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(54) Title: COMBINATION OF PILOCARPIN AND METHIMAZOL FOR TREATING CHARCOT-MARIETOOOTH DISEASE AND RELATED DISORDERS

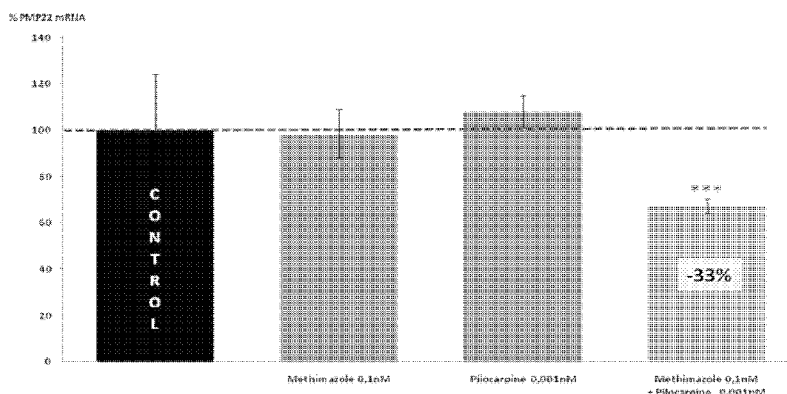


FIGURE 2

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the treatment of the Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and related peripheral neuropathies. More particularly, the invention relates to combined therapies for treating said disease by affecting simultaneously muscarinic receptor signalling and thyroid hormone pathway in a subject.

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COMBINATION OF PILOCARPIN AND METHIMAZOL FOR TREATING CHARCOT-MARIETOOOTH  
DISEASE AND RELATED DISORDERS

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for the treatment of the  
5 Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and related disorders.

Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease ("CMT") is an orphan genetic peripheral poly  
neuropathy. Affecting approximately 1 in 2,500 individuals, this disease is the most  
common inherited disorder of the peripheral nervous system. Its onset typically occurs  
during the first or second decade of life, although it may be detected in infancy. Course  
10 of disease is chronic with gradual neuromuscular degeneration. The disease is  
invalidating with cases of accompanying neurological pain and extreme muscular  
disability. CMT is one of the best studied genetic pathologies with approximately  
30,000 cases in France. While a majority of CMT patients harbour a duplication of a  
chromosome 17 fragment containing a myelin gene: PMP22 (form CMT1A), two  
15 dozens of genes have been implicated in different forms of CMT. Accordingly,  
although monogenic in origin, this pathology manifests clinical heterogeneity due to  
possible modulator genes. The genes mutated in CMT patients are clustering around  
tightly connected molecular pathways affecting differentiation of Schwann cells or  
neurons or changing interplay of these cells in peripheral nerves.

20 PMP22 is a major component of myelin expressed in the compact portion of  
essentially all myelinated fibers in the peripheral nervous system and is produced  
predominantly by Schwann cells. Furthermore, PMP22 gene is assumed to be involved  
in the development of neoplasia in patients with neurofibromatosis, an autosomal  
dominant disorder characterized by cafe-au-lait spots and fibromatous tumors of the  
25 skin. A modest, 1.5-fold overexpression of a normal PMP22 protein is also observed in  
Schwann cells heterozygous for the duplication in CMT patients (in some rare cases,  
CMT1A-like phenotype can be also linked to structural mutations in PMP22 protein)  
(Lupski et al., 1992; Suter et al., 1992; Roa et al., 1993; Thomas et al., 1997; Suter &  
Scherer, 2003; Nave & Sereda, 2007). Direct evidence that abnormal PMP22 gene  
30 dosage causes a CMT1A-like phenotype was provided by transgenic experiments in  
rodent models with overexpression of PMP22 protein (Niemann et al., 1999; Perea et  
al., 2001; Robaglia-Schlupp et al., 2002; Meyer et al., 2006; Sereda & Nave, 2006).

Furthermore, therapeutic interventions with inhibitor of progesterone receptor and ascorbic acid decreased this expression in the transgenic animals ameliorating or slowing the progression of disease phenotype (Sereda et al., 2003; Passage et al., 2004; Meyer zu Horste et al., 2007).

5 Bassi and *al.*, 1978, relates to the use of methimazole in the treatment of the thyrotoxicose associated with neuropathy and encephalomyelitis.

WO 00/20024 of Celtrix concerns the use of methimazole for alleviating symptoms of an IGF-dependent disorder which is a thyroid disorder.

10 WO2004/019938 relates to the use of pilocarpine in the treatment of syndromes of neuropathic pain.

The use of pilocarpine, alone, for the treatment of myotonic papillary abnormalities was suggested by Keltner et *al.*, 1975. However, the use of pilocarpine for treatment of CMT was not described. Moreover, the use of pilocarpine in combination with any other compound was not suggested either.

15 In conclusion, there is a need for efficient and approved therapy for treating CMT disease.

### Summary of the invention

20 The purpose of the present invention is to provide new therapeutic approaches for treating CMT and related disorders. More specifically, the inventors have identified novel combination therapies which effectively affect pathways leading to CMT and related disorders, and represent new approaches for the treatment of these disorders. The invention therefore provides novel combination products and compositions, as well  
25 as the uses thereof for treating CMT disease and related disorders.

An object of this invention more specifically relates to the use of a combination of compounds for (the manufacture of a medicament for) treating CMT or a related disorder, wherein said combination of compounds is selected from a muscarinic receptor agonist or a prodrug thereof and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis or a  
30 prodrug thereof.

Another object of this invention resides in a combination product comprising a muscarinic receptor agonist and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis, or a prodrug

thereof, for a grouped or separate administration to a subject, simultaneously or sequentially.

The invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a muscarinic receptor agonist and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis, or a prodrug thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

In a most preferred embodiment, the muscarinic receptor agonist is (3S,4R)-3-ethyl-4-[(3-methylimidazol-4-yl)methyl]oxolan-2-one (CAS 92-13-7, which is an active agent of pilocarpine pharmaceutical), or a prodrug thereof.

Furthermore in a most preferred embodiment, the inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis further displays activity in prostaglandin signalling. Preferred examples of such compounds include 1-methyl-3H-imidazole-2-thione (CAS 60-56-0, which is an active agent of methimazole pharmaceutical), or a prodrug thereof, such as carbimazole.

In another embodiment, the invention relates to a composition comprising a muscarinic receptor agonist and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis for the treatment of CMT in a subject, wherein the treatment further comprises a step of determining whether the patient has CMT1A.

In this regard, a particular object of this invention relates to a composition comprising pilocarpine, or a prodrug thereof, and methimazole, or a prodrug thereof and, optionally, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. As shown in the examples, such a combination allows to effectively treat CMT in recognized animal models.

The products or compositions of this invention may further comprise at least one additional active compound, preferentially selected from the group consisting of rapamycin, baclofen, sorbitol, mifepristone, naltrexone, flurbiprofen and ketoprofen.

In a preferred embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least:

- pilocarpine, methimazole and mifepristone;
- pilocarpine, methimazole and baclofen; or
- pilocarpine, methimazole and sorbitol.

In another preferred embodiment, the composition according to the invention comprises at least:

- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, baclofen and sorbitol; or

- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, baclofen, sorbitol and naltrexone.

In other embodiments, the present invention relates to a product or composition comprising methimazole, pilocarpine and two additional active compounds, preferably mifepristone and sorbitol.

5 In other embodiments, the present invention relates to a product or composition comprising methimazole, pilocarpine and three additional active compounds, preferably:

- mifepristone, baclofen and sorbitol; or
- mifepristone, sorbitol and rapamycin; or
- 10 - mifepristone, sorbitol and ketoprofen; or
- mifepristone, sorbitol and flurbiprofen.

In other embodiments, the present invention relates to a product or composition comprising methimazole, pilocarpine and four additional active compounds, preferably:

- mifepristone, sorbitol, baclofen and naltrexone;
- 15 - mifepristone, sorbitol, baclofen and rapamycin;
- mifepristone, sorbitol, naltrexone and rapamycin.

In other embodiments, the invention relates to a product or composition, which comprises any drug combination as disclosed in Table 1.

In other specific embodiments, the present invention relates to a product or  
20 composition comprising:

- methimazole and baclofen; or
- methimazole and cevimeline.

In another embodiment, the invention also relates to a product or composition comprising pilocarpine and propylthiouracil.

25 Another object of the invention relates to the use of a combination of pilocarpine with methimazole or these two compounds alone, or in combination(s) with other compounds enhancing their effect for the (manufacture of a medicament for the) treatment of CMT or a related disorder.

30 Another object of the invention relates to the use of a combination of pilocarpine with methimazole or these two compounds alone, or in combination(s) with other compounds enhancing their effect for the (manufacture of a medicament for the) treatment of toxic neuropathy.

Another object of the invention relates to the use of a combination of pilocarpine with methimazole or these two compounds alone, or in combination(s) with other compounds enhancing their effect for the (manufacture of a medicament for the) treatment of ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis).

5 Preferably, the compounds enhancing the effect of pilocarpine and methimazole combination, for the treatment of CMT, are selected from the group consisting of mifepristone, baclofen, sorbitol, naltrexone, rapamycin, flurbiprofen and ketoprofen.

In a variant, a pilocarpine and methimazole mixture is used, for the treatment of CMT or a related disorder, in combination with one additional active compound,  
10 preferably mifepristone or baclofen.

In another variant a pilocarpine and methimazole mixture is used in combination with two additional active compounds, preferably mifepristone and sorbitol.

In another variant a pilocarpine and methimazole mixture is used in combination with three additional active compounds, preferably consisting of mifepristone and sorbitol in combination with a third compound selected from baclofen, rapamycin,  
15 ketoprofen or flurbiprofen.

In another variant a pilocarpine and methimazole mixture is used in combination with four additional active compounds, preferably mifepristone, sorbitol, baclofen and naltrexone or rapamycin; or mifepristone, sorbitol, naltrexone and rapamycin.

20 The invention further provides a method for treating CMT or a related disorder, particularly CMT, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of combination of a muscarinic receptor agonist, or a prodrug thereof, and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis, or a prodrug thereof.

The invention further relates to a method of treating CMT in a subject, comprising  
25 administering to the subject an effective amount of a combination of pilocarpine, or a prodrug thereof, and methimazole, or a prodrug thereof.

The invention also relates to a method of treating CMT in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a combination of pilocarpine and methimazole with at least one additional active compound, preferentially selected from  
30 the group of rapamycin, baclofen, sorbitol, mifepristone, naltrexone, flurbiprofen and ketoprofen.

In variants, the present invention also relates to a method of treating CMT in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a combination of:

- 5 - pilocarpine, methimazole and at least one additional active compound which is selected from baclofen, mifepristone, sorbitol and naltrexone;
- pilocarpine, methimazole and baclofen;
- pilocarpine, methimazole and mifepristone;
- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, sorbitol and baclofen;
- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, sorbitol and rapamycin;
- 10 - pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, sorbitol and ketoprofen;
- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, sorbitol and flurbiprofen;
- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, sorbitol, baclofen, and naltrexone;
- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, sorbitol, baclofen and rapamycin;
- pilocarpine, methimazole, mifepristone, sorbitol, naltrexone and rapamycin;
- 15 - methimazole and baclofen;
- methimazole and cevimeline; or
- pilocarpine and propylthiouracil.

The invention may be used for treating CMT or a related disorder in any mammalian subject, particularly human subjects. It is particularly suited for treating  
20 CMT1a.

In this respect, a specific object of this invention is a method of treating CMT1a in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a combination of pilocarpine, or a prodrug thereof, and methimazole, or a prodrug.

A further object of this invention is a method of treating CMT1a, the method  
25 comprising (1) assessing whether a subject has CMT1a and (2) treating the subject having CMT1a with an effective amount of a combination of pilocarpine, or a prodrug thereof, and methimazole, or a prodrug thereof. Determining whether a subject has CMT1a can be done by various tests known per se in the art, such as DNA assays.

30

### Legend to the figures

**Figure 1:** Relative levels are represented as % of PMP22 mRNA expression in primary rat Schwann cells treated for 24hrs with compounds A and B. On the left is represented % of PMP22 mRNA level, 24hrs after 1mM or 1 $\mu$ M of compound A (methimazole) addition. It is observed that PMP22 mRNA is significantly decreased in primary Schwann cells, and that the lower dose of compound A induces the most important PMP22 down-regulation. \*:  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*:  $p < 0.001$ ; significantly different from control (pairwise student t test). On the right, exposed 24hrs to compound B (pilocarpine), PMP22 mRNA level of expression is significantly down-regulated in primary Schwann cells even at very low doses (10nM and 50nM). Similarly, we observed that compound B (1 $\mu$ M) significantly decrease PMP22 protein level of expression after 24hrs of incubation, by 38% in primary Schwann cells. This effect is still significant after 48hrs of incubation (-18%,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Figure 2:** Effect of selected drugs on PMP22 mRNA level of expression quantified by RT-Q-PCR in RT4-D6P2T schwannoma cells. \*\*\*: $p < 0.0001$ : significantly different from control (= no drug). Bilateral Student's *t* test on  $\Delta\Delta$ Ct values.

