwise declining. The appropriate way to measure the effect of the bioactive agent is to measure increase in bone mineral density in experimental mice treated with the agent minus increase (or decrease) in bone mineral density in control mice treated with vehicle alone. This increase in bone mineral density with administration of the agent after correction for change in bone mineral density in control mice receiving vehicle alone is at least 50% larger than the increase in bone mineral density in mice treated with an agent containing only the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist (not coupled to a collagen-binding polypeptide segment), again after correcting for any changes in bone mineral density in control mice treated with vehicle alone. For instance, in FIG. 3 herein, described in Example 4, the vehicle control mice have an increase in bone mineral density during an 8-week treatment period of 5%, mice treated with PTH(1-34) (a PTH/PTHrP agonist) have an increase in BMD of about 7.5%, and mice treated with a PTH-CBD fusion protein containing PTH(1-33) coupled to a collagen-binding domain have an increase in BMD of over 15%. The mice treated with the PTH-CBD fusion protein thus have an increase in BMD after correcting for the change with vehicle alone of over 10% (over 15% minus 5%), and the mice treated with PTH(1-34) have an increase in BMD after correcting for the change with vehicle alone of about 2.5% (about 7.5% minus 5%). Thus, intraperitoneal weekly injection of the fusion protein causes over 300% more (over 4-times as much, over 10% versus about 2.5%) increase in BMD as injection of the PTH(1-34).

Another embodiment provides a fusion protein comprising: a bacterial collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment.

Another embodiment provides a fusion protein comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment of a collagenase; linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment.

Another embodiment provides a fusion protein comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide segment.

Another embodiment provides a composition comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to a non-peptidyl PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist.

Another embodiment provides a composition comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to a non-peptidyl PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist.

Another embodiment provides a composition comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting bone growth in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting bone growth in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting hair growth in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising: (i) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (ii) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting hair growth in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising: (i) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (ii) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting tissue growth around an implant in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist; wherein before, during, or after the step of administering the composition, the mammal receives an implant placed in contact with tissue in the mammal; and wherein the step of administering the composition is effective to promote tissue growth around the implant.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting immune reconstitution in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist; wherein before, during, or after the step of administering the composition, the mammal receives an administration of bone marrow stem cells. The composition enhances immune reconstitution by enhancing grafting, multiplication, and/or differentiation of the bone marrow stem cells.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting bone marrow stem cell mobilization in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist; wherein administering the composition increases the number of stem cells in circulating blood of the mammal (e.g., 7, 14, or 30 days after administering the fusion protein).

Another embodiment provides a method of treating or preventing renal osteodystrophy in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist; wherein the mammal is afflicted with renal osteodystrophy or renal disease and the composition is effective to reduce bone loss in the mammal.

Another embodiment provides a method of treating or preventing (i.e., reducing incidence of) bone metastasis of cancer in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a composition comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist; wherein the composition is administered at a dosage effective to reduce incidence of bone metastasis of cancer or slow the growth of metastatic cancer in bone.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an SDS-PAGE gel showing the results of an experiment showing that two PTH-CBD fusion proteins bind to collagen.

FIG. 2 is a graph showing in vitro cAMP accumulation in cells stimulated with PTH(1-34) or PTH-CBD fusion proteins.

FIG. 3 is a bar graph showing increase in spinal bone mineral density in mice treated with weekly intraperitoneal injection for 8 weeks of buffer (vehicle), PTH(1-34), PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein, or PTH-CBD fusion protein.

FIG. 4 is a bar graph showing absolute spinal bone mineral density of excised spine segments from mice sacrificed after treatment for 8 weeks with weekly intraperitoneal injection of buffer (vehicle), PTH(1-34), PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein, or PTH-CBD fusion protein.



5

FIG. 5 is a bar graph showing serum calcium levels of mice after 8 weeks of weekly injections of buffer (vehicle), PTH(1-34), PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein, or PTH-CBD fusion protein.

FIG. 6 is a bar graph showing serum alkaline phosphatase concentration of mice after 8 weeks of weekly injections of buffer (vehicle), PTH(1-34), PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein, or PTH-CBD fusion protein.

FIG. 7 is a micrograph of sections of tibia bone from a vehicle-treated control mouse and a mouse receiving 8 weeks of weekly injection of PTH-CBD fusion protein. The sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin stain. The micrograph shows increased cortical and trabecular bone mass in the bone of the mouse treated with PTH-CBD.

FIG. 8 is line graph of bone mineral density over time for mice treated monthly with PTH-CBD, PTH(1-34), or vehicle control for 6 months. At 6 months, the group receiving PTH(1-34) was treated daily for two weeks (indicated by the arrow on the X axis). Then all groups were untreated for the rest of the study.

FIG. 9 is a line graph of bone mineral density over time for mice treated with PTH(1-34) daily for 14 days (PTH), with the PTH-CBD fusion protein once at the initiation of the study (CBD-PTH-6), with PTH-CBD fusion protein at time 0 and a second time at 3 months (CBD-PTH-3), and with vehicle control.

FIG. 10 is a bar graph showing serum alkaline phosphatase concentration of mice after 8 weeks of weekly injections of buffer (vehicle), PTH(1-34), PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein, or PTH-CBD fusion protein.

FIG. 11 is a bar graph of bone mineral density in mice receiving a single dose of a range of dosage amounts of PTH-CBD by subcutaneous injection. Bone mineral density was followed for 32 weeks. Each dosage was given to two mice.

FIG. 12 shows photographs of mice described in Example 8 having chemotherapy-induced alopecia and a shaved spot on their backs, treated with the PTH-CBD fusion protein by subcutaneous injection at the hairless spot, or untreated controls. There are 3 mice in each group, and photos are taken at 0 days, 14 days, and 21 days after the injection of PTH-CBD. The photos show greater hair growth in the subjects treated with the PTH-CBD fusion protein.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

This disclosure involves compositions, including bioactive agents and fusion proteins, comprising a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist or antagonist. In a preferred embodiment, the compositions are fusion proteins where the PTH/PTHrP agonist or antagonist is a polypeptide segment, where the collagen-binding polypeptide segment and PTH/PTHrP polypeptide segment are linked together in a fusion protein. But the PTH/PTHrP agonist or antagonist portion can also be a non-peptidyl agonist or antagonist.

The terms "fusion protein" and "fusion polypeptide" may be used to refer to a single polypeptide comprising two functional segments, e.g., a collagen-binding polypeptide segment and a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment. The fusion proteins may be any size, and the single polypeptide of the fusion protein may exist in a multimeric form in its functional state, e.g., by cysteine disulfide connection of two monomers of the single polypeptide. A polypeptide segment may be a synthetic polypeptide or a naturally occurring polypeptide. Such polypeptides may be a portion of a polypeptide or may comprise a mutation.

6

The collagen-binding polypeptide segment is a polypeptide that binds collagen and may be part of a larger fusion protein, bioactive agent, or pharmaceutical agent. Determination of whether a composition, polypeptide segment, fusion protein, or pharmaceutical or bioactive agent binds collagen can be made as described in Example 2 below. Briefly, it is incubated with collagen in binding buffer, and the mixture is then filtered through a filter that would otherwise allow it to pass through but that blocks the collagen and therefore holds back materials that bind to the collagen. The filtrate is then assayed for the presence of the composition, polypeptide segment, fusion protein, or pharmaceutical or bioactive agent. Preferably, at least 90%, more preferably at least 99% of the collagen-binding composition, polypeptide segment, fusion protein, or pharmaceutical or bioactive agent is retained by the filter in this assay, as compared to when the filtration is performed without collagen.

One embodiment disclosed herein involves fusion proteins comprising a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment.

The PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment may be a synthetic polypeptide or a naturally occurring polypeptide. Such polypeptides may be a portion of a polypeptide or may comprise a mutation. Agonist activity with the PTH/PTHrP receptor can be assayed as described in Example 3 below by a cAMP stimulation assay. An agonist will stimulate cAMP synthesis. Preferably, an agonist can activate receptor activity at least 10% as much as PTH(1-34).

In a specific embodiment when injected intraperitoneally weekly in mice the agonist fusion protein causes at least 50% more increase in bone mineral density (as compared to vehicle control) than an equimolar amount of a polypeptide consisting of the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment when injected intraperitoneally weekly (as compared to vehicle control) over an 8-week period (as in Example 4 below). Likewise, in other specific embodiments, the fusion protein causes a statistically significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) greater increase in BMD, or at least twice as much increase in BMD, than an equimolar amount of a polypeptide consisting of the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment or than PTH(1-34).

In some embodiments of the fusion proteins, the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is a bacterial collagen-binding polypeptide segment. In a more specific embodiment, it is a *Clostridium* collagen-binding polypeptide segment.

In some embodiments of the fusion proteins, the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is a segment of a collagenase, or a bacterial collagenase, or a *Clostridium* collagenase. Preferably the segment is only a portion of the collagenase and the collagen-binding polypeptide segment does not have collagenase activity.

In some embodiments, the collagenase is ColH, SEQ ID NO:6.

In some embodiments, the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is or includes residues 901-1021 of SEQ ID NO:6 (residues 38-158 of SEQ ID NO:1), or a fragment of residues 38-158 of SEQ ID NO:1 at least 8 amino acid residues in length.

In some embodiments, the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 98%, or at least 99% identical to residues 38-158 of SEQ ID NO:1.

In some embodiments, the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is or includes residues 807-1021 of SEQ ID NO:6 (residues 37-251 of SEQ ID NO:2).

In specific embodiments, the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is or comprises a fragment of residues 901-1021 of SEQ ID NO:6, e.g., a fragment of at least 8, at least 10, at least 20, at least 30 at least 40, or at least 50 consecutive amino acid residues of residues 901-1021 of SEQ ID NO:6.

Among other proteins the collagen-binding segment can be derived from are ColG (5), a class I collagenase from *Clostridium histolyticum*. ColH is a class II collagenase (6).

The collagen-binding polypeptide segment may also be a polypeptide segment from bone sialoprotein, fibronectin, or von Willebrand factor, as described in references (30-33), or may be polyglutamic acid (34).

In specific embodiments, the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment is a PTH or PTHrP polypeptide segment One human isoform of PTH is SEQ ID NO:7. One human isoform of PTHrP is SEQ ID NO:8.

In specific embodiments, the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment is or includes residues 1-33 of SEQ ID NO:1 (residues 1-33 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7)).

In specific embodiments, the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment is or includes residues 1-34 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7). In other embodiments, it is a fragment of residues 1-34 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7).

In specific embodiments, the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment is or includes residues 1-84 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7).

In specific embodiments, the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment is or includes residues 1-14 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7).

In specific embodiments, the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist is a PTH or PTHrP polypeptide segment.

In one embodiment, the PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment is N terminal to the collagen-binding polypeptide segment in the fusion protein. That is, the two polypeptide segments each have an N-terminal and a C-terminal, and the N-terminal of the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is linked directly or through a linker polypeptide segment to the C-terminal of the PTH/PTHrP agonist polypeptide segment.

