Heteroduplex Oligonucleotide (HDO)

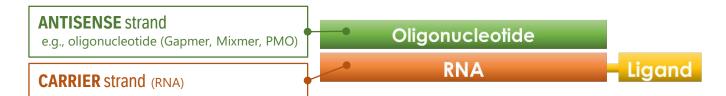
Trial service

We launches a service that allows customers to try **HDO** widely.

Both of pharmaceutical companies and academies can try this trial service.

About Technology

- > HDO is an artificial functional nucleic acid consisting of an ANTISENSE strand and a CARRIER strand.
- > A variety of **LIGAND**s can be bound to the **CARRIER** stand.
- > HDO with LIGAND have significantly better knockdown activity than ASO.



■ Service Contents We offer HDO with ligand* in your specified sequence and ligand.

Synthesis	A variety of modified oligonucleotides and ligands available
Purification	LC (RP, IEX)
Double-Stranded Formation	Annealing
Drying	Lyophilization
Standard Test Items	RP-UHPLC and MS (single strand) / Native PAGE (double strand)

Cautions

- Maximum sample volume is 30 mg.
- > For experiment and research purposes only (not for human studies).
- > We may refuse sequences targeting fatty acid synthase genes.

Business Flow

STEP 01 STEP 02 STEP 03

Contact Quote Synthesis / Analysis

Contact Information

Trial Service NIPPON SHOKUBAI



Health & Medical Business Division

Email: health_medical@shokubai.co.jp

HDO Technology



Business Development Division, Ryohei Shimizu

Email: info@renatherapeutics.com

^{*} HDO with ligand is provided by Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd. under license from Rena Therapeutics Inc.

Heteroduplex oligonucleotide (HDO)

a nucleic acid pharmaceutical platform technology

Rena Therapeutics Inc. | https://www.renatherapeutics.com/?lang=en/|info@renatherapeutics.com

■ HDO structure

HDO is composed as follows.

Antisense strand

Carrier strand

RNA

Ligand

Antisense strands

Has a medicinal effect

Carrier strand (RNA)

Deliver antisense strand (medicinal effect) to disease site.

Ligand

By binding a substance that specifically binds to a specific receptor to the carrier strand, it delivers the antisense strand to a targeted disease site.

■ HDO's mechanism of action

The mechanism of action of the RNaseHdependent antisense effect is as follows:

Step 1: HDO enters into the cell.

Step 2: Intracellular ribonuclease RNase H is cleaves the HDO carrier strand (RNA).

Step 3: The active strand (DNA) forms a double strand with the target mRNA in the cell nucleus, etc..

Step 4: As the target mRNA is cleaved by Rnase H, mRNA expression is suppressed, and drug efficacy is demonstrated.

■ Strengths of HDO technology

Knockdown activity

Ligand-bound HDO has much better knockdown activity than ASO.

When the knockdown activity was compared in an in vivo study, Toc-HDO knocked down 95% of the target mRNA, showing a much stronger knockdown activity than ASO and Toc-ASO.





Comparison of knockdown activity of HDO & ASO in mouse liver

