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(54) COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR  
INHIBITING EXPRESSION OF PROTEIN  
LPA(APO(A))

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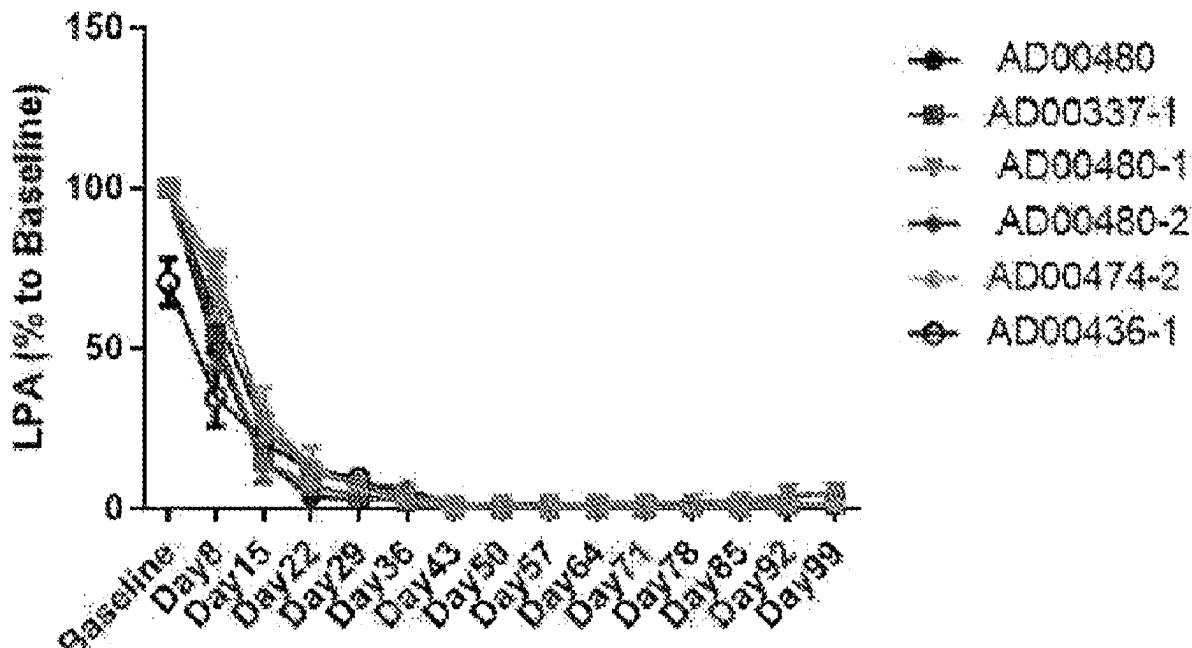
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#### (57) ABSTRACT

Provided in the present application are a composition and method useful for reducing the gene expression of LPA(Apo(a)) and for treating LPA-related diseases and conditions. Further provided are an LPA dsRNA agent, an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent, a composition comprising the LPA dsRNA agent and a composition comprising the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent, which are useful for reducing the expression of LPA in a cell and a subject.

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

Serum LPA normalized to baseline



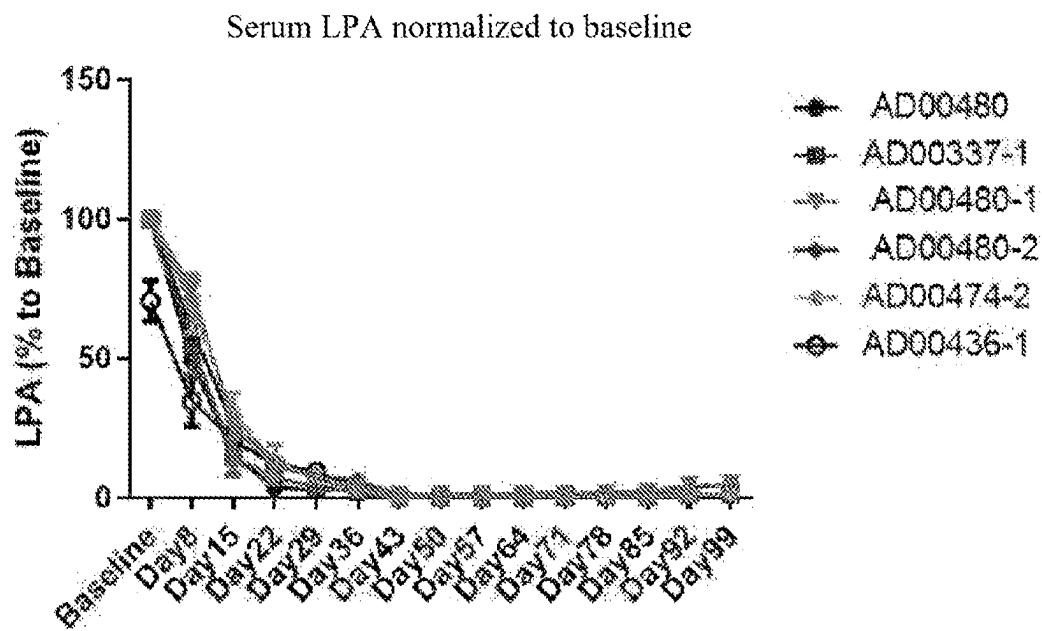


FIG. 1

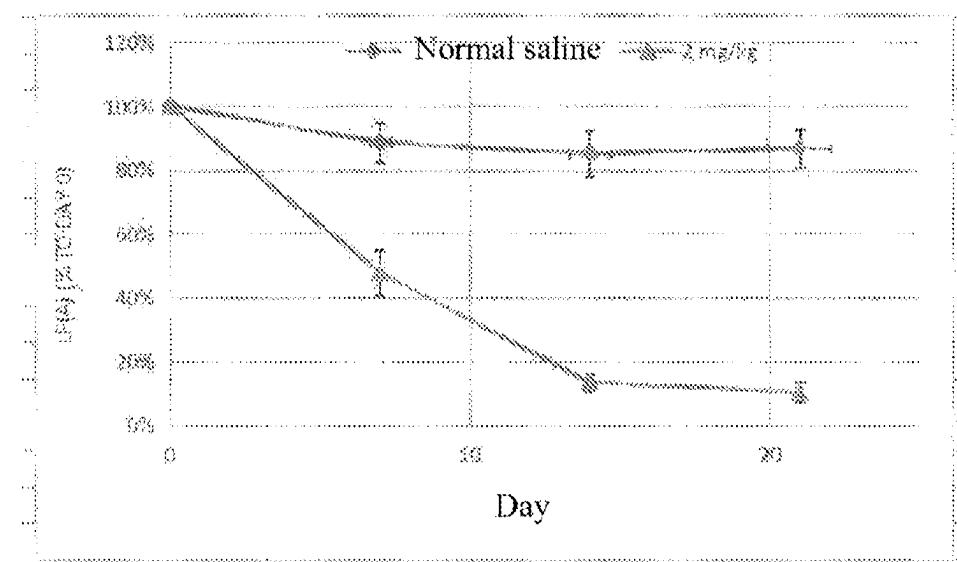


FIG. 2

## COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR INHIBITING EXPRESSION OF PROTEIN LPA(APO(A))

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a U.S. National Phase Application under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of International Application No. PCT/CN2023/073456, filed on Jan. 23, 2023, which claims priority to and the benefit of International Application No. PCT/CN2022/073415, filed on Jan. 24, 2022, the contents of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

### SEQUENCE LISTING

[0002] The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been submitted electronically in XML format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said XML copy, created on Aug. 28, 2024, is named PAT059637-US-PCT02\_SL.xml and is 6,305,061 bytes in size.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] Some embodiments of the present invention relate to compositions and methods that can be used to inhibit LPA (Apo(a)) protein expression.

### BACKGROUND ART

[0004] Lp(a) particles are heterogeneous low density lipoprotein particles expressed predominantly in the liver (Witztum and Ginsberg, J Lipid Res. March 2016; 57 (3): 336-9). They consist of Apolipoprotein (a) (Apo(a) or Lp(a) is encoded by the LPA gene) linked to LDL-like particles via the ApoB polypeptide. Genetically defined high Lp (a) particle serum levels are not affected by diet and exercise and are associated with an increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease through associated atherosclerotic potential (Alonso et al., Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 63, No. 19, 2014). levels of Lp(a) particles in serum in patients are a highly prevalent independent genetic risk factor for coronary heart disease and aortic stenosis according to diagnostic and preventive medicine (Saeedi and Frohlich Clinical Diabetes and Endocrinology (2016) 2: 7). Analysis of Lp(a) levels in multiple studies suggests that a high Lp(a) level is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease, stroke, and other related conditions, including atherosclerotic stenosis. In addition, genome-wide association analyses have also identified LPA as a genetic risk factor for diseases such as atherosclerotic stenosis. A significant reduction in cardiovascular events is observed when both Lp(a) and LDL levels in hyperlipidemic patients are reduced using a therapeutic lipoprotein hemocatharsis. Therefore, therapeutic agents and treatments associated with these and other LPA-related diseases are needed.

[0005] However, other than indirect standard general LDL reduction measures, there are no currently approved specific Lp(a) particle reduction therapies. Therefore, there is currently a need for methods for effective treatment of, prevention of and reduction of the risk of suffering from the following and conditions related to the following: Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia,

superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles and other related conditions, pathologies or syndromes that have not yet been identified. The present invention addresses this unmet medical need.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] According to an aspect of the present invention, a double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent that inhibits LPA (Apo(a)) expression is provided, the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand, and optionally comprises a targeting ligand. A region complementary to the LPA RNA transcript is included at nucleotide positions 2 to 18 in the antisense strand, wherein the complementary region comprises at least 15 continuous nucleotides that differ by 0, 1, 2 or 3 nucleotides from one of the antisense sequences listed in Tables 1-3. In some embodiments, the region complementing the LPA RNA transcript comprises at least 15, 16, 17, 18 or 19 continuous nucleotides that differ by no more than 3 nucleotides from one of the antisense sequences listed in Tables 1-3. In certain embodiments, the antisense strand of the dsRNA is at least substantially complementary to any target region of the mRNA of the human LPA gene and is provided in one of Tables 1-3. In some embodiments the antisense strand of the dsRNA is completely complementary to any target region of the mRNA of the human LPA gene and is provided in one of Tables 1-3. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises any of the sense strand sequences listed in Tables 1-3, wherein the sense strand sequences are at least substantially complementary to the antisense strand sequences in the dsRNA agent. In certain embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises any of the sense strand sequences listed in Tables 1-3, wherein the sense strand sequences are completely complementary to the antisense strand sequences in the dsRNA agent. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises any of the antisense strand sequences listed in Tables 1-3. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises any of the sequences listed as duplex sequences in Tables 1-3. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand that differs from formula (A) by 0, 1, 2 or 3 nucleotides: 5'-Z<sub>1</sub>GUUAUCGAGGCACAUAZ<sub>2</sub>-3' (SEQ ID NO: 896) Formula (A), wherein Z<sub>1</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 0-15 nucleotide motifs, and Z<sub>2</sub> is selected from one of A, U, C, and G or absent. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>2</sub> is A. In some embodiments, Z<sub>1</sub> nucleotide sequence is selected from one of the following motifs: A, AA, UA, GA, CA, AGA, UGA, GGA, CGA, UAGA, CAGA, AAGA, ACAGA, GACAGA, GGACAGA, UGGACAGA, AUGGACAGA, AAUGGACAGA (SEQ ID NO: 897), UAAUGGACAGA (SEQ ID NO: 898), GUAAUGGACAGA (SEQ ID NO: 899), GGUAAUGGACAGA (SEQ ID NO: 900), UGGUAAUGGACAGA (SEQ ID NO: 901), AND AUGGUAAUGGACAGA (SEQ ID NO: 902) or absent. In some embodiments, Z<sub>1</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 nucleotide motifs selected from the following motifs: A, AA, UA, GA, CA, AGA, UGA, GGA, CGA, UAGA, CAGA, AAGA, AND ACAGA. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises an antisense strand that differs from formula (B) by 0, 1, 2, or 3 nucleotides:

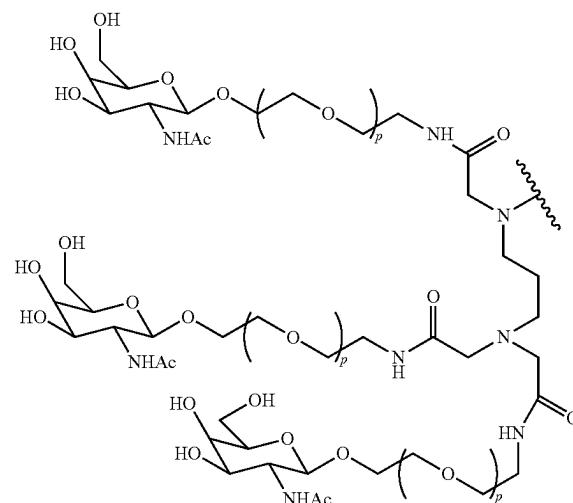
*5'-Z<sub>3</sub>UAUGUGCCUCGAUAACZ<sub>4</sub>-3'* (SEQ ID NO: 903) Formula (B), where Z<sub>3</sub> is selected from one of A, U, C, and G or absent, Z<sub>4</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 0-15 nucleotide motifs. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>3</sub> is U. In some embodiments, Z<sub>4</sub> nucleotide sequence is selected from the following motifs: U, UU, UA, UC, UG, UCU, UCA, UCC, UCG, UCUC, UCUA, UCUG, UCUU, UCUGU, UCGUC, UCUCUU, UCUCGA, UCUGUCC, UCUGUCCA, UCUGUCCAU, UCUGUCCA, UCUGUCCAUA (SEQ ID NO: 904), UCUGUCCAUAUA (SEQ ID NO: 905), UCUGUCCAUAAC (SEQ ID NO: 906), UCUGUCCAUAUACC (SEQ ID NO: 907), UCUGUCCAUAUACCA (SEQ ID NO: 909) or absent. In some embodiments, Z<sub>4</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 nucleotide motifs selected from the following motifs: U, UU, UA, UC, UG, UCU, UCA, UCC, UCG, UCUC, UCUA, UCUG AND UCUU. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand comprising a nucleotide sequence described herein that differs from Formula (A) and Formula (B) by 0, 1, 2 or 3 nucleotide, respectively, and optionally comprises a targeting ligand. In certain embodiments, the length of each of the sense strand (A) and the antisense strand (B) of the dsRNA agent does not exceed 35 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>1</sub> and Z<sub>4</sub> nucleotide motifs are completely or partially complementary. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>2</sub> and Z<sub>3</sub> nucleotide motifs are completely or partially complementary. In certain embodiments, the sense strand is complementary or substantially complementary to the antisense strand, and the length of the complementary region is between 16 and 23 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the complementary region is 19-21 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, wherein the length of the sense strand does not exceed 35 nucleotides, including a region complementary to the antisense strand that includes at least 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand that differs from formula (C) by 0, 1, 2 or 3 nucleotides: *5'-Z<sub>5</sub>CCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUZ<sub>6</sub>-3'* (SEQ ID NO: 910) Formula (C), wherein Z<sub>5</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 0-15 nucleotide motifs, and Z<sub>6</sub> is selected from one of A, U, C, and G or absent. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>6</sub> is A. In some embodiments, Z<sub>5</sub> nucleotide sequence is selected from one of the following motifs: G, AG, UG, GG, CG, AUG, UUG, GUG, CUG, UUUG, CUUG, AUUG, ACUUG, AACUUG, GAACUUG, AGAACUUG, AAGAACUUG, GAAGAACUUG (SEQ ID NO: 911), GGAAGAACUUG (SEQ ID NO: 912), AGGAAGAACUUG (SEQ ID NO: 913), CAGGAAGAACUUG (SEQ ID NO: 914), ACAG-GAACUUG (SEQ ID NO: 915) AND CACAG-GAACUUG (SEQ ID NO: 916) or absent. In some embodiments, Z<sub>5</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 nucleotide motifs selected from the following motifs: G, AG, UG, GG, CG, AUG, UUG, GUG, CUG, UUUG, CUUG AND AUUG. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises an antisense strand that differs from formula (D) by 0, 1, 2, or 3 nucleotides: *5'-Z<sub>7</sub>AGAUGACCAAGCUUGGZ<sub>8</sub>-3'* (SEQ ID NO: 917) Formula (D), where Z<sub>7</sub> is selected from one of A, U, C, and G or absent, Z<sub>8</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 0-15 nucleotide motifs. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>7</sub> is U. In some embodiments, Z<sub>8</sub> nucleotide sequence is selected from the following motifs: C, CU, CA, CC, CG, CAU, CAA, CAC, CAG, CAAC, CAAA, CAAG, CAAU, CAAGU, CAAGU, CAACU, CAACGA, CAAGUUC, CAAGUUCU, CAAGUUCU, CAAGUUCUUC (SEQ ID NO: 918), CAAGUUCUCC (SEQ ID NO: 919), CAAGUUCUCCU (SEQ ID NO: 920), CAAGUUCUUC-

CUG (SEQ ID NO: 921), CAAGUUCUCCUGU (SEQ ID NO: 922) AND CAAGUUCUCCUGUG (SEQ ID NO: 923) or absent. In some embodiments, Z<sub>8</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 nucleotide motifs selected from the following motifs: C, CU, CA, CC, CG, CAU, CAA, CAC, CAG, CAAC, CAAA, CAAG, CAAG AND CAAU. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand comprising a nucleotide sequence described herein that differs from Formula (C) and Formula (D) by 0, 1, 2 or 3 nucleotide, respectively, and optionally comprises a targeting ligand. In certain embodiments, the length of each of the sense strand (C) and the antisense strand (D) of the dsRNA agent does not exceed 35 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>5</sub> and Z<sub>8</sub> nucleotide motifs are completely or partially complementary. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>6</sub> and Z<sub>7</sub> nucleotide motifs are completely or partially complementary. In certain embodiments, the sense strand is complementary or substantially complementary to the antisense strand, and the length of the complementary region is between 16 and 23 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the complementary region is 19-21 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, wherein the length of the sense strand does not exceed 35 nucleotides, including a region complementary to the antisense strand that includes at least 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand that differs from formula (E) by 0, 1, 2 or 3 nucleotides: *5'-Z<sub>9</sub>GACAGAGUUAUCGAGGZ<sub>10</sub>-3'* (SEQ ID NO: 924) Formula (E), where Z<sub>9</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 0-15 nucleotide motifs, and Z<sub>10</sub> is selected from one of A, U, C, and G or absent. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>10</sub> is A. In some embodiments, Z<sub>9</sub> nucleotide sequence is selected from one of the following motifs: G, AG, UG, GG, CG, AUG, UUG, GUG, CUG, CAUG, UAUG, GAUG, AAUG, UGAUG, GUGAUG, GGUGAUG, UGGUGAUG, AUG-GUGAUG, CAUGGUGAUG (SEQ ID NO: 925), CCAUG-GUGAUG (SEQ ID NO: 926), ACCAUGGUGAUG (SEQ ID NO: 927), UACCAUGGUGAUG (SEQ ID NO: 928), CUACCAUGGUGAUG (SEQ ID NO: 929) AND GCUAC-CAUGGUGAUG (SEQ ID NO: 930) or absent. In some embodiments, Z<sub>9</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 nucleotide motifs selected from the following motifs: G, AG, UG, GG, CG, AUG, UUG, GUG, CUG, CAUG, UAUG, GAUG AND AAUG. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises an antisense strand that differs from formula (F) by 0, 1, 2, or 3 nucleotides: *5'-Z<sub>11</sub>CCUCGAUAACUCUGUCZ<sub>12</sub>-3'* (SEQ ID NO: 931) Formula (F), where Z<sub>11</sub> is selected from one of A, U, C, and G or absent, Z<sub>12</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 0-15 nucleotide motifs. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>11</sub> is U. In some embodiments, Z<sub>12</sub> nucleotide sequence is selected from the following motifs: C, CU, CA, CC, CG, CAU, CAA, CAC, CAG, CAUA, CAUG, CAUC, CAUU, CAUCA, CAUCAC, CAUGUU, CAUGGA, CAUCACC, CAUCACCA, CAU-CACCAU, CAUCACCAUG (SEQ ID NO: 932), CAU-CACCAUGG (SEQ ID NO: 933), CAUCACCAUGGU (SEQ ID NO: 934), CAUCACCAUGGUA (SEQ ID NO: 935), CAUCACCAUGGUAG (SEQ ID NO: 936) AND CAUCACCAUGGUAGC (SEQ ID NO: 937) or absent. In some embodiments, Z<sub>12</sub> is a nucleotide sequence comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 nucleotide motifs selected from the following motifs: C, CU, CA, CC, CG, CAU, CAA, CAC, CAG, CAUA, CAUG, CAUC AND CAUU. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand comprising a nucleotide sequence described herein that differs from Formula (E) and Formula (F) by 0, 1, 2 or 3 nucleotide, respectively, and optionally comprises a targeting ligand. In certain embodiments, the length of each of the sense strand (F) and the antisense strand (F) of the dsRNA agent does not exceed 35 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, Z<sub>9</sub> and Z<sub>12</sub> nucleotide motifs are completely

or partially complementary. In certain embodiments,  $Z_{10}$  and  $Z_{11}$  nucleotide motifs are completely or partially complementary. In certain embodiments, the sense strand is complementary or substantially complementary to the antisense strand, and the length of the complementary region is between 16 and 23 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the complementary region is 19-21 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, wherein the length of the sense strand does not exceed 35 nucleotides, including a region complementary to the antisense strand that includes at least 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 nucleotides.