**Figure 3:** Results of the motor assessment of the female rats in the Bar-test throughout the treatment study presented in form of trends. WTplacebo: normal rats treated with placebo; TGplacebo: control transgenic rats treated with placebo, TGptx25: transgenic rats treated with negative control substance, TGA: transgenic rats force fed with daily dose of 0.2mg/kg of methimazole; TGB: transgenic rats treated with daily dose of 0.35 mg/kg of pilocarpine.

**Figure 4:** Electrophysiological assessment of the sensitive nerve potential amplitude in CMT rats treated with drugs during 20 weeks. TGplacebo: control transgenic rats treated with placebo, TGptx25: transgenic rats treated with negative control substance, TGA: transgenic rats treated with daily dose of 0.2mg/kg of methimazole; TGB: transgenic rats treated with daily dose of 0.35 mg/kg pilocarpine.

**Figure 5:** The analysis of the post-mortem samples obtained from the animals treated with drugs as described in the legend to Fig.3. The rats treated with drugs and placebo during 20 weeks, were deeply anesthetized and the entire sciatic nerves and soleus muscles were carefully sampled and weighted. The graphs present the 30 mean values of these measurements.



**Figure 6:** Positive effect of the Mix1 in the gait evaluation test (female rats); black line represents control rats treated with placebo; black bold line represents transgenic rats treated with placebo; dotted line represents transgenic rats treated with Mix1. \*  $p < 0,05$ ; black \* : wt placebo vs tg placebo; grey \* : tg placebo vs tg mix1. Statistics are realised with the Student bilateral test; mean is represented  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure 7:** Positive effect of Mix2 on the excitability threshold of the caudal nerve (white bars represent control male rats treated with placebo; black bars represent transgenic male rats treated with placebo; grey bars represent transgenic male rats treated with Mix2. Statistics are realised with the Student bilateral test; mean is represented  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure 8:** Positive effect of Mix2 after 4 weeks of treatment in the bar test (white bars represent control male rats treated with placebo; black bars represent transgenic male rats treated with placebo; grey bars represent transgenic male rats treated with Mix2). Statistics are realised with the Student bilateral test; mean is represented  $\pm$  s.e.m.

**Figure 9:** Positive effect on gait of Mix2 after 3 weeks of treatment (white bars represent the percentage of male rats in each group walking with a fluid gait; grey bars represent the not fluid gait; black bars represent the incapacity). Statistics are realised with the Student bilateral test.

**Figure 10:** Anti-allodynic effect in chronic OXALPN model. In blue are shown the reaction times in acetone test for control animals, in red oxaliplatin treated animals, in green color the animals treated with oxaliplatin and mix 2.

### Detailed description of the invention

The present invention provides new therapeutic approaches for treating CMT or related disorders. The invention discloses novel compositions made from combinations of known drugs and their new use for effective correction of such diseases and may be used in any mammalian subject.

Within the context of the present invention, the term “CMT related disorder” designates other peripheral neuropathies both hereditary and acquired.

The major form of CMT, CMT1A, is caused by duplication of PMP22 gene. PMP22 is a major component of myelin expressed in the compact portion of essentially

all myelinated fibers in the peripheral nervous system. PMP22 protein interacts with another structural myelin protein P0, and therefore, the altered PMP22/P0 protein ratio might influence the compaction of myelin sheaths (Vallat et al., 1996; D'Urso et al., 1999). As demonstrated by in vitro studies, PMP22 protein is also involved in the regulation of cell spreading in a Rho-dependent manner and thus could affect axonal ensheathment (Brancolini et al., 1999). Moreover, PMP22 forms complexes with  $\alpha 6 \beta 4$  integrins and could mediate the interaction of Schwann cells with extracellular matrix (Amici et al., 2006; Amici et al., 2007). Furthermore, increased level of PMP22 protein can alter the Arf6-regulated plasma membrane endosomal recycling pathway and lead to accumulation of PMP22 in the late endosomes (Chies et al., 2003). It was also demonstrated that over expressed PMP22 protein perturbs intracellular protein sorting and overloads the protein degradation machinery in Schwann cells (Notterpek et al., 1997; Tobler et al., 2002; Fortun et al., 2003; Fortun et al., 2006; Fortun et al., 2007; Khajavi et al., 2007). Finally, PMP22 is directly involved in the control of cell proliferation and programmed cell death (Sancho et al., 2001; Atanasoski et al., 2002) and mutant PMP22 protein was shown to provoke profound reorganization and the aberrant expression of axonal ion channels (Ulzheimer et al., 2004; Devaux & Scherer, 2005).

Consequently, the term "CMT related disorder" comprises peripheral disorders such as ALS, toxic neuropathies, idiopathic neuropathies, diabetic neuropathy, cancer and HIV induced neuropathies, Guillain-Barré syndrome.

In a preferred embodiment, CMT related disorder designates a neuropathy, such as demyelinating neuropathies, including HNPP (hereditary neuropathy with liability to pressure palsies), CMT1B, CMT1C, CMT1D, CMT1X, CMT2A, CMT2B, CMT2D, CMT2E, CMT2-P0, severe demyelinating neuropathies DSS (Dejerine-Sottas syndrome), CHN (congenital hypomyelinating neuropathy), CMT4A, CMT4B1, CMT4B2, CMT4D, CMT4F, CMT4, AR-CMT2A, HSN1 .

The invention is particularly suited for treating CMT1A.

As used herein, "treatment" of a disorder includes the therapy, prevention, prophylaxis, retardation or reduction of pain provoked by the disorder. The term treatment includes in particular the control of disease progression and associated symptoms.

Also, the term compound designates the chemical compounds as specifically named in the application, as well as any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, hydrate, ester, ether, isomers, racemates, conjugates, pro-drugs thereof.

Also, the term “combination” designates a treatment wherein at least two drugs are  
5 co-administered to a subject to cause a biological effect. In a combined therapy, the at least two drugs may be administered together or separately, at the same time or sequentially. Also, the at least two drugs may be administered through different routes and protocols.

The invention shows that CMT or a CMT related disorder can be treated by a  
10 particular combination of drugs. More specifically, the invention shows that methimazole and pilocarpine compounds, in combination(s), can be used to treat CMT or related disorders. In this regard, the experimental results show that a combination of methimazole and pilocarpine decreases significantly the level of RNA expression of PMP22 gene in rat Schwann cells. Furthermore, PMP22 transgenic rats modelling  
15 human CMT disease have been treated daily with combinations containing methimazole and pilocarpine. Significant improvement of behavioural end-points was observed.

Pilocarpine : (3S,4R)-3-ethyl-4-[(3-methylimidazol-4-yl)methyl]oxolan-2-one

This drug, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, has been approved for the treatment of i) symptoms of dry  
20 mouth from salivary gland hypofunction caused by radiotherapy for cancer of the head and neck; and ii) the treatment of symptoms of dry mouth in patients with Sjogren's syndrom.

Agonist of muscarinic receptors, it causes smooth muscle fibers contraction (digestive tract, eye, bronchus), stimulates sudoral, salivary, bronchus and gastric  
25 secretions. Furthermore, it exhibits a complex cardiovascular action, stimulating both parasympathomimetic (vasodilation) excitoganglionic pathways.

The inventors have demonstrated that pilocarpine, an agonist of muscarinic receptors, decreases expression of the PMP22 protein in Schwann cells in vitro. We propose that stimulation of muscarinic receptors by pilocarpine leads, - likely, through  
30 complex set of molecular mechanisms, - to shifting in intracellular balance of Erk/Akt activities, which regulate expression of myelin-associated protein markers in opposite manner, to more pronounced Erk signalling (Ogata et al., 2004).

Without being bound by theory, it is postulated that stimulation of muscarinic receptors can modify activity of Akt and Erk kinases by several concomitant mechanisms (Ma et al., 2004; Anger et al., 2007). For instance, muscarinic receptors can selectively block signalling by IGF-1, but not PDGF receptors, by promoting  
5 inhibitory tyrosine dephosphorylation or inhibitory serine phosphorylation of IRS-1 by PKC. Then, muscarinic receptors could mediate intracellular transactivation of ERK signalling through Src-like Fyn kinase; as well, by decreasing activity of adenylate cyclase, muscarinic receptors might be involved in functional regulation of the Akt/Gsk-3 $\beta$  and Erk kinases also through PKA-mediated mechanism. Finally, it was  
10 demonstrated that stimulation of muscarinic receptors can – through activation of AMPK - transiently cause dephosphorylation of Akt, and thus decrease intracellular pool of  $\beta$ -catenin (Batty et al., 2004; King et al., 2006).

As a result, other muscarinic receptor agonists could be used as well, such as: Cevimeline (CAS number 107233-08-9), Carbachol (CAS number 51-83-2),  
15 Methacholine (CAS numbers 55-92-5) and Bethanechol (CAS number 674-38-4).

#### Methimazole : 1-methyl-3H-imidazole-2-thione

Methimazole inhibits the production of new thyroid hormones by blocking activity of thyroid peroxidase, converting iodide to iodine and catalyzing the incorporation of the  
20 resulting iodide molecule onto the phenol rings of tyrosines. Thus, methimazole can effectively decrease transcriptional activity of thyroid hormone receptors. Additionally, methimazole has been reported to suppress prostaglandin production by attenuating prostaglandin H synthase activity (Zelman et al., 1984). Prostaglandins – through their cognate GPCR receptors – could further augment activity  
25 of Akt signalling pathway, which promotes expression of myelin-related proteins (Ogata et al., 2004; Castellone et al., 2006). Accordingly, compounds which both inhibit thyroid hormone synthesis and affect prostaglandin production or signalling are particularly advantageous for use in the present invention.

Other compounds related by action mode to methimazole are carbimazole (prodrug  
30 of methimazole – CAS number 22232-54-8) and propylthiouracil (CAS number 51-52-5), and amiodarone (CAS number 1951-25-3).

As disclosed in the examples, compounds methimazole and pilocarpine exert a combined action leading to improved therapeutic effect against CMT, permitting downscaling effective therapeutic doses with diminished secondary effects.

5 A particular embodiment of the invention resides in a combination therapy for treating CMT or a related disorder, particularly CMT1A, wherein said combination therapy comprises methimazole and pilocarpine compounds and at least a third compound able to enhance the activity of this combination.

10 Another particular embodiment of the invention resides in a combination therapy for treating ALS, wherein said combination therapy comprises methimazole and pilocarpine compounds and at least a third compound able to enhance the activity of this combination.

15 Another particular embodiment of the invention resides in a combination therapy for treating toxic neuropathy, wherein said combination therapy comprises methimazole and pilocarpine compounds and at least a third compound able to enhance the activity of this combination.

A particular embodiment of the invention resides in a therapy for treating CMT or a related disorder, wherein compounds methimazole and pilocarpine are used alone.

20 Another particular embodiment of the invention resides in a therapy for treating CMT or a related disorder, wherein methimazole and/or pilocarpine are used in combination with at least one additional active compound. In a preferred embodiment, the at least one additional compound is selected from the group of compounds listed in Table 1.

Another particular embodiment of the invention resides in a product or composition, which comprises any drug combination as disclosed in Table 1.

25 Another particular embodiment of the invention resides in a combination therapy for treating CMT or a related disorder, comprising any drug combination as disclosed in Table 1.

Another particular embodiment of the invention resides in a combination therapy for treating ALS, comprising any drug combination as disclosed in Table 1.

30 Another particular embodiment of the invention resides in a combination therapy for treating toxic neuropathy, comprising any drug combination as disclosed in Table 1.

Therapy according to the invention is performed as drug combination, optionally in conjunction with any other therapy. It may be provided at home, the doctor's office, a clinic, a hospital's outpatient department, or a hospital, so that the doctor can observe the therapy's effects closely and make any adjustments that are needed.

5 The duration of the therapy depends on the stage of the disease, the age and condition of the patient, and how the patient responds to the treatment.

Additionally, a person having a greater risk of developing an additional neuropathic disorder (e.g., a person who is genetically predisposed to or has, for example, diabetes, or is being under treatment for an oncological condition, etc.) may receive prophylactic  
10 treatment to alleviate or to delay eventual neuropathic response.

The dosage, frequency and mode of administration of each component of the combination can be controlled independently. For example, one drug may be administered orally while the second drug may be administered intramuscularly. Combination therapy may be given in on-and-off cycles that include rest periods so that  
15 the patient's body has a chance to recovery from any as yet unforeseen side-effects. The drugs may also be formulated together such that one administration delivers both drugs.

### **Formulation of Pharmaceutical Compositions**

The administration of each drug of the combination may be by any suitable means  
20 that results in a concentration of the drug that, combined with the other component, is able to correct the effect of elevated expression of PMP22 upon reaching the peripheral nerves.