The two polypeptide segments of the fusion proteins can be linked directly or indirectly. For instance, the two segments may be linked directly through, e.g., a peptide bond or chemical cross-linking, or indirectly, through, e.g., a linker segment or linker polypeptide.

This disclosure also provides a fusion protein comprising a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide segment.

The PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide segment may be a synthetic polypeptide or a naturally occurring polypeptide. Such polypeptides may be a portion of a polypeptide or may comprise a mutation. Antagonist activity with the PTH/PTHrP receptor can be assayed as described in Example 3 below by a cAMP stimulation assay. An antagonist will inhibit stimulation of cAMP synthesis by PTH(1-34). Preferably, when mixed with PTH(1-34), the antagonist can inhibit activation of the receptor by PTH(1-34) by at least 50%. In contrast, when not mixed with PTH, the antagonist activates the receptor by less than 5% of the receptor's maximal activation by PTH(1-34).

In the fusion proteins containing a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist, the collagen-binding polypeptide segment can be the same segments as found in the fusions containing a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist.

In some embodiments, the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist is a PTH or PTHrP polypeptide segment.

The PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist can include in one embodiment PTH(7-34), i.e., residues 7-34 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7). In another embodiment, it is or includes residues 7-33 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7). In other embodiments, it is a fragment of residues 7-34 of SEQ ID NO:8.

In another embodiment, the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist includes PTH(7-14), i.e., residues 7-14 of PTH (SEQ ID NO:7).

In another embodiment, the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonists include residues 1-14 of PTH with an N-terminal extension. Adding an N-terminal extension to PTH or active N-terminal fragments of PTH converts the PTH peptides to antagonists. The N-terminal extension can be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or more amino acids in length. The identity of the amino acids in the N-terminal extension is typically not important. In one embodiment, the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist includes residues 1-33 of PTH with a Gly-Ser extension at the N-terminus (SEQ ID NO:11).

In another embodiment, the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist includes PTHrP(7-34), i.e., residues 7-34 of SEQ ID NO:8, or a fragment of residues 7-34 of SEQ ID NO:8.

In another embodiment, the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist includes mouse TIP(7-39) (reference 18). Other PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonists that may be used in the fusion proteins are also disclosed in reference (18).

In one embodiment, the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide segment is N terminal to the collagen-binding polypeptide segment in the antagonist fusion protein. That is, the two polypeptide segments each have an N-terminal and a C-terminal, and the N-terminal of the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is linked directly or through a linker polypeptide segment to the C-terminal of the PTH/PTHrP antagonist polypeptide segment.

As with the agonist, the two polypeptide segments of the antagonist fusion proteins can be linked directly or indirectly.

This disclosure also provides a method of promoting bone growth in a mammal involving administering to the mammal a fusion protein comprising a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP agonist polypeptide segment.

In particular embodiments, administering the fusion protein to the mammal increases trabecular bone mineral volume and/or trabecular bone mineral density or slows loss of trabecular bone mineral volume and/or trabecular bone mineral density.

In particular embodiments, administering the fusion protein to the mammal increases cortical bone mineral volume and/or cortical bone mineral density or slows loss of cortical bone mineral volume and/or cortical bone mineral density.

Bone mineral volume is visible from histologic staining of slides. The term "bone mineral volume" as used herein refers to the volume occupied by mineralized bone. "Bone mineral density" as used herein refers to areal bone density, i.e., the amount of bone mineral per unit 2-dimensional area of bone. It can be measured by x-rays, or DEXA (Example 4 below).

The inventors have found that the PTH-CBD fusion protein increases both the bone mineral volume and density of both trabecular and cortical bone. The effect on cortical bone is surprising, because PTH(1-34) has been shown to have little effect on cortical bone mineral density or even decrease cortical bone mineral density, even as it increases trabecular bone mineral density (25-27).

The fusion protein can be administered systemically, e.g., by intravenous injection. The inventors have found that when administering the fusion protein subcutaneously it binds locally at the site of injection if the fusion protein is dissolved in neutral pH buffer. But if the fusion protein is dissolved in pH 4.5 or below buffer, the collagen-binding domain does not bind collagen, and the fusion protein has time to disperse systemically before it binds collagen elsewhere in the body at neutral pH. Thus, in one embodiment, systemic administration of the fusion proteins involves administering the fusion protein dissolved in buffer or aqueous solution at a pH lower than about 5.0 or at pH 4.5 or below. In another embodiment, systemic administration of the fusion proteins involves administering the fusion proteins dissolved in aqueous solution at pH lower than about 6.0.

In particular embodiments, the fusion protein is administered by injection, e.g., intravenous or subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection. Administration by injection may be systemic administration or local administration.

In particular embodiments, the fusion protein is administered in an orthopedic implant. Examples of orthopedic implants in which the fusion protein may be administered include an orthopedic bone void filler, an adjunct to bone fracture stabilization, an intramedullary fixation device, a joint augmentation/replacement device, a bone fixation plate, a screw, a tack, a clip, a staple, a nail, a pin, a rod, an anchor, a screw augmentation device, or a cranial reconstruction device. Another example of an orthopedic implant is a dental implant. Examples of dental implants include an artificial tooth root replacement, implant-supported bridges and dentures. Other examples will be known to those of skill in the art.

To be administered in an implant, as used herein, means that the fusion protein may be associated with the implant, by for instance, adhesion, covalent or non-covalent bonding to the surface of the implant, entrapment in pores of a polymer coating of an implant, or mixing with a component of the implant, such as ceramic particles. If the ceramic particles are porous, the fusion protein can be entrapped in the pores. By "entrapped in the pores" it is meant that diffusion of the fusion protein out of the material is slowed due to the pore structure, not necessarily that the fusion protein cannot diffuse out of the material until the material breaks down.

For instance, the fusion protein can be entrapped in a biodegradable polymer as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,060,299. It may be formed into particles with a polysaccharide gum, and then the particles entrapped in a matrix of a polymer as described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,060,299. The polymer can be formed as a coating on the surface of an implant.

The fusion protein can also be bonded to a surface such as gold on an implant through sulfhydryls of the protein, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,428,579.

The fusion protein can be mixed with a ceramic or with ceramic particles, including for example hydroxyapatite or tricalcium phosphate, both of which are often used as fillers for bone remodeling (U.S. Published Patent Application No. 20030091609).

A porous polymer can be formed by forming the polymer in an organic solvent with particles of a material that is not soluble in the organic solvent, such as salt or sugar crystals. After the polymer is cured, the particles can be removed to expose the open pores by washing the polymer matrix in an aqueous solution that solubilizes the salt or sugar particles. Incubating the polymer matrix with a solution of the fusion

protein can allow the fusion protein to diffuse into the pores of the polymer and become entrapped therein (U.S. Published Patent Application No. 20030091609).

Other methods of adhering proteins to a surface of a material are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,617,142. Still other methods are available to those of skill in the art.

The fusion protein can be mixed with demineralized bone matrix (DBM). Demineralized bone matrices are prepared by acid extraction of allograft bone, resulting in loss of most of the mineralized component but retention of collagen and noncollagenous proteins, including growth factors. DBM is used as a bone-graft substitute or extender. Since DBM contains extensive amounts of collagen, the fusion proteins will bind to the collagen of DBM if mixed with DBM in binding buffer.

In specific embodiments, the orthopedic implant includes hydroxyapatite, tricalcium phosphate, or demineralized bone matrix. In other embodiments, the orthopedic implant includes a polymer. Many natural and synthetic polymers may be included in an orthopedic implant (e.g., as a coating). Examples of natural porous polymers include gelatin, fibrin, collagen, elastin, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, dermatan sulfate, heparin sulfate, heparin, cellulose, chitin, chitosan, mixtures or copolymers thereof, or a wide variety of others typically disclosed as being useful in implantable medical devices. Examples of synthetic porous polymers include silicone, polyurethane, polysulfone, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyamide, polyester, polycarboxylic acids, polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), maleic anhydride polymers, polyamides, polyvinyl alcohols (PVA), polyethylene oxides, polyacrylic acid polymers, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyhydroxyethylmethacrylic acid (pHEMA), polyaminopropylmethacrylamide (pAPMA), polyacrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid (pAMPS), polyacrylic acid, mixtures or copolymers thereof, or a wide variety of others typically disclosed as being useful in implantable medical devices. Additional examples of synthetic porous polymers include biodegradable synthetic porous polymers, such as polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, polydioxanone, poly(-caprolactone), polyanhydrides, poly(3-hydroxybutyrate), poly(ortho esters), poly(amino acids), polyiminocarbonates, and mixtures or copolymers thereof.

Thus, another embodiment provides a method of promoting tissue growth around an implant in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a fusion protein comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment. Before, during, or after the step of administering the fusion protein, the mammal receives an implant placed in contact with tissue in the mammal; and the step of administering the fusion protein is effective to promote tissue growth around the implant. The tissue growth promoted around the implant may be bone, cartilage, or other tissue. In one embodiment, it may be skin.

In a particular embodiment, the step of administering the fusion protein comprises placing an implant in contact with tissue in the mammal, wherein the implant comprises the fusion protein.

In a particular embodiment, the implant is a dental implant.

In another embodiment, the implant is a bone graft.

In other embodiments, the implant is an orthopedic bone void filler, an adjunct to bone fracture stabilization, an intramedullary fixation device, a joint augmentation/replacement device, a bone fixation plate, a screw, a tack, a clip, a staple, a nail, a pin, a rod, an anchor, a screw augmentation device, or a cranial reconstruction device.

In specific embodiments, the implant comprises intact bone. Here, in one embodiment, the implant is incubated with the fusion protein for a time sufficient to allow the fusion protein to bind to collagen in the intact bone before implanting the implant in the mammal.

In specific embodiments, the implant comprises bone cement, hydroxyapatite, or demineralized bone.

In specific embodiments, the implant comprises osteoblasts.

In specific embodiments, the implant is predominantly plastic, metal, or ceramic (i.e., the majority of its mass is plastic, metal, or ceramic material).

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting hair growth in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a fusion protein comprising: a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment.

We have found that fusion proteins containing the receptor agonists were more effective than those containing receptor antagonists in promoting hair growth in mice treated with cyclophosphamide to induce chemotherapy-induced alopecia (Example 8 below). A fusion protein containing a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist was also tested and also induced some hair growth, but the hair that grew appeared less thick (data not shown). Thus, fusion proteins containing either a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist or antagonist can be used to promote hair growth, but fusion proteins containing a receptor agonist are preferred for chemotherapy-induced alopecia.

To promote hair growth, the fusion proteins may be administered locally at a desired site of hair growth, e.g., by subcutaneous or intradermal injection. The fusion proteins will bind to collagen in the skin near the site of subcutaneous or intradermal injection and remain bound at the site for long-lasting effect. The fusion proteins can also be administered systemically to promote hair growth. This is preferred to treat chemotherapy-induced alopecia.