**[0007]** In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises at least one modified nucleotide. In certain embodiments, all or substantially all nucleotides of the antisense strand are modified nucleotides. In some embodiments, at least one modified nucleotide includes: a 2'-O-methyl nucleotide, a 2'-fluoro nucleotide, a 2'-deoxynucleotide, a 2',3'-seco nucleotide mimic, a locked nucleotide, an unlocked nucleic acid (UNA) nucleotide, a glycol nucleic acid nucleotide (GNA), a 2'-F-arabinose nucleotide, a 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide, an abasic nucleotide, a ribitol, a reverse nucleotide, a reverse abasic nucleotide, a reverse 2'-OMe nucleotide, a reverse 2'-deoxynucleotide, a 2'-amino modified nucleotide, a 2'-alkyl modified nucleotide, a morpholino nucleotide and a 3'-OMe nucleotide, a nucleotide including 5'-phosphorothioate group, or a terminal nucleotide linked to a cholesterol derivative or a dodecanoic acid bisdecylamide group, a 2'-amino modified nucleotide, a phosphoramidate, or a non-natural base comprising nucleotide. In some embodiments, the antisense strand comprises 15 or more modified nucleotides independently selected from 2'-O-methyl nucleotides and 2'-fluoro nucleotides, wherein there are less than six 2'-fluoro nucleotide modified nucleotides. In some embodiments, the antisense strand comprises three or five 2'-fluoro nucleotides, preferably, the antisense strand comprises five 2'-fluoro nucleotides. In some embodiments, the sense strand comprises 15 or more modified nucleotides independently selected from 2'-O-methyl nucleotides and 2'-fluoro nucleotides, wherein there are less than four 2'-fluoro nucleotide modified nucleotides. In certain embodiments, the sense strand comprises three 2'-fluoro nucleotides. In some embodiments, the antisense strand comprises 15 or more modified nucleotides independently selected from 2'-O-methyl nucleotides and 2'-fluoro nucleotides, wherein at least 16 modified nucleotides are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides and positions 2, 7, 12, 14 and/or 16 at the 5'-end of the antisense strand are 2'-fluoro nucleotide modified nucleotides (counting from the first paired nucleotide at the 5'-end of the antisense strand). In some embodiments, the sense strand comprises 15 or more modified nucleotides independently selected from 2'-O-methyl nucleotides and 2'-fluoro nucleotides, wherein at least 18 modified nucleotides are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides and positions 9, 11 and/or 13 at the 3'-end of the sense strand are 2'-fluoro nucleotide modified nucleotides (counting from the first paired nucleotide of the 3'-end of the sense strand). In some embodiments, the antisense strand includes 2'-fluoro modified nucleotides at positions 2, 7, 12, 14 and 16 of the antisense strand in the direction from the 5'-end to the 3'-end; counting from the first paired nucleotide at the 5'-end of the antisense strand, the nucleotides at other positions in each antisense strand are independently non-fluoro modified nucleotides. In some embodiments, the antisense strand comprises 2'-fluoro modified nucleotides at positions 2, 5, 12, 14 and 18 of the antisense strand in the direction from the 5'-end to the 3'-end, counting from the first paired nucleotide at the 5'-end of the antisense strand, and each nucleotide at the other position in

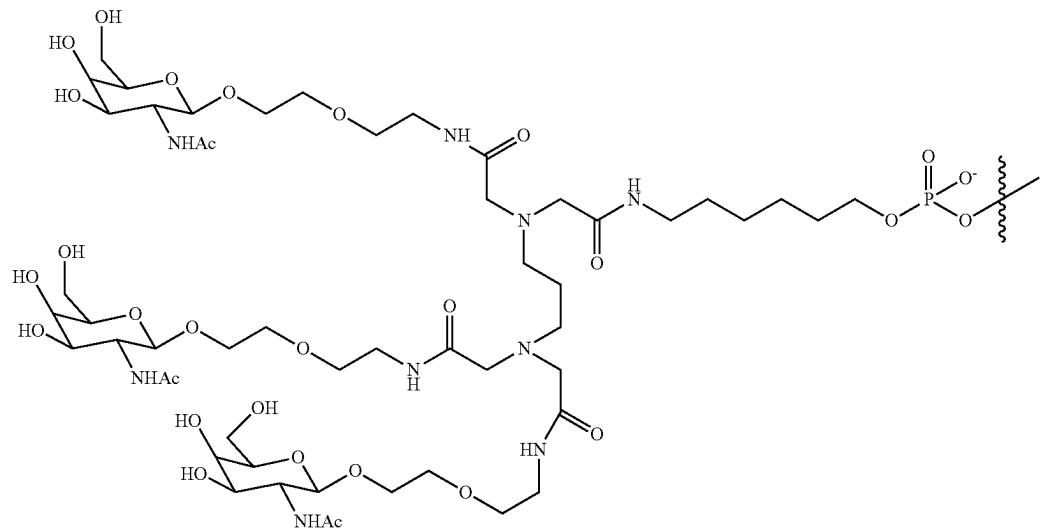
the antisense strand is independently a non-fluoro modified nucleotide. In some embodiments, the sense strand comprises 2'-fluoro modified nucleotides at inucleotide positions 9, 11 and 13 of the sense strand in the direction from the 3'-end to the 5'-end, counting from the first paired nucleotide at the 3'-end of the sense strand, and each nucleotide at the other position in the sense strand is independently a non-fluoro modified nucleotide. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises an E-vinyl phosphonate nucleotide at the 5'-end of the guide strand. In certain embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises at least one phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage. In certain embodiments, the sense strand comprises at least one phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage. In some embodiments, the antisense strand comprises at least one phosphorothioate internucleoside linkage. In some embodiments, the sense strand comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In some embodiments, the antisense strand comprises 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 phosphorothioate internucleoside linkages. In certain embodiments, all or substantially all nucleotides of the sense and antisense strands are modified nucleotides. In some embodiments, the modified sense strand is the modified sense strand sequence listed in Tables 2-3. In some embodiments, the modified antisense strand is the modified antisense strand sequence listed in Tables 2-3. In certain embodiments, the sense strand is complementary or substantially complementary to the antisense strand, and the length of the complementary region is between 16 and 23 nucleotides. In some embodiments, the complementary region is 19-21 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the complementary region is 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, each strand is no longer than 40 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, each strand is no longer than 30 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, each strand is no longer than 25 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, each strand is no longer than 23 nucleotides in length. In certain embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises at least one modified nucleotide and further comprises one or more targeting groups or linking groups. In some embodiments, one or more targeting groups or linking groups are conjugated to the sense strand. In some embodiments, the targeting groups or linking groups comprise N-acetyl-galactosamine (GalNAc). In some embodiments, the targeting moieties of the targeting groups have the following structural fragments,



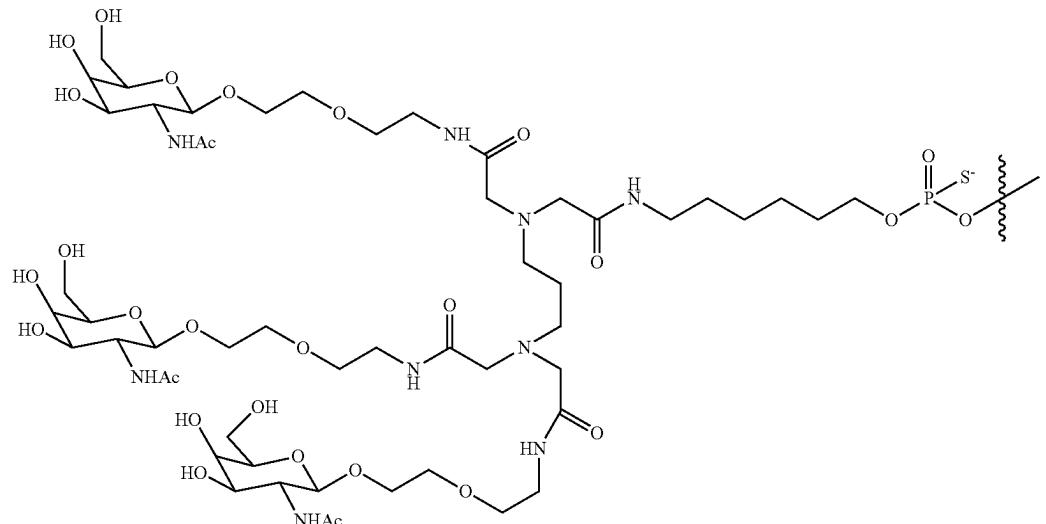
p is 1 or 2.

[0008] In some embodiments, the targeting groups have the following structures:

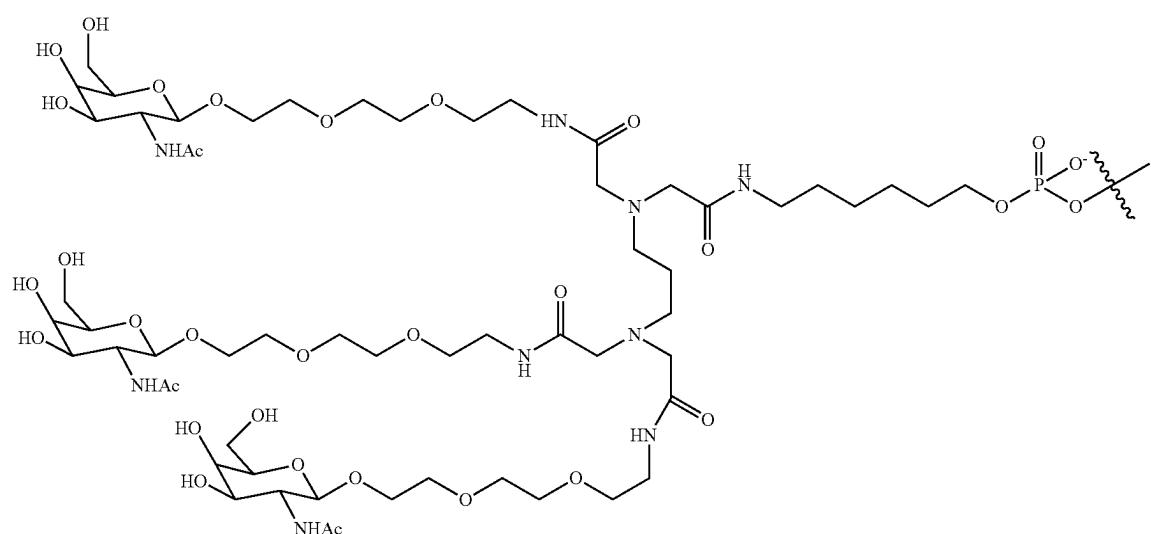
GLO-1



GLS-1

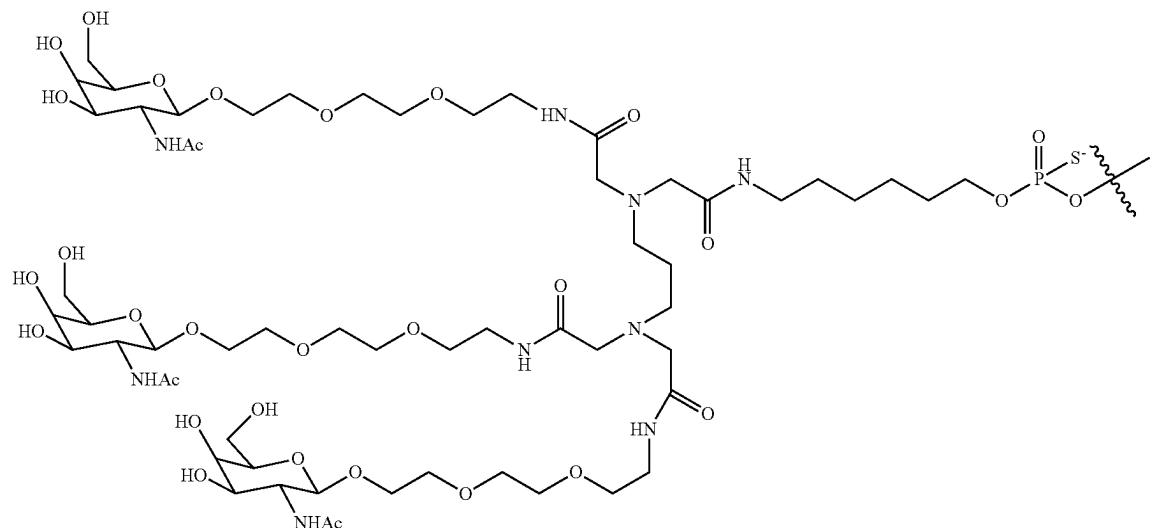


GLO-2

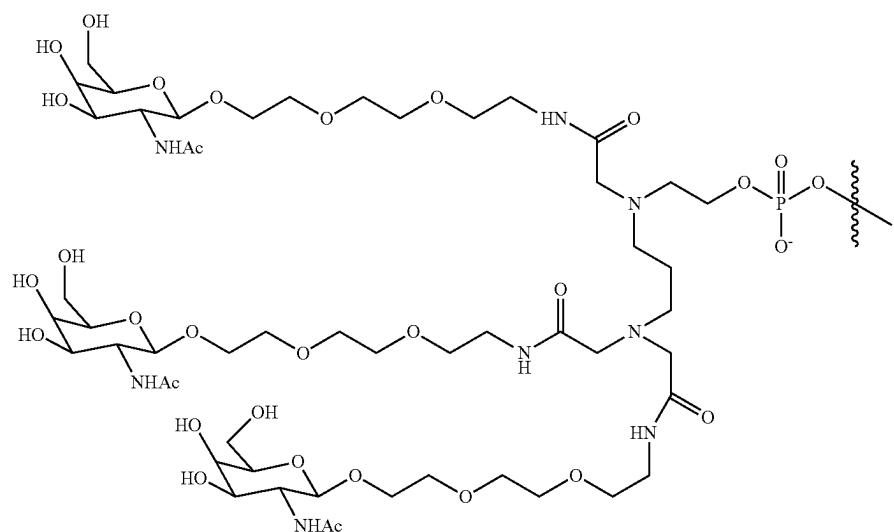


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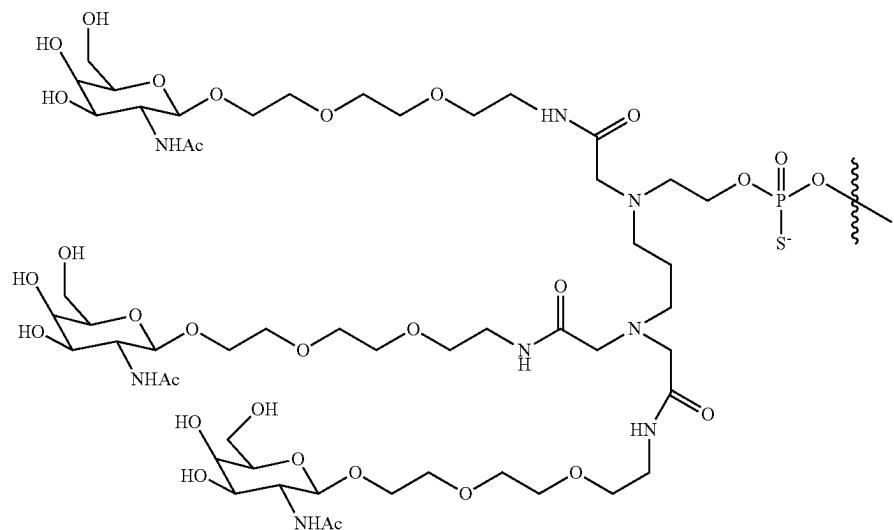
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GLO-3

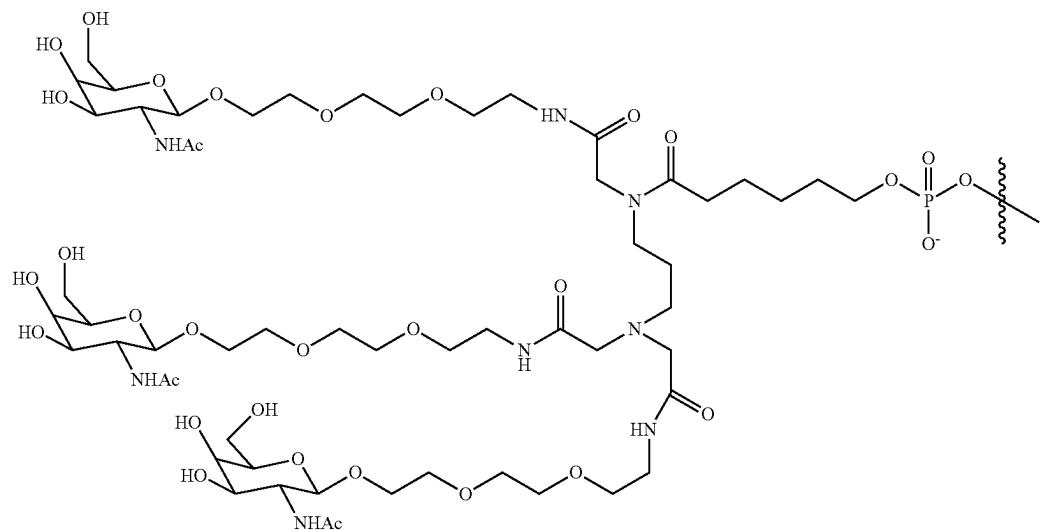


GLS-3

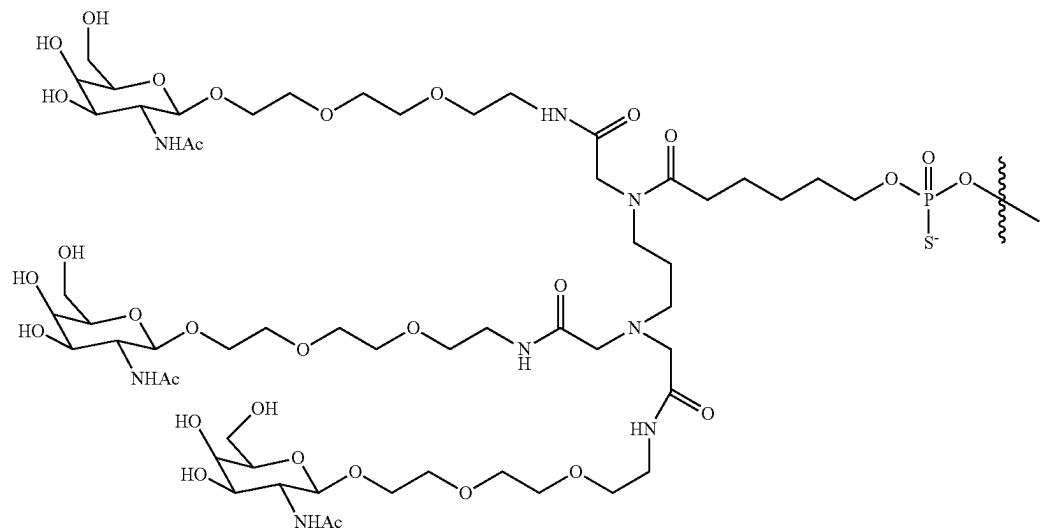


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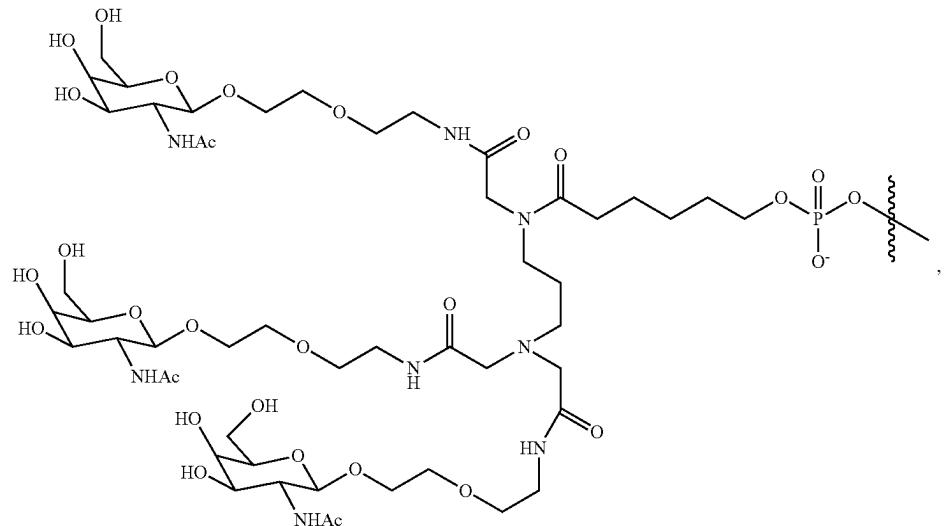
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GLS-4

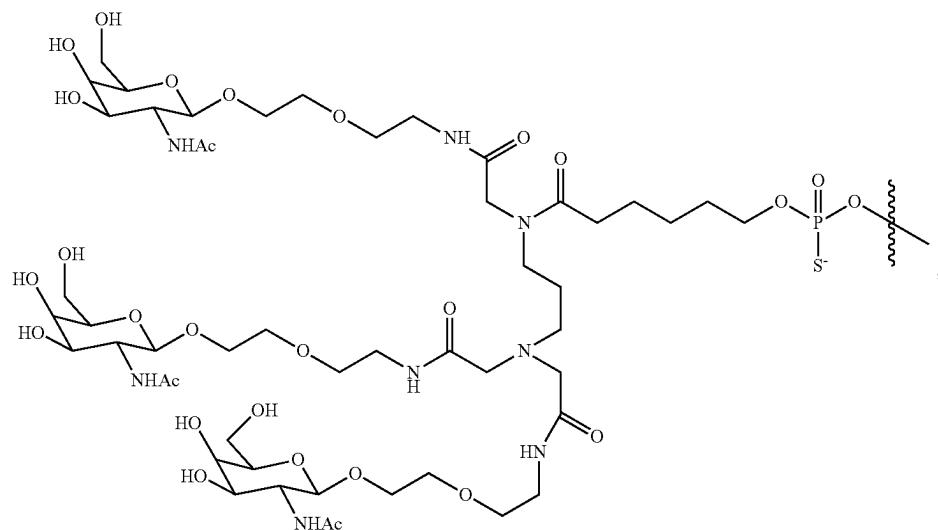


GLO-5

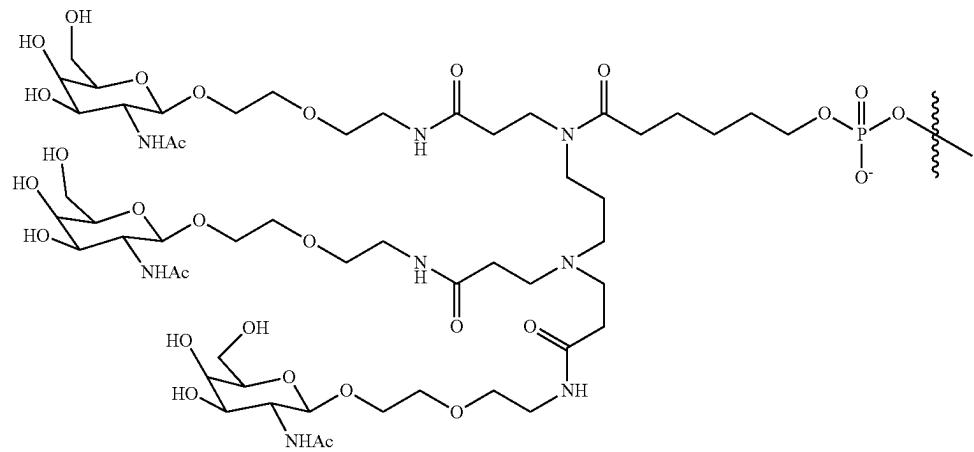


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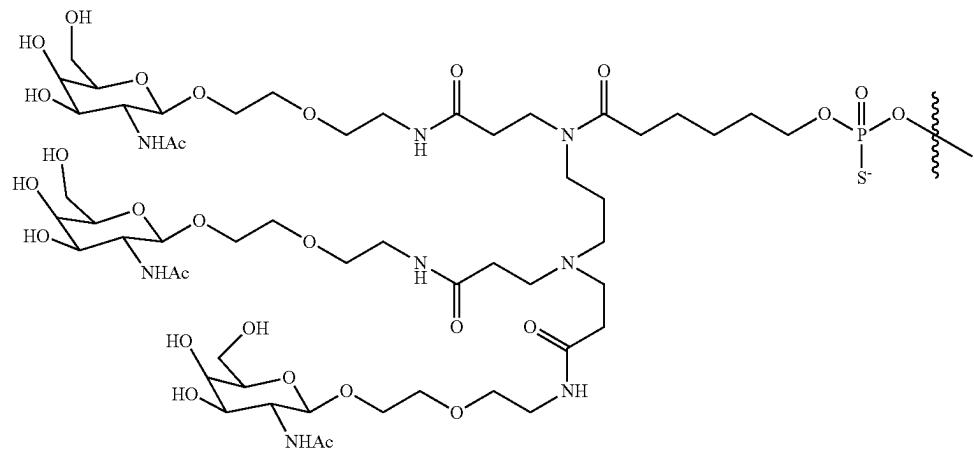
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GLO-6

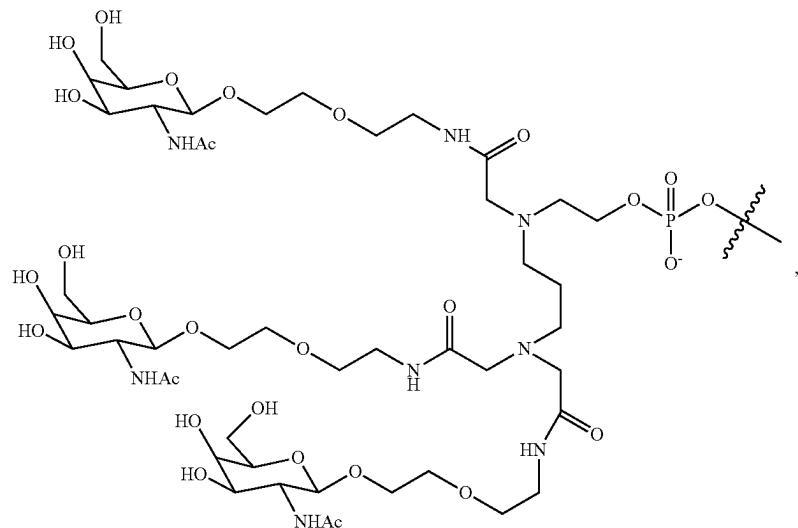


GLS-6

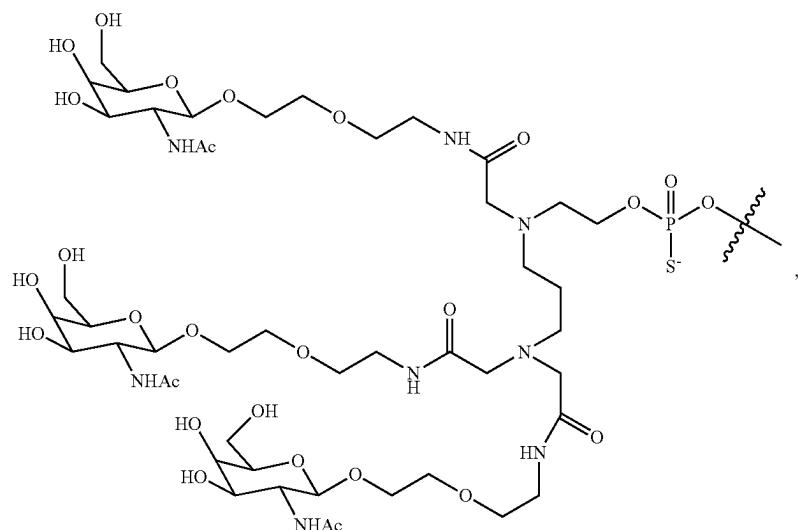


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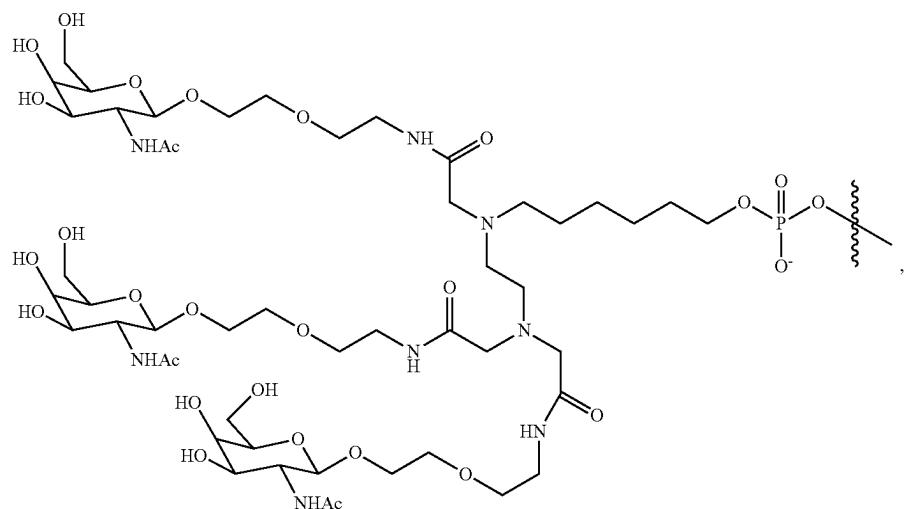
GLO-7