While it is possible for the active ingredients of the combination to be administered as the pure chemical, it is preferable to present them as a pharmaceutical composition,  
25 also referred to in this context as pharmaceutical formulation. Possible compositions include those suitable for oral, rectal, topical (including transdermal, buccal and sublingual), or parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous and intradermal) administration.

More commonly these pharmaceutical formulations are prescribed to the patient in  
30 "patient packs" containing a number dosing units or other means for administration of metered unit doses for use during a distinct treatment period in a single package, usually a blister pack. Patient packs have an advantage over traditional prescriptions, where a

pharmacist divides a patient's supply of a pharmaceutical from a bulk supply, in that the patient always has access to the package insert contained in the patient pack, normally missing in traditional prescriptions. The inclusion of a package insert has been shown to improve patient compliance with the physician's instructions. Thus, the invention  
5 further includes a pharmaceutical formulation, as herein before described, in combination with packaging material suitable for said formulations. In such a patient pack the intended use of a formulation for the combination treatment can be inferred by instructions, facilities, provisions, adaptations and/or other means to help using the formulation most suitably for the treatment. Such measures make a patient pack  
10 specifically suitable for and adapted for use for treatment with the combination of the present invention.

The drug may be contained in any appropriate amount in any suitable carrier substance, and is may be present in an amount of 1-99% by weight of the total weight of the composition. The composition may be provided in a dosage form that is suitable for  
15 the oral, parenteral (e.g., intravenously, intramuscularly), rectal, cutaneous, nasal, vaginal, inhalant, skin (patch), or ocular administration route. Thus, the composition may be in the form of, e.g., tablets, capsules, pills, powders, granulates, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, gels including hydrogels, pastes, ointments, creams, plasters, drenches, osmotic delivery devices, suppositories, enemas, injectables, implants, sprays,  
20 or aerosols.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated according to conventional pharmaceutical practice (see, e.g., Remington: The Science and Practice of pharmacy (20th ed.), ed. A. R. Gennaro, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000 and Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology, eds. J. Swarbrick and J. C. Boylan, 1988-1999, Marcel  
25 Dekker, New York).

Pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be formulated to release the active drug substantially immediately upon administration or at any predetermined time or time period after administration.

The controlled release formulations include (i) formulations that create a  
30 substantially constant concentration of the drug within the body over an extended period of time; (ii) formulations that after a predetermined lag time create a substantially constant concentration of the drug within the body over an extended period of time; (iii)

formulations that sustain drug action during a predetermined time period by maintaining a relatively, constant, effective drug level in the body with concomitant minimization of undesirable side effects associated with fluctuations in the plasma level of the active drug substance; (iv) formulations that localize drug action by, e.g., spatial placement of  
5 a controlled release composition adjacent to or in the diseased tissue or organ; and (v) formulations that target drug action by using carriers or chemical derivatives to deliver the drug to a particular target cell type.

Administration of drugs in the form of a controlled release formulation is especially preferred in cases in which the drug, either alone or in combination, has (i) a narrow  
10 therapeutic index (i.e., the difference between the plasma concentration leading to harmful side effects or toxic reactions and the plasma concentration leading to a therapeutic effect is small; in general, the therapeutic index, TI, is defined as the ratio of median lethal dose (LD50) to median effective dose (ED50)); (ii) a narrow absorption window in the gastro-intestinal tract; or (iii) a very short biological half-life so that  
15 frequent dosing during a day is required in order to sustain the plasma level at a therapeutic level.

Any of a number of strategies can be pursued in order to obtain controlled release in which the rate of release outweighs the rate of metabolism of the drug in question. Controlled release may be obtained by appropriate selection of various formulation  
20 parameters and ingredients, including, e.g., various types of controlled release compositions and coatings. Thus, the drug is formulated with appropriate excipients into a pharmaceutical composition that, upon administration, releases the drug in a controlled manner (single or multiple unit tablet or capsule compositions, oil solutions, suspensions, emulsions, microcapsules, microspheres, nanoparticles, patches, and  
25 liposomes).

#### Solid Dosage Forms for Oral Use

Formulations for oral use include tablets containing the active ingredient(s) in a mixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. These excipients may be, for example, inert diluents or fillers (e.g., sucrose, microcrystalline cellulose,  
30 starches including potato starch, calcium carbonate, sodium chloride, calcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, or sodium phosphate); granulating and disintegrating agents (e.g., cellulose derivatives including microcrystalline cellulose, starches including



potato starch, croscarmellose sodium, alginates, or alginic acid); binding agents (e.g., acacia, alginic acid, sodium alginate, gelatin, starch, pregelatinized starch, microcrystalline cellulose, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, or polyethylene glycol); and lubricating agents, glidants, and antiadhesives (e.g., stearic acid, silicas, or talc). Other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients can be colorants, flavoring agents, plasticizers, humectants, buffering agents, and the like.

The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques, optionally to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby providing a sustained action over a longer period. The coating may be adapted to release the active drug substance in a predetermined pattern (e.g., in order to achieve a controlled release formulation) or it may be adapted not to release the active drug substance until after passage of the stomach (enteric coating). The coating may be a sugar coating, a film coating (e.g., based on hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, methylcellulose, methyl hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, acrylate copolymers, polyethylene glycols and/or polyvinylpyrrolidone), or an enteric coating (e.g., based on methacrylic acid copolymer, cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, shellac, and/or ethylcellulose). A time delay material such as, e.g., glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed.

The solid tablet compositions may include a coating adapted to protect the composition from unwanted chemical changes, (e.g., chemical degradation prior to the release of the active drug substance). The coating may be applied on the solid dosage form in a similar manner as that described in Encyclopedia of Pharmaceutical Technology.

The two drugs may be mixed together in the tablet, or may be partitioned. For example, the first drug is contained on the inside of the tablet, and the second drug is on the outside, such that a substantial portion of the second drug is released prior to the release of the first drug.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as chewable tablets, or as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent (e.g.,

potato starch, microcrystalline cellulose, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin), or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium, for example, liquid paraffin, or olive oil. Powders and granulates may be prepared using the ingredients mentioned above under tablets and capsules in a conventional manner.

Controlled release compositions for oral use may, e.g., be constructed to release the active drug by controlling the dissolution and/or the diffusion of the active drug substance.

Dissolution or diffusion controlled release can be achieved by appropriate coating of a tablet, capsule, pellet, or granulate formulation of drugs, or by incorporating the drug into an appropriate matrix. A controlled release coating may include one or more of the coating substances mentioned above and/or, e.g., shellac, beeswax, glycowax, castor wax, carnauba wax, stearyl alcohol, glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl distearate, glycerol palmitostearate, ethylcellulose, acrylic resins, dl-polylactic acid, cellulose acetate butyrate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, vinyl pyrrolidone, polyethylene, polymethacrylate, methylmethacrylate, 2-hydroxymethacrylate, methacrylate hydrogels, 1,3 butylene glycol, ethylene glycol methacrylate, and/or polyethylene glycols. In a controlled release matrix formulation, the matrix material may also include, e.g., hydrated methylcellulose, carnauba wax and stearyl alcohol, carbopol 934, silicone, glyceryl tristearate, methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, and/or halogenated fluorocarbon.

A controlled release composition containing one or more of the drugs of the claimed combinations may also be in the form of a buoyant tablet or capsule (i.e., a tablet or capsule that, upon oral administration, floats on top of the gastric content for a certain period of time). A buoyant tablet formulation of the drug(s) can be prepared by granulating a mixture of the drug(s) with excipients and 20-75% w/w of hydrocolloids, such as hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. The obtained granules can then be compressed into tablets. On contact with the gastric juice, the tablet forms a substantially water-impermeable gel barrier around its surface. This gel barrier takes part in maintaining a density of less than one, thereby allowing the tablet to remain buoyant in the gastric juice.

### Liquids for Oral Administration

Powders, dispersible powders, or granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by addition of water are convenient dosage forms for oral administration. Formulation as a suspension provides the active ingredient in a mixture with a  
5 dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent, and one or more preservatives. Suitable suspending agents are, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, sodium alginate, and the like.

### Parenteral Compositions

The pharmaceutical composition may also be administered parenterally by  
10 injection, infusion or implantation (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, or the like) in dosage forms, formulations, or via suitable delivery devices or implants containing conventional, non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and adjuvants. The formulation and preparation of such compositions are well known to those skilled in the art of pharmaceutical formulation.

15 Compositions for parenteral use may be provided in unit dosage forms (e.g., in single-dose ampoules), or in vials containing several doses and in which a suitable preservative may be added (see below). The composition may be in form of a solution, a suspension, an emulsion, an infusion device, or a delivery device for implantation or it may be presented as a dry powder to be reconstituted with water or another suitable  
20 vehicle before use. Apart from the active drug(s), the composition may include suitable parenterally acceptable carriers and/or excipients. The active drug(s) may be incorporated into microspheres, microcapsules, nanoparticles, liposomes, or the like for controlled release. The composition may include suspending, solubilizing, stabilizing, pH-adjusting agents, and/or dispersing agents.

25 The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be in the form suitable for sterile injection. To prepare such a composition, the suitable active drug(s) are dissolved or suspended in a parenterally acceptable liquid vehicle. Among acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, water adjusted to a suitable pH by addition of an appropriate amount of hydrochloric acid, sodium  
30 hydroxide or a suitable buffer, 1,3-butanediol, Ringer's solution, and isotonic sodium chloride solution. The aqueous formulation may also contain one or more preservatives (e.g., methyl, ethyl or n-propyl p-hydroxybenzoate). In cases where one of the drugs is

only sparingly or slightly soluble in water, a dissolution enhancing or solubilizing agent can be added, or the solvent may include 10-60% w/w of propylene glycol or the like.

Controlled release parenteral compositions may be in form of aqueous suspensions, microspheres, microcapsules, magnetic microspheres, oil solutions, oil suspensions, or emulsions. Alternatively, the active drug(s) may be incorporated in biocompatible carriers, liposomes, nanoparticles, implants, or infusion devices. Materials for use in the preparation of microspheres and/or microcapsules are, e.g., biodegradable/bioerodible polymers such as polygalactin, poly-(isobutyl cyanoacrylate), poly(2-hydroxyethyl-L-glutamine). Biocompatible carriers that may be used when formulating a controlled release parenteral formulation are carbohydrates (e.g., dextrans), proteins (e.g., albumin), lipoproteins, or antibodies. Materials for use in implants can be non-biodegradable (e.g., polydimethyl siloxane) or biodegradable (e.g., poly(caprolactone), poly(glycolic acid) or poly(ortho esters)).

#### Rectal Compositions

For rectal application, suitable dosage forms for a composition include suppositories (emulsion or suspension type), and rectal gelatin capsules (solutions or suspensions). In a typical suppository formulation, the active drug(s) are combined with an appropriate pharmaceutically acceptable suppository base such as cocoa butter, esterified fatty acids, glycerinated gelatin, and various water-soluble or dispersible bases like polyethylene glycols. Various additives, enhancers, or surfactants may be incorporated.

#### Percutaneous and Topical Compositions

The pharmaceutical compositions may also be administered topically on the skin for percutaneous absorption in dosage forms or formulations containing conventionally non-toxic pharmaceutical acceptable carriers and excipients including microspheres and liposomes. The formulations include creams, ointments, lotions, liniments, gels, hydrogels, solutions, suspensions, sticks, sprays, pastes, plasters, and other kinds of transdermal drug delivery systems. The pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients may include emulsifying agents, antioxidants, buffering agents, preservatives, humectants, penetration enhancers, chelating agents, gel-forming agents, ointment bases, perfumes, and skin protective agents.

The emulsifying agents may be naturally occurring gums (e.g., gum acacia or gum tragacanth)

The preservatives, humectants, penetration enhancers may be parabens, such as methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, and benzalkonium chloride, glycerin, propylene glycol, urea, etc.

The pharmaceutical compositions described above for topical administration on the skin may also be used in connection with topical administration onto or close to the part of the body that is to be treated. The compositions may be adapted for direct application or for application by means of special drug delivery devices such as dressings or alternatively plasters, pads, sponges, strips, or other forms of suitable flexible material.

#### Dosages and duration of the treatment

It will be appreciated that the drugs of the combination may be administered concomitantly, either in the same or different pharmaceutical formulation or sequentially. In a preferred embodiment, the drugs are formulated together, in the same excipient or carrier. If there is sequential administration, the delay in administering the second (or additional) active ingredient should not be such as to lose the benefit of the efficacious effect of the combination of the active ingredients. A minimum requirement for a combination according to this description is that the combination should be intended for combined use with the benefit of the efficacious effect of the combination of the active ingredients. The intended use of a combination can be inferred by facilities, provisions, adaptations and/or other means to help using the combination according to the invention.

Therapeutically effective amounts of two or more drugs that are subjects of this invention can be used together for the preparation of a medicament useful for reducing the effect of increased expression of PMP22 gene, preventing or reducing the risk of developing CMT1A disease, halting or slowing the progression of CMT1A disease once it has become clinically manifest, and preventing or reducing the risk of a first or subsequent occurrence of an neuropathic event.