In one embodiment of the method of promoting hair growth, the mammal is afflicted with chemotherapy-induced alopecia.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting immune reconstitution in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a fusion protein comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment; wherein before, during, or after administering the fusion protein, the mammal receives an administration of bone marrow stem cells. As used here, the term "bone marrow stem cells" may refer to any stem cells that can implant in bone marrow and differentiate into a variety of types of lymphocytes. Thus, the stem cells may be obtained, for instance, from umbilical cord blood, embryos, the mammal's own blood or bone marrow, or another mammal's blood or bone marrow. Administration of the fusion protein is expected to show an increase in survival following bone marrow ablation and a stem cell transplant in mice. It is also expected to increase the rate of neutrophil number increase—i.e., neutrophil numbers are greater at specific time points (e.g., 7, 14, 21, or 30 days) after transplant in patients or experimental animals receiving the fusion protein in conjunction with the stem cell transplant than in a comparison group not receiving the fusion protein.

In one embodiment, the stem cells will be umbilical cord blood stem cells. Umbilical cord blood is an especially useful alternative for patients in need of a stem cell transplant who do not have an MHC-matched related or unrelated donor. But the number of stem cells in a single unit of

umbilical cord blood is often insufficient for successful engraftment after a bone marrow stem cell transplant (10). Administration of the fusion protein disclosed herein containing a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist is expected to improve grafting of the stem cells and increase the odds of a successful graft with one or two units of umbilical cord blood.

In another embodiment, the stem cells will be autologous blood stem cells. Often too few stem cells are mobilized from a patient to support autologous stem cell transplant. Administering the fusion protein is expected to enhance the chance of successful engraftment when the number of stem cells transplanted is less than optimal. It also is expected to enhance the chance of successful engraftment when the number of stem cells transplanted is considered adequate.

Preferably the fusion protein would be administered before or together with administration of the stem cells to promote engraftment of stem cells in the bone marrow. But it may also be administered after administration of the stem cells.

Another embodiment provides a method of promoting bone marrow stem cell mobilization in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a fusion protein comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment. Administering the fusion protein is expected to increase the number of stem cells in circulating blood of the mammal (e.g., 7, 14, or 30 days after administering the fusion protein). In a specific embodiment, this method further comprises collecting stem cells from blood of the mammal after the step of administering the fusion protein to the mammal.

Autologous stem cell transplantation cures lymphomas in many patients and improves survival in multiple myeloma. But approximately 20% of patients do not mobilize sufficient stem cells to safely support autologous stem cell transplantation (11). The fusion protein described herein containing a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist is expected to promote stem cell mobilization.

Another embodiment is expected to provide a method of treating myocardial infarction in a mammal comprising: administering to a mammal after the mammal suffers a myocardial infarction a fusion protein comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment.

Another embodiment provides a method of treating or preventing renal osteodystrophy in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a fusion protein comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide segment; wherein the mammal is afflicted with renal osteodystrophy or renal disease. In this embodiment, the fusion protein is expected to be effective to reduce bone loss in the mammal.

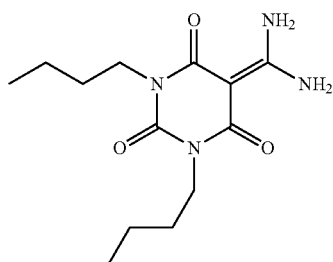
One embodiment is expected to provide a method of treating or reducing incidence of bone metastasis of cancer in a mammal comprising: administering to the mammal a fusion protein comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide segment.

PTHrP is positively associated with bone metastasis (15, 16, 17). Breast carcinoma metastatic to bone expresses PTHrP in more than 90% of cases, compared with 17% in metastases to nonbone sites (15). In a mouse model, human tumor cells transfected with a cDNA to overexpress human PTHrP had increased metastasis to bone (15). Conversely, administration of an anti-PTHrP antibody decreased bone metastases (15, 17).

## 13

Binding of PTHrP to its receptor alters the microenvironment of bone favorably to promote metastasis. A fusion protein containing a CBD segment and a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist will likely occupy the receptor in bone and thus decrease the occurrence of metastasis. It is expected to slow the growth of metastatic tumors in bone.

In all the embodiments described herein, fusion proteins comprising (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment can be replaced by pharmaceutical agents comprising (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist or a non-peptidyl PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist. An example of a non-peptidyl PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist is compound AH3960 (19).

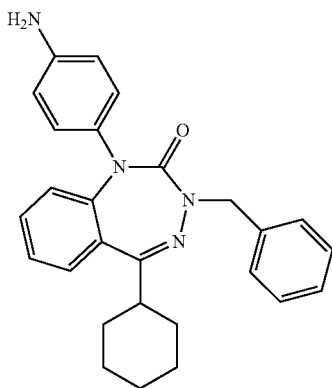


AH3960

AH3960 contains two amino groups. These can be used to cross-link the compound to amino groups on the collagen-binding polypeptide segment through a cross-linker such as DSG (disuccinimidyl glutarate) or through the combination of SANH (succinimidyl-4-hydrazinonicotinate acetone hydrazone) and SFB (succinimidyl-4-formyl benzoate). AH3960 can be cross-linked through its amino group to a carboxyl group of the collagen-binding polypeptide segment by EDC (1-ethyl-3-[3-dimethylaminopropyl]carbodiimide hydrochloride). These products are available from Pierce (piercenet.com, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Rockford, Ill.). Protocols and reaction conditions are also available in the product literature from Pierce (piercenet.com).

Likewise, in the embodiments described herein involving receptor antagonist fusion proteins, fusion proteins comprising (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide segment can be replaced by pharmaceutical agents comprising (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist or a non-peptidyl PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist.

Thus, another embodiment provides a pharmaceutical agent comprising: (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist, where the antagonist may be non-peptidyl. Non-peptidyl antagonists of the PTH/PTHrP receptor include compounds disclosed in (20), including compound 2 below:



## 14

Compound 2 can be coupled through its amino group to amino or carboxyl groups of the collagen-binding polypeptide segment as described above for compound AH3960. In compound 3 of reference (20), the amino group of compound 2 is replaced with a carboxyl group. This can be coupled to amino groups of the collagen-binding polypeptide segment with EDC.

In another embodiment of the pharmaceutical agents comprising (a) a collagen-binding polypeptide segment; linked to (b) a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment or antagonist polypeptide segment, segment (a) and segment (b) are separate polypeptides, and the two polypeptides are linked by chemical cross-linking. The two polypeptides can be cross-linked through amino groups by reagents including DSG (disuccinimidyl glutarate) or glutaraldehyde. They can also be cross-linked through amino groups by derivatizing one polypeptide with SANH (succinimidyl-4-hydrazinonicotinate acetone hydrazone) and the other with SFB (succinimidyl-4-formyl benzoate), and then mixing the two derivatized polypeptides to cross-link. The two polypeptides can be cross-linked between an amino group of one polypeptide and a carboxyl of the other by reaction with EDC (1-ethyl-3-[3-dimethylaminopropyl]carbodiimide hydrochloride). The polypeptides can also be cross-linked (e.g., covalently coupled) by any other suitable method known to a person of ordinary skill in the art. These cross-linking reagents are available from Pierce (piercenet.com, Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Rockford, Ill.). Protocols and reaction conditions are also available in the product literature from Pierce (piercenet.com). These and other applicable cross-linking methods are described in U.S. published patent applications 20060258569 and 20070224119.

Based on the data herein, the individual doses of pharmaceutical agents comprising a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment can be approximately the same on a molar basis as doses used for PTH(1-34). But the pharmaceutical agents comprising a collagen-binding polypeptide segment linked to a PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist polypeptide segment can be administered less frequently, because linking the agonist to the collagen-binding polypeptide segment gives it much more prolonged activity in vivo.

The following examples are presented to illustrate various aspects of the disclosure without limiting the scope thereof.

## EXAMPLES

## Example 1

## Expression of PTH-Collagen-Binding Domain Fusion Proteins

A plasmid expressing a PTH-CBD fusion protein was constructed by inserting the PTH-CBD coding sequence into pGEX-5X-1 (GE Lifesciences). The sequence of the resulting plasmid is SEQ ID NO:3. Nucleotides 258 to 1409 of SEQ ID NO:3 encode a fusion protein containing glutathione-S-transferase (GST) fused at its C terminus to a PTH-CBD fusion protein. SEQ ID NO:4 is the full encoded GST-PTH-CBD fusion protein. Residues 222-225 are IEGR (SEQ ID NO:5), a factor Xa protease recognition site. Residues 226-383 of SEQ ID NO:4 correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 and are the PTH-CBD fusion protein. Factor Xa cleaves after the Arg that is amino acid residue 225 of SEQ ID NO:4 to release SEQ ID NO:1, the PTH-CBD fusion protein. Residues 1-33 of SEQ ID NO:1 are the N-terminal 33 residues of PTH. Residues 38-158 are a collagen-binding domain (CBD) of the ColH collagenase of *Clostridium histolyticum*. The CBD of the fusion protein corresponds to residues 901-1021 of ColH (SEQ ID NO:6). Residues 34-37 of SEQ ID NO:1 are a linker segment.

## 15

A second PTH-CBD fusion protein, PTH-PKD-CBD (SEQ ID NO:2), was expressed from the a plasmid otherwise identical to SEQ ID NO:3 with a longer insert segment from the colH gene to express. Like SEQ ID NO:1, it was expressed as part of a GST fusion protein and cleaved from GST by Factor Xa. Residues 1-33 of SEQ ID NO:2 are the N-terminal 33 residues of PTH. Residues 34-36 are a linker segment. And residues 37-251 are residues 807-1021 of ColH. This fusion protein includes a polycystic kidney disease (PKD) domain of ColH (residues 807-900 of ColH), in addition to the collagen binding domain of residues 901-1021 of ColH found in both SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2. It was thought that including the PKD domain might minimize domain-domain interferences or other steric hindrances between the PTH domain and CBD domain.

Purification of CBD Fusion Proteins—*E. coli*

BL21 was transformed with the recombinant plasmids. Each clone was grown in one liter of 2YT-G medium to an optical density at 600 nm of 0.7. Isopropyl-1-thio-beta-D-galactopyranoside was added to a final concentration of 0.1 mM, and cells were grown for a further 2 hours. In order to prevent proteolysis during the purification procedures, phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride was added to the culture to a final concentration of 1 mM. Cells were harvested by centrifugation, and disrupted in a French pressure cell. Cell debris was removed by centrifugation, and the cleared lysate was used for the purification of the fusion protein by a batch method using glutathione-SEPHAROSE 4B beads (volume, 4-ml; GE Lifesciences) as described by the manufacturer. The GST-tag of each fusion protein was cleaved by incubation with Factor Xa (New England Biolabs, 0.2 µg/mg of fusion protein) for 20 h at room temperature. The cleaved protein fractions were dialyzed three times against 1 liter of 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH7.5), 100 mM NaCl at 4° C. to remove glutathione. The N-terminal GST fragment was removed by applying the fraction to a glutathione-SEPHAROSE 4B column (bed volume, 2 ml). Ten amino acid residues from the N terminus were confirmed for each fragment on an automatic protein sequencer (Model 492, Perkin-Elmer). The molecular mass of the purified C-terminal fragment was confirmed by matrix-assisted laser desorption time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS).