GLS-7

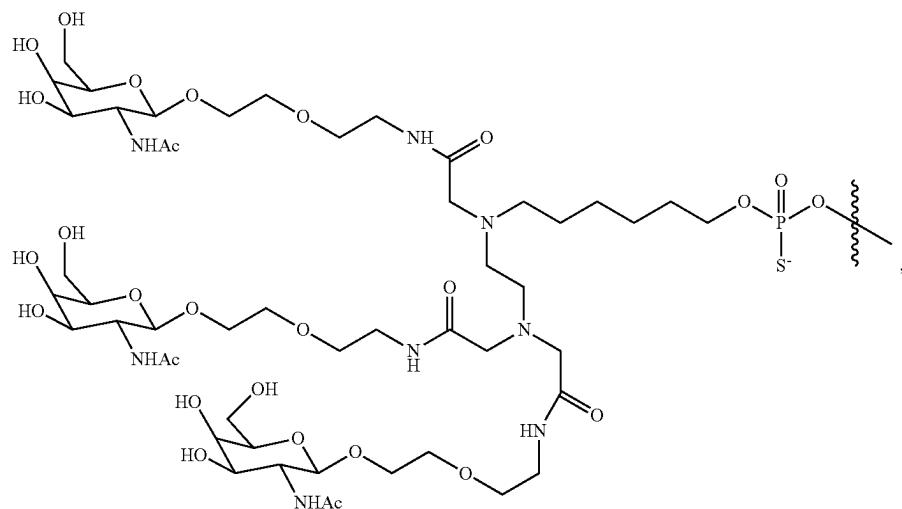


GLO-8

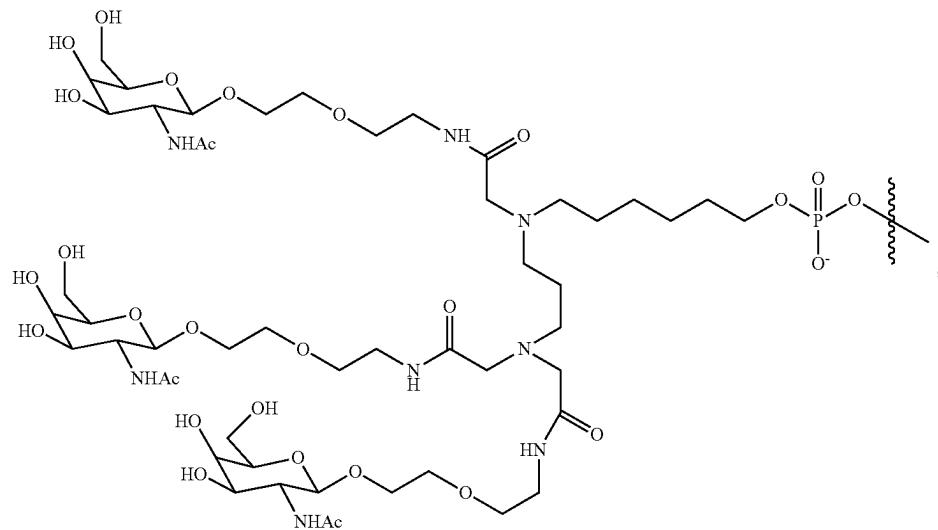


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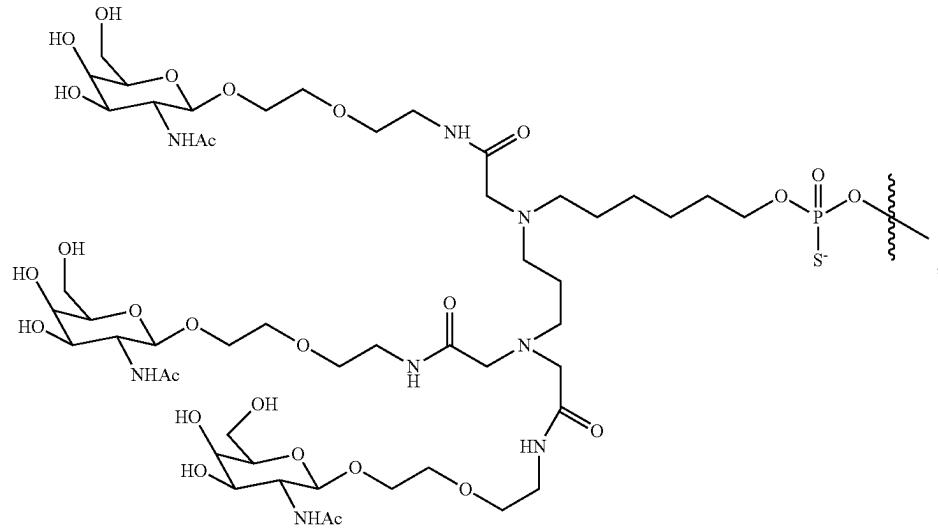
GLS-8



GLO-9

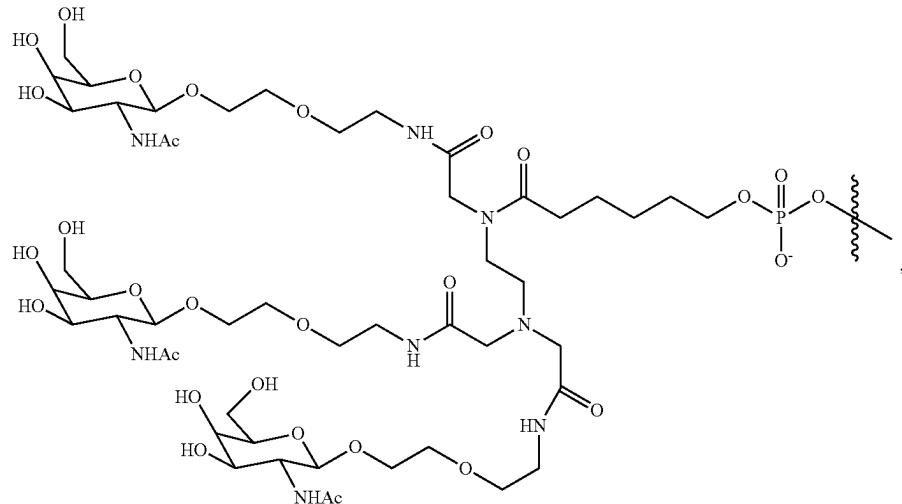


GLS-9

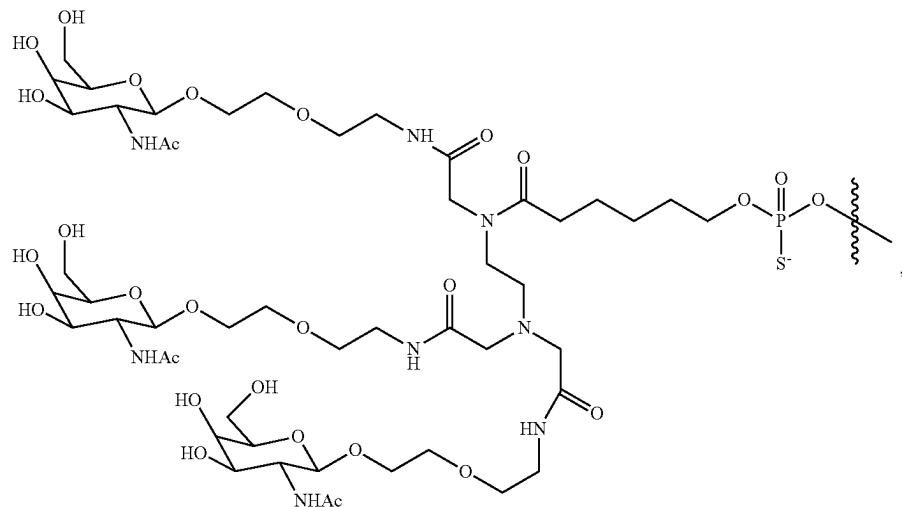


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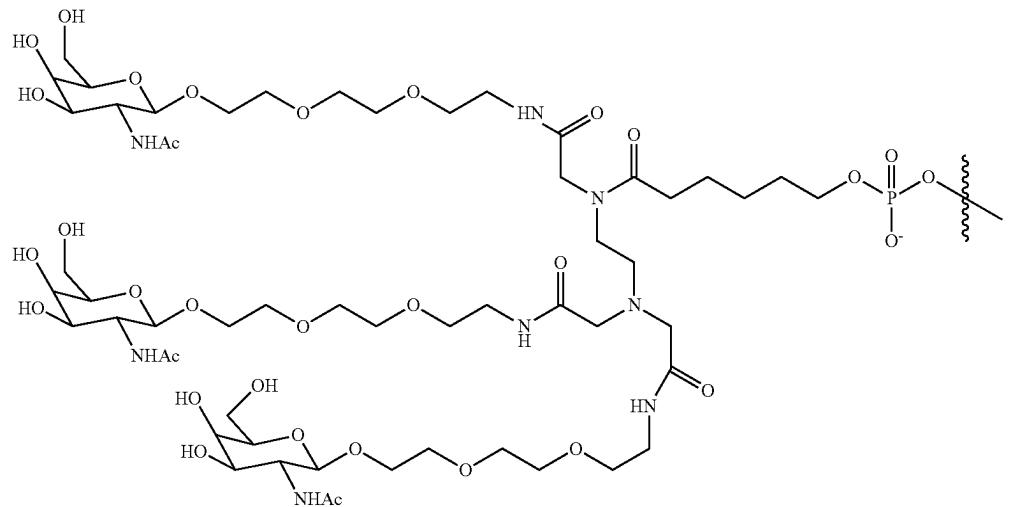
GLO-10



GLS-10

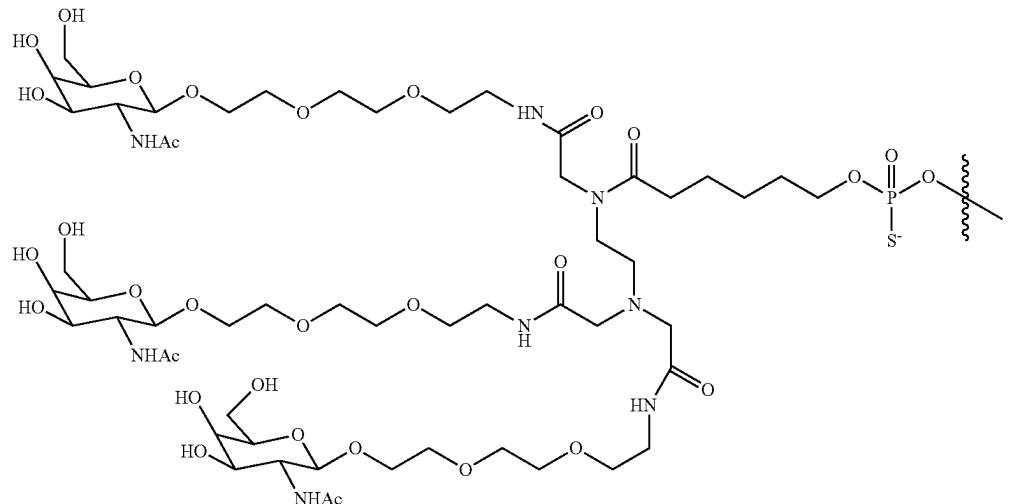


GLO-11

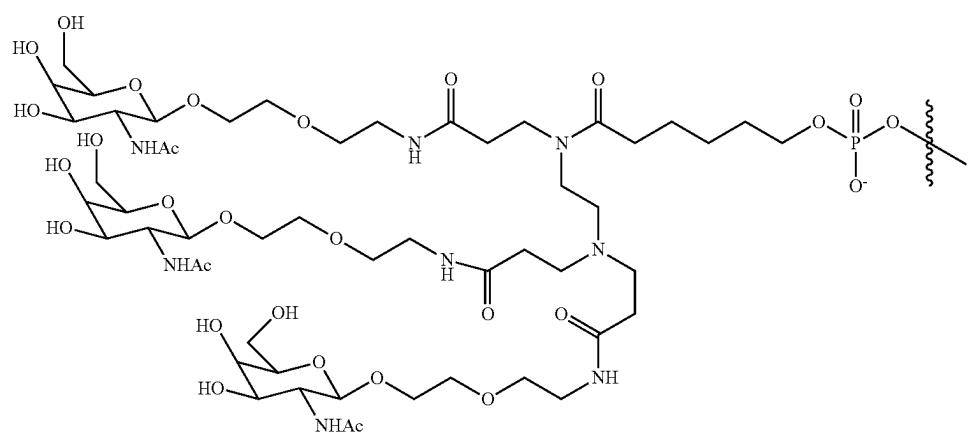


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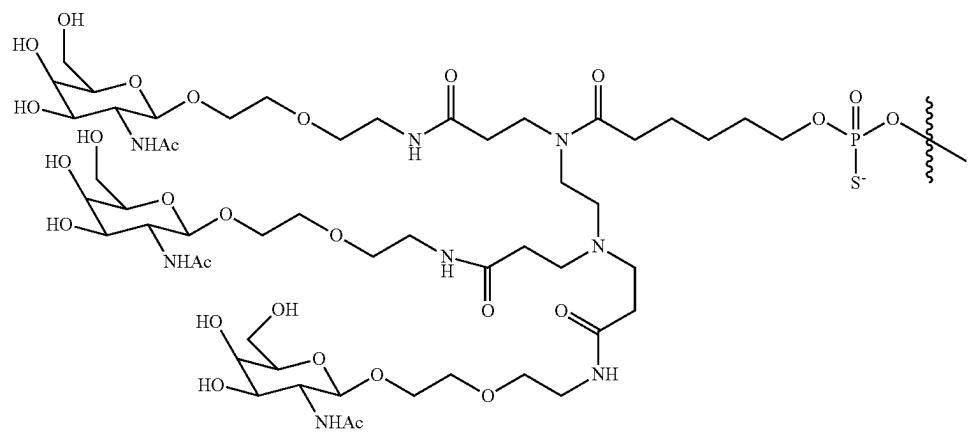
GLS-11



GLO-12

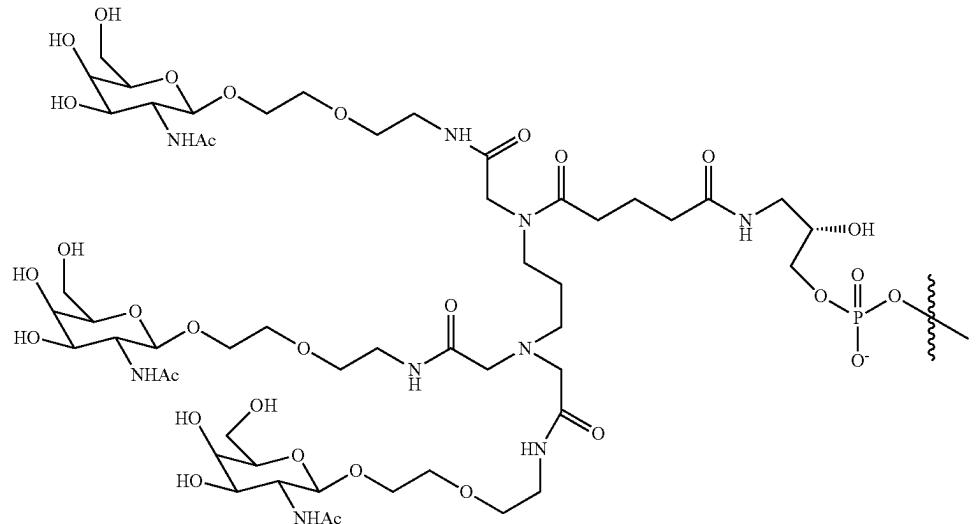


GLS-12

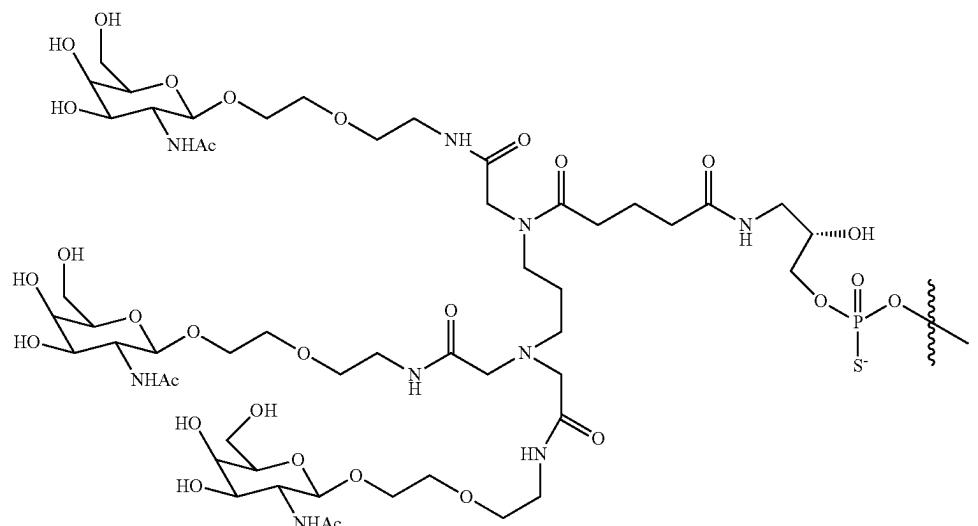


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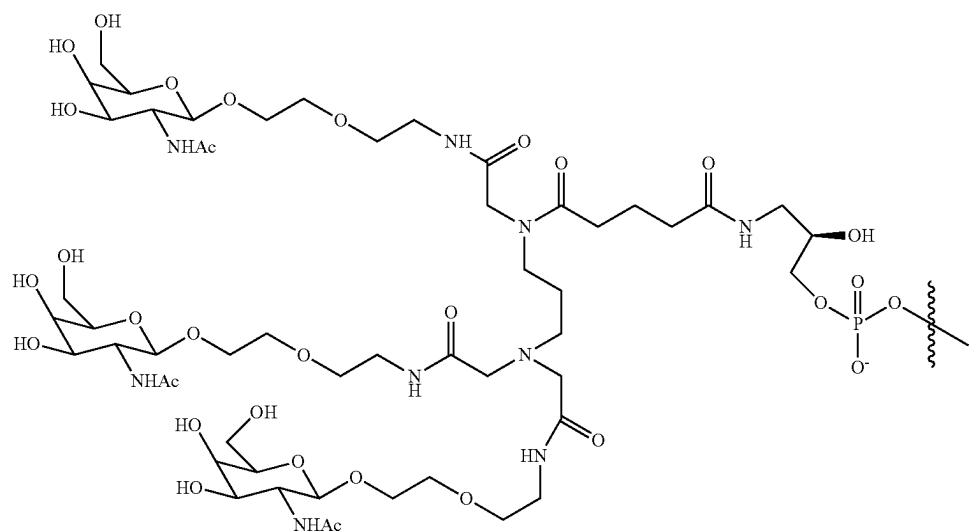
GLO-13



GLS-13

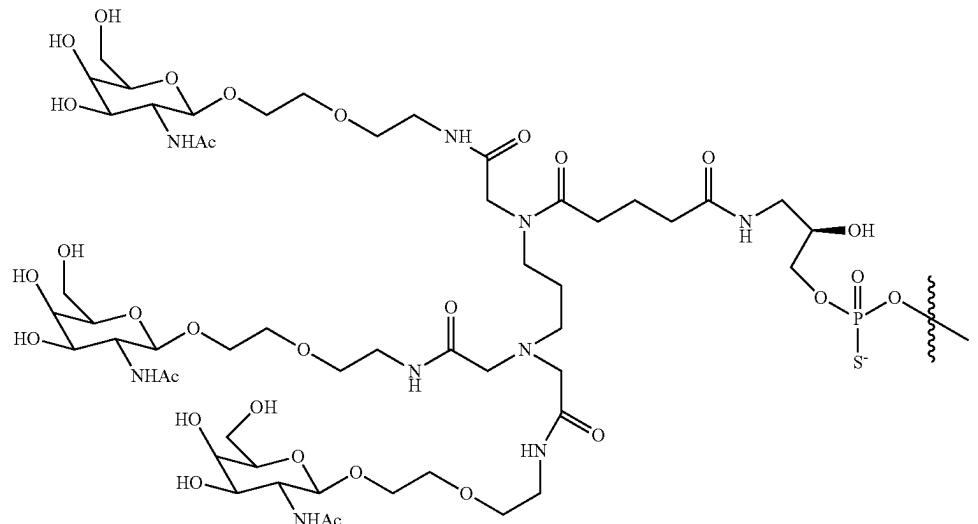


GLO-14

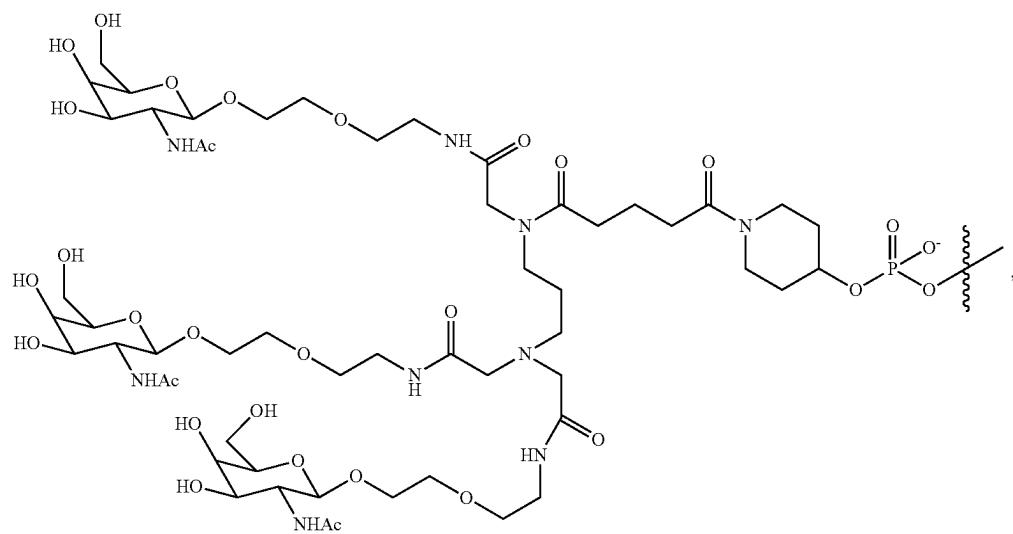


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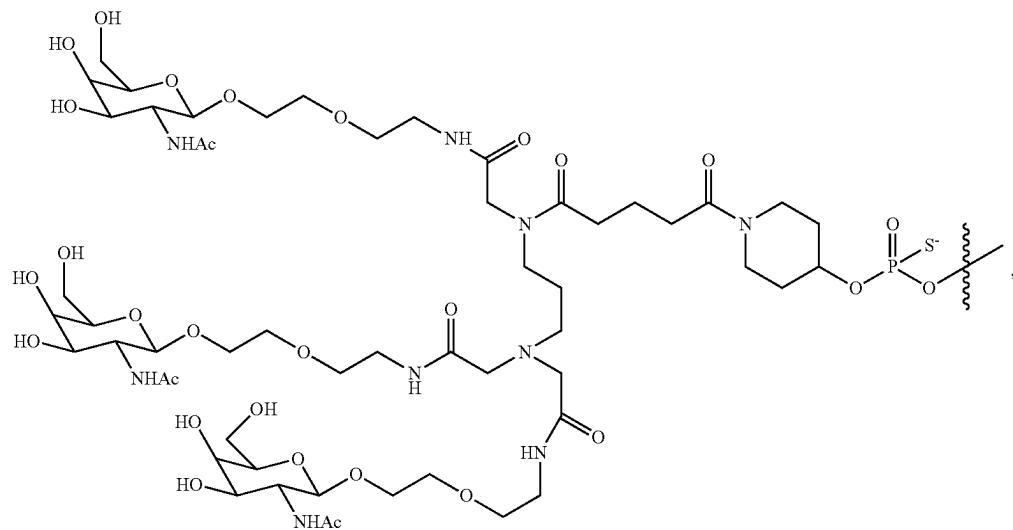
GLS-14