Although the active drugs of the present invention may be administered in divided doses, for example two or three times daily, a single daily dose of each drug in the combination is preferred, with a single daily dose of all drugs in a single pharmaceutical composition (unit dosage form) being most preferred.

Administration can be one to several times daily for several days to several years, and may even be for the life of the patient. Chronic or at least periodically repeated long-term administration will be indicated in most cases.

- The term “unit dosage form” refers to physically discrete units (such as capsules, tablets, or loaded syringe cylinders) suitable as unitary dosages for human subjects, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active material or materials calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect, in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier.

The amount of each drug in the combination preferred for a unit dosage will depend upon several factors including the administration method, the body weight and the age of the patient, the severity of the neuropathic damage caused by CMT1A disease or risk of potential side effects considering the general health status of the person to be treated.

Additionally, pharmacogenomic (the effect of genotype on the pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic or efficacy profile of a therapeutic) information about a particular patient may affect the dosage used.

Except when responding to especially impairing CMT disease cases when higher dosages may be required, or when treating children when lower dosages should be chosen, the preferred dosage of each drug in the combination will usually lie within the range of doses not above the usually prescribed for long-term maintenance treatment or proven to be safe in the large phase 3 clinical studies.

For example,

- for methimazole from about 0.5 to about 15 mg per day if taken orally.

The special doses should be chosen if administered topically.

- for pilocarpine from about 0.1 to about 20 mg per day if day if taken orally.

The most preferred dosage will correspond to amounts from 1% up to 10% of those usually prescribed for long-term maintenance treatment.

It will be understood that the amount of the drug actually administered will be determined by a physician, in the light of the relevant circumstances including the condition or conditions to be treated, the exact composition to be administered, the age, weight, and response of the individual patient, the severity of the patient’s symptoms, and the chosen route of administration. Therefore, the above dosage ranges are intended

to provide general guidance and support for the teachings herein, but are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

Therapeutic schema, dosages and routes of administration

Below, the dosages for drug combinations (that differ in administration routes) in  
5 humans are described.

Methimazole and pilocarpine

1 - Administered orally as a single pharmaceutical composition:  
methimazole from about 0.5 to about 15 mg and pilocarpine from about 0.1 to  
10 about 20 mg every day orally for several months, the most preferred dosages for  
both drugs in the composition ranging from 0.6 to 35 mg per unit (per day).

2 - Administered concomitantly orally for several months: methimazole  
from about 0.1 to about 15 mg and pilocarpine from about 0.02 to about 20 mg  
every day orally for several months, the most preferred dosages for both drugs in  
15 the composition ranging from 1.02 to 35 mg per unit (per day).

3 - Administered concomitantly for several months: methimazole from  
about 0.05 to about 15 mg and pilocarpine from about 0.01 to about 20 mg every  
day orally for several months, the most preferred dosages for both drugs in the  
composition ranging from 0.06 to 35 mg per unit (per day).

20

The dosages of this drug in any combination among those disclosed in the  
present invention may differ in the formulations proposed for treatment of men or  
women.

Additional aspects and advantages of the present invention will be disclosed in  
25 the following experimental section, which should be considered as illustrative only.

## EXAMPLES

### I. *In vitro* experiments

#### Commercialized rat primary Schwann cells

30 Vials of rat Schwann cells (SC) primary culture (Sciencell # R1700) are defrost and  
seeded at the density of 10 000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> in "Sciencell Schwann cell medium" (basal  
medium from Sciencell # R1701) in poly-L-lysine pre-coated 75 cm<sup>2</sup> flasks. The culture

medium is composed of basal medium, 5% Fetal Bovine Serum (3H-Biomedical AB #1701-0025), 1% Schwann cell growth supplement (3H Biomedical AB #1701-1752), 1% Gentamicin (Sigma #G1397) and 10 $\mu$ M of Forskolin (Sigma # F6886) to promote their proliferation.

- 5 After reaching confluency (4 to 10 days depending on cell batch), Schwann cells are purified by gentle agitation or by thyl1.1 immunopanning that allow SC isolation from adherent fibroblasts, to produce cultures that are at least 95% pure. SC are then counted (Tryptan blue method) and seeded in poly-L-lysine pre-coated 75 cm<sup>2</sup> flask in the same SC medium. At confluency, cells are rinsed, trypsinized (trypsin-EDTA 1x diluted from
- 10 Invitrogen #1540054), diluted in PBS without calcium and magnesium) counted and plated in 12 well-dishes (140 000 cells/well) in Sciencell Schwann cell medium with 5% of FBS, 1% of cell growth supplement (CGS), 40 $\mu$ g/ml of gentamicin and 4 $\mu$ M Forskolin.

#### Custom-made rat primary Schwann cells

- 15 Primary Schwann cell cultures (SC) are established from Sprague-Dawley newborn rats (between P0 and P2) sciatic nerves. All newborn rats are sacrificed and isolated in a Petri dish. Dissection is performed under sterile conditions.

- The dorsal skin is removed from the hind paw and the lower torso. The sciatic nerve is isolated and transferred to a culture dish containing ice-cold Leibovitz (L15, Invitrogen
- 20 #11415) supplemented with 1% penicillin/streptomycin solution (50UI/ml and 50 $\mu$ g/ml, respectively; Invitrogen #15070) and 1% of bovine serum albumin (BSA, Sigma A6003). Both nerves per rats are transferred in a 15ml tube containing ice-cold L15. The L15 medium is then removed and replaced by 2.4ml of DMEM (Invitrogen
- 25 #21969035) with 10mg/ml of collagenase (Sigma #A6003). Nerves are incubated in this medium for 30 minutes at 37°C. The medium is then removed and both nerves are dissociated by trypsin (10% trypsin EDTA 10x, Invitrogen #15400054) diluted in PBS without calcium and magnesium (Invitrogen # 2007-03) for 20min at 37°C. The reaction is stopped by addition of DMEM containing DNase I grade II (0.1mg/ml Roche
- 30 diagnostic #104159) and foetal calf serum (FCS 10%, Invitrogen #10270). The cell suspension was triturated with a 10ml pipette and passed through a filter in a 50ml tube (Swinnex 13mm filter units, Millipore, with 20 $\mu$ m nylon-mesh filters, Fisher). The cell



suspension is centrifuged at 350g for 10min at room temperature (RT) and the pellets are suspended in DMEM with 10% FCS and 1% penicillin/streptomycin. Cells are counted (Trypan blue method) and seeded in Falcon 100mm Primaria tissue culture plates at the density of  $5 \cdot 10^5$  to  $10^6$  cells/dish.

- 5 After one day of culture, the medium is changed with DMEM, 10% FCS, 1% penicillin/streptomycin and  $10 \mu\text{M}$  of cytosine b-D-arabino-furanoside (Sigma #C1768). 48hrs later, medium is eliminated and cells are washed three times with DMEM. The SC growth medium is then added, composed of DMEM, 10% FCS, 1% penicillin/streptomycin,  $2 \mu\text{M}$  of Forskolin (Sigma #F6886),  $10 \mu\text{g/ml}$  of bovine pituitary  
10 extract (PEX, Invitrogen #13028). The medium is replaced every 2-3 days.

After 8 days of culture (4 to 10 days depending on cell batches), Schwann cells reach confluency and the culture, containing a large amount of contaminating fibroblasts, is purified by the thy1.1 immunopanning method. After this purification, cells are suspended in growth medium at 10 000 cells/cm<sup>2</sup> in poly-L-lysine pre-coated 75 cm<sup>2</sup>  
15 flasks. Once they reach confluency, cells are rinsed, trypsinized (trypsin-EDTA), counted and plated in 12 well-dishes (100 000 cells/well).

#### Drug incubation:

After cells being plated in 12well-dishes, the medium is replaced by a defined medium consisting in a mix of DMEM-F12 (Invitrogen # 21331020) complemented by 1% of  
20 N2 supplement (Invitrogen # 17502), 1% L-Glutamine (Invitrogen #25030024) 2.5% FBS (Sciencell #0025),  $0.02 \mu\text{g/ml}$  of corticosterone (Sigma # C2505),  $4 \mu\text{M}$  Forskolin and  $50 \mu\text{g/ml}$  of gentamycin. Growth factors are not added to this medium, to promote SC differentiation

24 hours later, the medium is replaced by a defined medium (DMEM-F12)  
25 complemented with 1 % Insulin-Transferrin-Selenium – X (ITS, Invitrogen # 51300),  $16 \mu\text{g/ml}$  of Putrescine (Sigma # P5780),  $0.02 \mu\text{g/ml}$  of corticosterone and  $50 \mu\text{g/ml}$  of gentamicin. At this step, neither progesterone nor forskolin are present in the medium.

One day later, primary Schwann cells are stimulated by drugs during 24hrs (3 wells/condition). The preparation of each compound is performed just prior to its  
30 addition to the cell culture medium.

Pilocarpine (SIGMA) was tested in primary Schwann cells at 10 $\mu$ M to 10nM concentration range, while methimazole (SIGMA) was tested at 10 $\mu$ M, 1 $\mu$ M, 100nM and 10nM.

Drugs are added to a defined medium composed of DMEM-F12, with 1 % Insulin-  
5 Transferrin-Selenium – X (ITS, Invitrogen # 51300), 16 $\mu$ g/ml of Putrescine, 0.02  $\mu$ g/ml of corticosterone, 10nM Progesterone and 50 $\mu$ g/ml of gentamicin. The absence of Forskolin before and during drug stimulation avoids adenylate cyclase saturation.

#### Cultured Schwannoma cells

10 Rat schwannoma RT4-D6-P2T cell line (ATCC #CRL-2468<sup>TM</sup>) is defrosted in DMEM (ATCC #30-2002) and 10% FCS (invitrogen #10106). The cells are maintained at 37°C in a humidified incubator, in an atmosphere of air (95 %.)-CO<sub>2</sub> (5%). At passage n<sup>o</sup>4, cells are dissociated by trypsinization (+1ml of Trypsin-EDTA, 0.25%-0.53mM; Invitrogen) 5 to 15min at 37°C. The reaction is stopped by addition of DMEM  
15 containing 10% of foetal bovine serum (FBS). Wells are counted in a Neubauer cytometer using the trypan blue exclusion test (Sigma). The suspension is triturated with a 10 ml pipette and the cells are then centrifuged at 350xg for 10 min at room temperature. The pellet of dissociated cells is resuspended and seeded on the basis of 30 000 cells/ml in 12 well-plates. 48hrs later, the medium is replaced by a medium without  
20 serum (DMEM). After 15hrs, RT4-D6P2T wells are stimulated by drugs added to the cell culture medium at the chosen concentration. The preparation of each individual drug or drugs combination is performed just prior to its addition to the cell culture medium.

#### Quantitative reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (Q- RT-PCR)

25 Quantitative RT-PCR is used to compare the levels of PMP22 mRNA after drug stimulation, relative with housekeeping RPS9 mRNA in RT4-D6P2T cell line.

8hrs after drug incubation, cells are rinsed with cold sterilized PBS, total RNAs from each cell sample are extracted and purified from SC using the Qiagen RNeasy micro kit (Qiagen #74004). Nucleic acids are quantified by Nanodrop spectrophotometer using  
30 1 $\mu$ l of RNA sample. The RNA integrity is determined through a BioAnalyzer (Agilent) apparatus.

RNAs are reverse-transcribed into cDNA according to standard protocol. cDNA templates for PCR amplification are synthesized from 100ng of total RNA using SuperScript II reverse-transcriptase (Invitrogen # 18064-014) for 60 min at 42°C in the presence of oligo(dT), in a final volume of 20µl.

- 5 cDNAs are subjected to PCR amplification using the «LightCycler® 480» system (Roche Molecular Systems Inc.) Each cDNA are diluted five times before being used for PCR amplification. 2µl of this cDNAs enters the PCR reaction solution with 5µl of Master mix kit (Roche #04-887301001) in a final volume of 10µl. Preliminary experiments ensured that quantitation was done in the exponential phase of the
- 10 amplification process for both sequences and that the reaction efficiency is similar between target and housekeeping genes.

Taqman chemistry were used to perform RT-Q-PCR analysis. PCR reaction is performed by amplification of rat PMP22 (NM\_017037) by using 500nM of each primers (F and R) and 200nM of probe Taq1 from Sigma-Aldrich.

- 15 The following PCR conditions are used: Denaturation 5min at 95°C followed by 10sec at 95°C, 40sec at 60°C and 10 sec at 72°C and 1min at 40°C (Forty amplification cycles). The relative levels of PMP22 gene expression are measured following the Ct method comparing the quantity of products generated from the target gene PMP22 and the PMP22 expression analysis by flow cytometry (FACS) 8hrs, 24hrs and 48hrs after
- 20 drugs incubation, supernatants of primary rat Schwann cells are recovered, centrifuged and frozen. SC are detached with trypsin-EDTA. As soon as the majority of cells are in suspension, the trypsin is neutralised using DMEM with 10% FCS.