## Example 2

## Demonstration of Collagen Binding by the PTH-CBD Fusion Proteins

Five mg insoluble collagen type I, (C-9879; Sigma) was added to an ULTRA FREE micro centrifugal device, 0.22 micrometer low-binding DURAPORE membrane (Millipore, Bedford, Mass.) and placed in a micro centrifuge tube (Catalogue No:UFC30GV00-Millipore). All steps were carried at room temperature unless otherwise specified. Collagen binding buffer (200 microliters) (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>) was added to swell the collagen fibers. After incubation for 30 minutes, the tube was centrifuged at 15,000 g for 15 minutes. Centrifugation was repeated after changing the direction of the tube in the rotor. The collagen precipitate was resuspended in 60 µl of collagen binding buffer containing 100 pmole of fusion protein and incubated for 30 minutes. The mixture was then centrifuged through the device at 15,000×g for 15 minutes. Proteins bound to the collagen would be retained by the filter along with the collagen. Proteins that do not bind to collagen would pass through in the filtrate. The filtrate was analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

## 16

FIG. 1 shows a photograph of the SDS-PAGE gel. Lane 1 on the left is molecular weight markers. Lane 2 is the filtrate of a mixture containing PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein filtered without collagen. Lane 3 shows the filtrate of a mixture of PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein with collagen. Lanes 4 and 5 show the filtrate of the PTH-CBD fusion protein incubated without and with collagen, respectively. The result shows that both fusion proteins failed to pass through the filter when incubated with collagen, but did pass through when incubated without collagen. This shows both fusion proteins bound to collagen.

## Example 3

## In vitro Biological Activity of PTH-CBD Fusion Proteins

HKrK-B7 cells, which are LLCPK cells stably transfected with the human PTH1R, were kindly provided by Tom Gardella, Endocrine Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital. The cells are described in reference (7). HKrK-B7 cells were grown in 24 well plates to 90 percent confluence, which was typically achieved 2-3 days after initial seeding. The culture media was DMEM (with L-glutamine)+10% fetal bovine serum (FBS).

When the cells reached 90% confluence, the cells were rinsed once with 0.5 ml binding buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.8, 100 mM NaCl, 2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 5 mM KCl, 0.25% horse serum, 0.0025% fetal bovine serum). The plate was placed on ice, and 200 microliters IBMX buffer (DMEM without antibiotic and FBS, 35 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX), 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin) was added per well. IBMX is a phosphodiesterase inhibitor. Peptide or PTH was added at the indicated concentrations in 100 microliters binding buffer. The cells were then incubated with the peptide, PTH, or no addition (control) for 1 hour at room temperature. The media was then removed and the plates were placed on dry ice to freeze the cells for 3 minutes. 500 microliters 50 mM HCl was next added to each well. The plates were kept frozen until the immunoassay.

cAMP concentration was measured by immunoassay (Biomedical Technologies, Inc., Stoughton, Mass., USA; cAMP EIA kit, #BT-730).

The results of the cAMP concentration from the lysed cells in the wells is shown in FIG. 2 for cells incubated with from 1×10<sup>-12</sup> M to 1×10<sup>-7</sup> M fusion peptide or PTH(1-34). PTH(1-34), PTH-CBD (SEQ ID NO:1), and PTH-PKD-CBD (SEQ ID NO:2) all stimulated cAMP synthesis to a similar extent.

## Example 4

## In Vivo Activity of PTH-CBD Fusion Proteins

Healthy female C57BL/6J mice, 5-8 weeks age and 13-18 grams, were purchased from the Jackson laboratory (Bar Harbor, Me., USA) and they were housed in cages at the Animal facility in Ochsner Clinic Foundation under standard conditions. Animals were maintained for a 2-week acclimation period prior to experiments.

Baseline whole body DEXA (dual emission x-ray absorptiometry) measurements were obtained in duplicate for each animal using a Hologic QDR-1000plus instrument adapted for application in the mouse as follows. An ultrahigh resolution mode (line spacing 0.03950 cm and resolution 0.03749 cm) was used. The animals were anesthetized with pentobarbital and positioned in the prone position for DEXA

scanning. Bone mineral density (BMD) was determined within an 8×16 pixel box covering the region of the lumbar spine. BMD for each single pixel vertical stripe was measured, and the peak values were determined. Validity for this technique was ascertained by comparing the duplicate measurements in each mouse.

Animals were injected intraperitoneally weekly for eight weeks with either vehicle alone (collagen binding buffer, pH 7.5, 50 mM Tris HCl, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>) or vehicle containing PTH analogs as follows:

Group A (8 animals): vehicle

Group B (6 animals): 80 µg/kg/dose of human PTH(1-34)

Group C (6 animals): 546 µg/kg/dose of PTH-PKD-CBD (SEQ ID NO:2)

Group D (6 animals): 344 µg/kg/dose of PTH-CBD (SEQ ID NO:1)

The doses of the three PTH compounds were adjusted based on their molecular weights, such that each was given at the same molar equivalent (0.02 micromoles/kg/dose).

One week after the 8<sup>th</sup> injection, animals were sacrificed with a lethal dose of pentobarbital. Duplicate BMD measurements were obtained for each mouse by the technique described above. Percent increase in BMD for each mouse was calculated, and the results (average±standard error) are shown in FIG. 3. Statistical significance was determined using a one-tailed paired T test. Statistically significant differences from vehicle control are shown by \* (p<0.05) and \*\* (p<0.01) in FIGS. 3 and 4.

At the conclusion of the study, lumbar spine segments of the mice were also excised from the soft tissue and BMD measurements of the excised spine segments were taken. The BMD results of the excised spine segments are the average for the entire bone segment, not peak BMD measurements like those that were obtained from the whole animal scans.

The statistical comparisons used were ANOVA across groups (p<0.05), and Bonferroni comparisons of each group vs. control.

The PTH-CBD fusion protein (SEQ ID NO:1) produced an average 17% increase in BMD over the 8-week treatment period. Both PTH(1-34) and the PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein (SEQ ID NO:2) produced approximately a 7.5% increase in bone mineral density. The mice in the vehicle control group had a 5% increase in BMD over the 8-week treatment period. (FIG. 3.) Both PTH-CBD (p<0.01) and PTH-PKD-CBD (p<0.05) fusion proteins produced BMD increases that were statistically significantly greater than vehicle controls, while PTH(1-34) did not. But the PTH-CBD fusion gave approximately twice the BMD increase of both PTH(1-34) and the PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein. (FIG. 3)

The BMD of excised lumbar spine segments of the four groups of mice at the conclusion of the 8-week treatment period are shown in FIG. 4. Again, the PTH-CBD group was statistically significantly different from the vehicle control (p<0.05). Differences between other groups with vehicle control and with each other did not reach statistical significance.

Serum calcium levels were also measured in the mice before, during, and after the study. PTH with daily injection is known to carry a risk of hypercalcemia. There was no difference in serum calcium levels between any of the groups, indicating that the PTH-CBD fusion proteins did not cause hypercalcemia (FIG. 5).

Serum alkaline phosphatase levels were also measured. Serum alkaline phosphatase was increased in the PTH(1-34), PTH-PKD-CBD, and PTH-CBD groups (FIG. 6).

Elevated alkaline phosphatase is correlated with hyperparathyroidism and periods of bone growth. Thus, this is evidence of increased bone turnover with all three agents.

Staining of tibial sections with hematoxylin and eosin showed increased trabecular and cortical bone in mice treated with 8 weeks of PTH-CBD versus vehicle control (FIG. 7).

No evidence of bone tumors in mice in any of the groups was found by DEXA or post-mortem examination.

We conclude that the PTH-CBD fusion protein is more active than PTH(1-34) in promoting bone mineral density increase in vivo.

### Example 5

#### Monthly Administration of PTH-CBD In Vivo

With the encouraging results showing efficacy of PTH-CBD to increase bone mineral density after weekly administration, we next tested the efficacy of this fusion protein with monthly administration. Mice received intraperitoneal injection of PTH-CBD (344 µg/kg/dose), PTH (80 µg/kg/dose), or vehicle alone monthly in buffer as described in Example 4. There were 10 mice in each group. Bone mineral density (BMD) was measured by DEXA as described in Example 4 every 2 months. DEXA measurements were correlated to absolute bone mineral density by correlation between DEXA measurements and measurements from excised tissue in the weekly study of Example 4.

Serial measurements of BMD every 2 months showed that monthly administration of PTH-CBD resulted in significant increases in BMD after 4 months of therapy, which were sustained for 6 months of therapy (FIG. 8) (p<0.01, shown by \*\* in FIG. 8). Not surprisingly, monthly administration of PTH(1-34) had no effect on bone mineral density. After 6 months (as indicated by the arrow in FIG. 8), we discontinued administration of PTH-CBD, and subjected the animals in the PTH(1-34) group to 2 weeks of daily therapy. Measurement of BMD 2 months later showed that the gains in bone mineral density after PTH-CBD administration were sustained (despite the decline in BMD in the vehicle control group, expected for age), and that the daily administration of PTH(1-34) resulted in increases in BMD which approached but did not reach those of the PTH-CBD group.

The mice were then followed for another 6 months, and the data showed that the BMD of the PTH(1-34) and PTH-CBD groups declined in parallel and remained higher than the untreated vehicle control mice.

Serum concentration of alkaline phosphatase was also measured in these groups of mice at the 48-week time point. The results are shown in FIG. 10. Even at 48 weeks, 22 weeks after the last administration of the PTH-CBD fusion protein, alkaline phosphatase concentration was elevated in the group receiving the PTH-CBD fusion protein compared to the vehicle control mice and mice that received PTH(1-34).

#### Conclusion:

Together with the data in Example 4, these data indicate that monthly administration of PTH-CBD showed at least equal efficacy to daily injection of PTH in promoting an increase in bone mineral density. Importantly, the dose of PTH-CBD given in each injection is the molar equivalent of the daily dose of PTH(1-34); thus, the total administered dose is actually 1/30 of the dose with PTH(1-34). The data suggests that even longer dosing intervals than monthly may

## 19

be effective, and that the effects on BMD are sustained for a longer time after cessation of therapy with PTH-CBD than with PTH(1-34).