GLO-15

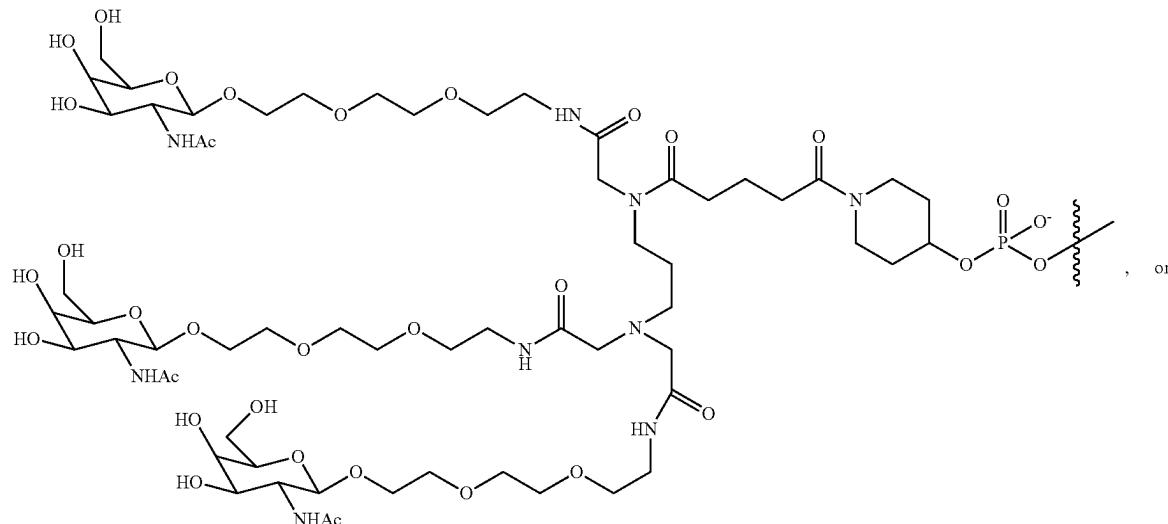


GLS-15

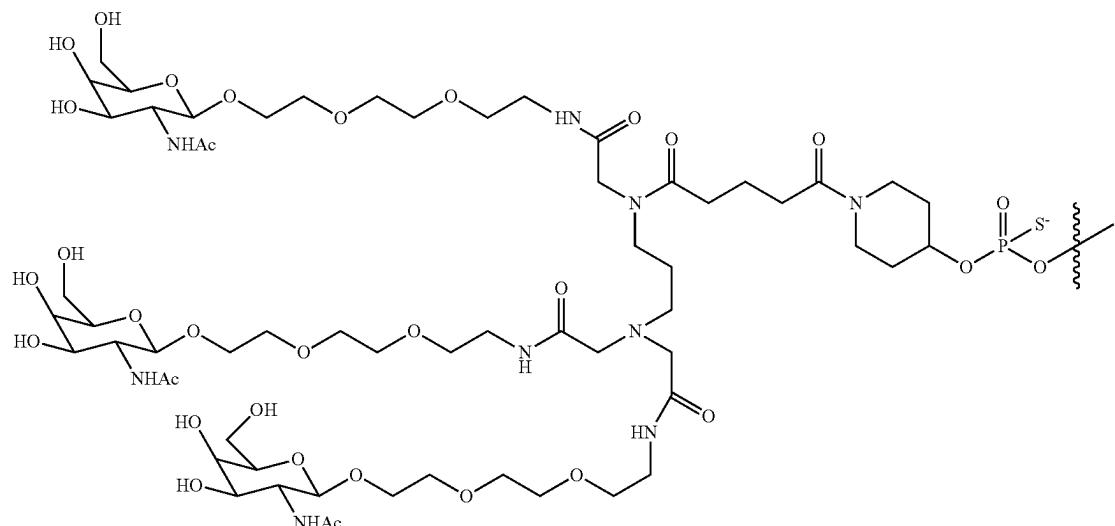


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GLO-16



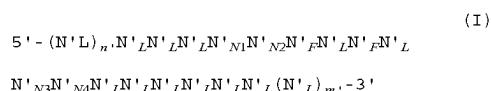
GLS-16



**[0009]** In certain embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a targeting group conjugated to the 5'-end of the sense strand. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent comprises a targeting group conjugated to the 3'-end of the sense strand. In some embodiments, the antisense strand comprises one reverse abasic residue at the 3'-end. In certain embodiments, the sense strand comprises one or two reverse abasic residues at the 3'-end or/and 5'-end. In certain embodiments, the sense strand comprises one or two isomannitol residues at the 3'-end or/and 5'-end. In certain embodiments, the sense strand independently comprises one isomannitol residue at the 3'-end and 5'-end, respectively. In some embodiments, the sense chain independently comprises one isomannitol residue at the 3'-end and the 5'-end respectively, and further comprises a 5'-end conjugated targeting group, preferably GLS-15 as described above. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent has two blunt ends. In some embodiments, at least one strand comprises a 3' overhang having at least 1

nucleotide. In some embodiments, at least one strand comprises a 3' overhang having at least 2 nucleotide.

**[0010]** In certain embodiments, a double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent for inhibiting LPA (Apo (a)) expression comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand, and the nucleotide positions 2 to 18 in the antisense strand comprise a region complementary to an LPA RNA transcript, the antisense strand is fully or partially complementary to the sense strand, and the agent optionally comprises a targeting ligand, wherein each strand is 14 to 30 nucleotides in length, wherein the sense strand sequence may be represented by formula (I):



where: each  $N'_F$  represents a 2'-fluoro modified nucleotide; each of  $N'_{N1}$ ,  $N'_{N2}$ ,  $N'_{N3}$  and  $N'_{N4}$  independently represents a modified or unmodified nucleotide; each  $N'_L$  independently represents a modified or unmodified nucleotide but not a 2'-fluoro modified nucleotide,  $n'$  is an integer of 0-7 and  $m'$  is an integer of 0-3. In some embodiments, each  $N'_{N3}$  represents a 2'-fluoro modified nucleotide,  $N'_{N1}$ ,  $N'_{N2}$  and  $N'_{N4}$  independently represent a modified or unmodified nucleotide but does not represent 2'-fluoro modified nucleotides, and  $m$  is 1. In some embodiments, each  $N'_{N4}$  represents a 2'-fluoro modified nucleotide,  $N'_{N1}$ ,  $N'_{N2}$  and  $N'_{N3}$  independently represent a modified or unmodified nucleotide but does not represent 2'-fluoro modified nucleotides, and  $m$  is 1. In some embodiments,  $n'$  is 3 and  $m'$  is 1; or  $n'$  is 0 and  $m'$  is 0; or  $n'$  is 3 and  $m'$  is 3. In certain embodiments, there are only three 2'-fluoro modified nucleotides in formula (I).

[0011] In certain embodiments, the present invention relates to an unlocked nucleic acid (UNA) oligomer for therapeutic use. An unlocked nucleic acid (UNA) is an acyclic analog of RNA in which the bond between the C2' and C3' atoms of the ribose ring has been broken. It has been demonstrated that incorporation of UNA is well tolerated for the siRNA gene silencing activity and even enhances the siRNA gene silencing activity in some cases (Meghan A. et al. "Locked vs. unlocked nucleic acids (LNA vs. UNA): contrasting structures work towards common therapeutic goals". *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2011, 40, 5680-5689).

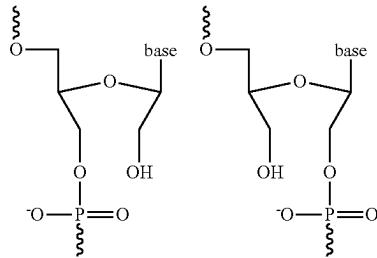
[0012] UNA is a thermally labile modification, and substitution of ribonucleotides with UNA reduces base pairing strength and duplex stability. Strategically placing UNA in the seed region of the siRNA antisense strand reduces off-target activity in the mechanism of gene silencing mediated by microRNA (miRNA). MiRNAs identify target genes primarily by base pairing between the antisense seed region (positions 2-8 starting from the 5'-end) and the target mRNA for gene suppression. Each miRNA potentially regulates a large number of genes. The siRNA antisense strands loaded by RNA-induced silencing complexes (RISCs) can also potentially regulate a large number of unintended genes through miRNA-mediated mechanisms. Thus, incorporation of thermally labile nucleotides, such as UNA, in the seed region of siRNA can reduce off-target activity (Lam J K, Chow M Y, Zhang Y, Leung S W. siRNA Versus miRNA as Therapeutics for Gene Silencing. *Mol Ther Nucleic Acids*. 2015 Sep. 15; 4(9):e252. doi: 10.1038/mtna.2015.23. PMID: 26372022; PMCID: PMC4877448.). Specifically, such RNA oligonucleotides or complexes of RNA oligonucleotides comprise at least one UNA nucleotide monomer in the seed region (Narendra Vaish et al. "Improved specificity of gene silencing by siRNAs containing unlocked nucleobase analog". *Nucleic Acids Research*, 2011, Vol. 39, No. 5 1823-1832).

[0013] According to the present technical solution, potential advantages of incorporating UNA in RNA oligonucleotides or complexes of RNA oligonucleotides include, but are not limited to:

[0014] 1. The off-target activity was reduced. The addition of UNA in the siRNA seed region reduces the base pairing strength in the seed region, thereby reducing the potential off-target activity caused by the micro-RNA mechanism.

[0015] 2. UNA was well tolerated in terms of siRNA activity. In some cases, UNA can lead to enhanced activity.

[0016] Exemplary UNA monomers that may be used in the present technical solution include, but are not limited to:



[0017] According to one aspect of the present invention, a composition is provided comprising any embodiment of the dsRNA agent described above of the present invention. In certain embodiments, the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In some embodiments, the composition further comprises one or more additional therapeutic agents, such as a HMg Co-A reductase inhibitor (statins), ezetimibe, a PCSK-9 inhibitor, a CTEP inhibitor, an ANGPTL3-targeting therapy, an AGT-targeting therapy, an APOC3-targeting therapy and niacin, or any combination thereof. In some embodiments, the composition is packaged in a kit, container, packaging, dispenser, pre-filled syringe, or vial. In some embodiments, compositions are formulated for subcutaneous administration or are formulated for intravenous (IV) administration.

[0018] According to another aspect of the present invention, a cell is provided that comprises any embodiment of the dsRNA agent described above of the present invention. In some embodiments, the cell is a mammalian cell and optionally a human cell.

[0019] According to another aspect of the present invention, a method for inhibiting LPA gene expression in a cell is provided, the method comprises: (i) preparing a cell containing any embodiment of an effective amount of the dsRNA agent described above or the composition described above of the present invention. In certain embodiments, the method further comprises: (ii) maintaining the prepared cell for sufficient time to obtain degradation of the mRNA transcript of the LPA gene, thereby inhibiting the expression of the LPA gene in the cell. In some embodiments, the cell is in the subject and the dsRNA agent is administered subcutaneously to the subject. In some embodiments, the cell is in the subject and the dsRNA agent is administered to the subject via IV administration. In certain embodiments, the method further comprises evaluating the inhibitory effect on the LPA gene after administration of a dsRNA agent to a subject, wherein the means for evaluation includes: (i) determining one or more physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition in the subject, and (ii) comparing the identified physiological characteristics with baseline physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition before treatment and/or control physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition, wherein the comparison results indicate the presence or absence of inhibition of LPA gene expression in the subject. In some embodiments, the identified physiological characteristic is the Lp(a) level in the blood. A decrease in LPA level in blood indicates a decrease in LPA gene expression in the subject.

[0020] According to another aspect of the present invention, a method of inhibiting LPA gene expression in a subject is provided, the method comprises administrating an effective amount of embodiments of the dsRNA agent described above or embodiments of the composition described above to the subject. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent is subcutaneously administered to the subject. In certain embodiments, the dsRNA agent is administered to the subject via IV administration. In some embodiments, the method further comprises evaluating the inhibitory effect on the LPA gene after administration of a dsRNA agent, wherein the means for evaluation includes: (i) determining one or more physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition in the subject, and (ii) comparing the identified physiological characteristics with baseline physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition before treatment and/or control physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition, wherein the comparison results indicate the presence or absence of inhibition of LPA gene expression in the subject. In some embodiments, the identified physiological characteristic is the Lp(a) level in the blood. A decrease in LPA level in blood indicates a decrease in LPA gene expression in the subject.

[0021] According to another aspect of the present invention, provided is a method of treating a disease or condition associated with an LPA protein comprising administering to a subject an effective amount of any embodiment of the aforementioned dsRNA agent of the present invention or any embodiment of the aforementioned composition of the present invention to inhibit LPA gene expression. In certain embodiments, the LPA-related disorder is a cardiovascular disease, wherein the cardiovascular disease includes Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles. In some embodiments, the method further comprises administering an additional therapeutic regimen to the subject. In some embodiments, the additional therapeutic regimen comprises treatment of LPA-related diseases or conditions. In some embodiments, additional therapeutic regimens include: administering one or more LPA antisense polynucleotides of the present invention to a subject; administering a non-LPA dsRNA therapeutic agent to a subject; and effecting a behavioral modifications in a subject. In some embodiments, the non-LPA dsRNA therapeutic agent is one of additional therapeutic agents such as a HMG Co-A reductase inhibitor (statins), ezetimibe, a PCSK-9 inhibitor, a CTEP inhibitor, an ANGPTL3-targeting therapy, an APOC3-targeting therapy and niacin, or any combination thereof.

[0022] In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent is subcutaneously administered to the subject. In certain embodiments, the dsRNA agent is administered to the subject via IV administration. In some embodiments, the method further comprises determining the efficacy of the administered

double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent in the subject. In some embodiments, means of determining the efficacy of a treatment in a subject include: (i) determining one or more physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition in the subject; (ii) comparing the determined physiological profile to the baseline physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition before treatment, wherein the comparison results indicate one or more of the presence, absence, and levels of efficacy of the double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent administered to the subject. In some embodiments, the identified physiological characteristic is the Lp(a) level in the blood. The decrease in LPA level in the blood indicates the existence of the effectiveness of the administration of double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent to the subject.

[0023] According to another aspect of the present invention, provided is a method of reducing the LPA protein level in a subject compared to the baseline level of the LPA protein in the subject before treatment, the method comprises administering to the subject an effective amount of any embodiment of the aforementioned dsRNA agent of the present invention or any embodiment of the aforementioned composition of the present invention to reduce the level of LPA gene expression. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent is administered subcutaneously to the subject or administered to the subject via IV.

[0024] According to another aspect of the present invention, provided is a method of altering the physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition in a subject compared to the baseline physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition in the subject before treatment, the method comprises administering to the subject an effective amount of any embodiment of the aforementioned dsRNA agent of the present invention or any embodiment of the aforementioned composition of the present invention to alter the physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition in the subject. In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent is administered subcutaneously to the subject or administered to the subject via IV. In certain embodiments, the physiological characteristic is the Lp(a) level in the blood.

#### Description of Sequences

[0025] Duplex AV00122 to AD00484-1, AD00474-2, AV01867-AV01968 are shown in Table 1 and their sense strand sequences are shown.

[0026] Duplex AV00122 to AD00484-1, AD00474-2, AV01867-AV01968 are shown in Table 1 and their antisense strand sequences are shown.

[0027] In the sequence shown in Table 2, chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: \*.

[0028] In the sequences shown in Table 3, the delivery molecule used in the in vivo study is denoted as "GLO-0" at the 3'-end of each sense strand. The delivery molecule used in the in vivo study is denoted as "GLS-5" or "GLS-15" at the 5'-end of each sense strand, and chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: \*, and unlocked nucleic acid: UNA.

[0029] The following is the mRNA sequence of human Lp(a) (SEQ ID NO: 1): NM\_005577.4 *Homo sapiens* lipoprotein(a) (LPA), mRNA

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GTAAAGTCACAAATGCTGGGATTGGGACACACTTCTGGGCACTG  
 CTGGCCAGTCCC AAAATGGAACATAAGGAAGTGGTTCTTCACTT  
 CTTTTATTCTGAAATCAGCAGCACCTGAGCAAAGCCATGTGGC  
 CAGGATTGCTACC ATGGT GATGGACAGAGTTATCGAGGCACGTAC  
 TCCACC ACTGT CACAGGAAGGACCTGCCAAGCTGGTCATCTATG  
 ACACCACATCAACATAATAGGACACAGAAA ACTACCCAAATGCT  
 GGCTTGATCATGA ACTACTG CAGGAATCCAGATGCTGGCAGCT  
 CCTTATTGTTATACGAGGGATCCCGGTGTCAGGTGGGAGTACTGC  
 AACCTGACGCAATGCTCAGACGCAGAAGGGACTGCCGCGCCT  
 CCGACTGTTACCCGGTTCAAGCCTAGAGGCTCCTCCGAACAA  
 GCACCGACTGAGCAAAGGCTGGGTG CAGGAGT GCTACCATGGT  
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 GACGCAGAAGGGACTGCCGCGCCTCCGACTGTTACCCGGTT  
 CCAAGCCTAGAGGCTCCTCCGAACAAGCACCGACTGAGCAAAGG  
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 GGCACATACTCCACCACTGTCACAGGAAGAACCTGCCAAGCTTGG  
 TCATCTATGACACCACACTCGCATAGTCCGACCCAGAATACTAC  
 CCAAATGCTGGCTTGATCATGAACACTACTG CAGGAATCCAGATGCT  
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 CACCGGCATCAGAGGACCCAGAAAACACCCAAATGATGGCCTG  
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 TGTTTACCATGGACCCAGCATCAGGTGGGAGTACTGCAACCTG  
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 GTCATCCAGGTTCCAAGCCTAGGGCCTCTGAAACAAGACTGT  
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 ATCCCTCTGTGCATCCTCTTCAATTGATTGTGGGAAGCCTCAA  
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#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0030] FIG. 1 shows a schematic diagram of serum LPA protein levels in monkeys;

[0031] FIG. 2 shows a schematic diagram of serum LPA protein levels of AD00480-8 at a dose of 2 mpk in monkeys.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

[0032] Some embodiments of the present invention include RNAi agents capable of inhibiting LPA (Apo(a)) gene expression, such as, but not limited to, double-stranded (ds) RNAi agents. Some embodiments of the present invention further include compositions comprising LPA RNAi agents and methods for using the compositions. The LPA RNAi agents disclosed herein may be attached to a delivery compound for delivery to cells, including delivery to hepatocytes. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may comprise at least one dsRNA agent and delivery compound. In some embodiments of the present invention, the delivery compound is a GalNAc-containing

delivery compound. The LPA RNAi agent delivered to cells can inhibit LPA gene expression, thereby reducing the LPA protein product of the gene. The dsRNAi agent of the present invention can be used to treat LPA-related diseases and conditions. Such dsRNAi agents include, for example, the duplex AV00122 to AD00484-1, AD00474-2, AV01867-AV01968 shown in Table 1. In other embodiments, such dsRNAi agents include duplex variants, such as variants of duplex AV00122 to AD00484-1, AD00474-2, and AV01867-AV01968.

[0033] In some embodiments of the present invention, reducing LPA expression in cells or subjects treats diseases or conditions associated with LPA expression in cells or subjects, respectively. Non-limiting examples of the disease and condition that may be treated by reducing LPA expression are cardiovascular diseases, including Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles.

[0034] How to prepare and use compositions comprising LPA single-stranded (ssRNA) and double-stranded (dsRNA) agents to inhibit LPA gene expression, and compositions and methods for treating diseases and conditions caused or regulated by LPA gene expression are described below. The term "RNAi" is also known in the art and may be referred to as "siRNA".

[0035] As used herein, the term "RNAi" refers to agents that contain RNA and mediate targeted cleavage of RNA transcripts through the RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) pathway. As is known in the art, the RNAi target region refers to a contiguous portion of the nucleotide sequence of an RNA molecule formed during gene transcription, which includes messenger RNA (mRNA) that is a processed product of the primary transcription product RNA. The target portion of this sequence will be at least long enough to be used as a substrate for RNAi-directed cleavage at or near that portion. A target sequence may be 8-30 nucleotides (inclusive) in length, 10-30 nucleotides (inclusive) in length, 12-25 nucleotides (inclusive) in length, 15-23 nucleotides (inclusive) in length, 16-23 nucleotides (inclusive) in length, or 18-23 nucleotides (inclusive) in length, and include all shorter lengths within each prescribed range. In some embodiments of the present invention, the target sequence is 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26 nucleotides in length. In certain embodiments, the length of the target sequence is between 9 and 26 nucleotides (inclusive), including all sub-ranges and integers therebetween. For example, while not intended to be limiting, in some embodiments of the present invention, the target sequence is 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30 nucleotides in length, which is completely or at least substantially complementary to at least a portion of the RNA transcript of the LPA gene. Some aspects of the present invention include pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more LPA

dsRNA agents and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. In some embodiments of the present invention, LPA RNAi as described herein inhibits the expression of LPA protein.

[0036] As used herein, "dsRNA agent" refers to a composition containing RNA or RNA-like (e.g., chemically modified RNA) oligonucleotide molecules capable of degrading target mRNA transcripts or inhibiting translation of target mRNA transcripts. Although not wishing to be limited to particular theories, a dsRNA agent of the present invention may function by an RNA interference mechanism (i.e., inducing the production of RNA interference by interacting with an RNA interference pathway mechanism in mammalian cells (RNA-induced silencing complex or RISC)), or by any alternative mechanism or pathway. Methods for achieving gene silencing in plant, invertebrate and vertebrate cells are well known in the art (see, for example, Sharp et al., Genes Dev. 2001, 15:485; Bernstein, et al., (2001) Nature 409:363; Nykanen, et al., (2001) Cell 107: 309; and Elbashir, et al., (2001) Genes Dev. 15:188), the respective disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. Gene silencing means known in the art may be used in conjunction with the disclosures provided herein to achieve inhibition of expression of LPA.

[0037] The dsRNA agent disclosed herein consists of a sense strand and an antisense strand, and includes but is not limited to: short interfering RNA (siRNA), RNAi agent, microRNA (miRNA), short hairpin RNA (shRNA), and a Dicer substrate. The antisense strand of the dsRNA agent described herein is at least partially complementary to the targeted mRNA, and it is understood in the art that dsRNA duplex structures of various lengths can be used to inhibit target gene expression. For example, dsRNAs with duplex structures of 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 base pairs are known to efficiently induce RNA interference (Elbashir et al., EMBO 2001, 20: 6877-6888). It is also known in the art that shorter or longer RNA duplex structures can also effectively induce RNA interference. The LPA dsRNA in certain embodiments of the present invention may comprise at least one strand of at least 21 nt in length, or the duplex may have a length minus 1, 2, 3 nt or less based on the length of one of any of the sequences listed in Tables 1-3. Decreasing 4 nucleotides at one or both ends of the dsRNA can also be effective compared to the dsRNAs listed in Tables 1-3, respectively. In some embodiments of the present invention, an LPA dsRNA agent may have partial sequences of at least 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or more contiguous nucleotides from one or more sequences of Tables 1-3, and their ability to inhibit LPA gene expression differs by no more than 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% or 30% from the level of inhibition produced by dsRNA comprising the full sequence (herein also referred to as "parent" sequences).

[0038] Certain embodiments of compositions and methods of the present invention include single-stranded RNA in compositions and/or administrating single-stranded RNA to a subject. For example, the antisense strands listed in any of Tables 1-3 may be used as or within a composition which, when administered to a subject, reduces the expression of the LPA polypeptide and/or the LPA gene in the subject. Tables 1-3 show the antisense strand and sense strand core extension base sequences of some LPA dsRNA agents. Single-stranded antisense molecules that may be included in certain compositions of the present invention and/or administered in certain methods of the present invention are referred to herein as "single-stranded antisense agent" or

“antisense polynucleotide agent”. Single-stranded sense molecules that can be included in certain compositions and/or administered in certain methods of the present invention are referred to herein as “single-stranded sense agent” or “sense polynucleotide agent”. The term “base sequence” is used herein to refer to polynucleotide sequences without chemical modifications or delivery compounds. For example, the sense strand shown in Table 1 corresponds to the corresponding base sequence in Table 3; but the respective chemical modifications and delivery compounds are shown in the corresponding sequences in Table 3. Sequences disclosed herein may be assigned identifiers. For example, a single-stranded sense sequence can be identified by “sense strand SS #”; a single-stranded antisense sequence can be identified by “antisense strand AS #”; and a duplex comprising a sense strand and an antisense strand can be identified by “duplex AD #”.