- Supernatants with cells are recovered and centrifuged. The pellets of cells are transferred in micro tubes, washed in PBS once and fixed with a specific solution
- 25 (AbCys #Reagent A BUF09B). 10 minutes later, cells are rinsed once with PBS and kept at 4°C.

Five days after cell fixation, all cell preparations with different incubation times are labelled using the following protocol.

- Cells are centrifuged at 7000 rpm for 5 minutes and the pellets are suspended in a
- 30 solution of permeabilization (AbCys #Reagent B BUF09B) and labelled with primary PMP22 antibody (Abcam #ab61220, 1/50) for 1hr room at temperature. Cells are then

centrifuged at 7000 rpm for 5 minutes and cell pellets are rinsed once in PBS. A secondary antibody is added, coupled to Alexa Fluor 488 (goat anti-rabbit IgG, Molecular Probes #A11008, 1/100), for one hour at room temperature. Cells are then centrifuged at 7000 rpm for 5 minutes and cell pellets are rinsed once in PBS. The  
5 labelling is increased adding a tertiary antibody coupled to Alexa Fluor 488 (chicken anti-goat IgG, Molecular Probes #A21467, 1/100) for one hour incubation, at room temperature. Cells are then rinsed once in PBS. Control without any antibody (unlabelled cells) is performed to determine the level of autofluorescence and adapted the sensitivity of the photomultipliers. Control with both secondary and tertiary  
10 antibodies but without primary antibody, is performed to assess non specific binding of antibodies.

Data acquisition and analysis are performed with a FACS Array cytometer and FACS Array software (Becton Dickinson) on 5000 cells. Forward Scatter (FSC) correlated with cell volume (size) and Side Scatter (SSC) depending on inner complexity of cells  
15 (granularity) are analysed. For expression of PMP22, analysis is performed within the total cells and percent of positive cells is calculated. Positive cells are cells with fluorescence intensity higher than the control with secondary antibody.

In order to quantify the number of SC, cells in control medium are analysed using antibodies anti-S100 Protein.

20 Cells are prepared according to the following protocol: Schwann cells are stained with antibody anti-S100 Protein (Dako #S0311, 1/100) for 1hr room at temperature. This antibody is labelled according to protocol described above for PMP22 immunostaining but without incubation with tertiary antibody.

### Results

25 We observed that PMP22 mRNA levels (Fig1) are significantly decreased in primary Schwann cells, and that 1  $\mu$ M dose of pilocarpine induces the most important PMP22 down-regulation. \*:  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*:  $p < 0.001$ ; significantly different from control (pairwise student t test). On the right, exposed 24hrs to pilocarpine, PMP22 mRNA level of expression is significantly down-regulated in primary Schwann cells even at low doses  
30 (10nM and 50nM). Similarly, we observed that pilocarpine (1 $\mu$ M) significantly decreases PMP22 protein level of expression after 24hrs of incubation, by 38% in

primary Schwann cells. This effect is still significant after 48hrs of incubation (-18%,  $p < 0.001$ ).

In another experiment drugs (listed in Table 1) are incubated with rat schwannoma cell line during 8hrs and PMP22 mRNA expression level was quantified by RT-Q-PCR.

5 The inventors have observed (Fig 2) that while Methimazole (0.1nm) and Pilocarpine (0.001nm), used as individual drugs, exert no significant activity on PMP22 mRNA level of expression, this last one is significantly decreased by their combination. The synergic activity of these two drugs is illustrated in figure 2. These data demonstrate that at chosen concentrations the combination of pilocarpine and methimazole is able to  
10 down regulate significantly the expression of PMP22 gene in cultured Schwannoma cells, while pilocarpine and methimazole that are active at higher concentrations in primary Schwann cells do not decrease the level of expression of this gene in this system.

## 15 **II. Experiments *in vivo* in CMT animal model**

The inventors have tested compounds and combinations for therapeutic effect in CMT transgenic rat model, a hemizygous PMP22 transgenic rats bearing three additional copies of mouse PMP22 gene show signs of demyelination in peripheral and cranial nerves, (Sereda et al., 1996; Grandis et al., 2004). At the mRNA level, an average 1.6-  
20 fold overexpression of PMP22 in CMT rats correlates with the clinical phenotype. A putative threshold level of PMP22 overexpression at which the wild type gene turns into a disease gene represents an obvious “target” to reach by treatment aimed at reducing PMP22 gene expression.

This CMT rat model is a good approximation of human CMT1A disease from a clinical  
25 point of view. Adult CMT rats exhibit a slowing of motor nerve conduction velocity with values similar to those of CMT1A patients, i.e., less than 50%. After sciatic nerve stimulation, compound muscle action potentials show reduced amplitudes and desynchronization. The histological and electrophysiological changes precede the overt clinical signs of motor impairment (Sereda et al., 1996, 2003). Axonal loss, confirmed  
30 by histological pronounced muscle atrophy, matches the human CMT1A symptoms.

The CMT rats already served as a model for an experimental CMT1A therapy (Meyer zu Hörste et al. 2007). In this model of CMT1A disease, the overt and hidden signs of pathology (locomotor deficiency, particular alterations in electrophysiological and tissue characteristics and, finally, the level of PMP22 over-expression appear to be the  
5 closest to those found in CMT1A patients).

The inventors have tested the compounds and combinations for therapeutic effect in a rat model. The experimental groups are formed with young rats of both genders separately. The rats are assigned to the groups following randomization schedule based on the body weight. In some experiments the randomization is based on the  
10 performances of the rats in the bar test. Both genders are represented by separate control littermates groups that are numerically equal or bigger than the treatment groups.

The rats are treated chronically with drugs - force fed or injected by Alzet osmotic subcutaneous pump (DURECT Corporation Cupertino, CA), depending on each drug bioavailability during 3 or 6 weeks.

15 The animals are weighted twice a week in order to adjust the doses to growing body weight. If the osmotic pump is chosen for the treatment administration, the doses of the drug are calculated on the basis of the estimated mean body weight of the animals expected for their age over the period of the pump duration (6 weeks). The pumps are re-implanted if necessary, with the appropriated anaesthesia protocol.

#### 20 Behavioural tests

Each three or four weeks the animals are subjected to a behavioural test. Each test is conducted by the same investigator in the same room and at the same time of the day; this homogeneity is maintained throughout entire experiment. All treatments and genotype determination are blinded for the investigator. "Bar test" and "Grip strength"  
25 has been mainly used to access the performance throughout study. The schedule of the bar test may change as the animal growth (in order to avoid the bias due to the learning, for example).

The assay of the grip strength allows detection of subtle differences in the grip performance that seems to be composed of the muscle force, sensitivity status (for  
30 instance, painful tactile feelings may change measured values of the force), behavioural component ("motivation"). The values differ between fore and hind limbs and greatly depend on the age of the animals.

The grip strength test measures the strength with which an animal holds on to a grip with its forepaws or its hindpaws separately. A dynamometer is placed with a grip to measure the strength (Force Gauge FG-5000A). The rat is held by the experimenter in a way that it grasps the grip either with its forepaws or with its hind paws and pulls gently the rat backwards until it releases the grip. The force measured when the animal releases the grip is recorded.

Two successive trials measuring the forepaws and two successive trials measuring the hindpaws strength per animal are processed; only the maximum score (one for forepaws and one for hindpaws) is noticed (in N).

10

#### The Bar test

The bar test evaluates rats' ability to hold on a fix rod. Pmp22 rats which display muscular weakness, exhibit a performance deficit in this test (Sereda et al, 1996). The rat is placed on its four paws on the middle of the rod (diameter: 2.5 cm ; length : 50 cm; 30 cm above the table). Trials are performed consecutively; the number (5 or 10) and the duration (30 or 60 sec) of trials in our experiments have been depending on batches of the animals. This variability in the testing has been introduced in order to determine the schedule appropriated to the best detection of the motor deficiency in the CMT rats in the course of the experiments.

20 Performance indices are recorded on each session:

- The number of trials needed to hold for 60 sec or 30 sec on the rod.
- The mean time spent on the bar (i.e. the fall latency) in each trial and the average on the session. In the experimental procedures the session ends after the rat has stayed two times for a cut-off time, i.e. 30 or 60 s, on the bar. A performance of the cut-off time (30 s or 60 s) is assigned to trials not completed.
- The number of falls.

25

#### General health assessment

Body weights, overt signs (coat appearance, body posture, tremor) of the animals are monitored throughout the experiment. The rating scale is used for recording: 0= normal, 1=abnormal.

30

#### The gait

Each rat is observed in a novel rat cage (dimensions 55x33x18cm) without litter for five minutes. The gait of rats is evaluated with 4 parameters:

- Score 0 : normal gait (fluid)
- Score 1 : abnormal gait (not fluid or the rat has a slight limp)
- 5     -Score 2 : moderate incapacity (the rat drags one's leg and is able to put it right and walk )
- Score 3 : serious incapacity (the rat drags its one's or both hindpaws but is unable to put it/them right).

#### Inclined plane test

- 10     The sliding apparatus had a 30x50cm plexiglas plane that could be inclined at an angle of 0° (horizontal) to 60°. Each rat was initially placed on the 25°-angled inclined plane in the up-headed position (head-up orientation); two trials separated by 1 min are performed. 30 min later, the same experiment is realized on a 35°-angled inclined plane then on 40°-angled inclined plane. During this time the rat was returned to its cage. The
- 15     plane is cleaned after each trial.

The performances of rats are evaluated by 4 different scores :

- Score 0 : no slide
- Score 1 : a little slide (one or two paws)
- Score 2 : a moderate slide (4 paws) but not until the end of the plane
- 20     -Score 3 : the rat is sliding until the very bottom of the plane.

#### Electrophysiology

When appropriate, the rats are subjected to electrophysiological evaluation: the sensitive nerve conduction velocity as well as latencies and potential amplitude are measured.

- NCV measurement and potential acquisition (subcutaneous) were performed with the
- 25     help of the chain composed of an amplifier (AM System 1700 and/or EMG-UTC), a stimulator (Havard apparatus 223) and a computer equipped with an acquisition card and a software for acquisition (SPATOL) and for the signal treatment (CALVISE) .

Animals were anesthetized using ketamine/xalazine and maintained on the thermostated plate at 37°C throughout the test (anaesthetics were supplemented as needed).

- 30     Stimulating silver needle electrodes were inserted in the proximal part of the tail. The recording electrode was inserted subcutaneously through about 1 mm of skin in the



distal part of the tail (4 and 6 cm from the stimulating electrode). Constant-current square-wave stimuli, 0.2 s in duration, were administered at a frequency of 0.3 per second. Responses, amplified 5.000–20.000, were visualized and collected on a computer based data acquisition system. Latencies were measured at each wave onset  
5 (defined as the first clearly identifiable deflection from the baseline). Peak to peak amplitudes of the largest deflections were calculated to determine maximum amplitude. For each recording, measurements were performed on the averaged responses to at least ten identical stimuli.

Sensory related conduction velocity (SNCV) was calculated by division of the distance  
10 between the stimulating cathodes by the difference between the correspondent latencies obtained from the two sites of stimulation.

#### Histological measurements

Upon the final tests (treatments being continued until the last day), the rats were eutanized. Hind feet of wild-type and transgenic rats were dissected and fixed by  
15 immersion in formol 4% solution for 48hrs, and transferred in a 10% formol solution for 2 additional days. After being rinsed 15min in water, they were then processed for decalcification for 26hrs (Labonord Décalcifiant rapide n°3 #DC3\_09128300).

Feet were then transversally sectioned in two pieces that are processed for osmium coloration.

20 Tissues are hang up above 1% osmium tetroxyde solution (VWR, Osmium VIII oxide 0.5g #20551.076) for 24hrs and then rinsed with demineralised water for 4 to 6 hrs. Tissues are then dehydrated in automate of embedding (VIP2000 Vertical, Bayer Diagnostics) and classically embedded in paraffin.

Tissue sections of 4µm are dehydrated in successive xylene and alcohol baths and  
25 mounted (Pertex glue, #T/00811\_MICROM) for further analysis.

#### Image analysis

Sections from the 6 animals were carefully chosen to illustrate the same anatomical level (toe junction) and are analyzed under Olympus microscope coupled with Saisam microvision software (Archimed Pro® 1997-2000 by Microvision Instruments).  
30 Peripheral nerve is localized and analyzed as follows: circulary myelinated fibers are counted (in a bundle nerve at least 150 fibers/animal). Cyindraxe diameters corresponding to inner perimeters of myelinated fibers and outer perimeters of the same

fibers are determined. Then, we compared the distribution of myelin thickness and axons diameter in wild type and transgenic animals.

Furthermore, we measure optical density of the same nerve section to determine whether the non myelinated fibers content (not visible on osmium sections and so not analyzed) is higher in transgenic animals (reflected by a global pale appearance of the  
5 nerve section).