## Example 6

## 3- and 6-Monthly Administration of PTH-CBD In Vivo

With the encouraging results showing efficacy of PTH-CBD to increase bone mineral density after monthly administration, we next tested the efficacy of this fusion protein with administration every 3 or every 6 months. Mice received intraperitoneal injection of PTH-CBD (344  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{dose}\times 1$ ) (CBD-PTH-6 of FIG. 9), PTH-CBD (344  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{dose}$  at 0 and 3 months) (CBD-PTH-6 of FIG. 9), PTH(1-34) (80  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{dose}$  daily for 2 weeks), or vehicle alone ( $\times 1$ ) in buffer as described in Example 4. There were eleven mice in each group. Bone mineral density (BMD) was measured by DEXA at 3 month and monthly thereafter. The study is ongoing, and data are available up to the 5 month time point

Serial measurements of BMD showed that a single dose of PTH-CBD resulted in significant increases in BMD after 4 months of therapy (FIG. 9). Administration of the second dose of PTH-CBD at the 3 month time point did not cause further increases in BMD at the 4 and 5 month time points. Daily administration of PTH(1-34) for 2 weeks caused the expected increase in BMD at 3 months, but by 5 months the BMD had declined back to control levels. The mice in this study will be followed for an additional 7 months.

## Conclusion:

Together with the data in Examples 4 and 5, these data suggest that a single dose of PTH-CBD is sufficient to promote sustained increases in bone mineral density. Importantly, the dose of PTH-CBD given in each injection is the molar equivalent of the daily dose of PTH(1-34); thus, the total administered dose is actually  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the dose of PTH(1-34) over the 5 month interval for which we have data at this time. We will continue to collect data on this study for another 7 months. The data also indicate that the effects on BMD are sustained for a longer time after cessation of therapy with PTH-CBD than with PTH(1-34).

## Example 7

## Preliminary Dose and Time Response Study

To determine roughly the optimal dose of PTH-CBD, a single dose of the fusion protein was given by subcutaneous administration to mice at a range of doses from 2 to 8,000 micrograms/kg and the BMD of the mice was tested by DEXA every 4 weeks for 20 weeks. At the highest dose, the BMD decreased between 4 weeks and 12 weeks and then increased. It thus appeared to have a transient catabolic effect and then a possible anabolic effect. Intermediate doses of 40-400 micrograms/kg, which spans the dose of 344 micrograms/kg used in Example 4 and 5, appeared to have the greatest anabolic effect over the first 8 weeks. The lowest dose tested, 2 micrograms/kg appeared to have less anabolic effect over the first 16 weeks. (FIG. 11)

## Example 8

## Use of PHT-CBD to Promote Hair Growth

There are reports that PTH agonists and antagonists can modulate hair growth in animal models of genetic hair loss

## 20

and after administration of chemotherapy (8,9). We tested whether PTH-CBD could, after subcutaneous administration, alter the pattern of hair growth after chemotherapy-induced hair loss with cyclophosphamide.

## 5 Materials and Methods:

Healthy female C57BL/6J mice (as in Example 4) were treated with 150 mg/kg cyclophosphamide every month for 3 months. The chemotherapeutic agent caused hair thinning and color change from black to white. We additionally shaved a spot on the back. At the spot of hair removal, we injected PTH-CBD subcutaneously at a dose of 320 mg/kg. We also tested injection of a CBD fusion protein containing a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist (SEQ ID NO:9). This fusion protein was made by inserting a thrombin cleavage sequence (Leu-Val-Pro-Arg-Gly-Ser, SEQ ID NO:12) between the GST and PTH(1-33) segments of the fusion protein of SEQ ID NO:1. The resultant GST-PTH-CBD fusion protein is cleaved by thrombin between the Arg and Gly residues of the thrombin cleavage sequence to release the Gly-Ser-PTH-CBD fusion protein of SEQ ID NO:9.

## 20 Results:

The PTH-CBD treated animals showed more rapid regrowth of hair at the spot of removal, and the chemotherapy-induced thinning and color change of the hair were both reversed, even at sites distant from the PTH-CBD injection site (FIG. 12). A CBD fusion protein containing a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist was also tested in pilot studies. But the antagonist fusion protein produced only peach fuzz hair at the site of injection and did not work as well as the PTH-CBD agonist fusion protein (results not shown). The antagonist fusion protein produced more hair than vehicle control treatment (results not shown).

## Conclusion:

PTH-CBD can reverse chemotherapy-induced alopecia, and the effects are not restricted to the site of injection.

## Example 9

## Use of PHT-CBD to Promote Immune Reconstitution

Female C57Bl/6 mice are irradiated with 10 Gy of radiation ( $^{137}\text{Cs}$  source). 24 hours later, mice are injected with  $2\times 10^5$  bone marrow mononuclear cells (BMMNC) from a donor B6. SJL mouse. Immediately before receiving the BMMNC, the recipient mice are also injected with saline (vehicle control), 344  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  PTH-CBD (SEQ ID NO:1), or 80  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  PTH(1-34).

A portion or all of the mice receiving BMMNC alone are expected to die. A greater percentage of mice receiving PTH(1-34) are expected to survive. A still greater percentage of mice receiving PTH-CBD are expected to survive.

It is also expected that neutrophil count will increase faster in mice receiving the PTH-CBD fusion than in mice receiving an equimolar amount of PTH or receiving vehicle control.

## Example 10

## 60 Use of PTH-CBD to Promote Bone Marrow Stem Cell Mobilization

Six- to 8-week old male C57BL/6 mice are injected subcutaneously with a single dose of 80 mcg/kg PTH(1-34) or 344 mcg/kg PTH-CBD (SEQ ID NO:1) or saline (vehicle control). Fourteen days later, peripheral blood is collected from the mice, and c-KIT/Sca-1 cells are determined by



21

fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) (21). It is determined that PTH-CBD causes a greater increase in c-KIT/ Sca-1 double positive cells than a single dose of PTH(1-34).

To test the ability of stem cells mobilized with PTH-CBD to repopulate, blood is collected 14 days after treatment with PTH, PTH-CBD, or vehicle control as described above. Red cells are lysed as described in (22). Total collected cells from 900 mcl of blood is transfused into a mouse that was subjected to a lethal dose of radiation (900 cGy) 24 hours before. A larger percentage of recipient mice are expected to survive when given blood cells from a donor mouse treated with PTH-CBD than from a mouse treated with PTH(1-34) or vehicle control. Further, it is expected that administering the fusion protein will increase the number of stem cells in circulating blood of the mammal (e.g., 7, 14, or 30 days after administering the fusion protein)

## Example 11

Use of a CBD-PTH/PTHrP Receptor Antagonist Fusion Protein for the Prevention and Treatment of Bone Metastasis of Breast Cancer

When administered as a daily injection, PTH(1-34) stimulates bone growth in various species and in osteoporotic women. However, continuous administration of PTH as an infusion (i.e. parathyroid adenoma) results in bone loss.

Breast cancer metastasizes to bone by producing a factor, PTH-related peptide (PTHrP), which activates the PTH/PTHrP receptor, increasing bone turnover in the local region. The removal of bone tissues which results from this cascade creates a void in the bone where cancer cells can grow and causes release of growth factors from the remodeled collagen matrix which promote tumor growth. In this study, we show that a PTH-CBD antagonist peptide has the ability to treat or prevent (reduce incidence of) bone metastasis of breast cancer. The model used is the immunodeficient nude mouse.

Animals receive a single injection of MCF-7 human breast cancer cells tagged with a phosphorescent probe. Animals are imaged weekly using a whole body imager to assess for bone metastatic lesions. Once 2 or more lesion are present in each animal, the animals receive a single injection of PTH(7-33)-CBD or vehicle control. Weekly imaging is continued for an additional 2 months to monitor growth of existing metastases and appearance of new metastases.

## Experimental Methods:

22 Nude mice, aged 3-5 weeks and 13-18 grams are obtained. Initial weight of the animals is recorded along with their general health condition. Animals are maintained for a 2 week acclimation period prior to experiments. (final age 5-8 weeks).

Baseline images are obtained from each animal using the Bioluminescent/Fluorescent Imager (Xenogen Biosciences, Cranbury, N.J.) whole body imager after isoflurane anesthesia. Animals then receive a single injection of MCF-7 cells stably transfected with a plasmid expressing firefly luciferase (23, 24). Animals are re-imaged following the injection and on a weekly basis thereafter to monitor for bone metastasis.

When 2 or more metastatic lesions are presenting the bones of each mouse, the animals will be divided randomly into 2 groups:

Group 1: 11 animals—is administered with vehicle intraperitoneally once.

Group 2: 11 animals—is administered with 344 mcg/kg of PTH(7-33)-CBD (SEQ ID NO:10) intraperitoneally once.

22

Animals are sedated with isoflurane and whole body images are obtained on a weekly basis for a 2 month period. Data Analysis:

During the experimental period, animals are weighed and examined weekly to detect any signs of illness. Whole body images are analyzed to determine the number of metastatic lesions and intensity of the luminescent light emission from each lesion.

At the end of the experimental period the animals will be sacrificed by injecting a lethal dose of pentobarbital (100 mg/kg). Regions of the bone which contain(ed) metastatic lesions at any point during the study are prepared for histological examination.

## Results:

Mice injected with PTH(7-33)-CBD are expected to develop fewer metastatic bone lesions and have slower growth of metastatic bone lesions than mice receiving vehicle control.

## Example 12

Use of a CBD-PTH/PTHrP Receptor Antagonist Fusion Protein for the Prevention and Treatment of Renal Osteodystrophy

Renal osteodystrophy is a bone disease that occurs when kidneys fail to maintain the proper levels of calcium and phosphorus in the blood. It's a common problem in people with kidney disease and affects 90 percent of dialysis patients. Renal osteodystrophy is a key cause of fractures in patients with chronic kidney disease. In this study, we show that PTH-CBD antagonist peptide has the ability to treat or prevent osteodystrophy. The model used is normal female mice fed with a high phosphorus diet to induce renal osteodystrophy.

Animals then receive a single injection of PTH(7-33)-CBD or vehicle control. Animals are maintained for 6 months after the initial dosing period to assess the duration of the therapeutic effects. Bone mineral density and alkaline phosphatase levels are measured on a monthly basis.

## Experimental Plan:

Healthy female normal C57BL/6J mouse, aged 3-5 weeks and 13-18 grams are obtained. Initial weight of the animals is recorded along with their general health condition. Animals are maintained for a 2 week acclimation period prior to experiments (final age 5-8 weeks).

Animals are fed with high phosphorus diet to induce renal osteodystrophy (ROD). The animals are checked periodically for their health status. The blood samples are collected to assess the calcium, phosphorus, PTH and Vitamin D levels. Renal osteodystrophy results from an abnormally elevated serum phosphate (hyperphosphatemia) and low serum calcium (hypocalcemia), both of which are due to decreased excretion of phosphate by the damaged kidney, low vitamin D levels or tertiary hyperparathyroidism (dysfunction of the parathyroid gland due to constant stimulation).

Baseline bone mineral density measurements are also be made.

The animals are divided into the following groups:

Group 1: 11 animals—are administered vehicle intraperitoneally once.

Group 2: 11 animals—are administered with 344 mcg/kg of PTH(7-33)-CBD (SEQ ID NO:10) intraperitoneally once.