**[0039]** Table 1 includes both the sense and antisense strands and provides identification numbers for the duplex formed by the sense and antisense strands on the same row in Table 1. In some embodiments of the present invention, the antisense sequence contains either a nucleobase u or a nucleobase a at its position 1. In some embodiments of the present invention, the antisense sequence contains a nucleobase u at position 1 of the antisense sequence. As used here, the term “matching position” in a sense refers to the position in each chain that “pairs” with each other when two chains form a duplex. For example, in the 21-nucleobase sense strand and the 21-nucleobase antisense strand, the position 1 of the sense strand is in the “matching position” with the nucleobase at the position 21 of the antisense strand. In another non-limiting example, for the 23-nucleobase sense strand and the 23-nucleobase antisense strand, the nucle-

obase at position 2 of the sense strand is in the “matching position” with the nucleobase at the position 22 of the antisense strand. In another non-limiting example, in the 18-nucleobase sense strand and the 18-nucleobase antisense strand, the nucleobase at position 1 of the sense strand is in a matching position with the nucleobase at position 18 of the antisense strand; And the nucleobase at position 4 in the sense strand is in a matching position with the nucleobase at position 15 in the antisense strand. A technician will understand how to identify matching positions between the sense and antisense strands of double and paired strands.

**[0040]** A column in Table 1 represents the duplex AV #, AD # of the duplex, which contains both sense and antisense sequences in the same row in the table. For example, Table 1 discloses a duplex designated as “duplex AV00122”, which contains corresponding sense strand sequence and antisense strand sequence. Thus, each row in Table 1 identifies the duplex of the present invention, and each duplex comprises a sense sequence and an antisense sequence displayed in the same row, and the designated identifier for each duplex is displayed in the last column of the row.

**[0041]** In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, an RNAi agent comprising the polynucleotide sequence shown in Table 1 is administered to the subject. In some embodiments of the present invention, the RNAi agent administered to the subject comprises a duplex comprising at least one of the base sequences listed in Table 1 and comprising 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, or 24 sequence modifications. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, it is also included to attach RNAi agent of the polynucleotide sequence shown in Table 1 to a delivery molecule, the non-limiting example of which is a GalNAc-containing delivery compound.

TABLE 1

Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
AV00122	CUGGUCCAGGAUUGCUCACAA	2	UUGGUAGCAAUCCUGGACC AG	129
AV00123	CUGAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAA	3	UUCGAUAACUCUGUCCAUC AG	130
AV00124	CAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	4	UCCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA UG	131
AV00125	GCCUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCA	5	UGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCAG GC	132
AV00126	GCUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	6	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA GC	133
AV00127	CCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUAUGA	7	UCAUAGAUGACCAAGCUUG GG	134
AV00128	GAAGCUUGGUCAUCUAUGACA	8	UGUCAUAGAUGACCAAGCU UC	135
AV00129	GACUACCCAAAUGCUGGCUUA	9	UAAGCCAGCAUUUGGUAG UC	136

TABLE 1-continued

Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification.				
All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions.				
The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
AV00130	GUACCCAAAUGCUGGCUUGAA	10	UUCAAGCCAGCAUUUGGGU AC	137
AV00131	GACCCAAAUGCUGGCUUGAUA	11	UAUCAAGCCAGCAUUUGGG UC	138
AV00132	GGCUCCUUAUUGUUUAACGAA	12	UUCGUUAACAAUAAGGAG CC	139
AV00133	GGCCUAGAGGCUCUUCCGAA	13	UUCGGAAGGAGGCCUCUAGG CC	140
AV00134	GUAGAGGCUCUUCCGAACAA	14	UUGUUUCGGAAGGAGGCCUCU AC	141
AV00135	GAAGCACCGACUGAGCAAAGA	15	UCUUUGCUCAGUCGGUGCU UC	142
AV00136	CGAGUGCUACCAUGGUAAUGA	16	UCAUUACCAUGGUAGCACU CG	143
AV00137	GGUGCUACCAUGGUAAUGGAA	17	UUCCAUUACCAUGGUAGCA CC	144
AV00138	GACCAUGGUAAUGGACAGAGA	18	UCUCUGUCCAUUACCAUGG UC	145
AV00139	GUGGUAAUGGACAGAGUUAAA	19	UAUAACUCUGUCCAUUACC AC	146
AV00140	GGGUAAUGGACAGAGUUAUCA	20	UGAUAAACUCUGUCCAUUAC CC	147
AV00141	CUAAUGGACAGAGUUACGAA	21	UUCGUAACACUCUGUCCAUU AG	148
AV00142	GAGAGUUACUGAGGCACAUAA	22	UUAUGUGCCUCGGAUACUC UC	149
AV00143	CAGUUACUGAGGCACAUACUA	23	UAGUAUGUGCCUCGGAUAC UG	150
AV00144	GACCACGGUAUUGGACAGAGA	24	UCUCUGUCCAUUACCGUGG UC	151
AV00145	GACUGCAGGAUCCAGAUCCA	25	UGGAUCUGGAUUCUGCAG UC	152
AV00146	GGCGAGCCCCUUUUUGUUAAA	26	UAUAACAAUAAGGGGCUGC CC	153
AV00147	GAGCCCCUUUUUGUUUAACGA	27	UCGUUAACAAUAAGGGGC UC	154
AV00148	GCAGUGUCAGGUGGGAGUACA	28	UGUACUCCCACCUACACUG C	155
AV00149	CUACUGCAACCUGACACAAUA	29	UAUUGUGUCAGGUUGCAGU AG	156
AV00150	GGACACAAUGCUCAGACGCAA	30	UUGCGUCUGAGCAUUGUGU CC	157
AV00151	GUAGAGGCUCUUCUGAACAA	31	UUGGUUCAGAAGGAGGCCUCU AC	158

TABLE 1-continued

Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
AV00152	CAGGCUCUUCUGAACAGCA	32	UGCUUGUUCAGAAGGAGCC UG	159
AV00153	GAAGCACCAACUGAGCAAAGA	33	UCUUUGCUCAGUUGGUGCU UC	160
AV00154	GGGAAAUGGACAGAGUUAUCA	34	UGAUAAUCUCUGGUCAUUUC CC	161
AV00155	CAAAUGGACAGAGUUAUCAAAA	35	UUUGAUAAUCUCUGGUCAUU UG	162
AV00156	GGGACAGAGUUAUCAAGGC	36	UUGCCUUGUAACUCUGUC CC	163
AV00157	GUCAAGAACUACUGCCGAAAA	37	UUUUCGGCAGUAGUUCUUG AC	164
AV00158	GCAAGAACUACUGCCGAAAUA	38	UAUUUCGGCAGUAGUUCUU GC	165
AV00159	GAAGAACUACUGCCGAAAUC	39	UGAUUUUCGGCAGUAGUUCU UC	166
AV00160	GACUGCCGAAAUCAGAUCCA	40	UGGAUCUGGAUUUCGGCAG UC	167
AV00161	CUACUGCAACCUGACACGAUA	41	UAUCGUGUCAGGUUGCGAG AG	168
AV00162	GGACACGAUGCUCAGAUGCA	42	UUGCAUCUGAGCAUCGUGU CC	169
AV00163	CGACUGCUACUACCAUUAUGA	43	UCAUAAUGGUAGUAGCAGU CG	170
AV00164	CACUGCUACUACCAUUAUGGA	44	UCCAUAUGGUAGUAGCAG UG	171
AV00165	GCUGCUACUACCAUUAUGGAA	45	UUCCAUAUUGGUAGUAGCA GC	172
AV00166	GACUACCAUUAUGGACAGAGA	46	UCUCUGUCCAUAAUGGUAG UC	173
AV00167	GCUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCA	47	UGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCAA GC	174
AV00168	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	48	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC	175
AV00169	GAUAGUCGGACCCAGAAAAA	49	UUUUUCUGGGGUCCGACUA UC	176
AV00170	GCAGGAACUACUGCAGGAUA	50	UAUUCCUGCAGUAGUUCU GC	177
AV00171	CAAUCCAGAUGCUGAGAUUCA	51	UGAAUCUCAGCAUCUGGAU UG	178
AV00172	CAGAUUCGCCUUGGUGUAA	52	UUAACACCAAGGGCGAAUC UG	179
AV00173	CCCCUUGGUGUUACACCAUGA	53	UCAUGGUGUAACACCAAGG GG	180
AV00174	GUGGUGACAGAAUCAAGUGUA	54	UACACUUGAUUCUGUCACC AC	181

TABLE 1-continued

Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
AV00175	GAUCAAGUGUCGUUCUUGCAACUA	55	UAGUUUGCAAGGACACUUGA UC	182
AV00176	CGGGGUCCAGGAUUGCUCACCAA	56	UUGGUAGCAAUCCUGGACC CG	183
AV00177	GUGUCACAGGAAGGACAUGUA	57	UACAUGUCCUUCCUGUGAC AC	184
AV00178	CGAAGGACAUGUCAGUCUUGA	58	UCAAGACUGACAUGUCCUU CG	185
AV00179	CAAGGACAUGUCAGUCUUGGA	59	UCCAAGACUGACAUGUCCU UG	186
AV00180	CUCAGUCUUGGUCCUCUAUGA	60	UCAUAGAGGACCAAGACUG AG	187
AV00181	CUCCUUGGGUUAUACCAUGA	61	UCAUGGUUAACACCAAGG AG	188
AV00182	GUGGUGUUUAACCAUGGAUCA	62	UGAUCCAUGGUUAACACC AC	189
AV00183	GGGUGUUUAACCAUGGAUCCA	63	UGGAUCCAUGGUUAACAC CC	190
AV00184	CUUAUACCAUGGAUCCCAAUA	64	UAUUGGGAUCCAUGGUUA AG	191
AV00185	GAUACCAUGGAUCCCAAUGUA	65	UACAUUGGGAUCCAUGGU UC	192
AV00186	GCCUGACACAAUGUCCAGUGA	66	UCACUGGACAUUGUGUCAG GC	193
AV00187	GGACACAAUGUCCAGUGACAA	67	UUGUCACUGGACAUUGUGU CC	194
AV00188	GAAUGUCCAGUGACAGAAUCA	68	UGAUUCUGUCACUGGACAU UC	195
AV00189	GAUGUCCAGUGACAGAAUCAA	69	UGAUUCUGUCACUGGACA UC	196
AV00190	GUGUCCAGUGACAGAAUCAAAA	70	UUUGAUUCUGUCACUGGAC AC	197
AV00191	GGUCCAGUGACAGAAUCAAGA	71	UCUUGAUUCUGUCACUGGA CC	198
AV00192	GCAGUGACAGAAUCAAGUGUA	72	UACACUUGAUUCUGUCACU GC	199
AV00193	GAUUCUCCACCACUGUUACAA	73	UUGUAACAGUGGUGGAGAA UC	200
AV00194	GCCACCACUGUUACAGGAAGA	74	UCUUCCUGUAACAGUGGUG GC	201
AV00195	GACAGAAUACUACCCAAAUGA	75	UCAUUUGGUAGUAUUCUG UC	202
AV00196	GCAGAAUACUACCCAAAUGGA	76	UCCAUUUGGUAGUAUUCU GC	203

TABLE 1-continued

Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification.				
All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions.				
The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
AV00197	GGAUUCGCCUUGGUGUUUA	77	UAAUACACCAAGGGCGAAU CC	204
AV00198	CAUUCGCCUUGGUGUUUA	78	UUUAUACACCAAGGGCGAA UG	205
AV00199	GUCGCCUUGGUGUUUA	79	UGGUUAACACCAAGGGCG AC	206
AV00200	CCCCUUGGUGUUUA	80	UCAUGGUUAACACCAAGG GG	207
AV00201	GGAUGUCCAGUGACAGAAUCA	81	UGAUUCUGUCACUGGACAU CC	208
AV00202	GCAGAGGCUCUUCUGAACAA	82	UUGUUUCAGAAGGAGCCUCU GC	209
AV00203	GAUCUUGGUCAUCUAUGAUAA	83	UUUAUCAUAGAUGACCAAGA UC	210
AV00204	GGACACAAUGCUCAGAAACAA	84	UUGUUUCUGAGCAUUGUGU CC	211
AV00205	CCAGUGCUACCAUGGUAAUGA	85	UCAUUACCAUGGUAGCACU GG	212
AD0014 9	CAGCCCCUUAUUGUUUAACGA	86	UCGUUAACAAUAAGGGC UG	213
AD0015 0	AGUUAUCGAGGCUCAUUCUCA	87	UGAGAAUGAGGCCUCGAUAA CU	214
AD0015 1	UGACACAAUGCUCAGACGCAA	88	UUGCGUCUGAGCAUUGUGU CA	215
AD0033 1	GACCCAAAUGCUGGUUGUA	89	UAUCAAGCCAGCAUUGGG UC	216
AD0033 2	GGGUAAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCA	90	UGAUAAUCUGUCCAUUAC CC	217
AD0033 3	CUAAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAA	91	UUCGUAACUCUGUCCAUU AG	218
AD0033 4	CAGUUAUUCGAGGCACAUACUA	92	UAGUAUGUGCCUCGAUAA UG	219
AD0033 5	CUACUGCAACCUGACACAAUA	93	UAAUUGUGUCAGGUUGCAGU AG	220
AD0033 6	CGACUGCUACUACCAUUAUGA	94	UCAUAAUGGUAGUAGCAGU CG	22
AD0033 7	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	95	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC	222
AD0033 8	CAGAUUCGCCUUGGUGUUAA	96	UUAACACCAAGGGCGAAUC UG	223
AD0033 9	CGAAGGACAUGUCAGCUUGA	97	UCAAGACUGACAUGUCCUU CG	224
AD0034 0	CUCUUGGUGUUUAACCAUGA	98	UCAUGGUUAACACCAAGG AG	225

TABLE 1-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
AD0034 1	CCCCUUGGUGUUUAUACCAUGA	99	UCAUGGUUAACACCCAAGG GG	226
AD0034 2	GGACACAAUGCUCAGAACAA	100	UUGUUUCUGAGCAUUGUGU CC	227
AD0043 3	CUGAUGGACAGAGUUUACGAA	101	UUCGAUAACUCUGUCCAUC AG	228
AD0043 4	GGCUCCUUAUUGUUUAUCGAA	102	UUCGUUAACAAUAAGGAG CC	229
AD0043 5	GAAGCACCAACUGAGCAAAGA	103	UCUUUGCUCAGUUGGUGCU UC	230
AD0043 6	GGGAAAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCA	104	UGAUAAUCUCUGUCCAUUUC CC	23
AD0043 7	GCUGCUACUACCAUUAUGGAA	105	UUCCAUAUUGGUAGUAGCA GC	232
AD0043 8	CAAUCCAGAUGCUGAGAUUCA	106	UGAAUCUCAGCAUCUGGAU UG	233
AD0043 9	GAUUCUCCACCACUGUUACAA	107	UUGUAAACAGUGGUGGAGAA UC	234
AD0044 0	GCAGAAUACUACCCAAAUGGA	108	UCCAUUUGGUAGUAUUCU GC	235
AD0044 1	GGAUUCGCCUUGGUGUUUAUA	109	UAAUACACCAAGGGCGAAU CC	236
AD0044 2	CAUUCGCCUUGGUGUUUAUA	110	UUUAUACACCAAGGGCGAA UG	237
AD0047 4	CAUGGACAGAGUUUACGAGGA	111	UCCUCGAUACUCUGUCCA UG	238
AD0047 5	GCUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	112	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA GC	239
AD0047 6	CCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUAUGA	113	UCAUAGAUGACCAAGCUUG GG	240
AD0047 7	GGUGCUACCAUGGUAAUGGAA	114	UUCCAUUACCAUGGUAGCA CC	241
AD0047 8	GACCAUGGUAAUGGACAGAGA	115	UCUCUGUCCAUUACCAUGG UC	242
AD0047 9	GUGGUAAUGGACAGAGUUUA	116	UAAUACUCUGUCCAUAACC AC	243
AD0048 0	GAGAGUUUACGAGGCACAUAA	117	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UC	244
AD0048 1	CAAUAGGACAGAGUUUAUAAA	118	UUUGUAUACUCUGUCCAUU UG	245
AD0048 2	GGGACAGAGUUUAUCAAGGCAA	119	UUGCCUUGGUAACUCUGUC CC	246
AD0048 3	GAUCAAGUGUCCUUGCAACUA	120	UAGUUGCAAGGACACUUGA UC	247
AD0048 4	CGGGUCCAGGAUUGCUACCAA	121	UUGGUAGCAAUCCUGGACC CG	248

TABLE 1-continued

Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
AD0048 5	GUGUCACAGGAAGGACAUGUA	122	UACAUGUCCUUCCUGUGAC AC	249
AD0048 6	GAUGUCCAGUGACAGAAUCAA	123	UUGAUUCUGUCACUGGACA UC	250
AD0048 7	GCAGAGGCUCCUUCUGAACAA	124	UUGUUUCAGAAGGAGGCCUCU GC	251
AD0047 4-1	CAUGGACAGAGUUAUCGAGGA	125	UCCUCGUAACUCUGUCCA UG	252
AD0047 8-1	GACCAUGGUAAUGGACAGAGA	126	UCUCUGUCCAUUACCAUGG UC	253
AD0048 2-1	GGGACAGAGUUAUCAGGCAA	127	UUGCCUUGUAACUCUGUC CC	254
AD0048 4-1	CGGGUCCAGGAUUGCUCACAA	128	UUGGUAGCAAUCCUGGACC CG	255
AD0047 4-2	GAUGGACAGAGUUAUCGAGGU	514	ACCUCGUAACUCUGUCCA UC	608
AV01867	GAGAGUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	515	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC UC	609
AV01868	GAGAGUUAUCGAGGCACAUAU	516	AUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC UC	610
AV01869	GAGAGUUAUCGAGGCACAUAC	517	GUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC UC	611
AV01870	GAGAGUUAUCGAGGCACAUAG	518	CUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC UC	612
AV01871	GUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	519	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACAC	613
AV01872	AGUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	520	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACU	614
AV01873	AAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	521	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUU	615
AV01874	UAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	522	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUA	616
AV01875	GAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	523	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC	617
AV01876	CAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	524	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUG	618
AV01877	AGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	525	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC U	619
AV01878	UGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	526	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC A	620
AV01879	GGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	527	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC C	621
AV01880	CGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	528	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC G	622
AV01881	UAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	529	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC UA	623
AV01882	CAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	530	UUAUGUGCCUCGUAACUC UG	624

TABLE 1-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
AV01883	AAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	53	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UU	625
AV01884	ACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	532	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UGU	626
AV01885	GACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	533	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UGUC	627
AV01886	GGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	534	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UGUCC	628
AV01887	UGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	535	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UGUCCA	629
AV01888	AUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	536	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UGUCCAU	630
AV01889	AUGGUAAAUGGACAGAGUUUAUC GAGGCACAUAA	537	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UGUCCAUUACCAU	631
AV01890	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	538	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UCUU	632
AV01891	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	539	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UCGA	633
AV01892	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	540	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UC	634
AV01893	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	541	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UC	635
AV01894	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	542	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UC	636
AV01895	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	543	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UC	637
AV01896	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	544	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UC	638
AV01897	GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA	545	UUAUGUGCCUCGAUACUC UC	639
AV01898	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	546	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC	640
AV01899	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUU	547	AAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC	641
AV01900	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUC	548	GAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC	642
AV01901	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUG	549	CAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC	643
AV01902	CCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	550	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGG	644
AV01903	GCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	551	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGC	645
AV01904	GCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	552	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGU	646
AV01905	UGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	553	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA	647
AV01906	GGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	554	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCC	648

TABLE 1-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table			
Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence
			Sec ID NO
AV01907	CGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	555	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCG
AV01908	AUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	556	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA U
AV01909	UUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	557	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA A
AV01910	GUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	558	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA C
AV01911	CUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	559	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA G
AV01912	UUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	560	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AA
AV01913	CUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	561	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AG
AV01914	AUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	562	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AU
AV01915	ACUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCU A	563	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AGU
AV01916	AACUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUC UA	564	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AGUU
AV01917	GAACUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAU CUA	565	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AGUUC
AV01918	AGAACUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCA UCUA	566	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AGUUCU
AV01919	AAGAACUUGCCAAGCUUGGU AUCUA	567	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AGUUCUU
AV01920	CACAGGAAGAACUUGCCAAGC UUGGUCAUCUA	568	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AGUUCUCCUGUG
AV01921	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	569	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA ACUU
AV01922	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	570	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA ACGA
AV01923	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	571	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC
AV01924	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	572	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC
AV01925	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	573	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC
AV01926	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUUAUCUA	574	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC
AV01927	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCCA	575	UGGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC
AV01928	GUUGCCAAGCUUGGUCAUCUA	576	UAGAUGACCAAGCUUGGCA AC
AV01929	CAUGGACAGAGUUAUCGAGGA	577	UCCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA UG

TABLE 1-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
AV01930	CAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGU	578	ACCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UG	672
AV01931	CAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGC	579	GCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UG	673
AV01932	CAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGG	580	CCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA G	674
AV01933	GACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	581	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUC	675
AV01934	GGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	582	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCC	676
AV01935	AGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	583	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCU	677
AV01936	UGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	584	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA	678
AV01937	GGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	585	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCC	679
AV01938	CGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	586	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCG	680
AV01939	AUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	587	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA U	681
AV01940	UUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	588	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA A	682
AV01941	GUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	589	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCAC	683
AV01942	CUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	590	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA G	684
AV01943	UAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	591	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UA	685
AV01944	GAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	592	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UC	686
AV01945	AAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	593	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UU	687
AV01946	UGAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGG A	594	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UCA	688
AV01947	GUGAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAG GA	595	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UCAC	689
AV01948	GGUGAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCG GGA	596	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UCACC	690
AV01949	UGGUGAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCG AGGA	597	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UCACCA	691
AV01950	AUGGUGAUGGACAGAGUUUAUC GAGGA	598	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UCACCAU	692
AV01951	GCUACCAUGGGUGAUGGACAGA GUUAUCGAGGA	599	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UCACCAUGGUAGC	693
AV01952	CAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	600	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UGUU	694
AV01953	CAUGGACAGAGUUUAUCGAGGA	601	UCCUCGAUAAUCUCUGUCCA UGGA	695

TABLE 1-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of LPA RNAi agent without modification. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3' directions. The duplex AV# or AD# is the number assigned to the duplex of two chains in the same row in the table				
Duplex number	Sense chain base sequence	Seq ID NO	Antisense strand base sequence	Sec ID NO
AV01954	CAUGGACAGAGUUUUCGAGGA CAUGGACAGAGUUUUCGAGGA	602	UCCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA UG UCCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA	696
AV01955		603	UG	697
AV01956	CAUGGACAGAGUUUUCGAGGA	604	UCCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA UG	698
AV01957	CAUGGACAGAGUUUUGAGGA	605	UCCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA UG UUCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA	699
AV01958	CAUGGACAGAGUUUUCGAGAA	606	UG UCCUCGAUAACUCUGUCCA	700
AV01959	CAUGGACAGAGUUUUCGAGGA	607	UG	701

[0042] Table 2 shows antisense and sense strand sequences of certain chemically modified LPA RNAi agents of the present invention. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, RNAi agents having the polynucleotide sequences shown in Table 2 are administered to cells and/or subjects. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, RNAi agents having the polynucleotide sequences shown in Table 2 are administered to subjects. In some embodiments of the present invention, the RNAi agent administered to the subject comprises a duplex labeled in the first column of Table 2, and sequence modifications in the sense and antisense strand sequences shown in the third and sixth columns of the same row in Table 2, respectively. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, the sequences shown in Table 2 may be attached to (also referred to herein as “conjugated to”) compounds capable of delivering RNAi agents to the cells and/or tissues of the subject. Non-limiting examples of delivery compounds that may be used in certain embodi-

ments of the present invention are GalNAc-containing compounds. In Table 2, the first column represents the duplex AD # of the base sequence, corresponding to Table 1. The base sequences identified by the duplex AD # not only shows the base sequences contained in the sense and antisense strands but also have the designated chemical modifications shown in the same row of Table 2. For example, the first row of Table 1 shows the sense and antisense base single-stranded sequences, which together form a duplex identified as: duplex AV00122; the duplex AV00122 listed in Table 2, as a duplex, comprises the base sequences of AV00122-SS and AV00122-AS, and comprises chemical modifications in the sense sequences and the antisense sequences shown in the third and sixth columns, respectively. The “sense strand SS #” in the second column of Table 2 is the designated identifier of the sense sequence (including modification) shown in the third column of the same row. The “antisense strand AS #” in the fifth column of Table 2 is the designated identifier of the antisense sequence (including modification) shown in the sixth column.