Finally, all foot muscles, present on the same section than used for nerve analysis, are manually outlined to determine global muscle surface. We then calculated the ration “muscle content/section surface”.

10 Sciatic nerves are excised and used for weighting as well as for molecular biology and/or biochemical essays. (RT-Q-PCR for PMP22 mRNA and Western blots for myelin proteins quantifications; Cayman’s EIA kits – for biochemical markers such as arachidonic acid metabolites, HPLC quantification for steroids and amines, ELISA for CNTF, IL-6 etc.) performed according to generally used protocols and for analytical  
15 procedures (drug concentrations measures).

The hind limbs muscles (soleus) are sampled, weighted, snap-frozen and preserved at -80°C until analysis (the same as for sciatic nerves).

### Results

Methimazole (0.35 mg/kg daily dose) and pilocarpine (0.2 mg/kg daily dose)  
20 administered by forced feeding improve bar test performances throughout the treatment procedure (Fig.3), while compound PXT25 (which is presented here only for the sake of comparison) hardly shows any improvement.

The motor performances were on average 3-fold less successful in different CMT TG rats treated with placebo compared with Wild type (WT) group. The treatment with  
25 methimazole and pilocarpine allowed improvement of the TG animals in this experiment, the effect becomes statistically significant as early as after 8 weeks of the force-feeding.

The data show that CMT rats treated with methimazole and pilocarpine at these relatively high doses became significantly more performing compared with the placebo  
30 group. The group treated with compound pilocarpine even recovered the level of performance which is no more significantly differs from that of the WT placebo group.

The SNAP measured on the distal portion of the tail was found to be significantly diminished in the TG placebo group that may reflect the important axonal loss which in turn is due to the demyelination. This electrophysiological parameter turns to be significantly improved upon the treatment with compound A, (Fig.4) while SNAP for  
5 the transgenic rats treated with compound B is approaching the nominal 5% threshold for significance.

This observation allows us to suppose that the action of methimazole may prevent the axon loss, even if the myelination status of the peripheral nerves is not measurably improved. The effect of pilocarpine seems to be essentially the same, even if because of  
10 the intra-group variability the difference with the placebo group parameter failed to reach statistical significance. In CMT1A, (sensory nerve action potential (SNAP) amplitude was more reduced and SNAP duration more prolonged than in CMT2. The reduction of composed muscle action potential (CMAP) and SNAP amplitudes in CMT1A is probably a combined effect of demyelination and axonal dysfunction.  
15 (Bienfait et al., 2006)

At the end of the study morphometrical analysis has been performed. The measurement of the hindlimb tissues reveals that the sciatic nerves and soleus muscles are significantly reduced in the CMT female rats treated with placebo compared with the control WT rats. (Fig.5)

20 These deficiencies appear to be completely corrected by compound A treatment: the absolute masses of the muscles and the nerves are even higher than in the control WT rats, while the entire body weight is rather diminished in the compound A group comparatively with the placebo group (data not shown). The effect of pilocarpine treatment on the hindlimb muscle and nerves appears to be smaller than that of  
25 methimazole.

The Mix1 (Table 1) at 50 times lower doses of methimazole (4mkg/kg) and pilocarpine (7 mkg/kg) improves the gait score of female rats after 10 weeks of forced fed treatment as shown in Figure 6. We observed a positive trend after 6 weeks of treatment.

The following figures illustrate the positive effect of the mix 2 (Table 1) containing  
30 pilocarpine (7 mkg/kg); methimazole (4mkg/kg), miferpristone (40 mkg/kg), naltrexone (4 mkg/kg; baclofen (60mkg/kg and sorbitol (2 mg/kg) on male rats in 3 different behavioural and electrophysiological tests.

The figure 7 reveals that the Mix2 at these doses decreases the raise of the excitability threshold, found in the CMT placebo rats, after a nerve caudal electrical stimulation.

The figure 8 shows the positive effect of the Mix2 on the males' performances on the bar test; after 4 weeks of treatment, the number of falls is decreased and the time spent on the rod is increased.

The figure illustrates the fact that the Mix2 improves also the gait performances of the male rats after 3 weeks of treatment; the percentage rats walking with a fluid gait is increased by 35% for the treated rats compared to CMT placebo rats.

10 Similar results are produced for other combinations and summary of results could be shown in Table 1.

**Table1**

POS : reversion of disease symptoms in vivo

effect in vivo	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS	POS
combination	mix1	mix2	mix3	mix4	mix5	mix6	mix7	mix8	mix9	mix10	mix11	mix12	mix13	mix14	mix15	mix16	mix17	mix18
mifepristone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
pilocarpine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
methimazole	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
sorbitol	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
naltrexone	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
baclofen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
rapamycin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ketoprofen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
flurbiprofen	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
cevimeline	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
propylthiouracil	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

15

These data show that, in vivo, the combinations and regimens of this invention could allow effective treatment of CMT.

20 **III. In vivo effect in a model of toxic neuropathy**

The drug treatments or regimen are orally administered from the day before the first intraperitoneal injection of Oxaliplatin 3mg/kg (D -1) until the day before the last testing day (D16). Animals belonging to the Oxaliplatin-treated group are dosed daily with distilled water (10 ml/kg). Animals are dosed with the tested treatment and distilled water daily during the morning whereas Oxaliplatin is administered on the afternoon.

25

During the testing days (i.e. D1, D4, D10), the treatment and distilled water are administered after the test. Regarding the testing day (D4), including compounds and vehicle administrations and Oxaliplatin injection, the treatment and distilled water are administered prior to the injection of Oxaliplatin after the test. Animals from the reference-treated group are dosed only during the testing days (i.e. D1, D4, D10 and D17).

Cold allodynia is assessed by measuring the responses to thermal non-nociceptive stimulation (acetone test) on D1 (around 24h after the first injection of Oxaliplatin 3 mg/kg (acute effect of Oxaliplatin), on D4, D10 and (chronic effect of Oxaliplatin) and on D17 (residual effect of Oxaliplatin one week after completion of treatment).

Testing is done using the acetone test 2h post-administration of the reference.

The reference substance is Gabapentin, 100 mg/kg, per os (once a day x 4 testing days).

#### Acetone test

Cold allodynia is assessed using the acetone test. In this test, latency of hindpaw withdrawal is measured after application of a drop of acetone to the plantar surface of both hindpaws (reaction time) and the intensity of the response is scored (cold score).

Reaction time to the cooling effect of acetone is measured within 20 sec (cut-off) after acetone application. Responses to acetone are also graded to the following 4-point scale: 0 (no response); 1 (quick withdrawal, flick of the paw); 2 (prolonged withdrawal or marked flicking of the paw); 3 (repeated flicking of the paw with licking or biting).

Six trials by rat are performed. For each experimental group, the results are expressed as the cumulative cold score defined as the sum of the 6 scores for each rat together  $\pm$  SEM. The minimum score being 0 (no response to any of the 6 trials) and the maximum possible score being 18 (repeated flicking and licking or biting of paws on each of the six trials).

Gabapentin: Source : Zhejiang Chiral Medicine Chemicals, China

Oxaliplatin: Source : Sigma, France

#### Results

Results of testing of mix2 in oxaliplatin are shown on figure 10. It is evident that mix 2 protects animals from neuropathy induced by toxic drug treatment.

### **IV. In vivo effect in a model of ALS**

### Animal model

We have chosen the SOD1<sup>G93A</sup> rat model (generated by Howland DS et al, 2002) to mimic the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis pathology. This model overexpresses the mutated SOD1 gene in spinal cord, many brain regions as well as peripheral tissues  
5 (Howland DS et al, 2002). The onset of the motor neuron disease of this model is about at 115 days (Howland DS et al, 2002); it appears as hind limb abnormal gait. In few days, the paralysis of hind limb arises.

### Experimental procedures

We obtained colonies by crossing breeder SOD1<sup>G93A</sup> rats with Sprague Dawley female  
10 rats. Heterozygous SOD1<sup>G93A</sup> rats were identified with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of tail DNA with primers specific for hSOD1 (Howland DS et al, 2002). Animals were maintained in a room with controlled illumination (lights on 0500–1900 h) and temperature (23±1°C), and given free access to food and water. All the animal procedures in the present study were carried out in accordance with the guidelines  
15 standards of animal care.

Body weight measurement was performed every week and behavioral tests began at an age of 60 days and continued until endpoint. The treatments were administered every day per oral or subcutaneous way from the age of 5 weeks.

### Observation test: characterization of the general aspect

20 Each rat was observed in a novel rat cage (dimensions 55x33x18cm) without litter for five minutes. 5 different parameters are recorded:

#### **The gait**

- score 0 : normal gait (fluid)
- score 1 : abnormal gait (not fluid or the rat has a slight limp)
- 25 - score 2 : moderate incapacity (the rat drags one's leg and is able to put it right and walk )
- score 3 : serious incapacity (the rat drags its one's or both hind paws but is unable to put it/them right)

#### **The coat aspect**

- 30 - score 0 : clean and silky coat
- score 1 : piloerection or dirty coat

#### **The tremor**

- score 0 : no tremor
- score 1 : tremor

**The body position**

- score 0 : normal
- 5 - score 1: abnormal (flattened or arching its back)

**The hindpaws position**

- score 0 : normal
- score 1 : spread hindpaws

The motor score test : characterization of the motor deficit

10 This test evaluates the ability of rats to right themselves within 30 sec of being turned on either side (righting reflex) (Gale K. et al, 1985).

A non-parametrical scoring system was used following these criteria (Matsumoto A. et al, 2006; Thonhoff JR et al, 2007):

- score 0 : the rat is unable to right itself from either side within 30 sec;
- 15 - score 1 : the rat is unable to right itself from only one side within 30 sec;
- score 2 : the rat is able to right itself from both sides within 30 sec but is unable to stand in the cage; it is always dragging some parts of body;
- score 3 : the rat is able to right itself from both sides within 30 sec, is unable to stand in the cage but is not dragging some parts of body;
- 20 - score 4 : the rat is able to right itself from both sides within 30 sec, is able to stand in the cage but has visible functional deficits;
- score 5 : the rat is able to right itself from both sides within 30 sec, is able to stand in the cage and no visible functional deficits.

The end-point of disease is fixed at score 0; the rat is then euthanized.

25 Inclined plane test : characterization of the motor deficit

The sliding apparatus had a 30x50cm plexiglas plane that could be inclined at an angle of 0° (horizontal) to 60°. Each rat was initially placed on the 25°-angled inclined plane in the up-headed position (head-up orientation); two trials separated by 1 min are performed. 30 min later, the same experiment is realized on a 35°-angled inclined plane  
30 then on 40°-angled inclined plane. During this time the rat was returned to its cage. The plane is cleaned after each trial.

The performances of rats are evaluated by 4 different scores :

-score 0 : no slide

-score 1 : a little slide (one or two paws)

-score 2 : a moderate slide (4 paws) but not until the end of the plane

-score 3 : the rat is sliding until the very bottom of the plane

5

The wire mesh test : characterization of the motor ability in difficult situation

A wire mesh was placed in contact with a box at the top (at an angle of 70°) and the edge of a table at the bottom (Thonhoff JR et al, 2007). Each rat was placed on the bottom of the wire mesh and motivated to ascend by placing their littermates in the box at the top. Each rat was trained once a week (3 trials).

10

The recorded parameter was the latency time to reach the top of the wire mesh.

The open field test : characterization of the locomotor activity

The locomotor activity was measured in a Plexiglas box (45x45x30 cm, Acti-Track by BIOSEB, Lyon, France) with 16 photo-cell beams following the two axes, 1 and 5 cm above the floor.

15

The spontaneous and exploratory activity of each rat was evaluated during 3 hours.

4 parameters are recorded (the total travelled distance, the number of rearings, the percentage of travelled distance and of time spent in the center of the openfield).

20



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### Claims

1. A composition comprising pilocarpine and methimazole, or a prodrug thereof and, optionally, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.
- 5 2. A composition of claim 1, for the treatment of Charcot-Marie Tooth disease or a CMT related disorder.
3. A composition comprising pilocarpine and methimazole, or a prodrug thereof and, optionally, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, for treating CMT1A.
- 10 4. A combination product comprising a muscarinic receptor agonist and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis, or a prodrug thereof, for a grouped or separate administration to a subject, simultaneously or sequentially.
5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a muscarinic receptor agonist and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis, or a prodrug thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.
- 15 6. A product or composition of claim 4 or 5, for treating Charcot-Marie Tooth disease or a CMT related disorder, particularly CMT1A.
7. A product or composition of any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the muscarinic receptor agonist is pilocarpine or a prodrug thereof.
8. A product or composition of any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the inhibitor of  
20 thyroid hormone synthesis further displays activity in prostaglandin signalling.
9. A product or composition of claim 8, wherein the inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis is methimazole or a prodrug thereof, such as carbimazole.
10. A product or composition according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising at least one additional active compound.
- 25 11. A product or composition according to claim 10, wherein said at least one additional active compound is selected from baclofen, mifepristone, sorbitol, naltrexone, rapamycin, ketoprofen and flurbiprofen.
12. A product or composition according to claim 10 or 11, wherein said at least one additional compound is baclofen or mifepristone.
- 30 13. A product or composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12, which comprises methimazole, pilocarpine, baclofen, mifepristone and sorbitol.