Animals are sedated with pentobarbital and bone mineral density (BMD) is measured at the start of the study and monthly for the duration of the study (6 months). Blood

samples are obtained from tail clipping at the start of the study and every month (under sedation as above).

Data Analysis:

During the experimental period, animals are weighed and examined weekly to detect any signs of illness. Bone mineral density measurements are analyzed by ANOVA at each time point. Alkaline phosphatase and calcium values are measured from each blood sample and analyzed by ANOVA at each time point.

At the end of the experimental period the animals are sacrificed by injecting a lethal dose of pentobarbital (100 mg/kg). Blood samples are collected to perform biochemical assays (intact PTH, calcium, phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase, osteocalcin). Quantitative bone assays include histomorphometry, BMC and BMD of the total body and excised spine, and assessment of biomechanical properties. Data is analyzed by ANOVA.

Results:

The animals injected with PTH(7-33)-CBD are expected to respond with increases or slower decreases in all measures of bone mineral density as compared to mice receiving vehicle control. Mice injected with PTH(7-33)-CBD are expected also to show trabecular bone growth or slower loss of trabecular bone than mice receiving vehicle control.

Sequence Listing Summary

SEQ ID NO:1 PTH-CBD fusion protein

SEQ ID NO:2 PTH-PKD-CBD fusion protein

SEQ ID NO:3 vector expressing PTH-CBD fusion protein precursor.

SEQ ID NO:4 GST-PTH-CBD fusion protein expressed by vector.

SEQ ID NO:5 Factor Xa recognition sequence.

SEQ ID NO:6 ColH collagenase.

SEQ ID NO:7 PTH.

SEQ ID NO:8 PTHrP.

SEQ ID NO:9 CBD fusion protein with PTH receptor antagonist.

SEQ ID NO:10 PTH(7-33)-CBD fusion protein

SEQ ID NO:11 PTH/PTHrP antagonist Gly-Ser-PTH(1-33)

SEQ ID NO:12 Thrombin recognition sequence.

#### REFERENCES

1. Broadus A E et al. 1988. *N Engl. J. Med.* 319:556-563.
2. Thiede M A et al. 1988. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:4605-4609.
3. Orloff, J J et al. 1994. *Endocrine Rev.* 15:40-60.
4. Schilli, M B et al. 1997. *J. Invest. Dermatol.* 108:928-932.
5. Matsushita, O. et al. 1999. *J. Bacteriol.* 181:923-933.
6. Yoshihara, K. et al. 1994. *J. Bacteriol.* 176:6489-6496.
7. Jonsson K B, John M R, Gensure R C, Gardella T J, Juppner H. 2001. Tuberoinfundibular peptide 39 binds to the parathyroid hormone (PTH)/PTH-related peptide receptor, but functions as an antagonist. *Endocrinology* 142(2):704-9.
8. Schilli M B, Ray S, Paus R, Obit-Tabot E, Holick M F. 1997. Control of hair growth with parathyroid hormone (7-34). *J Invest. Dermatol.* 108:928-932.
9. Peters E M, Foitzik K, Paus R, Ray S, Holick M F. 2001. A new strategy for modulating chemotherapy-induced alopecia, using PTH/PTHrP receptor agonist and antagonist. *J Invest Dermatol.* 117(2):173-8.
10. Ballen K. 2007. Targeting the stem cell niche: squeezing blood from bones. *Bone Marrow Transplantation* 39:655-660.

11. Ballen K. et al. 2007. Phase I trial of parathyroid hormone to facilitate stem cell mobilization. *Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation* 13:838-843.
12. Calvi L M et al. 2003. Osteoblastic cells regulate the haematopoietic stem cell niche. *Nature* 425:841-846.
13. Wuthrich R P, Martin D, Bilezikian J P. 2007. The role of calcimimetics in treatment of hyperparathyroidism. *Eur. J. Clin. Invest.* 37:915-922.
14. Dolgos S. et al. 2008. Determinants of bone mass in end-stage renal failure patients at the time of kidney transplantation. *Clin. Transplant.* epub ahead of print.
15. Guise T A. 1997. Parathyroid hormone-related protein and bone metastases. *Cancer* 80(8 Supply: 1572-80.
16. Henderson M A, Danks J A et al. 2006. Parathyroid hormone-related protein localization in breast cancers predicts improved prognosis. *Cancer Res.* 66:2250-56.
17. Saito H, Tsunenari T et al. 2005. Humanized monoclonal antibody against parathyroid hormone-related protein suppresses osteolytic bone metastasis of human breast cancer cells derived from MDA-M B-231. *Anticancer Res.* 25:3817-23. Erratum in 26:445.
18. Hoare S R, Usdin T B. 2002. Specificity and stability of a new PTH1 receptor antagonist, mouse TIP(7-39). *Peptides* 23:989-98.
19. Rickard D J et al. 2007. Intermittent treatment with parathyroid hormone as well as a non-peptide small molecule agonist of the PTH1 receptor inhibits adipocyte differentiation in human bone marrow stromal cells. *Bone* 39:1361-1372.
20. McDonald I M et al. 2007. Discovery and characterization of novel, potent, non-peptide parathyroid hormone receptor antagonists. *J. Med Chem.* 50:4789-4792.
21. Stokman G et al. 2008. Enhanced mobilization of bone marrow cells does not ameliorate renal fibrosis. *Nephrol. Dial. Transplant* 23:483-491.
22. Abraham M et al. 2007. Enhanced unique pattern of hematopoietic cell mobilization induced by the CXCR4 antagonist 4F-benzoyl-TN14003. *Stem cells* 25:2158-2166.
23. Caceres G et al. 2003. Determination of chemotherapeutic activity in vivo by luminescent imaging of luciferase-transfected human tumors. *Anticancer Drugs* 14:569-74.
24. Jenkins D E et al. 2005. Bioluminescent human breast cancer cell lines that permit rapid and sensitive in vivo detection of mammary tumors and multiple metastases in immune deficient mice. *Breast Cancer Research* 7:R444-R454.
25. Compston J E. 2007. Skeletal actions of intermittent parathyroid hormone: effects on bone remodelling and structure. *Bone* 40(6):1447-52.
26. Fox J, Miller M A, Newman M K, Recker R R, Turner C H, Smith S Y. 2007. Effects of daily treatment with parathyroid hormone 1-84 for 16 months on density, architecture and biomechanical properties of cortical bone in adult ovariectomized rhesus monkeys. *Bone* 41(3):321-30.
27. Zhou H, Iida-Klein A, Lu S S, Ducayen-Knowles M, Levine L R, Dempster D W, Lindsay R. 2003. Anabolic action of parathyroid hormone on cortical and cancellous bone differs between axial and appendicular skeletal sites in mice. *Bone* 32(5):513-20.
28. Zaruba M M, Huber B C, Brunner S, Deindl E, David R, Fischer R, Assmann G, Herbach N, Grundmann S, Wanke R, Mueller-Hoecker J, Franz W M. 2008. Parathyroid hormone treatment after myocardial infarction promotes

## 25

- cardiac repair by enhanced neovascularization and cell survival. *Cardiovasc Res.* 77(4):722-31.
29. Schlüter K D, Schreckenber R, Wenzel S. 2008. Stem cell mobilization versus stem cell homing: potential role for parathyroid hormone? *Cardiovasc Res.* 77(4):612-3.
30. Ishikawa et al., U.S. published patent application 20040053368.
31. Goldberg et al., International patent application WO 2005/082941.
32. Ishikawa T, Eguchi M, Wada M, Iwami Y, Tono K, Iwaguro H, Masuda H, Tamaki T, Asahara T. 2006.

## 26

- Establishment of a Functionally Active Collagen-Binding Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Fusion Protein In Situ. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol.*
33. Ishikawa T, Terai H, Yamamoto T, Harada K, Kitajima T. 2003. Delivery of a growth factor fusion protein having collagen-binding activity to wound tissues. *Artif Organs.* 27(2): 147-54.
34. Crine et al., U.S. published patent application 20060014687.
- All patents, patent documents, and other references cited are incorporated by reference.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 12

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 158

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Fusion protein containing parathyroid hormone segment and collagen-binding domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

Ser Val Ser Glu Ile Gln Leu Met His Asn Leu Gly Lys His Leu Asn  
1 5 10 15

Ser Met Glu Arg Val Glu Trp Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu Gln Asp Val His  
20 25 30

Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Pro Val Tyr Pro Ile Gly Thr Glu Lys Glu Pro  
35 40 45

Asn Asn Ser Lys Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly Pro Ile Val Pro Gly Ile Pro  
50 55 60

Val Ser Gly Thr Ile Glu Asn Thr Ser Asp Gln Asp Tyr Phe Tyr Phe  
65 70 75 80

Asp Val Ile Thr Pro Gly Glu Val Lys Ile Asp Ile Asn Lys Leu Gly  
85 90 95

Tyr Gly Gly Ala Thr Trp Val Val Tyr Asp Glu Asn Asn Asn Ala Val  
100 105 110

Ser Tyr Ala Thr Asp Asp Gly Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Lys Phe Lys Ala  
115 120 125

Asp Lys Pro Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Ile His Leu Tyr Met Phe Asn Gly Ser  
130 135 140

Tyr Met Pro Tyr Arg Ile Asn Ile Glu Gly Ser Val Gly Arg  
145 150 155

<210> SEQ ID NO 2

<211> LENGTH: 251

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Fusion protein containing parathyroid hormone fragment and collagen-binding domain and polycystic kidney disease domain of ColH.