TABLE 2

Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: *						
Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	SEQ ID NO	
AV00122	AV00122-SS	c*u*gguccaGgAuUgc uacca*a	256	AV00122-AS	u*U*gguuGcaauCcUg Gacc*a*g	340
AV00123	AV00123-SS	c*u*gauggaCaGaGuu aucga*a	257	AV00123-AS	u*U*cgauAacucUgUc Cauc*a*g	341
AV00124	AV00124-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	258	AV00124-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	342

TABLE 2-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: *					
Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	Antisense sequence
AV00125	AV00125-SS	g*c*cugccaaGcUgg ucauc*a	259AV00125-AS	u*G*augaccaagCuUg Gcag*g*c	343
AV00126	AV00126-SS	g*c*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	260AV00126-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*g*c	344
AV00127	AV00127-SS	c*c*caagcuUgGuCau cuuag*a	261AV00127-AS	u*C*auagAugacCaAg Cuug*g*g	345
AV00128	AV00128-SS	g*a*agcuuugGuCaUcu augac*a	262AV00128-AS	u*G*ucauAgaugAcCa Agcu*u*c	346
AV00129	AV00129-SS	g*a*cuacccAaAuGcu ggcuu*a	263AV00129-AS	u*A*agccAgcauUuGg Guag*u*c	347
AV00130	AV00130-SS	g*u*acccaaAuGcUgg cuuuga*a	264AV00130-AS	u*U*caagCcagCaUu Gggu*a*c	348
AV00131	AV00131-SS	g*a*ccccaaUgCuGgc uugau*a	265AV00131-AS	u*A*ucaaGccagCaUu Uggg*u*c	349
AV00132	AV00132-SS	g*g*cuccuuAuUgUua uacga*a	266AV00132-AS	u*U*cquaUaacaAuAa Ggag*c*c	350
AV00133	AV00133-SS	g*g*ccuagaGgCuCcu uccga*a	267AV00133-AS	u*U*cggAAggagCcUc Uagg*c*c	351
AV00134	AV00134-SS	g*u*agaggcUcCuUcc gaaca*a	268AV00134-AS	u*C*guucGgaagGaGc Cucu*a*c	352
AV00135	AV00135-SS	g*a*agcaccGaCuGag caaag*a	269AV00135-AS	u*C*uuugCucagUcGg Ugcu*u*c	353
AV00136	AV00136-SS	c*g*agugcuAccaUgg uaaag*a	270AV00136-AS	u*C*auuaCcaugGuAg Cacu*c*g	354
AV00137	AV00137-SS	g*g*ugcuacCaUgGua augga*a	271AV00137-AS	u*U*ccauUaccaUgGu Agca*c*c	355
AV00138	AV00138-SS	g*a*ccauggUaAuGga cagag*a	272AV00138-AS	u*C*ucugUccauUaCc Augg*u*c	356
AV00139	AV00139-SS	g*u*gguauGgAcAga guuau*a	273AV00139-AS	u*A*uaacUcuguCcAu Uacc*a*c	357
AV00140	AV00140-SS	g*g*guaaugGaCaGag uuaua*c	274AV00140-AS	u*G*auaaCucugUcCa Uuac*c*c	358
AV00141	AV00141-SS	c*u*auggaCaGaGuu aucga*a	275AV00141-AS	u*U*cgauAacucUgUc Cauu*a*g	359
AV00142	AV00142-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	276AV00142-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	360
AV00143	AV00143-SS	c*a*guuaucGaGgCac auacu*a	277AV00143-AS	u*A*guauGugccUcGa Uaac*u*g	361
AV00144	AV00144-SS	g*a*ccacggUaAuGga cagag*a	278AV00144-AS	u*C*ucugUccauUaCc Gugg*u*c	362
AV00145	AV00145-SS	g*a*cugcagGaAuCca gaucc*a	279AV00145-AS	u*G*gaucUggauUcCu Gcag*u*c	363
AV00146	AV00146-SS	g*g*gccgCcUuAuu guuau*a	280AV00146-AS	u*A*uaacAauaaGgGg Cugc*c*c	364
AV00147	AV00147-SS	g*a*gccccuUaUuGuu auacg*a	281AV00147-AS	u*C*guauAacaaUaAg Gggc*u*c	365

TABLE 2-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: *						
Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	Antisense sequence SEQ ID NO	
AV00148	AV00148-SS	g*c*agugucAgGuGgg aguac*a	282	AV00148-AS	u*G*uacuCccacCuGa Cacu*g*c	366
AV00149	AV00149-SS	c*u*acugcaAcCuGac acaau*a	283	AV00149-AS	u*A*uuguGucaGGuUg Cagu*a*g	367
AV00150	AV00150-SS	g*g*acacaaUgCuCag acgc*a	284	AV00150-AS	u*U*gcgucUGagCaUu Gugu*c*c	368
AV00151	AV00151-SS	g*u*agaggcUcCuUcu gaaca*a	285	AV00151-AS	u*U*guucAgaagGaGc Cucu*a*c	369
AV00152	AV00152-SS	c*a*ggcuUcCuGaa caagc*a	286	AV00152-AS	u*G*cuugUucagAaGg Agcc*u*g	370
AV00153	AV00153-SS	g*a*agcaccaCuGag caaag*a	287	AV00153-AS	u*C*uuugCucagUuGg Ugcu*u*c	371
AV00154	AV00154-SS	g*g*gaaaugGaCaGag uuau*c*a	288	AV00154-AS	u*G*auaaCucugUcCa Uuuc*c*c	372
AV00155	AV00155-SS	c*a*aauggaCaGaGuu aucaa*a	289	AV00155-AS	u*U*ugauAacucUgUc Cauu*u*g	373
AV00156	AV00156-SS	g*g*gacagaGuUaUca aggca*a	290	AV00156-AS	u*U*gccuUgauaAcUc Uguc*c*c	374
AV00157	AV00157-SS	g*u*caagaaCuAcUgc cgaaa*a	291	AV00157-AS	u*U*uucgGcaguAgUu Cuug*a*c	375
AV00158	AV00158-SS	g*c*aagaacUaCuGcc gaaau*a	292	AV00158-AS	u*A*uuucGgcagUaGu Ucuu*g*c	376
AV00159	AV00159-SS	g*a*agaacuAcUgCcg aaauc*a	293	AV00159-AS	u*G*auuuCggcaGuAg Uucu*u*c	377
AV00160	AV00160-SS	g*a*cugccgAaAuCca gaucc*a	294	AV00160-AS	u*G*gaucUggauUuCg Gcag*u*c	378
AV00161	AV00161-SS	c*u*acugcaAcCuGac acgau*a	295	AV00161-AS	u*A*ucguGucaGGuUg Cagu*a*g	379
AV00162	AV00162-SS	g*g*acacgcaUgCuCag augca*a	296	AV00162-AS	u*U*gcacUcugagCaUc Gugu*c*c	380
AV00163	AV00163-SS	c*g*acugcuAcUaCca uuau*g*a	297	AV00163-AS	u*C*auaaUgguaGuAg Cagu*c*g	381
AV00164	AV00164-SS	c*a*cugcuaCuAcCau uaugg*a	298	AV00164-AS	u*C*cauaAugguAgUa Gcag*u*g	382
AV00165	AV00165-SS	g*c*ugcuacUaCcAuu augga*a	299	AV00165-AS	u*U*ccauAauggUaGu Agca*g*c	383
AV00166	AV00166-SS	g*a*cuaccaUuAuGga cagag*a	300	AV00166-AS	u*C*ucugUccauAaUg Guag*u*c	384
AV00167	AV00167-SS	g*c*uugccaAgCuUgg ucauc*a	301	AV00167-AS	u*G*augaCcaagCuUg Gcaa*g*c	385
AV00168	AV00168-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	302	AV00168-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c	386
AV00169	AV00169-SS	g*a*uagucgGaCcCca aaaaa*a	303	AV00169-AS	u*U*uuucUggggUcCg Acua*u*c	387

TABLE 2-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: *					
Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	Antisense sequence
AV00170	AV00170-SS	g*c*aggaacUaCuGca ggaau*a	304	AV00170-AS	u*A*uuccUgcagUaGu Uccu*g*c
AV00171	AV00171-SS	c*a*auccagAuGcUga gauuc*a	305	AV00171-AS	u*G*aaucUcagcAuCu Ggau*u*g
AV00172	AV00172-SS	c*a*gauucgCcCuUgg uguua*a	306	AV00172-AS	u*U*aacaCcaagGgCg Aauc*u*g
AV00173	AV00173-SS	c*c*ccuuggUgUuAca ccaug*a	307	AV00173-AS	u*C*auggUguaaCaCc Aagg*g*g
AV00174	AV00174-SS	g*u*ggugacAgAaUca agugu*a	308	AV00174-AS	u*A*cacuUgauuCuGu Cacc*a*c
AV00175	AV00175-SS	g*a*ucaaguGuCcUug caacu*a	309	AV00175-AS	u*A*guugCaaggAcAc Uuga*u*c
AV00176	AV00176-SS	c*g*gguccaGgAuUgc uacca*a	310	AV00176-AS	u*U*gguaGcaaUcUg Gacc*c*g
AV00177	AV00177-SS	g*u*gucacaGgAaGga caaugu*a	311	AV00177-AS	u*A*caugUccuuCcUg Ugac*a*c
AV00178	AV00178-SS	c*g*aaggacAuGuCag ucuug*a	312	AV00178-AS	u*C*aagaCugacAuGu Ccuu*c*g
AV00179	AV00179-SS	c*a*aggacaUgUcAgu cuugg*a	313	AV00179-AS	u*C*caagAcugaCaUg Uccu*u*g
AV00180	AV00180-SS	c*u*cagucuUgGuCcu cuau*g*a	314	AV00180-AS	u*C*auagAggacCaAg Acug*a*g
AV00181	AV00181-SS	c*u*ccuuggUgUuAua ccaug*a	315	AV00181-AS	u*C*auggUauaaCaCc Aagg*a*g
AV00182	AV00182-SS	g*u*gguguuAuAcCau ggau*c*a	316	AV00182-AS	u*G*auccAugguAuAa Cacc*a*c
AV00183	AV00183-SS	g*g*guguuuaCcAug gaucc*a	317	AV00183-AS	u*G*gaucCauggUaUa Acac*c*c
AV00184	AV00184-SS	c*u*uaauaccAuGgAuc ccaa*u*a	318	AV00184-AS	u*A*uuggGauccAuGg Uuaa*a*g
AV00185	AV00185-SS	g*a*uaccauGgAuCcc aaugu*a	319	AV00185-AS	u*A*cauuGggauCcAu Ggua*u*c
AV00186	AV00186-SS	g*c*cugacacaCaAuGuc cagug*a	320	AV00186-AS	u*C*acugGacauUgUg Ucag*g*c
AV00187	AV00187-SS	g*g*acacaaUgUcCag ugaca*a	321	AV00187-AS	u*U*gucaCuggaCaUu Gugu*c*c
AV00188	AV00188-SS	g*a*auguccAgUgAca gaauc*a	322	AV00188-AS	u*G*auucUgucaCuGg Acau*u*c
AV00189	AV00189-SS	g*a*uguccaGuGaCag aaauca*a	323	AV00189-AS	u*U*gauuCugucAcUg Gaca*u*c
AV00190	AV00190-SS	g*u*guccagUgAcAga aucaa*a	324	AV00190-AS	u*U*ugauUcuguCaCu Ggac*a*c
AV00191	AV00191-SS	g*g*uccaguGaCaGaa ucaag*a	325	AV00191-AS	u*C*uugaUucugUcAc Ugga*c*c

TABLE 2-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: \*

Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	Antisense sequence	SEQ ID NO
AV00192	AV00192-SS	g*c*agugacAgAaUca agugu*a	326	AV00192-AS	u*A*cacuUgauuCuGu Cacu*g*c	410
AV00193	AV00193-SS	g*a*uucuccAcCaCug uuaca*a	327	AV00193-AS	u*U*guaaCagugGuGg Acaa*u*c	411
AV00194	AV00194-SS	g*c*caccacUgUuAca ggaag*g*a	328	AV00194-AS	u*C*uuccUguuaCaGu Ggug*g*c	412
AV00195	AV00195-SS	g*a*cagaauAcUaCcc aaaug*g*a	329	AV00195-AS	u*C*auuuGgguaGuAu Ucug*u*c	413
AV00196	AV00196-SS	g*c*agaauaCuAcCca aaugg*g*a	330	AV00196-AS	u*C*cauuUggguAgUa Uucu*g*c	414
AV00197	AV00197-SS	g*g*auucgcCcUuGgu guuau*a	331	AV00197-AS	u*A*uaacAccaaGgGc Gaau*c*c	415
AV00198	AV00198-SS	c*a*uucgccCuUgGug uuua*a	332	AV00198-AS	u*U*auaaCaccaAgGg Cgaa*u*g	416
AV00199	AV00199-SS	g*u*cgcccuUgGuGuu auacc*a	333	AV00199-AS	u*G*guauAaacacCaAg Ggcg*a*c	417
AV00200	AV00200-SS	c*c*ccuuggUgUuAua ccaug*g*a	334	AV00200-AS	u*C*auggUauaaCaCc Aagg*g*g	418
AV00201	AV00201-SS	g*g*auguccAgUgAca gaauc*a	335	AV00201-AS	u*G*auucUgucaCuGg Acau*c*c	419
AV00202	AV00202-SS	g*c*agaggcUcCuUcu gaaca*a	336	AV00202-AS	u*U*guucAgaagGaGc Cucu*g*c	420
AV00203	AV00203-SS	g*a*ucuuggUcAuCua ugaua*a	337	AV00203-AS	u*U*aucaUagauGaCc Aaga*u*c	421
AV00204	AV00204-SS	g*g*acacaaUgCuCag aaaca*a	338	AV00204-AS	u*U*guuuCugagCaUu Gugu*c*c	422
AV00205	AV00205-SS	c*c*agugcuAcCaUgg uaaug*g*a	339	AV00205-AS	u*C*auuaCcaugGuAg Cacu*g*g	423
AV01867	AV01867-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	702	AV01867-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	795
AV01868	AV01868-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*u	703	AV01868-AS	a*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	796
AV01869	AV01869-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*c	704	AV01869-AS	g*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	797
AV01870	AV01870-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*g	705	AV01870-AS	c*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	798
AV01871	AV01871-SS	g*u*uaUcGaGgcacau a*a	706	AV01871-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa *A*c	799
AV01872	AV01872-SS	a*g*uuaUcGaGgcaca ua*a	707	AV01872-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa A*c*u	800
AV01873	AV01873-SS	a*a*guuaUcGaGgcac aua*a	708	AV01873-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Ac*u*u	801
AV01874	AV01874-SS	u*a*guuaUcGaGgcac aua*a	709	AV01874-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Ac*u*a	802
AV01875	AV01875-SS	g*a*guuaUcGaGgcac aua*a	710	AV01875-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Ac*u*c	803

TABLE 2-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: *					
Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	Antisense sequence
AV01876	AV01876-SS	c*a*guuaUcGaGgcac aua*a	711AV01876-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Ac*u*g	804
AV01877	AV01877-SS	a*g*aguuaUcGaGgc caua*a	712AV01877-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acu*c*u	805
AV01878	AV01878-SS	u*g*aguuaUcGaGgc caua*a	713AV01878-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acu*c*a	806
AV01879	AV01879-SS	g*g*aguuaUcGaGgc caua*a	714AV01879-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acu*c*c	807
AV01880	AV01880-SS	c*g*aguuaUcGaGgc caua*a	715AV01880-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acu*c*g	808
AV01881	AV01881-SS	u*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	716AV01881-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*a	809
AV01882	AV01882-SS	c*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	717AV01882-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*g	810
AV01883	AV01883-SS	a*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	718AV01883-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*u	811
AV01884	AV01884-SS	a*c*agaguuaUcGaGg cacaua*a	719AV01884-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucu*g*u	812
AV01885	AV01885-SS	g*a*cagaguuaUcGaG gcacaua*a	720AV01885-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucug*u*c	813
AV01886	AV01886-SS	g*g*acagaguuaUcGa Ggcacaua*a	721AV01886-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucugu*c*c	814
AV01887	AV01887-SS	u*g*gacagaguuaUcG aGgcacaua*a	722AV01887-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucuguc*c*a	815
AV01888	AV01888-SS	a*u*ggacagaguuaUc GaGgcacaua*a	723AV01888-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucugucc*a*u	816
AV01889	AV01889-SS	a*u*gguuauggacaga guuaUcGaGgcacaua*a	724AV01889-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucuguccauuacc*a *u	817
AV01890	AV01890-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	725AV01890-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucuc*u*u	818
AV01891	AV01891-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	726AV01891-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acucuc*g*a	819
AV01892	AV01892-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	727AV01892-AS	u*U*aug(uUNA) Gccu cGaUaAcuc*u*c	820
AV01893	AV01893-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acaua*a	728AV01893-AS	u*U*augu(gUNA) ccu cGaUaAcuc*u*c	821
AV01894	AV01894-SS	g*a*gaguuaUCGaggc acaua*a	729AV01894-AS	u*U*augUgccucgaUa Acuc*u*c	822
AV01895	AV01895-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc gcaua*a	730AV01895-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	823
AV01896	AV01896-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acauu*a	731AV01896-AS	u*A*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	824
AV01897	AV01897-SS	g*a*gaguuaUcGaGgc acau*a*a	732AV01897-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	825

TABLE 2-continued

Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: *					
Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	Antisense sequence SEQ ID NO
AV01898	AV01898-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	733	AV01898-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c
AV01899	AV01899-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*u	734	AV01899-AS	a*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c
AV01900	AV01900-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*c	735	AV01900-AS	g*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c
AV01901	AV01901-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*g	736	AV01901-AS	c*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c
AV01902	AV01902-SS	c*c*aaGcUuGgucauc u*a	737	AV01902-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu *G*g
AV01903	AV01903-SS	g*c*caaGcUuGgucau cu*a	738	AV01903-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu G*g*c
AV01904	AV01904-SS	a*g*ccaaGcUuGguca ucu*a	739	AV01904-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Gg*c*u
AV01905	AV01905-SS	u*g*ccaaGcUuGguca ucu*a	740	AV01905-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Gg*c*a
AV01906	AV01906-SS	g*g*ccaaGcUuGguca ucu*a	741	AV01906-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Gg*c*c
AV01907	AV01907-SS	c*g*ccaaGcUuGguca ucu*a	742	AV01907-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Gg*c*g
AV01908	AV01908-SS	a*u*gccaaGcUuGguc auctu*a	743	AV01908-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggc*a*u
AV01909	AV01909-SS	u*u*gccaaGcUuGguc auctu*a	744	AV01909-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggc*a*a
AV01910	AV01910-SS	g*u*gccaaGcUuGguc auctu*a	745	AV01910-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggc*a*c
AV01911	AV01911-SS	c*u*gccaaGcUuGguc auctu*a	746	AV01911-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggc*a*g
AV01912	AV01912-SS	u*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	747	AV01912-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*a
AV01913	AV01913-SS	c*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	748	AV01913-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*g
AV01914	AV01914-SS	a*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	749	AV01914-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*u
AV01915	AV01915-SS	a*c*uugccaaGcUuGg ucaucu*a	750	AV01915-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaa*g*u
AV01916	AV01916-SS	a*a*cuugccaaGcUuG gucaucu*a	751	AV01916-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaag*u*u
AV01917	AV01917-SS	g*a*acuuugccaaGcUu Ggucaucu*a	752	AV01917-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaagu*u*c
AV01918	AV01918-SS	a*g*aacuuugccaaGcU uGgucaucu*a	753	AV01918-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaaguu*c*u
AV01919	AV01919-SS	a*a*gaacuuugccaaGc UuGgucaucu*a	754	AV01919-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaaguuc*u*u

TABLE 2-continued

Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID Antisense NO strand AS#	Antisense sequence	SEQ ID NO
AV01920	AV01920-SS	c*a*caggaagaacuug ccaaGcUuGgucaucu* a	755 AV01920-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaaguuuccug*u *g	848
AV01921	AV01921-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	756 AV01921-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaac*u*u	849
AV01922	AV01922-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	757 AV01922-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggcaac*g*a	850
AV01923	AV01923-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	758 AV01923-AS	u*A*gau(gUNA) Acca aGcUuGgca*a*c	851
AV01924	AV01924-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucu*a	759 AV01924-AS	u*A*gaug(aUNA) cca aGcUuGgca*a*c	852
AV01925	AV01925-SS	g*u*ugccaaGCUuggu caucu*a	760 AV01925-AS	u*A*gauGaccaaggUu Ggca*a*c	853
AV01926	AV01926-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu uaucu*a	761 AV01926-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c	854
AV01927	AV01927-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu caucc*a	762 AV01927-AS	u*G*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c	855
AV01928	AV01928-SS	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgu cauc*u*a	763 AV01928-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c	856
AV01929	AV01929-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	764 AV01929-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	857
AV01930	AV01930-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*u	765 AV01930-AS	a*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	858
AV01931	AV01931-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*c	766 AV01931-AS	g*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	859
AV01932	AV01932-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*g	767 AV01932-AS	c*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	860
AV01933	AV01933-SS	g*a*caGaGuUaucgag g*a	768 AV01933-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg *U*c	861
AV01934	AV01934-SS	g*g*acaGaGuUaucga gg*a	769 AV01934-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg U*c*c	862
AV01935	AV01935-SS	a*g*gacaGaGuUaucg agg*a	770 AV01935-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uc*c*u	863
AV01936	AV01936-SS	u*g*gacaGaGuUaucg agg*a	771 AV01936-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uc*c*a	864
AV01937	AV01937-SS	g*g*gacaGaGuUaucg agg*a	772 AV01937-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uc*c*c	865
AV01938	AV01938-SS	c*g*gacaGaGuUaucg agg*a	773 AV01938-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uc*c*g	866
AV01939	AV01939-SS	a*u*ggacaGaGuUauc gagg*a	774 AV01939-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucc*a*u	867
AV01940	AV01940-SS	u*u*ggacaGaGuUauc gagg*a	775 AV01940-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucc*a*a	868
AV01941	AV01941-SS	g*u*ggacaGaGuUauc gagg*a	776 AV01941-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucc*a*c	869

TABLE 2-continued

Duplex AV#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	SEQ ID NO	Antisense strand AS#	Antisense sequence	SEQ ID NO
<b>Antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences were used in some of the in vitro test studies described herein. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: *</b>						
AV01942	AV01942-SS	c*a*ggacaGaGuUauc gagg*a	777AV01942-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucc*a*g	870	
AV01943	AV01943-SS	u*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	778AV01943-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*a	871	
AV01944	AV01944-SS	g*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	779AV01944-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*c	872	
AV01945	AV01945-SS	a*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	780AV01945-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*u	873	
AV01946	AV01946-SS	u*g*auggacaGaGuUa ucgagg*a	781AV01946-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccau*c*a	874	
AV01947	AV01947-SS	g*u*gauggacaGaGuU aucgagg*a	782AV01947-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccauc*a*c	875	
AV01948	AV01948-SS	g*g*ugauggacaGaGu Uaucgagg*a	783AV01948-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccauca*c*c	876	
AV01949	AV01949-SS	u*g*gugauggacaGaG uUaucgagg*a	784AV01949-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccaucac*c*a	877	
AV01950	AV01950-SS	a*u*ggugauggacaGa GuUaucgagg*a	785AV01950-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccaucacc*a*u	878	
AV01951	AV01951-SS	g*c*uaccauggugaaug gacaGaGuUaucgagg* a	786AV01951-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccaucaccuggua*g *c	879	
AV01952	AV01952-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	787AV01952-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccaug*u*u	880	
AV01953	AV01953-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	788AV01953-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Uccaug*g*a	881	
AV01954	AV01954-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	789AV01954-AS	u*C*cuc (gUNA) Uaaa cUcUgUcca*u*g	882	
AV01955	AV01955-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgagg*a	790AV01955-AS	u*C*cucg (aUNA) uaa cUcUgUcca*u*g	883	
AV01956	AV01956-SS	c*a*uggacaGAGuuau cgagg*a	791AV01956-AS	u*C*cucGauaacucUg Ucca*u*g	884	
AV01957	AV01957-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau ugagg*a	792AV01957-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	885	
AV01958	AV01958-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgaga*a	793AV01958-AS	u*U*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	886	
AV01959	AV01959-SS	c*a*uggacaGaGuUau cgag*g*a	794AV01959-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	887	

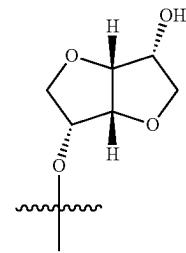
[0043] Table 3 shows antisense and sense strand sequences of certain chemically modified LPA RNAi agents of the present invention. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, the RNAi agents shown in Table 3 are administered to cells and/or subjects. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, RNAi agents having the polynucleotide sequences shown in Table 3 are administered to subjects. In some embodiments of the

present invention, the RNAi agent administered to the subject comprises the duplex identified in the first column of Table 3 and comprises the sequence modifications and/or delivery compounds shown in the sense and antisense strand sequences in the third and sixth columns of the same row in Table 3, respectively. This sequence is used in some in vivo test studies described elsewhere herein. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, the sequences

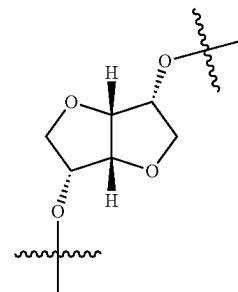
shown in Table 3 may be linked (also referred to herein as “conjugated to”) to compounds for delivery, the non-limiting example of which is GalNAc-containing compounds, i.e., having the compound for delivery labelled “GLX-n” on the sense strand of the third column in Table 3. As used herein and shown in Table 3, “GLX-n” is used to denote the linked GalNAc-containing compound, which is any of the compounds GLS-1, GLS-2, GLS-3, GLS-4, GLS-5, GLS-6, GLS-7, GLS-8, GLS-9, GLS-10, GLS-11, GLS-12, GLS-13, GLS-14, GLS-15, GLS-16, GLO-1, GLO-2, GLO-3, GLO-4, GLO-5, GLO-6, GLO-7, GLO-8, GLO-9, GLO-10, GLO-11, GLO-12, GLO-13, GLO-14, GLO-15 and GLO-16. The structure of each of these is provided elsewhere herein. The first column of Table 3 provides the duplex AD # assigned to the duplex of the sense and antisense sequences in the row in the table. For example, the duplex AD00122 is a duplex composed of the sense strand AD00122-SS and the antisense strand AD00122-AS. Each row in Table 3 provides a sense strand and an antisense strand, and discloses the duplex formed by the indicated sense strand and antisense strand. The “sense strand SS #” in the second column of Table 3 is the designated identifier of the sense sequence (including modification) shown in the third column of the same row. The “antisense strand AS #” in the fifth column of Table 3 is the designated identifier of the antisense sequence (including modification) shown in the sixth column. Certain identifiers of linked GalNAc-containing GLO compounds are shown as GLO-0, and it should be understood that another of the GLO-n or GLS-n compounds may be substituted for the compound shown as GLO-0, and the resulting compound is also included in embodiments of the methods and/or compositions of the present invention.