14. A product or composition according to anyone of claims 1 to 12, which comprises methimazole, pilocarpine, baclofen, mifepristone, sorbitol and naltrexone.

15. A product or composition according to anyone of claims 1 to 12, which comprises any drug combination as disclosed in Table 1.

5 16. A product or composition comprising methimazole and baclofen.

17. The pharmaceutical composition according to any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the compounds are combined for a grouped or separate administration, simultaneously or sequentially.

10 18. A composition comprising a muscarinic receptor agonist and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis for the treatment of CMT in a subject, wherein the treatment further comprises a step of determining whether the patient has CMT1A.

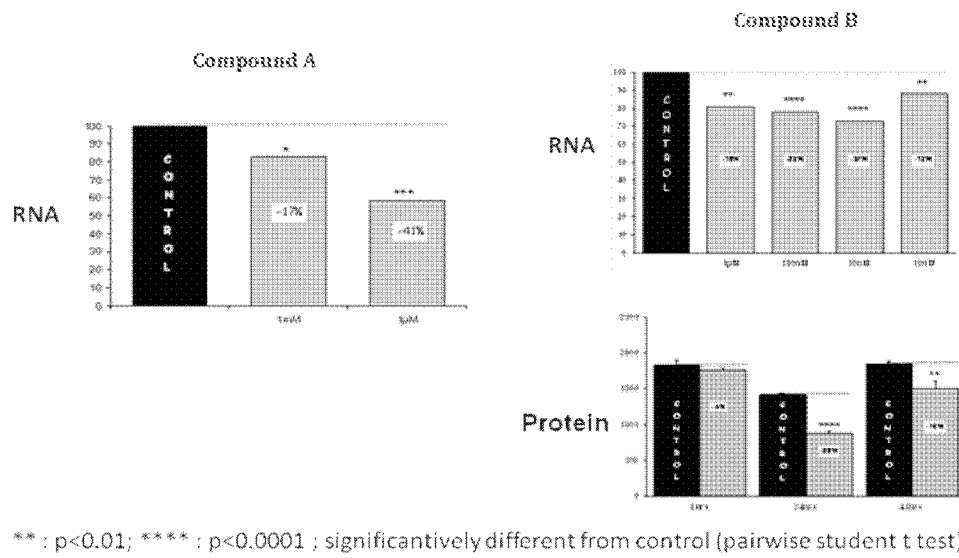


FIGURE 1

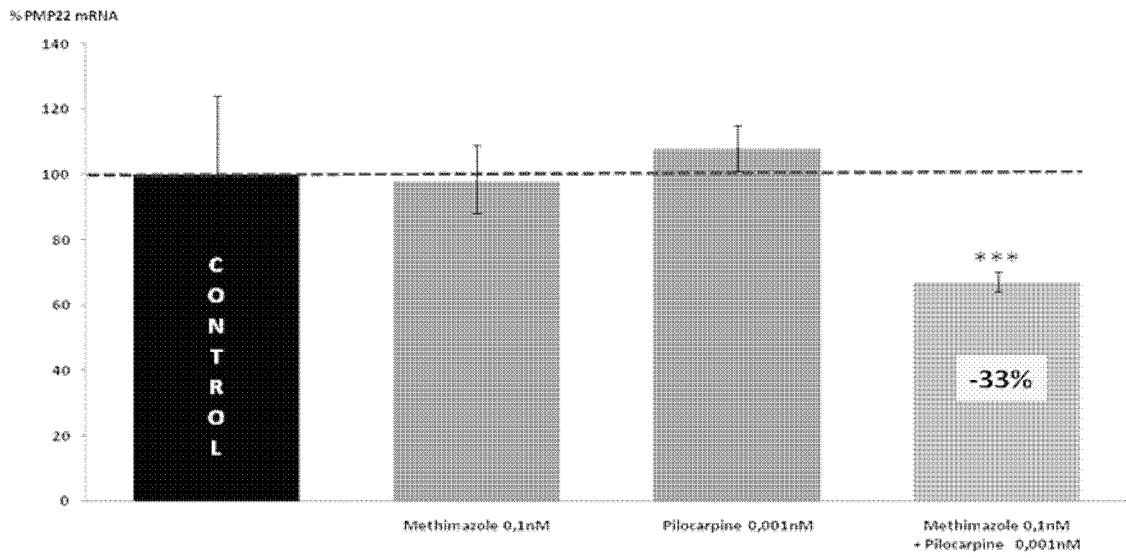


FIGURE 2

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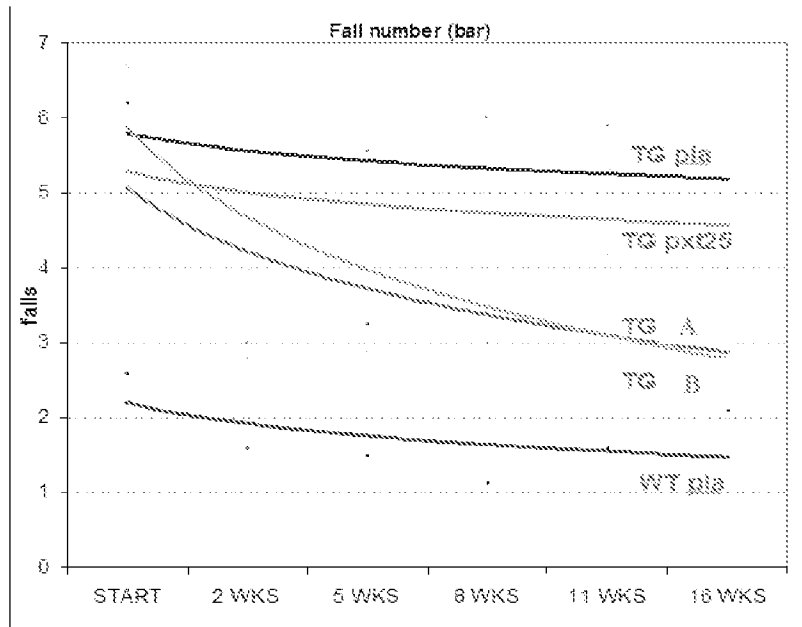


FIGURE 3

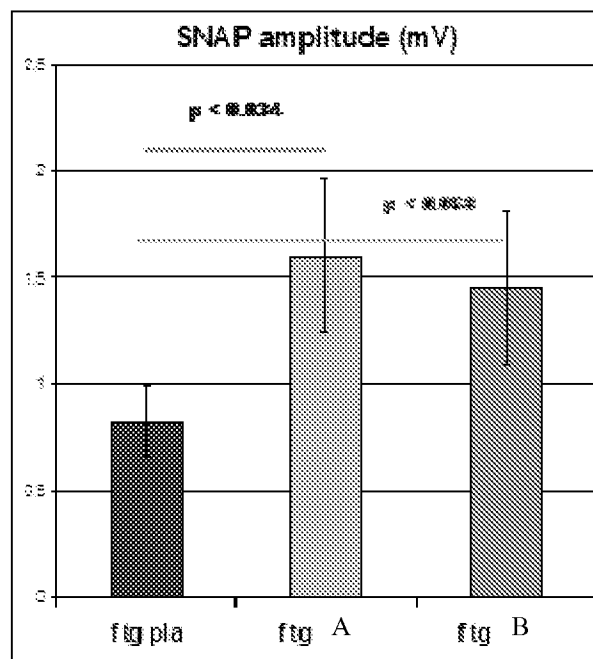


FIGURE 4



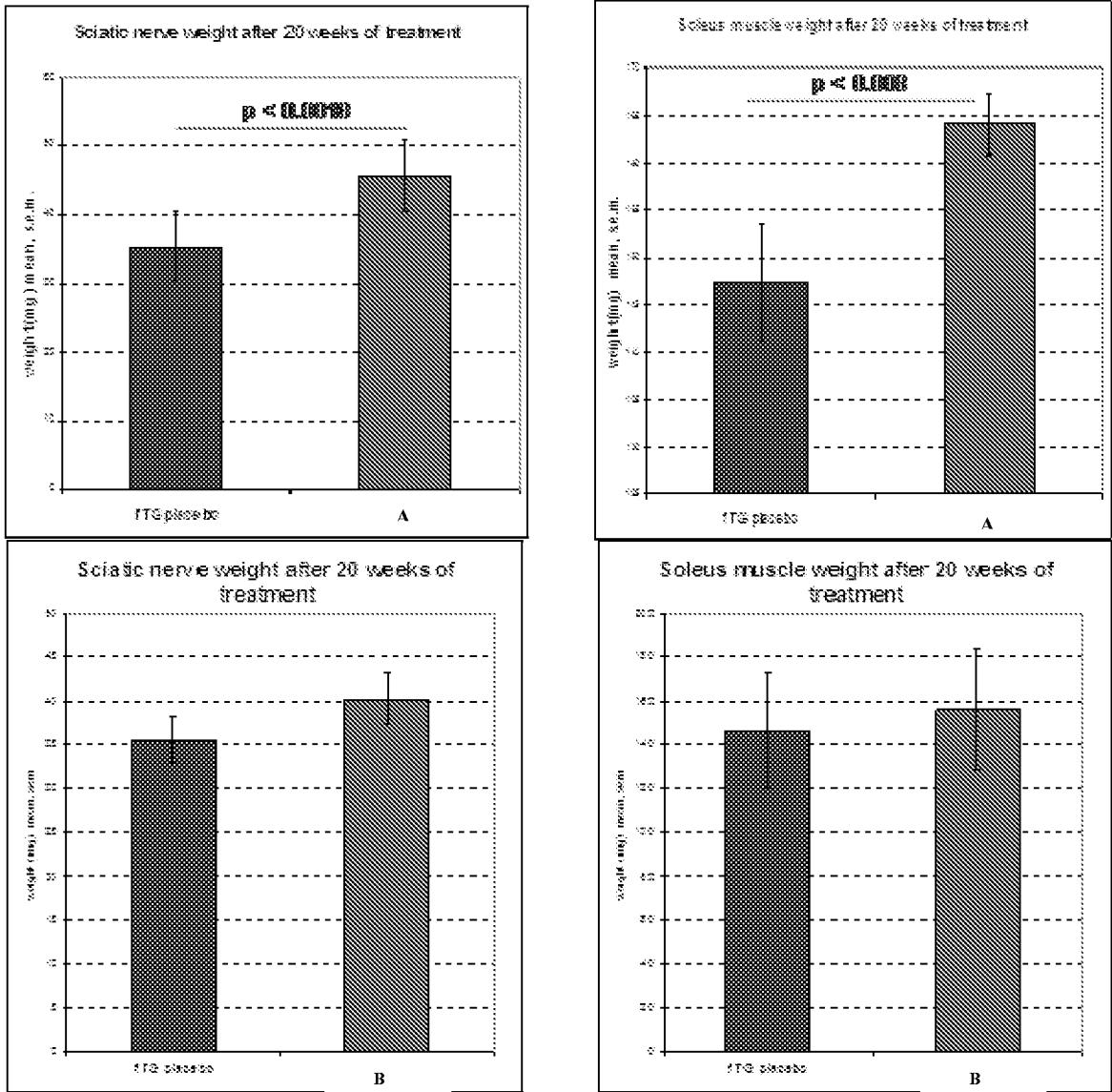


FIGURE 5

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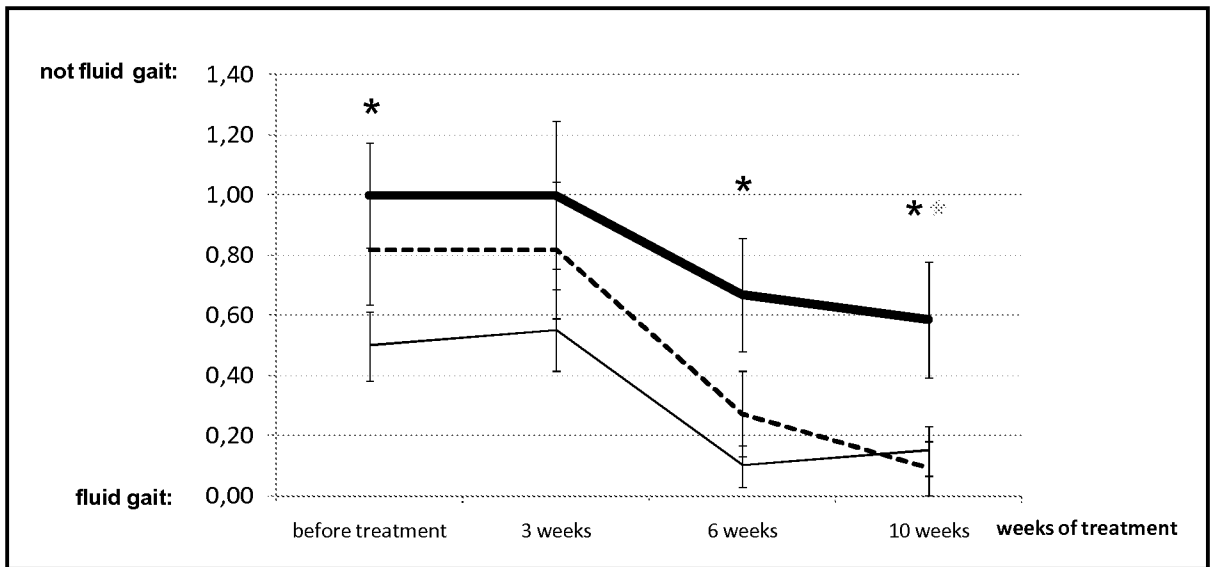


