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# Patent on New Decoy Oligonucleotide Granted in Japan
## —Covering NF-κB/ets chimera (double) decoy—

We, AnGes MG, are pleased to announce that a new patent for a new decoy oligonucleotide, covering NF-κB/ets chimera decoy was granted and the patent gazette (Patent No. 4346233) was issued.

The patent enables the provision of new pharmaceutical products to treat diseases caused by the expression of genes regulated by NF-κB and/or ets. Chimeric (double) decoy is expected to have more potent anti-inflammatory activity than the conventional NF-κB decoy oligonucleotide.

More specifically, this patent pertains to a decoy oligonucleotide having two binding sites that makes it possible to suppress two transcription factors at a time, thereby providing greater efficacy. As the cost of producing this new decoy is comparable to that of the conventional decoy that has only one binding site, this new decoy has the advantage of reducing the cost of suppressing two transcription factors approximately by half compared to the combined use of two conventional decoys. In addition, use of this new decoy can be considered to be safer than the combined use of two conventional decoys.

Indications for this new decoy include various types of aneurysm, such as aortic aneurysm and cerebral aneurysm.

Aneurysm is a condition characterized by thinning of the arterial wall and the swelling of arteries. It is a serious disease, because it is usually free of symptoms but there is a potential risk of sudden fatal rupture. It is more frequent in elderly patients but recently the number of patients having aneurysm has been increasing since the usage of ultrasonography has become more common. At present, the condition is treated surgically. However, surgery is not possible until the aneurysm grows to a certain size. As patients often need to wait until their aneurysm grow to an operable size, there is a risk of sudden rupture during the waiting period.

The present invention pertains to a new decoy oligonucleotide, which is capable of simultaneously suppressing two transcription factors, NF-κB and ets, both of which are involved in the inflammation and decomposition of the matrix responsible for the onset of an aneurysm. It is expected to become the promising means of non-surgical treatment for aneurysm.

The present invention was registered also in the US, Europe and other countries for the support of company's global development initiatives.