**[0044]** Table 3 provides antisense and sense strand sequences of chemically modified LPA RNAi agent for in vivo test. All sequences are shown in 5' to 3'. These sequences are used in some in vivo test studies described

elsewhere herein. The delivery molecule used in the in vivo study is denoted as “GLO-0” at the 3'-end of each sense strand. The delivery molecule used in the in vivo study is denoted as “GLS-5” or “GLS-15” at the 5'-end of each sense strand. Chemical modifications are indicated as: capital: 2'-fluoro; lowercase: 2'-OMe; phosphorothioate: \*; unlocked nucleic acid: UNA; invab=reverse abasic; imann: when at the end of each strand:



or when further coupling to a delivery molecule:



Duplex AD#	Sense chain SS#	Sense sequence	Anti-sense ID NO	SEQ AS#	Antisense sequence	SEQ ID NO
AD00149	AD00149- SS	c*a*gccccuUaUuGuuaucg* a (GLO-0)	424	AD00149- AS	u*C*guauAacaaUaAg Gggc*u*g	469
AD00150	AD00150- SS	a*g*uuaucgAgGcUcauuucuc* a (GLO-0)	425	AD00150- AS	u*G*agaaUgaggCuCg Auaa*c'u	470
AD00151	AD00151- SS	u*g*acacaaUgCuCagacgca* a (GLO-0)	426	AD00151- AS	u*U*gcgUcugagCaUu Gugu*c'a	471
AD00331	AD00331- SS	g*a*cccaaUgCuGgcuugau* a (GLO-0)	427	AD00331- AS	u*A*ucaaGccagCaUu Uggg*u*c	472
AD00332	AD00332- SS	g*g*guaaugGaCaGaguuauc* a (GLO-0)	428	AD00332- AS	u*G*auaaCucugUcCa Uuac*c*c	473
AD00333	AD00333- SS	c*u*auggaCaGaGuuaucga* a (GLO-0)	429	AD00333- AS	u*U*cgauAacucUgUc Cauu*a*g	474
AD00334	AD00334- SS	c*a*guuaucGaGgCacaucu* a (GLO-0)	430	AD00334- AS	u*A*guauGugccUcGa Uaac*u*g	475
AD00335	AD00335- SS	c*u*acugcaAcCuGacacaau* a (GLO-0)	431	AD00335- AS	u*A*uuguGucagGuUg Cagu*a*g	476
AD00336	AD00336- SS	c*g*acugcuAcUaCcuaug* a (GLO-0)	432	AD00336- AS	u*C*auaaUgguaGuAg Cagu*c*g	477

-continued

Duplex	Sense chain	Sense sequence	Anti-sense	SEQ
AD#	SS#		ID strand	ID
			NO AS#	NO
AD00337	AD00337-	g*u*ugccaaGcUuGgucaucu*	433 AD00337-	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu 478
	SS	a (GLO-0)	AS	Ggca*a*c
AD00338	AD00338-	c*a*gauucgCcCuUgguguua*	434 AD00338-	u*U*aacaCcaagGgCg 479
	SS	a (GLO-0)	AS	Aauc*u*g
AD00339	AD00339-	c*g*aaggacAuGuCagucuug*	435 AD00339-	u*C*aagaCugacAuGu 480
	SS	a (GLO-0)	AS	Ccuu*c*g
AD00340	AD00340-	c*u*ccuuggUgUuAuaccaug*	436 AD00340-	u*C*auggUauaaCaCc 481
	SS	a (GLO-0)	AS	Aagg*a*g
AD00341	AD00341-	c*c*ccuuggUgUuAuaccaug*	437 AD00341-	u*C*auggUauaaCaCc 482
	SS	a (GLO-0)	AS	Aagg*g*g
AD00342	AD00342-	g*g*acacaaUgCuCagaaaca*	438 AD00342-	u*U*guuuCugagCaUu 483
	SS	a (GLO-0)	AS	Gugu*c*c
AD00433	AD00433-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*cugaugg	439 AD00433-	u*U*cgaauAcucUgUc 484
	SS	aCaGaGuuaucgaa*(Invab)	AS	Cauc*a*g
AD00434	AD00434-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*ggcuuccu	440 AD00434-	u*U*cguauaacaAuAa 485
	SS	uAuUgUuaucgaa*(Invab)	AS	Ggag*c*c
AD00435	AD00435-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*gaagcac	441 AD00435-	u*C*uuugCucagUuGg 486
	SS	cAaCuGagcaaaga*(Invab)	AS	Ugcu*u*c
AD00436	AD00436-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*ggggaaau	442 AD00436-	u*G*auaaCucugUcCa 487
	SS	gGaCaGaguauaca*(Invab)	AS	Uuuc*c*c
AD00437	AD00437-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*gcugcua	443 AD00437-	u*U*ccauAauggUaGu 488
	SS	cUaCcAuuauggaa*(Invab)	AS	Agca*g*c
AD00438	AD00438-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*caaucca	444 AD00438-	u*G*aaucUcagcAuCu 489
	SS	gAuGcUgagauuca*(Invab)	AS	Ggau*u*g
AD00439	AD00439-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*gauucuc	445 AD00439-	u*U*guaaCagugGuGg 490
	SS	cAcCaCguuacaa*(Invab)	AS	Agaa*u*c
AD00440	AD00440-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*gcagaaau	446 AD00440-	u*C*cauuUggguAgUa 491
	SS	aCuAcCcuauggaa*(Invab)	AS	Uucu*g*c
AD00441	AD00441-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*ggauucg	447 AD00441-	u*A*uaacAccaaGgGc 492
	SS	cCcUuGguguauua*(Invab)	AS	Gaau*c*c
AD00442	AD00442-	(GLS-5)*(Invab)*caauucgc	448 AD00442-	u*U*auaaCaccaAgGg 493
	SS	cCuUgGuguauua*(Invab)	AS	Cgaa*u*g
AD00474	AD00474-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*caugga	449 AD00474-	u*C*cuCg(aUNA) uaa 494
	SS	caGaGuJaucgaggaa*(Invab)	AS	cUcUgUcca*u*g
AD00475	AD00475-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*gcugcc	450 AD00475-	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu 495
	SS	aaGcUuGgucaucua*(Invab)	AS	Ggca*g*c
AD00476	AD00476-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*ccccaa	451 AD00476-	u*C*auagAugacCaAg 496
	SS	cuUgGuCaucuauga*(Invab)	AS	Cuug*g*g
AD00477	AD00477-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*ggugcu	452 AD00477-	u*U*ccauUaccaUgGu 497
	SS	acCaUgGuuauggaa*(Invab)	AS	Agca*c*c
AD00478	AD00478-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*gaccuu	453 AD00478-	u*C*ucUg(uUNA) cca 498
	SS	ggUaAuGgacagaga*(Invab)	AS	uUaCcAugg*u*c
AD00479	AD00479-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*guggua	454 AD00479-	u*A*uaacUcuguCcAu 499
	SS	auGgAcAgaguuaa*(Invab)	AS	Uacc*a*c
AD00480	AD00480-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*gagagu	455 AD00480-	u*U*auguGccucGaUa 500
	SS	uaUcGaGgcacauaa*(Invab)	AS	Acuc*u*c
AD00481	AD00481-	(GLS-15)*(Invab)*caaaug	456 AD00481-	u*U*ugauAacucUgUc 501
	SS	gaCaGaGuaucaaa*(Invab)	AS	Cauu*u*g

-continued

Duplex	Sense chain	Sense sequence	Anti-sense SEQ ID NO	strand AS#	Antisense sequence	SEQ ID NO
AD00482	AD00482-	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gggaca SS gaGuUaUcaaggcaa* (Invab)	457 AD00482-	u*U*gCcU(uUNA) gau AS aAcUcUguc*c*c	502	
AD00483	AD00483-	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gaucaa SS guGuCUGugcaacua* (Invab)	458 AD00483-	u*A*guugCaaggAcAc AS Uuga*u*c	503	
AD00484	AD00484-	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * cggguc SS caGgAuUgcuaccaa* (Invab)	459 AD00484-	u*U*ggUa(gUNA) caa AS uCcUgGacc*c*g	504	
AD00485	AD00485-	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * guguca SS caGgAaGgacauguua* (Invab)	460 AD00485-	u*A*caugUccuuCcUg AS Ugac*a*c	505	
AD00486	AD00486-	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gauguc SS caGuGaCagaaucaa* (Invab)	461 AD00486-	u*U*gaauCugucAcUg AS Gaca*u*c	506	
AD00487	AD00487-	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gcagag SS gcUcCuUcugaacaa* (Invab)	462 AD00487-	u*U*guucAgaagGaGc AS Cucu*g*c	507	
AD00474- 1	AD00474- 1-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * caugga caGaGuUaucgaggaa* (Invab)	463 AD00474- 1-AS	u*C*cucgAuaacUcUg Ucca*u*g	508	
AD00478- 1	AD00478- 1-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gaccuu ggUaAuGgacagaga* (Invab)	464 AD00478- 1-AS	u*C*ucugUccauUaCc Augg*u*c	509	
AD00482- 1	AD00482- 1-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gggaca gaGuUaUcaaggcaa* (Invab)	465 AD00482- 1-AS	u*U*gccuUgauaAcUc Uguc*c*c	510	
AD00484- 1	AD00484- 1-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * cggguc caGgAuUgcuaccaa* (Invab)	466 AD00484- 1-AS	u*U*gguaGcaauCcUg Gacc*c*g	511	
AD00337- 1	AD00337- 1-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * guugcc aaGcUuGgucaucua* (Invab)	467 AD00337- 1-AS	u*A*gaugAccaaGcUu Ggca*a*c	512	
AD00436- 1	AD00436- 1-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gggaaa ugGaCaGaguauaca* (Invab)	468 AD00436- 1-AS	u*G*auaaCucugUcCa Uuuc*c*c	513	
AD00474- 2	AD00474- 2-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gaugga caGaGuUaucgagg*u* (Invab)	888 AD00474- 2-AS	a*C*cuCg(aUNA) uaa cUcUgucCa*u*c	892	
AD00480- 8	AD00480- 8-SS	(GLS-15) * (Imann) * gagagu uaUcGaGgcacauaa*a* (Imann)	889 AD00480- 8-AS	u*U*auguGccucGaUa Acuc*u*c	893	
AD00480- 1	AD00480- 1-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gagagu uaUcGagGcacauaa*a* (Invab)	890 AD00480- 1-AS	u*U*augugccucGaUa acuc*u*c	894	
AD00480- 2	AD00480- 2-SS	(GLS-15) * (Invab) * gagagu uaU*cGagG*cacauaa*a* (Invab)	891 AD00480- 2-AS	u*U*augugccucG*aU *aacuc*u*c	895	

## Mismatch

**[0045]** It is known to those skilled in the art that mismatches are tolerated for the efficacy of dsRNAs, especially where mismatches are within the terminal region of dsRNAs. Some mismatches are better tolerated, such as mismatches with wobble base pairs G:U and A:C are better tolerated for efficacy (Du et al., A systematic analysis of the silencing effects of an active siRNA at all single-nucleotide mismatched target sites. Nucleic Acids Res. 2005 Mar. 21; 33(5):1671-7. Doi: 10.1093/nar/gki312. Nucleic Acids Res. 2005; 33(11):3698). In some embodiments of the methods and compounds of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent may contain one or more mismatches to the LPA target sequence. In some embodiments, the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention does not comprise a mismatch. In certain embodiments, the LPA dsRNA agent of the present

invention comprises no more than 1 mismatch. In some embodiments, the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention comprises no more than 2 mismatch. In certain embodiments, the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention comprises no more than 3 mismatch. In some embodiments of the present invention, the antisense strand of the LPA dsRNA agent comprises a mismatch to an LPA target sequence that is not at the center of the complementary region. In some embodiments, the antisense strand of the LPA dsRNA agent comprises 1, 2, 3, 4 or more mismatches located within the last 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 nucleotide of one or both of the 5'-end or 3'-end of the complementary region. The methods described herein and/or methods known in the art may be used to determine whether LPA dsRNA agents comprising mismatches to LPA target sequences are effective in inhibiting LPA gene expression.

### Complementarity

[0046] As used herein, unless otherwise stated, the term “complementarity/complementary”, when used to describe the correlation of a first nucleotide sequence (e.g., an LPA dsRNA agent sense strand or a target LPA mRNA) with a second nucleotide sequence (e.g., LPA dsRNA agent antisense strand or single-stranded antisense polynucleotide), refers to the ability of an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the first nucleotide sequence to hybridize with an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide comprising the second nucleotide sequence [to form hydrogen bonds between base pairs under mammalian physiological conditions (or similar conditions *in vitro*)], and to form a double helix or double helix structure under certain conditions. Other conditions may also be applied, such as physiologically relevant conditions that may be encountered in an organism. The technician will be able to determine the best set of conditions for testing the complementarity of the two sequences based on the final application of the hybridized nucleotides. Complementary sequences include Watson-Crick base pairs or non-Watson-Crick base pairs, and include natural or modified nucleotides or nucleotide mimics, as long as at least to the extent described above for hybridization. Sequence identity or complementarity is independent of modifications.

[0047] For example, a complementary sequence within an LPA dsRNA as described herein comprises base pairing of an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide containing a first nucleotide sequence with an oligonucleotide or polynucleotide containing a second nucleotide sequence on the full length of the one or two nucleotide sequences. Such sequences may herein be referred to as “completely complementary” to each other. It will be appreciated that in embodiments in which two oligonucleotides are designed to form one or more single-stranded overhangs upon hybridization, such overhangs are not herein considered as mismatches determined based on complementarity. For example, the LPA dsRNA agent comprises an oligonucleotide of 19 nucleotides in length and another oligonucleotide of 20 nucleotides in length, wherein the longer oligonucleotide comprises a sequence of 19 nucleotides completely complementary to the shorter oligonucleotide, which may be referred to as “completely complementary” for the purposes herein described. Thus, as used herein, “completely complementary” means that all (100%) bases in the contiguous sequence of the first polynucleotide will hybridize with the same number of bases in the contiguous sequence of the second polynucleotide. The contiguous sequence may comprise all or part of the first or second nucleotide sequence.

[0048] As used herein, the term “substantially complementary” means that in a hybrid pair of nucleobase sequences, at least about 85% (but not all) of the bases in the contiguous sequence of the first polynucleotide hybridize with the same number of bases in the contiguous sequence of the second polynucleotide. If two sequences comprise one or more mismatched base pairs during hybridization, such as at least 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 mismatched base pairs, the term “substantially complementary” may be used to refer to the first sequence forming a duplex of up to 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30 base pairs (bp) with the second sequence, while retaining the ability to hybridize under conditions most relevant to its final application, e.g., inhibition of LPA gene expression by the RISC pathway. The term “partially complementary” may be used herein to mean that in a hybrid pair of nucleobase

sequences, at least 75% (but not all) of the bases in the contiguous sequence of the first polynucleotide hybridize with the same number of bases in the contiguous sequence of the second polynucleotide. In some embodiments, “partially complementary” means that at least 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% of the bases in the contiguous sequence of the first polynucleotide will hybridize with the same number of bases in the contiguous sequence of the second polynucleotide.

[0049] The terms “complementary”, “completely complementary”, “substantially complementary” and “partially complementary” when used herein may be used to refer to a base match between a sense strand and an antisense strand of an LPA dsRNA agent, a base match between an antisense strand of an LPA dsRNA agent and a sequence of a target LPA mRNA, or a base match between a single-stranded antisense oligonucleotide and a sequence of a target LPA mRNA. It will be understood that the term “antisense strand of LPA dsRNA agent” may refer to the same sequence as “LPA antisense polynucleotide agent”.

[0050] As used herein, the term “substantially identical” or “substantial identity” used when referring to nucleic acid sequences mean that the nucleic acid sequence comprises a sequence having at least about 85% or more sequence identity compared to the reference sequence, preferably at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% identity. The percentage of sequence identity is determined by comparing the best alignment of the two sequences on the alignment window. Percentages are calculated by determining the number of positions where the same nucleic acid base occurs in both sequences to produce the number of match positions; dividing the number of match positions by the total number of positions in the alignment window, and the result was multiplied by 100 to arrive at the percentage of sequence identity. The inventions disclosed herein comprise substantially identical nucleotide sequences as those disclosed herein (e.g., in Tables 1-5). In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence is completely identical or has at least about 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to the sequence disclosed herein (e.g., in Tables 1-3).

[0051] As used herein, the term “sequence-containing chain” refers to an oligonucleotide containing a nucleotide chain described by a sequence indicated using standard nucleotide nomenclature. As used herein, the term “double-stranded RNA” or “dsRNA” refers to a sequence comprising an RNA molecule or an RNAi molecule complex having a hybrid double-stranded region comprising two anti-parallel and substantially or completely complementary nucleic acid strands, which are referred to as having “sense” and “antisense” directions relative to a target LPA RNA, respectively. The double-stranded region can have any desired length that allows specific degradation of the target LPA RNA via the RISC pathway, but is typically 9 to 30 base pairs in length, e.g. 15-30 base pairs in length. Considering the duplex between 9 and 30 base pairs, the duplex may be any length within this range, for example, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 or 30 base pairs, and any subrange thereof, including but not limited to 15-30 base pairs, 15-26 base pairs, 15-23 base pairs, 15-22 base pairs, 15-21 base pairs, 15-20 base pairs, 15-19 base

pairs, 15-18 base pairs, 15-17 base pairs, 18-30 base pairs, 18-26 base pairs, 18-23 base pairs, 18-22 base pairs, 18-21 base pairs, 18-20 base pairs, 19-30 base pairs, 19-26 base pairs, 19-23 base pairs, 19-22 base pairs, 19-21 base pairs, 19-20 base pairs, 20-30 base pairs, 20-26 base pairs, 20-25 base pairs, 20-24 base pairs, 20-23 base pairs, 20-22 base pairs, 20-21 base pairs, 21-30 base pairs, 21-26 base pairs, 21-25 base pairs, 21-24 base pairs, 21-23 base pairs, or 21-22 base pairs. The length of LPA dsRNA agent produced in cells by processing with Dicer and similar enzymes is generally in the range of 19-22 base pairs. One strand of the double-stranded region of the LPA dsDNA agent contains a sequence substantially complementary to the region of the target LPA RNA. The two strands forming the duplex structure may come from a single RNA molecule with at least one self-complementing region, or may be formed from two or more individual RNA molecules. In cases where the double-stranded region is formed by a single molecule, the molecule may have a duplex structure (referred to herein as a "hairpin loop") formed by one strand of a single-stranded nucleotide chain at the 3-end and the corresponding other strand at the 5-end. In some embodiments of the present invention, the hairpin configuration comprises at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or more unpaired nucleotides. When the essentially complementary two strands of the LPA dsRNA agent consist of individual RNA molecules, these molecules do not need to be covalently linked, but can be covalently linked. When two strands are covalently linked by means other than a hairpin loop, the linking structure is called a "linker". The term "siRNA" is also used herein to refer to dsRNA agent as described herein.

[0052] In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent may comprise sense and antisense sequences having unpaired nucleotides or nucleotide analogs at one or both ends of the dsRNA agent. Ends without unpaired nucleotides are called "blunt ends" and have no nucleotide overhangs. If both ends of the dsRNA agents are blunt ends, the dsRNA is referred to as "blunt endsed". In some embodiments of the present invention, the first end of the dsRNA agent is blunt-ended, in some embodiments, the second end of the dsRNA agent is blunt-ended, and in certain embodiments of the present invention, both ends of the LPA dsRNA agent are blunt-ended.

[0053] In some embodiments of the dsRNA agent of the present invention, the dsRNA does not have one or two blunt ends. In this case, there is at least one unpaired nucleotide at the end of one strand of the dsRNA agent. For example, a nucleotide overhang is present when the 3-end of one strand of dsRNA extends beyond the 5-end of another strand, and vice versa. The dsRNA may comprise an overhang of at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more nucleotides. The nucleotide overhang may comprise or consist of a nucleotide/nucleoside analog, including a deoxynucleotide/nucleoside. It should be understood that in some embodiments, the nucleotide overhang is on the sense strand of the dsRNA agent, on the antisense strand of the dsRNA agent, or at both ends of the dsRNA agent, the nucleotide of the overhang may be present at the 5'-end, 3-end, or both ends of the antisense strand or sense strand of the dsRNA. In some embodiments of the present invention, one or more nucleotides in the overhang are replaced by nucleoside phosphorothioate.

[0054] As used herein, the terms "antisense strand" or "guide strand" refer to a strand of LPA dsRNA agent that

contains a region substantially complementary to the LPA target sequence. As used herein, the terms "sense strand" or "passenger strand" refer to a strand of an LPA dsRNA agent that contains a region substantially complementary to the region of the antisense strand of the LPA dsRNA agent.

#### Modification

[0055] In some embodiments of the present invention, the RNA of the LPA RNAi agent is chemically modified to obtain enhanced stability and/or one or more other beneficial properties. Nucleic acids in certain embodiments of the present invention may be synthesized and/or modified by methods well known in the art, see, for example, "Current protocols in Nucleic Acid Chemistry," Beaucage, S. L. et al. (Eds.), John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y., USA, which is incorporated herein by reference. Modifications that may be present in certain embodiments of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention include, such as: (a) a terminal modification, such as a 5'-end modification (phosphorylation, conjugation, reverse linkage, etc.), a 3'-end modification (conjugation, DNA nucleotides, reverse linkage, etc.); (b) a base modification, such as, for a base pair, a base substitution with a stabilized base, a destabilized base, or an expanded pool of partners, a base deletion (an abasic nucleotide), or a base conjugation; (c) a sugar modification (e.g., at the 2' or 4' position) or a sugar substitution; and (d) a backbone modification, including a modification or a substitution of phosphodiester bond. Specific examples of RNA compounds available in certain embodiments of LPA dsRNA agent, LPA antisense polynucleotides, and LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention include, but are not limited to, RNAs containing a modified backbone or without natural internucleoside linkage. As a non-limiting example, RNA with backbone modification may have no phosphorus atoms in the backbone. RNAs that have no phosphorus atoms in their internucleoside backbone can be called oligonucleosides. In some embodiments of the present invention, the modified RNA has phosphorus atoms in its internucleoside backbone.

[0056] It should be understood that the terms "RNA molecule" or "RNA" or "ribonucleic acid molecule" include not only RNA molecules expressed or found in nature, but also analogues and derivatives of RNA comprising one or more ribonucleotide/ribonucleoside analogues or derivatives as described herein or known in the art. The terms "ribonucleoside" and "ribonucleotide" are used interchangeably herein. RNA molecules can be modified in nucleobase structures or ribose-phosphate backbone structures (e.g., as described below), and molecules containing ribonucleoside analogs or derivatives must retain the ability to form duplex. As a non-limiting example, an RNA molecule may also comprise at least one modified ribonucleoside, including but not limited to a 2'-O-methyl-modified nucleoside, a nucleoside comprising a 5' phosphorothioate group, a terminal nucleoside linked to a cholesterol derivative or a dodecanoic acid bisdecylamide group, a locked nucleoside, an abasic nucleoside, a 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro modified nucleoside, a 2'-amino modified nucleoside, a 2'-alkyl modified nucleoside, a morpholino nucleoside, an phosphoramidate, or a non-natural base comprising nucleoside, or any combination thereof. In some embodiments of the present invention, the RNA molecule comprises the following number of modified ribonucleosides: at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or up to the full length of the

ribonucleosides of the LPA dsRNA agent molecule. For each of the multiple modified ribonucleosides in such RNA molecules, the modifications do not have to be the same.