FIGURE 6

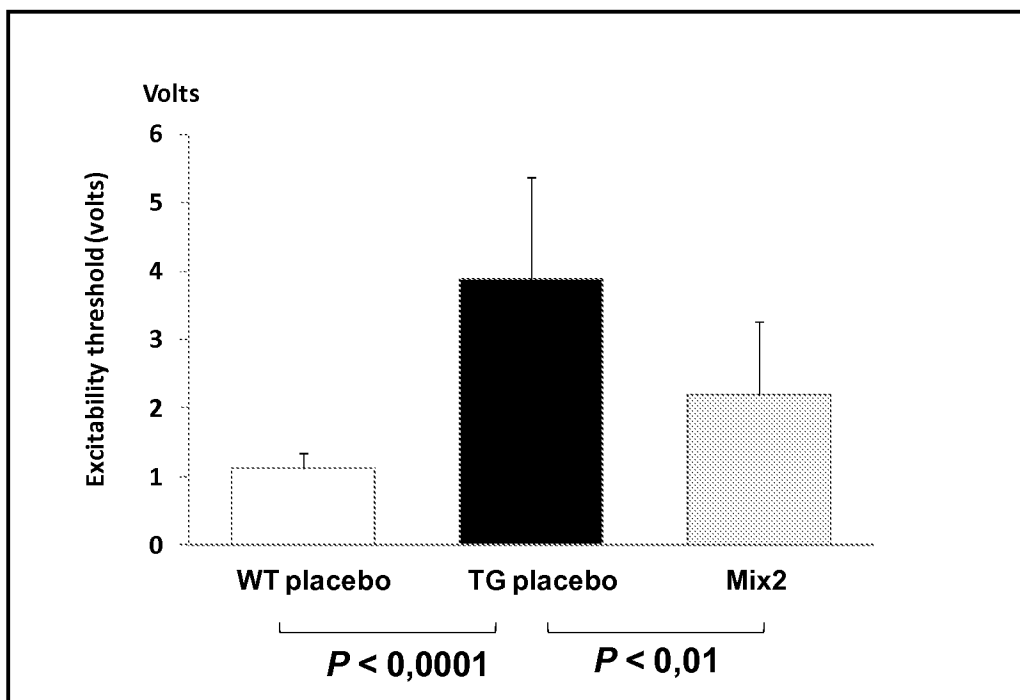


FIGURE 7

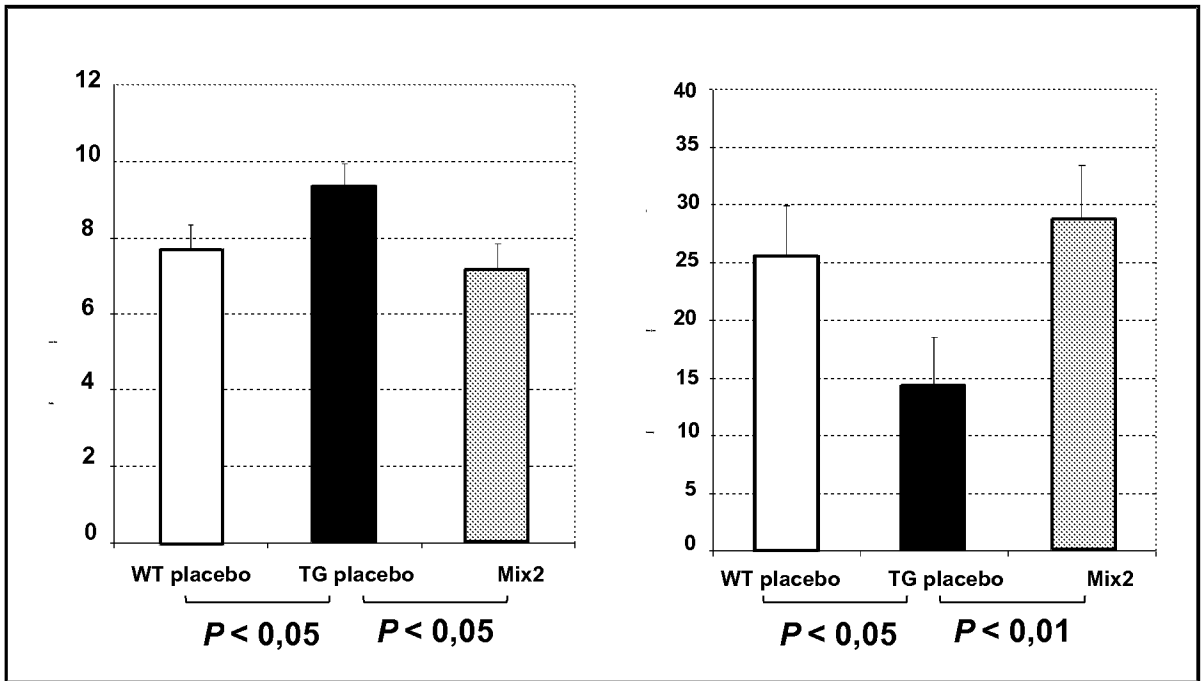


FIGURE 8

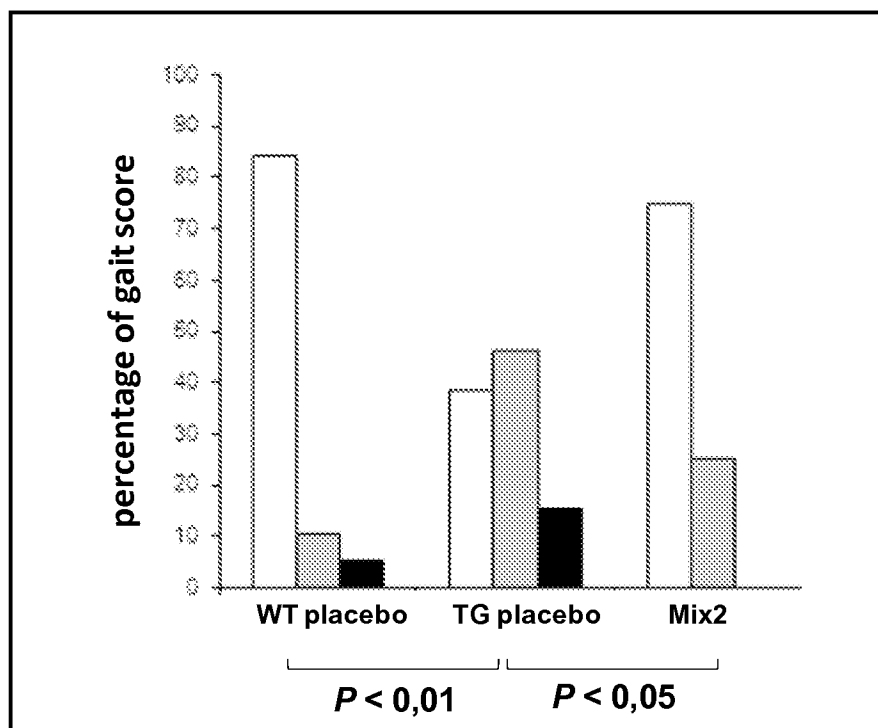


FIGURE 9

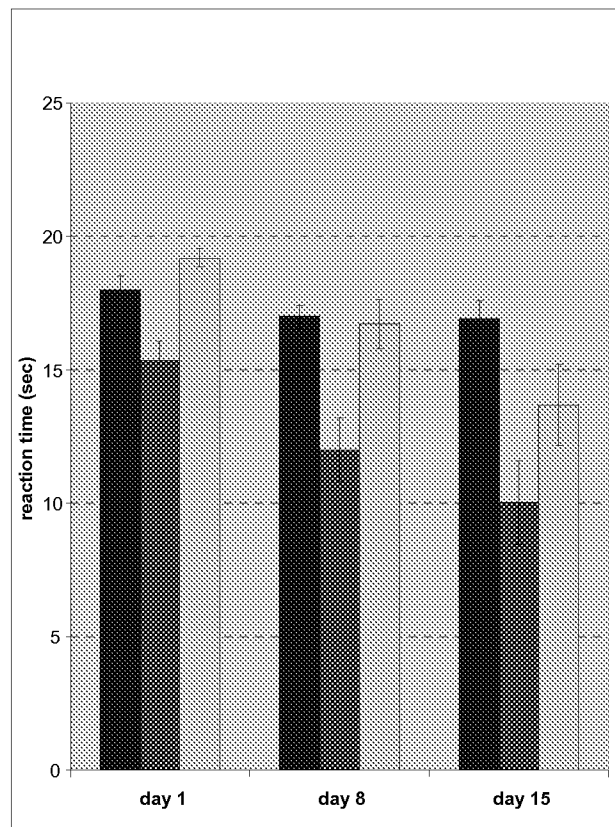


FIGURE 10

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No  
PCT/EP2009057544

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

INV. A61K31/197 A61K31/4178 A61K31/4164 A61K45/06 A61P25/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, EMBASE, BIOSIS

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 00/20024 A (CELTRIX PHARMA [US]) 13 April 2000 (2000-04-13) page 9, line 15; claim 18 page 11, line 5 page 15, line 21	1-18
Y	WO 2004/019938 A (MERCK FROSST CANADA INC [CA]; HAN YONGXIN [CA]; COLUCCI JOHN [CA]; BIL) 11 March 2004 (2004-03-11) page 23, line 35; claim 11 page 24, paragraph 2	1-15, 17, 18
	-/--	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \* & \* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 October 2009

Date of mailing of the international search report

28/10/2009

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
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Authorized officer

Ansaldo, M

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2009/057544

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>KELTNER J L ET AL: "Myotonic pupils in Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease. Successful relief of symptoms with 0.025% pilocarpine"  ARCHIVES OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, XX, XX, vol. 93, no. 11,  1 January 1975 (1975-01-01), pages 1141-1148, XP008090277  ISSN: 0003-9950  abstract</p>	1-15,17, 18
Y	<p>BASSI S ET AL: "ENCEPHALO MYELITIS WITH THYRO TOXICOSIS"  1978, JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY, VOL. 218, NR. 4, PAGE(S) 293-296 , XP009109119  ISSN: 0340-5354  the whole document</p>	1-18
X,P	<p>EP 2 065 038 A (PHARNEXT [FR])  3 June 2009 (2009-06-03)  the whole document  paragraph [0041]; claims 10,11</p>	1-15,17, 18
P,X	<p>WO 2009/068668 A (PHARNEXT [FR]; COHEN DANIEL [FR]; CHUMAKOV ILYA [FR]; GUERASSIMENKO OX) 4 June 2009 (2009-06-04)  claim 4</p>	16
Y	<p>COFFEY R J ET AL: "Familial trigeminal neuralgia and charcot-marie-tooth neuropathy - Report of two families and review"  1 January 1991 (1991-01-01), SURGICAL NEUROLOGY, LITTLE, BROWN AND CO., BOSTON, MA, US, PAGE(S) 49 - 53 , XP023144578  ISSN: 0090-3019  [retrieved on 1991-01-01]  page 49, left-hand column, paragraph 1  page 50, right-hand column, paragraph 4</p>	16

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/EP2009/057544

## Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers allsearchable claims.
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210**

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-15,17-18

Composition comprising a muscarinic receptor agonist and an inhibitor of thyroid hormone synthesis (methimazole).  
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2. claim: 16

Composition comprising methimazole and baclofen  
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2009/057544

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0020024	A	13-04-2000	AU 6407099 A	26-04-2000
			CA 2345642 A1	13-04-2000
			EP 1117425 A2	25-07-2001
			JP 2002526417 T	20-08-2002
WO 2004019938	A	11-03-2004	AU 2003258433 A1	19-03-2004
			CA 2495917 A1	11-03-2004
			EP 1545517 A1	29-06-2005
			JP 2006504679 T	09-02-2006
			US 2006270721 A1	30-11-2006
			US 2006154899 A1	13-07-2006
EP 2065038	A	03-06-2009	WO 2009068668 A1	04-06-2009
WO 2009068668	A	04-06-2009	EP 2065038 A1	03-06-2009