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

Ser Val Ser Glu Ile Gln Leu Met His Asn Leu Gly Lys His Leu Asn  
1 5 10 15

Ser Met Glu Arg Val Glu Trp Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu Gln Asp Val His  
20 25 30

Asn Gly Ile Pro Glu Ile Lys Asp Leu Ser Glu Asn Lys Leu Pro Val  
35 40 45

-continued

---

Ile Tyr Met His Val Pro Lys Ser Gly Ala Leu Asn Gln Lys Val Val  
50 55 60

Phe Tyr Gly Lys Gly Thr Tyr Asp Pro Asp Gly Ser Ile Ala Gly Tyr  
65 70 75 80

Gln Trp Asp Phe Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Phe Ser Ser Glu Gln Asn Pro  
85 90 95

Ser His Val Tyr Thr Lys Lys Gly Glu Tyr Thr Val Thr Leu Arg Val  
100 105 110

Met Asp Ser Ser Gly Gln Met Ser Glu Lys Thr Met Lys Ile Lys Ile  
115 120 125

Thr Asp Pro Val Tyr Pro Ile Gly Thr Glu Lys Glu Pro Asn Asn Ser  
130 135 140

Lys Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly Pro Ile Val Pro Gly Ile Pro Val Ser Gly  
145 150 155 160

Thr Ile Glu Asn Thr Ser Asp Gln Asp Tyr Phe Tyr Phe Asp Val Ile  
165 170 175

Thr Pro Gly Glu Val Lys Ile Asp Ile Asn Lys Leu Gly Tyr Gly Gly  
180 185 190

Ala Thr Trp Val Val Tyr Asp Glu Asn Asn Asn Ala Val Ser Tyr Ala  
195 200 205

Thr Asp Asp Gly Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Lys Phe Lys Ala Asp Lys Pro  
210 215 220

Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Ile His Leu Tyr Met Phe Asn Gly Ser Tyr Met Pro  
225 230 235 240

Tyr Arg Ile Asn Ile Glu Gly Ser Val Gly Arg  
245 250

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 3

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 5464

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: Expression vector

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 3

```

agcttatcga ctgcacgggt caccaatgct tctggcgctca ggcagccatc ggaagctgtg      60
gtatggctgt gcaggctcgt aatcactgca taattcgtgt cgctcaaggc gcactcccgt      120
tctggataat gttttttgcg ccgacatcat aacggttctg gcaaatattc tgaatgagc      180
tgttgacaat taatcatcgg ctcgtataat gtgtggaatt gtgagcggat aacaatttca      240
cacaggaaac agtattcatg tcccctatac taggttattg gaaaattaag ggccttgctc      300
aaccactcgc acttcttttg gaatatcttg aagaaaaata tgaagagcat ttgtatgagc      360
gcgatgaagg tgataaatgg cgaacaaaaa agtttgaatt gggtttgagg tttccaatc      420
ttccttatta tattgatggt gatgttaaat taacacagtc tatggccatc atacgttata      480
tagctgacaa gcacaacatg ttgggtggtt gtccaaaaga gcgtgcagag atttcaatgc      540
ttgaaggagc ggttttggat attagatacg gtgtttcgag aattgcatat agtaaagact      600
ttgaaactct caaagttgat tttcttagca agctaactga aatgctgaaa atgttcgaag      660
atcgtttatg tcataaaaca tatttaaatg gtgatcatgt aaccatcctt gacttcatgt      720
tgtatgacgc tcttgatggt gttttataca tggacccaat gtgcctggat gcgttcccaa      780
aattagtttg ttttaaaaaa cgtattgaag ctatcccaca aattgataag tacttgaaat      840
ccagcaagta tatagcatgg cctttgcagg gctggcaagc cacgtttggg ggtggcgacc      900

```

-continued

---

|  |      |
|--|------|
| atcctccaaa atcggatctg atcgaaggtc gttctgtgag tgaaatacag cttatgcata  | 960  |
| acctgggaaa acatctgaac tcgatggaga gagtagaat gctgcgtaag aagctgcagg   | 1020 |
| atgtgcacaa tggaaattaat tccccggtat atccaatagg cactgaaaa gaaccaaata  | 1080 |
| acagtaaaga aactgcaagt ggtccaatag taccaggat acctgttagt ggaaccatag   | 1140 |
| aaaatacaag tgatcaagat tatttctatt ttgatgttat aacaccagga gaagtaaaaa  | 1200 |
| tagatataaa taaattaggg tacggaggag ctacttgggt agtatatgat gaaaataata  | 1260 |
| atgcagtatc ttatgccact gatgatgggc aaaatttaag tggaaagttt aaggcagata  | 1320 |
| aaccaggtag atattacatc catctttaca tgtttaatgg tagttatag ccatatagaa   | 1380 |
| ttaatataga aggttcagta ggaagataat attttattag ttgaggtaac tccactcgaa  | 1440 |
| ttggtcgact cgagcggcgc catcgtgact gactgacgat ctgcctcgcg cgtttcgggtg | 1500 |
| atgacgggtg aaacctctga cacatgcagc tcccgagac ggtcacagct tgtctgtaag   | 1560 |
| cggatgccgg gagcagacaa gcccgtcagg gcgcgtcagc ggggtgtggc ggggtgcggg  | 1620 |
| gcgcagccat gaccagtcga cgtagcgata gcggagtgta taattcttga agacgaaagg  | 1680 |
| gcctcgtgat acgctatatt ttataggtta atgtcatgat aataatggtt tcttagacgt  | 1740 |
| cagggtggcac ttttcgggga aatgtgcgcg gaaccctat ttgtttattt ttctaaatac  | 1800 |
| attcaaatat gtatccgctc atgagacaat aacctgata aatgcttcaa taatattgaa   | 1860 |
| aaaggaagag tatgagtatt caacatttcc gtgtgcacct tattcccttt tttgcggcat  | 1920 |
| tttgccttcc tgtttttgct caccagaaa cgctggtgaa agtaaaagat gctgaagatc   | 1980 |
| agttgggtgc acgagtgggt tacatcgaa tcgatctcaa cagcggtaag atccttgaga   | 2040 |
| gttttcgccc cgaagaacgt tttccaatga tgagcacttt taaagttctg ctatgtggcg  | 2100 |
| cggattatc ccgtgttgac gccgggcaag agcaactcgg tcgccgata cactattctc    | 2160 |
| agaatgactt ggttgagtac tcaccagtc cagaaaagca tcttacggat ggcatgacag   | 2220 |
| taagagaatt atgcagtgtc gccataacca tgagtataa cactgcggcc aacttacttc   | 2280 |
| tgacaacgat cggaggaccg aaggagctaa ccgctttttt gcacaacatg ggggatcatg  | 2340 |
| taactcgctc tgatcgttgg gaaccggagc tgaatgaagc cataccaaac gacgagcgtg  | 2400 |
| acaccacgat gcctcgagca atggcaacaa cgttgcgcaa actattaact ggcgaaactc  | 2460 |
| ttactctagc ttccccgcaa caattaatag actggatgga ggcggataaa gttgcaggac  | 2520 |
| cacttctgag ctcggccctt ccggctggct ggtttattgc tgataaatct ggagccgggtg | 2580 |
| agcgtgggtc tcgcggatc attgcagcac tggggccaga tggtaaagccc tcccgtatcg  | 2640 |
| tagttatcta cacgacgggg agtcaggcaa ctatggatga acgaaataga cagatcgctg  | 2700 |
| agatagggtc ctcactgatt aagcattggt aactgtcaga ccaagtttac tcatatatac  | 2760 |
| tttagattga tttaaaactt catttttaat ttaaaggat ctagggtgaag atcctttttg  | 2820 |
| ataatctcat gaccaaaac ccttaacgtg agttttcgtt ccaactgagcg tcagaccccg  | 2880 |
| tagaaaagat caaaggatct tcttgagatc ctttttttct gcgcgtaatc tgctgcttgc  | 2940 |
| aaacaaaaaa accaccgcta ccagcgggtg tttgtttgcc ggatcaagag ctaccaactc  | 3000 |
| tttttcgaa ggtaactggc ttcagcagag cgcagatacc aaatactgct cttctagtgt   | 3060 |
| agccgtagtt aggccaccac tcaagaact ctgtagcacc gcctacatac ctgcctctgc   | 3120 |
| taatectggt accagtggct gctgccagtg gcgataagtc gtgtcttacc gggttggact  | 3180 |
| caagacgata gttaccggat aaggcgcagc ggtcgggctg aacggggggt tcgtgcacac  | 3240 |
| agcccagctt ggagcgaacg acctacaccg aactgagata cctacagcgt gagctatgag  | 3300 |

-continued

---

```

aaagcgccac gcttcccga gggagaaagg cggacaggta tccggtaagc ggcagggtcg 3360
gaacaggaga ggcacagagg gagcttccag ggggaaacgc ctggtatctt tatagtctcg 3420
tcgggtttcg ccacctctga cttgagcgtc gatttttgtg atgctcgta gggggcgga 3480
gcctatggaa aaacgccagc aacgcggcct ttttacggtt cctggccttt tgetggcctt 3540
ttgctcacat gttcttctct gcgttatccc ctgattctgt ggataaccgt attaccgctt 3600
ttgagtgagc tgataccgct cgcgcagacc gaacgaccga gcgcagcgag tcagtgagcg 3660
aggaagcgga agagcgctg atgcggtatt ttctcttac gcatctgtgc ggtatttcac 3720
accgcataaa ttccgacacc atcgaatggt gcaaaacctt tcgcggtatg gcatgatagc 3780
gccccgaaga gagtcaattc aggggtggtga atgtgaaacc agtaacgta tacgatgtcg 3840
cagagtatgc cgtgtctct tatcagaccg ttctcccgct ggtgaaccag gccagccacg 3900
tttctgcgaa aacgcgggaa aaagtggaag cggcgatggc ggagctgaat tacattocca 3960
accgcgtggc acaacaactg gcgggcaaac agtcgttctg gattggcgtt gccacctcca 4020
gtctggccct gcaecgcgcg tcgcaaatg tcgcggcgat taaatctcgc gccgatcaac 4080
tgggtgccag cgtggtggtg tcgatggtag aacgaagcgg cgtcgaagcc tgtaaagcgg 4140
cgggtcacaa tcttctcgcg caacgcgta gtgggctgat cattaactat ccgctggatg 4200
accaggatgc cattgctgtg gaagetgct gcaactaatg tccggcgta tttcttgatg 4260
tctctgacca gacaccatc aacagtatta ttttctcca tgaagacggt acgcgactgg 4320
gcgtggagca tctggtcgca ttgggtcacc agcaaatcgc gctgttagcg ggccattaa 4380
gttctgtctc ggcgcgtctg cgtctggtg gctggcataa atatctcact cgcaatcaaa 4440
ttcagccgat agcggaaagg gaaggcgact ggagtgccat gtccggtttt caacaaacca 4500
tgcaaatgct gaatgagggc atcgttocca ctgcatgct ggttgccaac gatcagatgg 4560
cgctgggcgc aatgcgcgc attaccagat cgggctcgc cgttggtgcg gatctctcgg 4620
tagtgggata cgacgatacc gaagacagct catgttatat cccgccgta accaccatca 4680
aacaggatct tcgcctctg gggcaaaacca gcgtggaccg cttgctgcaa ctctctcagg 4740
gccagggcgt gaagggcaat cagctgttgc ccgtctcact ggtgaaaaga aaaaccacce 4800
tggcgcccaa tacgcaaacc gcctctccc gcgcgttggc cgattcatta atgcagctgg 4860
cacgacaggt ttcccactg gaaagcggc agtgagcga acgcaataa tgtgagttag 4920
ctcactcatt aggcacccca ggttttacac tttatgctc cggctcgtat gttgtgtgga 4980
attgtgagcg gataacaatt tcacacagga aacagctatg accatgatta cggatcact 5040
ggcgtctggt ttacaacgtc gtgactggga aaacctggc gttaccaac ttaatcgctt 5100
tgacgacat cccctttctg ccagctggcg taatagcgaa gaggcccga ccgatcgccc 5160
ttcccaacag ttgcgcagcc tgaatggcga atggcgcttt gcctggtttc cggcaccaga 5220
agcgtgcccg gaaagctggc tggagtgcga tcttctcag gccgatactg tcgtctccc 5280
ctcaaacggt cagatgcagc gttacgatgc gccatctac accaacgtaa cctatcccat 5340
tacggtcaat ccgctgttg ttcccacgga gaatccgagc ggtgttact cgtcacatt 5400
taatgttgat gaaagctggc tacaggaagg ccagacgca attattttg atggcgttgg 5460
aatt 5464

