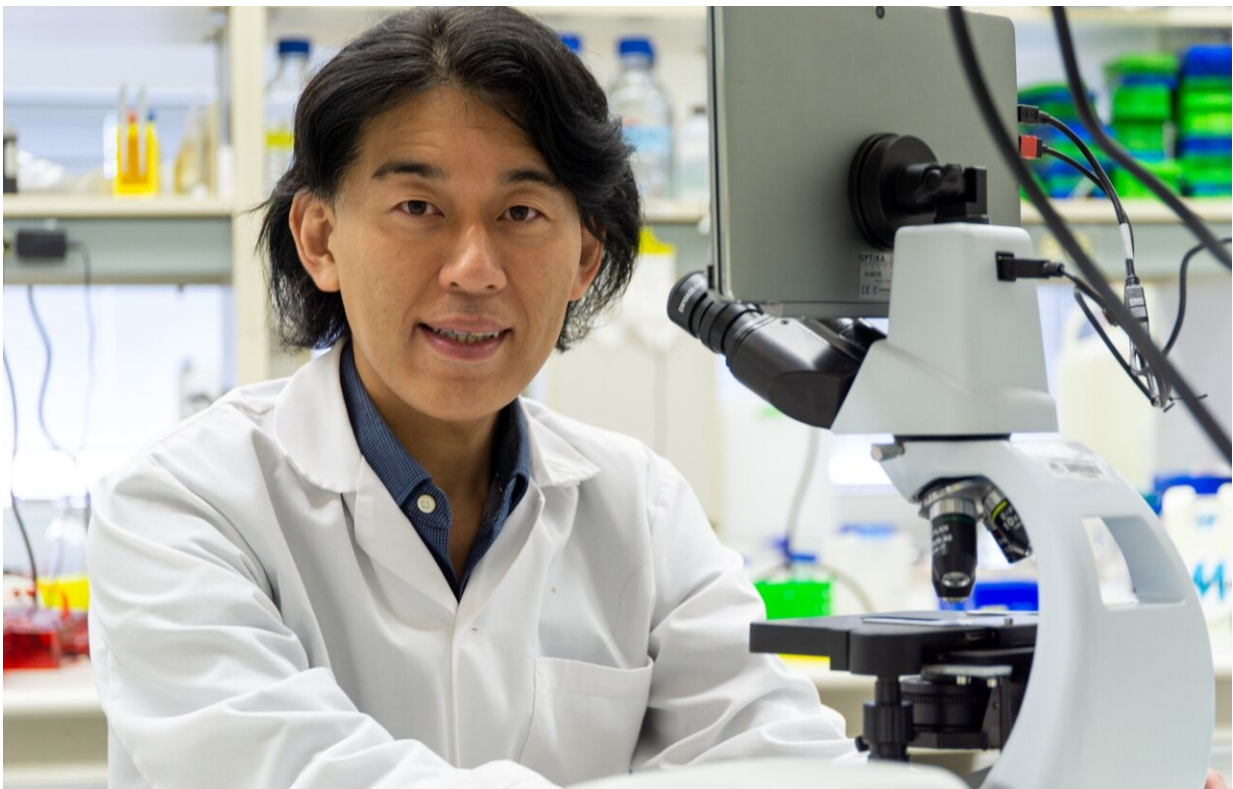


# New treatment could benefit up to 45 percent of patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy

February 23 2022, by Gillian Rutherford

---



Toshifumi Yokota led research to develop and test a new “cocktail” drug that may be beneficial for up to 45 per cent of patients with a common form of muscular dystrophy — a significantly higher proportion than currently available treatments. Credit: University of Alberta

Up to 45% of patients with the most common inherited neuromuscular disease could benefit from a new "cocktail" drug being developed at the University of Alberta, according to research published this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The [drug](#) could provide an effective and economical treatment to lessen symptoms for the six of every 100,000 people—usually boys—affected by Duchenne muscular dystrophy, a chronic muscle-wasting disease, according to lead researcher Toshifumi Yokota, professor of medical genetics in the Faculty of Medicine & Dentistry.

## **A Band-Aid for damaged genes**

People with Duchenne [muscular dystrophy](#), referred to as DMD, have various mutations in the body's largest gene, dystrophin, which is a protein that cells need to stay intact. Dystrophin has 79 sections, or exons. If even one is missing, the body cannot produce dystrophin and the muscles degenerate.

There is no cure for DMD, but a new class of drugs called antisense oligonucleotides uses an approach called "exon skipping," which acts like a Band-Aid over the missing exons so the body can skip over the damaged instructions and produce the protein needed to rebuild muscle tissue.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved four exon-skipping molecules, including viltolarsen, based on Yokota's research, but each has only limited applicability.

Now the U of A's team of medical genetics researchers has combined six such DNA-like exon-skipping molecules to create a "cocktail" treatment that could help many more patients.

"Each of the previously developed exon-skipping molecules has been able to treat only around 10% of DMD patients, because they have different mutations to their exons in different locations within the gene," said Yokota.

"Our approach is to skip over 11 exons all at once, which would allow us to treat approximately 45% of patients," he explained.

Yokota is also the Friends of Garrett Cumming Research & Muscular Dystrophy Canada Endowed Research Chair.

## **Treatment could help improve heart muscle**

The new cocktail also addresses another limitation of existing [exon-skipping](#) treatments, which is that they don't penetrate the heart muscle, Yokota explained. While DMD patients often suffer from extreme skeletal body weakness, most die from [heart failure](#).

"Our cocktail combines the [antisense oligonucleotides](#) with a new peptide, a short chain of amino acids, which allows the drug to penetrate the [heart muscle](#)," he said.

Yokota's team tested the new synthetic drug in patient-derived [muscle tissue](#) in test tubes and in mice. They found signs of dystrophin production, muscle building and improved heart function.

The next step will be to undertake toxicology testing and go through the regulatory steps to conduct clinical trials. Yokota and his colleagues recently launched a company that will help to commercialize the drug.

**More information:** Kenji Rowel Q. Lim et al, Development of DG9 peptide-conjugated single- and multi-exon skipping therapies for the treatment of Duchenne muscular dystrophy, *Proceedings of the National*

*Academy of Sciences* (2022). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2112546119](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2112546119)

Provided by University of Alberta

Citation: New treatment could benefit up to 45 percent of patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (2022, February 23) retrieved 5 February 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-02-treatment-benefit-percent-patients-duchenne.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.