```

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 4

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 383

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

-continued

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: GST-PTH-CBD fusion protein

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 4

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

-continued

---

<210> SEQ ID NO 5  
 <211> LENGTH: 4  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Factor Xa recognition sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

Ile Glu Gly Arg  
 1

<210> SEQ ID NO 6  
 <211> LENGTH: 1021  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Clostridium histolyticum

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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





-continued

---

Lys Gly Thr Glu Lys Glu Lys Ile Lys Phe Ser Ser Glu Gly Ser Phe  
                   740                                  745                  750  
 Asp Pro Asp Gly Lys Ile Val Ser Tyr Glu Trp Asp Phe Gly Asp Gly  
                   755                                  760                  765  
 Asn Lys Ser Asn Glu Glu Asn Pro Glu His Ser Tyr Asp Lys Val Gly  
                   770                                  775                  780  
 Thr Tyr Thr Val Lys Leu Lys Val Thr Asp Asp Lys Gly Glu Ser Ser  
                   785                                  790                  795                  800  
 Val Ser Thr Thr Thr Ala Glu Ile Lys Asp Leu Ser Glu Asn Lys Leu  
                                   805                                  810                  815  
 Pro Val Ile Tyr Met His Val Pro Lys Ser Gly Ala Leu Asn Gln Lys  
                                   820                                  825                  830  
 Val Val Phe Tyr Gly Lys Gly Thr Tyr Asp Pro Asp Gly Ser Ile Ala  
                                   835                                  840                  845  
 Gly Tyr Gln Trp Asp Phe Gly Asp Gly Ser Asp Phe Ser Ser Glu Gln  
                   850                                  855                  860  
 Asn Pro Ser His Val Tyr Thr Lys Lys Gly Glu Tyr Thr Val Thr Leu  
                   865                                  870                  875                  880  
 Arg Val Met Asp Ser Ser Gly Gln Met Ser Glu Lys Thr Met Lys Ile  
                                   885                                  890                  895  
 Lys Ile Thr Asp Pro Val Tyr Pro Ile Gly Thr Glu Lys Glu Pro Asn  
                                   900                                  905                  910  
 Asn Ser Lys Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly Pro Ile Val Pro Gly Ile Pro Val  
                                   915                                  920                  925  
 Ser Gly Thr Ile Glu Asn Thr Ser Asp Gln Asp Tyr Phe Tyr Phe Asp  
                   930                                  935                  940  
 Val Ile Thr Pro Gly Glu Val Lys Ile Asp Ile Asn Lys Leu Gly Tyr  
                   945                                  950                  955                  960  
 Gly Gly Ala Thr Trp Val Val Tyr Asp Glu Asn Asn Asn Ala Val Ser  
                                   965                                  970                  975  
 Tyr Ala Thr Asp Asp Gly Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Lys Phe Lys Ala Asp  
                                   980                                  985                  990  
 Lys Pro Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Ile His Leu Tyr Met Phe Asn Gly Ser Tyr  
                   995                                  1000                  1005  
 Met Pro Tyr Arg Ile Asn Ile Glu Gly Ser Val Gly Arg  
                   1010                                  1015                  1020

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 7

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 84

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 7

Ser Val Ser Glu Ile Gln Leu Met His Asn Leu Gly Lys His Leu Asn  
 1                  5                                  10                  15  
 Ser Met Glu Arg Val Glu Trp Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu Gln Asp Val His  
                   20                                  25                  30  
 Asn Phe Val Ala Leu Gly Ala Pro Leu Ala Pro Arg Asp Ala Gly Ser  
                   35                                  40                  45  
 Gln Arg Pro Arg Lys Lys Glu Asp Asn Val Leu Val Glu Ser His Glu  
                   50                                  55                  60  
 Lys Ser Leu Gly Glu Ala Asp Lys Ala Asp Val Asn Val Leu Thr Lys  
                   65                                  70                  75                  80  
 Ala Lys Ser Gln

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 8  
 <211> LENGTH: 141  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

Ala Val Ser Glu His Gln Leu Leu His Asp Lys Gly Lys Ser Ile Gln  
 1 5 10 15  
 Asp Leu Arg Arg Arg Phe Phe Leu His His Leu Ile Ala Glu Ile His  
 20 25 30  
 Thr Ala Glu Ile Arg Ala Thr Ser Glu Val Ser Pro Asn Ser Lys Pro  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Pro Asn Thr Lys Asn His Pro Val Arg Phe Gly Ser Asp Asp Glu  
 50 55 60  
 Gly Arg Tyr Leu Thr Gln Glu Thr Asn Lys Val Glu Thr Tyr Lys Glu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gln Pro Leu Lys Thr Pro Gly Lys Lys Lys Lys Gly Lys Pro Gly Lys  
 85 90 95  
 Arg Lys Glu Gln Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Arg Thr Arg Ser Ala Trp Leu  
 100 105 110  
 Asp Ser Gly Val Thr Gly Ser Gly Leu Glu Gly Asp His Leu Ser Asp  
 115 120 125  
 Thr Ser Thr Thr Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Ser Arg Arg His  
 130 135 140

<210> SEQ ID NO 9  
 <211> LENGTH: 160  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Gly-Ser-PTH(1-33)-CBD fusion protein

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Glu Ile Gln Leu Met His Asn Leu Gly Lys His  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Asn Ser Met Glu Arg Val Glu Trp Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu Gln Asp  
 20 25 30  
 Val His Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Pro Val Tyr Pro Ile Gly Thr Glu Lys  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Pro Asn Asn Ser Lys Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly Pro Ile Val Pro Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Ile Pro Val Ser Gly Thr Ile Glu Asn Thr Ser Asp Gln Asp Tyr Phe  
 65 70 75 80  
 Tyr Phe Asp Val Ile Thr Pro Gly Glu Val Lys Ile Asp Ile Asn Lys  
 85 90 95  
 Leu Gly Tyr Gly Gly Ala Thr Trp Val Val Tyr Asp Glu Asn Asn Asn  
 100 105 110  
 Ala Val Ser Tyr Ala Thr Asp Asp Gly Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Lys Phe  
 115 120 125  
 Lys Ala Asp Lys Pro Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Ile His Leu Tyr Met Phe Asn  
 130 135 140  
 Gly Ser Tyr Met Pro Tyr Arg Ile Asn Ile Glu Gly Ser Val Gly Arg  
 145 150 155 160

<210> SEQ ID NO 10  
 <211> LENGTH: 152  
 <212> TYPE: PRT

-continued

---

```

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PTH(7-33)-CBD fusion protein

<400> SEQUENCE: 10
Leu Met His Asn Leu Gly Lys His Leu Asn Ser Met Glu Arg Val Glu
1           5           10           15
Trp Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu Gln Asp Val His Asn Gly Ile Asn Ser Pro
20           25           30
Val Tyr Pro Ile Gly Thr Glu Lys Glu Pro Asn Asn Ser Lys Glu Thr
35           40           45
Ala Ser Gly Pro Ile Val Pro Gly Ile Pro Val Ser Gly Thr Ile Glu
50           55           60
Asn Thr Ser Asp Gln Asp Tyr Phe Tyr Phe Asp Val Ile Thr Pro Gly
65           70           75           80
Glu Val Lys Ile Asp Ile Asn Lys Leu Gly Tyr Gly Gly Ala Thr Trp
85           90           95
Val Val Tyr Asp Glu Asn Asn Asn Ala Val Ser Tyr Ala Thr Asp Asp
100          105          110
Gly Gln Asn Leu Ser Gly Lys Phe Lys Ala Asp Lys Pro Gly Arg Tyr
115          120          125
Tyr Ile His Leu Tyr Met Phe Asn Gly Ser Tyr Met Pro Tyr Arg Ile
130          135          140
Asn Ile Glu Gly Ser Val Gly Arg
145          150

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 35
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PTH(1-33) with Gly-Ser amino terminal extension

<400> SEQUENCE: 11
Gly Ser Ser Val Ser Glu Ile Gln Leu Met His Asn Leu Gly Lys His
1           5           10           15
Leu Asn Ser Met Glu Arg Val Glu Trp Leu Arg Lys Lys Leu Gln Asp
20           25           30
Val His Asn
35

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 6
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Thrombin cleavage sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 12
Leu Val Pro Arg Gly Ser
1           5

```

---

We claim:

1. A composition comprising:  
a collagen-binding polypeptide segment covalently linked  
to a PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist; wherein the col-  
lagen-binding polypeptide segment is a ColH or ColG  
bacterial collagen binding polypeptide segment or a  
segment of a collagenase, wherein the PTH/PTHrP  
receptor antagonist comprises a peptide selected from  
the group consisting of residues 7-14 of SFQ ID NO: 7,

residues 7-33 of SEQ ID NO: 7, residues 7-34 of SEQ  
ID NO: 7, residues 7-34 of SEQ ID NO: 8, and SEQ ID  
NO: 11, wherein the collagen-binding polypeptide seg-  
ment comprises residues 38-158 of SEQ ID NO: 1, a  
fragment of at least 8 consecutive amino acids from  
residues 38-158 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or is at least 90%  
identical to residues 38-158 of SEQ ID NO: 1.  
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the collagen-  
binding polypeptide segment and the PTH/PTHrP receptor

45

antagonist are chemically crosslinked to each other or are polypeptide portions of a fusion protein.

3. The composition of claim 1, wherein the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist is a polypeptide and the N-terminus of the collagen-binding polypeptide segment is linked directly or through a linker polypeptide segment to the C-terminus of the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist polypeptide.

4. The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises residues 37-130 of SEQ NO: 2 covalently linked to the collagen binding polypeptide segment.

5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the collagen binding polypeptide segment comprises residues 38-158 of SEQ ID NO 1.

6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the composition comprises SEQ NO: 10.

7. The composition of claim 1, wherein the PTH/PTHrP receptor antagonist consists of a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of residues 7-14 of SEQ ID NO 7, residues 7-33 of SEQ ID NO: 7, residues 7-34 of SEQ ID NO: 7 and residues 7-34 of SEQ ID NO: 8.

8. A method of promoting hair growth in a mammal comprising: administering the composition of claim 1 to the mammal in an amount effective to promote hair growth.

46

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the composition is administered locally at the site of desired hair growth.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the administration is by subcutaneous or intradermal injection.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the mammal is afflicted with chemotherapy-induced alopecia.

12. A method of treating or reducing renal osteodystrophy in a mammal comprising administering the composition of claim 1 to the mammal in an amount effective to reduce renal osteodystrophy or renal disease in the mammal.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the composition is administered by injection.

14. A method of treating bone metastasis of cancer in a mammal comprising administering the composition of claim 1 to the mammal in an effective to reduce the incidence of bone metastasis of cancer or slow the growth of metastatic cancer in the bone in the mammal.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the composition is administered by injection.

\* \* \* \* \*