**[0057]** In some embodiments, the dsRNA agent, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention may comprise one or more independently selected modified nucleotides and/or one or more independently selected non-phosphodiester bonds. The term "independently selected" as used herein is used to mean selected elements, such as modified nucleotides, non-phosphodiester bonds, etc., to mean that two or more selected elements may be identical to each other but do not have to be identical to each other. As used herein, "nucleotide base", "nucleotide" or "nucleobase" are heterocyclic pyrimidine or purine compounds, which are standard components of all nucleic acids, and include nucleotide-forming bases: adenine (a), guanine (g), cytosine (c), thymine (t) and uracil (u). The nucleobases may be further modified to include, but are not intended to limit, universal bases, hydrophobic bases, ambiguous bases, size-enlarged bases, and fluorinated bases. The term "ribonucleotide" or "nucleotide" may be used herein to refer to an unmodified nucleotide, a modified nucleotide, or an alternative moiety. Those skilled in the art will recognize that guanine, cytosine, adenine and uracil can be replaced by other moieties without significantly altering the base pairing properties of oligonucleotides containing nucleotides bearing such replacement moieties.

**[0058]** In one embodiment, the modified RNA expected to be used in the methods and compositions described herein is a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) having the ability to form a desired duplex structure and to allow or mediate specific degradation of the target RNA via the RISC pathway. In some embodiments of the present invention, LPA RNA interference agents comprise single-stranded RNA that interacts with a target LPA RNA sequence to direct cleavage of the target LPA RNA.

**[0059]** Modified RNA backbones may comprise, such as, phosphorothioates, chiral phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, aminoalkylphosphotriesters, methyl and other alkyl phosphonates (including 3'-alkylene phosphonates and chiral phosphonates), phosphinate, phosphoramidates (including 3'-amino phosphoramidates and aminoalkylphosphoramidates), thionophosphoramidates, thionoalkylphosphonates, thionoalkylphosphotriesters, and boranophosphates (which have normal 3'-5' linkages, and 2'-5' linked analogues of these, and those with inverted polarity, wherein adjacent nucleoside unit pairs are linked in the form of 3'-5' to 5'-3' or 2'-5' to 5'-2'). Various salts, mixed salts, and free acid forms are also included. Methods for preparing phosphorus-containing bonds are conventional means in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agent, certain modified LPA antisense polynucleotides, and/or certain modified LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention.

**[0060]** The modified RNA backbone in which no phosphorus atoms are included has a backbone formed by short-chain alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkage, mixed heteroatom and alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkage, or one or more short-chain heteroatom or heterocycle internucleoside linkage, which comprises those having morpholine bonds (formed partly from the sugar moiety of the nucleoside); siloxane backbones; sulfide, sulfoxide and sulfone backbones; formacetyl and thioformacetyl backbones; methylene formacetyl and thioformacetyl backbones;

alkene containing backbones; sulfamate backbones; methyleneimino and methylenehydrazino backbones; sulfonate and sulfonamide backbones; amide backbones; and other moieties mixed with N, O, S, and CH<sub>2</sub> components. Methods for preparing modified RNA backbones that do not contain phosphorus atoms are conventional practice in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agent, certain modified LPA antisense polynucleotides, and/or certain modified LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention.

**[0061]** In certain embodiments of the present invention, an RNA mimic is included in LPA dsRNA, LPA antisense polynucleotides, and/or LPA sense polynucleotides, for example but unlimited, sugars and internucleoside linkages (i.e., backbones) of nucleotide units are replaced with new groups. In such embodiments, base units are maintained to hybridize with suitable LPA nucleic acid target compounds. One such oligomeric compound, an RNA mimic that has been shown to have excellent hybridization properties, is called a peptide nucleic acid (PNA). In PNA compounds, the sugar backbone of RNA is replaced by an amide-containing backbone, especially an aminoethylglycine backbone. The nucleobases are retained and bind directly or indirectly to the aza nitrogen atoms of the amide moiety of the backbone. Methods for preparing RNA mimics are conventionally practiced in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention.

**[0062]** Some embodiments of the present invention include RNA having a phosphorothioate backbone and oligonucleosides having a heteroatom backbone, in particular—CH<sub>2</sub>—NH—CH<sub>2</sub>—, —CH<sub>2</sub>—N(CH<sub>3</sub>)—O—CH<sub>2</sub>— [called methylene (methylenimino) or MMI backbone], —CH<sub>2</sub>—O—N(CH<sub>3</sub>)—CH<sub>2</sub>—, —CH<sub>2</sub>—N(CH<sub>3</sub>)—N(CH<sub>3</sub>)—CH<sub>2</sub>— and —N(CH<sub>3</sub>)—CH<sub>2</sub>— [where the natural phosphodiester backbone is denoted as —O—P—O—CH<sub>2</sub>—]. Methods for preparing RNA having a phosphorothioate backbone and oligonucleosides having a heteroatom backbone are conventionally practiced in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agents, certain LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or certain LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention.

**[0063]** The modified RNA may also comprise one or more substituted sugar moieties. The LPA dsRNA, LPA antisense polynucleotide and/or LPA sense polynucleotide of the present invention may comprise one of the following at the 2' position: OH; F; O-, S-, or N-alkyl; O-, S-, or N-alkenyl; O-, S- or N-alkynyl; or O-alkyl-O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl can be substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl and alkynyl. Exemplary suitable modifications include: O[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>O]<sub>m</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>ONH<sub>2</sub> and O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>ON[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, where n and m are 1 to about 10. In other embodiments, the dsRNA includes one of the following at the 2' position: C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH<sub>3</sub>, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, SOCH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, ONO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino; substituted silyl, a RNA cleavage group, a reporter group, an intercalating agent; a group used to improve the pharmacokinetic properties of the LPA dsRNA agent; or used to improve LPA dsRNA agent, a group for improving pharmacodynamic properties of the LPA dsRNA agent, LPA antisense polynucleotide and/or

LPA sense polynucleotide, and other substituents with similar properties. In some embodiments, the modifications comprise 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-O—CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, also known as 2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE) (Martin et al., Helv. Chim. Acta, 1995, 78:486-504), that is, alkoxy-alkoxy. Another exemplary modification is 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy, i.e. O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> group, also referred to as 2'-DMAOE, as described in the examples below; and 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (also known in the art as 2'-O-dimethylaminoethoxyethyl or 2'-DMAEOE), i.e. 2'-O—CH<sub>2</sub>—O—CH<sub>2</sub>—N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Methods for preparing those modified RNAs described are conventionally practiced in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agents of the present invention.

[0064] Other modifications include 2'-methoxy (2'-OCH<sub>3</sub>), 2'-aminopropoxy (2'-OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>) and 2'-fluoro (2'-F). Similar modifications may also be performed in the LPA dsRNA agents of the present invention, at other positions on the RNA of the LPA antisense polynucleotides, in LPA sense polynucleotides and/or at other positions of the LPA sense polynucleotides, in particular at the 3' position of sugars on 3' terminal nucleotides or in 2'-5' linked LPA dsRNA, LPA antisense polynucleotides or LPA sense polynucleotides, and at the 5' position of the 5' terminal nucleotides. LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides may also have sugar mimics, e.g., in place of the cyclobutyl moieties of pentofuranose. Methods for preparing for example those modified RNAs described are conventionally practiced in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention.

[0065] In some embodiments, LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides, and/or LPA sense polynucleotides may comprise nucleobase (generally referred to simply as "base" in the art) modifications or substitutions. As used herein, "unmodified" or "natural" nucleobases include the purine bases adenine (A) and guanine (G), and the pyrimidine bases thymine (T), cytosine (C) and uracil (U). Modified nucleobases include other synthetic and natural nucleobases, such as 5-methylcytosine (5-me-C), 5-hydroxymethyl cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenines and guanines, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenines and guanines, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2-thiocytosine, 5-halouracil and cytosine, 5-propynyl uracil and cytosine, 6-azo uracil, cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil; 8-halo, 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8-hydroxyl and other 8-substituted adenines and guanines; 5-halo, particularly 5-bromo, 5-trifluoromethyl and other 5-substituted uracils and cytosines; 7-methylguanine and 7-methyladenine, 8-azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, 7-azaguanine and 7-azaadenine, and 3-azaguanine and 3-azaadenine. Additional nucleobases that may be included in certain embodiments of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention are known in the art, see for example: Modified Nucleosides in Biochemistry, Biotechnology and Medicine, Herdewijn, P. Ed. Wiley-VCH, 2008; The Concise Encyclopedia Of Polymer Science And Engineering, pages 858-859, Kroschwitz, J. L. Ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1990, English et

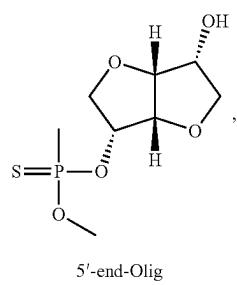
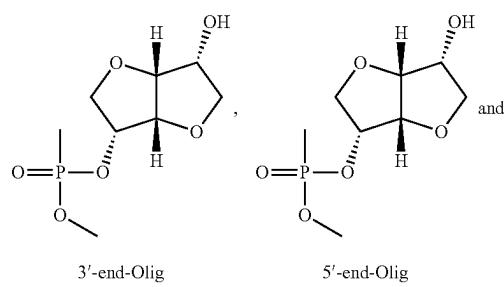
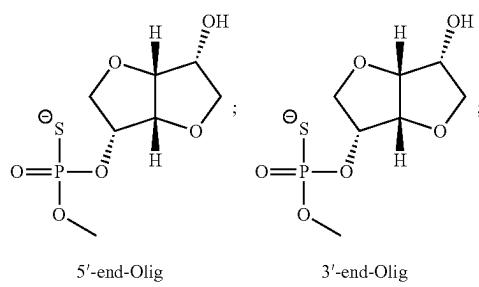
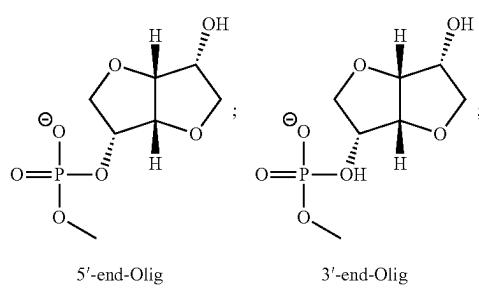
al., Angewandte Chemie, International Edition, 1991, 30, 613, Sanghvi, Y S., Chapter 15, dsRNA Research and Applications, pages 289-302, Crooke, S. T. and Lebleu, B., Ed., CRC Press, 1993. Methods for preparing dsRNAs, LPA antisense polynucleotides, and/or LPA sense polynucleotides (such as those described herein) comprising nucleobase modifications and/or substitutions are routinely practiced in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agents, LPA sense polynucleotides, and/or LPA antisense polynucleotides of the present invention.

[0066] Certain embodiments of LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention include RNA modified to include one or more locked nucleic acids (LNAs). Locked nucleic acids are nucleotides having such a modified ribose moiety that contain additional bridges linking 2' and 4' carbons. This structure effectively "locks" the ribose in the 3'-internal structure conformation. Addition of locked nucleic acids to LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides of the present invention can increase stability in serum and reduce off-target effects (Elmen, J. et al., (2005) Nucleic Acids Research 33(1):439-447; Mook, O.R. et al., (2007) Mol Canc Ther 6(3):833-843; Grunweller, A. et al., (2003) Nucleic Acids Research 31(12): 3185-3193). Methods for preparing dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides, and/or LPA sense polynucleotides comprising locked nucleic acids are conventionally performed in the art, and such methods may be used to prepare certain modified LPA dsRNA agents of the present invention. Certain embodiments of LPA dsRNA compounds, sense polynucleotides, and/or antisense polynucleotides of the present invention include at least one modified nucleotide comprising: a 2'-O-methyl nucleotide, a 2'-fluoro nucleotide, a 2'-deoxynucleotide, a 2',3'-seco nucleotide mimic, a locked nucleotide, a 2'-F-arabinose nucleotide, a 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide, a 2'-amino modified nucleotide, a 2'-alkyl modified nucleotide, a morpholino nucleotide and a 3'-Ome nucleotide, a nucleotide comprising 5'-phosphorothioate group, or a terminal nucleotide linked to a cholesterol derivative or a dodecanoic acid bisdecylamide group, a 2'-amino modified nucleotide, a phosphoramidate, or a non-natural base comprising nucleotide. In some embodiments, the LPA dsRNA compound comprises an E-vinyl phosphonate nucleotide at the 5'-end of the antisense strand (also referred to herein as a guide strand).

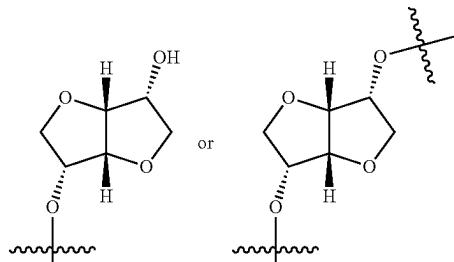
[0067] In certain embodiments of the present invention, at least one modified nucleotide is included in a LPA dsRNA compound, at 3'-end and 5'-end of a sense polynucleotide and/or at 3'-end of an antisense polynucleotide, wherein the at least one modified nucleotide includes an abasic nucleotide, a ribitol, a reverse nucleotide, a reverse abasic nucleotide, a reverse 2'-OMe nucleotide, a reverse 2'-deoxynucleotide. It is known to those skilled in the art that the inclusion of abasic or reverse abasic nucleotides at the ends of oligonucleotides can enhance stability (Czauderna et al. Structural variations and stabilizing modifications of syn-

thetic siRNAs in mammalian cells. Nucleic Acids Res. 2003; 31(11):2705-2716. doi:10.1093/nar/gkg393.

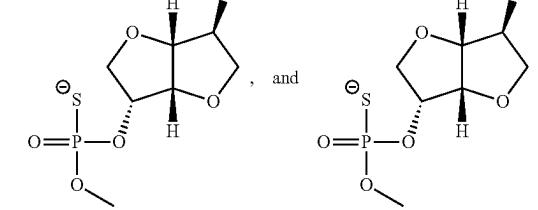
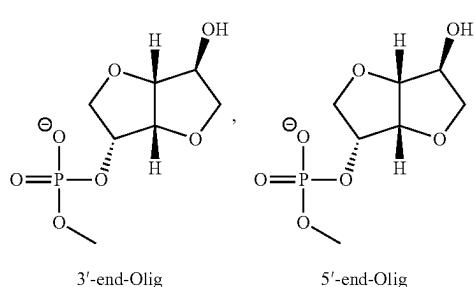
**[0068]** In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA comprises one or two isomannitol residues at the 3'-end and 5'-end of the sense strand. In certain embodiments, the sense chain independently comprises one isomannitol residue at the 3'-end or 5'-end, respectively. The case comprising an isomannitol residue has the following examples:



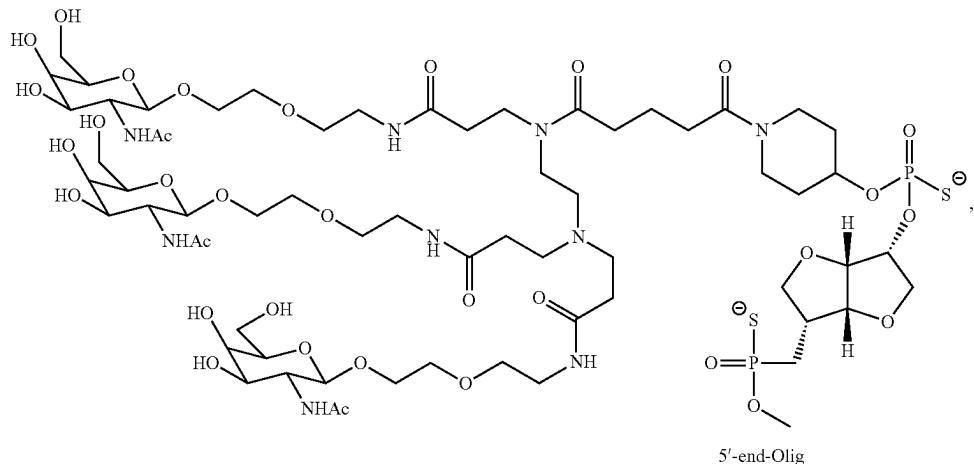
where each phrase “Olig” independently represents the polynucleotide moiety. Exemplary isomannitol residues (imann) include, but are not limited to, the following:



In some embodiments, the isomannitol residue may also be replaced with its stereoisomer, non-limiting example:



In some embodiments, the sense strand independently comprises one isomannitol residue (imann) at the 3'-end or the 5'-end, respectively, and further comprises a targeting group conjugated at the 5'-end, for example, the targeting group N-acetyl-galactosamine, preferably GLS-15 described above, with the following exemplary structure:



where each phrase “Olig” independently represents the polynucleotide moiety.

**[0069]** In certain embodiments of the present invention, an LPA dsRNA compound and/or an antisense polynucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleotide, wherein the at least one modified nucleotide comprises an unlocked nucleic acid (UNA) nucleotide and/or a glycol nucleic acid nucleotide (GNA). It is known to those skilled in the art that UNA and GNA are thermally labile chemical modifications that can significantly improve the off-target profile of siRNA compounds (Janas, et al., Selection of GalNAc-conjugated siRNAs with limited off-target-driven rat hepatotoxicity. *Nat Commun.* 2018; 9(1):723. doi:10.1038/s41467-018-02989-4; Laursen et al., Utilization of unlocked nucleic acid (UNA) to enhance siRNA performance in vitro and in vivo. *Mol BioSyst.* 2010; 6:862-70).

**[0070]** Another modification may be included in the RNA of LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides of certain embodiments of the present invention, and includes one or more ligands, moieties or chemically linked conjugates to RNA that enhance one or more characteristics of LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides, respectively. Non-limiting examples of characteristics that may be enhanced are: activity of LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides and/or LPA sense polynucleotides, cellular distribution, delivery of LPA dsRNA agents, pharmacokinetic properties of LPA dsRNA agents, and cellular uptake of LPA dsRNA agents. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent comprises one or more targeting or linking groups, which in some embodiments of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention are conjugated to the sense strand. A non-limiting example of the targeting group is a compound comprising N-acetyl-galactosamine (GalNAc). The terms “targeting group”, “targeting agent”, “linking agent”, “targeting compound” and “targeting ligand” are used interchangeably herein. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent comprises a targeting compound conjugated to the 5'-end of the sense strand. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent comprises a targeting compound conjugated to the 3'-end of the sense strand. In some embodiments of the

present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent comprises a targeting group containing GalNAc. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent does not comprise a targeting compound conjugated to one or both of the 3'-end and 5'-end of the sense strand. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent does not comprise a GalNAc-containing targeting compound conjugated to one or both of the 5'-end and 3'-end of the sense strand.

**[0071]** Additionally targeting and linking agents are well known in the art, for example, targeting and linking agents that may be used in certain embodiments of the present invention include, but are not limited to, lipid moieties, such as cholesterol moieties (Letsinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1989, 86: 6553-6556), cholic acid (Manoharan et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1994, 4:1053-1060), thioethers, such as beryl-S-tritylthiol (Manoharan et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1992, 660:306-309; Manoharan et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1993, 3:2765-2770), thiocholesterol (Oberhauser et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 1992, 20:533-538), aliphatic chains, such as dodecanediol or undecyl residues (Saison-Behmoaras et al., *EMBO J.*, 1991, 10:1111-1118; Kabanov et al., *FEBS Lett.*, 1990, 259:327-330; Svinarchuk et al., *Biochimie*, 1993, 75:49-54), phospholipids, such as di-hexadecyl-rac-glycerol or triethyl-ammonium 1,2-di-O-hexadecyl-rac-glycerol-3-phosphonate (Manoharan et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, 36:3651-3654; Shea et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 1990, 18:3777-3783), polyamine or polyethylene glycol chains (Manoharan et al., *Nucleosides & Nucleotides*, 1995, 14:969-973) or adamantane acetic acid (Manoharan et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, 36:3651-3654), palmitoyl moiety (Mishra et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1995, 1264:229-237) or octadecylamine or hexamino-carbonyloxycholesterol moiety (Cooke et al., *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, 1996, 277:923-937).

**[0072]** Certain embodiments of compositions comprising LPA dsRNA agents, LPA antisense polynucleotides, and/or LPA sense polynucleotides may comprise ligands that alter the distribution, targeting, and the like properties of LPA dsRNA agents. In some embodiments of compositions comprising LPA dsRNA agents of the present invention, ligands increase affinity for selected targets (such as molecules, cells or cell types, compartments, e.g., cell or organ compart-

ments, tissues, organs or body regions), for example, compared to species in which such ligands are not present. Ligands useful in compositions and/or methods of the present invention may be naturally occurring substances, such as proteins (e.g., human serum albumin (HSA), low density lipoprotein (LDL) or globulins), carbohydrates (e.g., dextran, amylopectin, chitin, chitosan, inulin, cyclodextrin or hyaluronic acid) or lipids. The ligand may also be a recombinant or synthetic molecule, such as a synthetic polymer, such as a synthetic polyamino acid or polyamine. Examples of polyamino acids are polylysine (PLL), poly L-aspartic acid, poly L-glutamic acid, styrene-maleic anhydride copolymer, poly (L-lactide-co-glycolic acid) copolymer, divinyl ether-maleic anhydride copolymer, N-(2-hydroxypropyl) methacrylamide copolymer (HMPA), polyethylene glycol (PEG), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyurethane, poly (2-ethyl acrylic acid), N-isopropylacrylamide polymer, or polyphosphazene. Examples of polyamines include: polyethylenimine, polylysine (PLL), spermine, spermidine, polyamine, pseudopeptide-polyamine, peptidomimetic polyamine, dendrimer polyamine, arginine, amidine, protamine, cationic lipid, cationic porphyrin, quaternary salt of polyamine, or alpha helical peptide.

**[0073]** The ligands included in the compositions and/or methods of the present invention may comprise targeting groups, non-limiting examples of which are cell or tissue targeting agents, such as lectins, glycoproteins, lipids or proteins, such as antibodies that bind to specific cell types such as kidney cells or hepatocytes. A targeting group may be thyrotropin, melanotropin, lectin, glycoprotein, surfactant protein A, mucin carbohydrate, multivalent lactose, multivalent galactose, N-acetyl-galactosamine, N-acetyl-glucosamine multivalent mannose, multivalent fucose, glycosylated polyamino acid, multivalent galactose, transferrin, bisphosphonate, polyglutamate, polyaspartate, a lipid, cholesterol, a steroid, bile acid, folate, vitamin B12, vitamin A, biotin or an RGD peptide or an RGD peptides mimic.

**[0074]** Other examples of ligands include dyes, intercalating agents (e.g. acridines), cross linkers (e.g. psoralene, mitomycin C), porphyrins (TPPC4, texaphyrin, Sapphyrin), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g., phenazine, dihydrophenazine), artificial endonucleases (e.g. EDTA), lipophilic molecules, e.g. cholesterol, cholic acid, adamantane acetic acid, 1-pyrene butyric acid, dihydrotestosterone, 1,3-bis-O (hexadecyl)glycerol, geranyloxyhexyl group, hexadecylglycerol, borneol, menthol, 1,3-propanediol, heptadecyl group, palmitic acid, myristic acid, O3-(oleoyl) lithocholic acid, O3-(oleoyl)cholic acid, dimethoxytrityl, or phenoxazine and peptide conjugates (e.g., antennapedia peptide, Tat peptide), alkylating agents, phosphate, amino, mercapto, PEG (e.g., PEG-40K), MPEG, [MPEG]2, polyamino, alkyl, substituted alkyl, radiolabeled markers, enzymes, haptens (e.g. biotin), transport/absorption facilitators (e.g., aspirin, vitamin E, folic acid), synthetic ribonucleases (e.g., imidazole, bisimidazole, histamine, imidazole clusters, acridine-imidazole conjugates, Eu<sup>3+</sup> complexes of tetraazamacrocycles), dinitrophenyl, HRP, or AP.

**[0075]** The ligands included in the compositions and/or methods of the present invention may be proteins, such as glyccoproteins or peptides, such as molecules having a specific affinity for co-ligands, or antibodies, such as antibodies that bind to specific cell types such as cancer cells, endothelial cells, cardiomyocytes or osteocytes. Ligands useful in embodiments of compositions and/or methods of the present invention may be hormones or hormone receptors. Ligands useful in the embodiments of compositions and/or methods

of the present invention may be lipids, lectins, carbohydrates, vitamins, coenzymes, multivalent lactose, multivalent galactose, N-acetyl-galactosamine, N-acetyl-glucosamine multivalent mannose, or multivalent fucose. Ligands useful in embodiments of compositions and/or methods of the present invention may be substances that increase the uptake of LPA dsRNA agent into cells, for example, by destroying the cytoskeleton of the cells (e.g., by destroying microtubules, microfilaments, and/or intermediate filaments of the cells). Non-limiting examples of such agents are taxon, vincristine, vinblastine, cytochalasin, nocodazole, japlakinolide, latrunculin A, phalloidin, swinholide A, indanocine and myoservin.

**[0076]** In some embodiments, ligands linked to the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention are used as pharmacokinetic (PK) modulators. Examples of PK modulators that may be used in compositions and methods of the present invention include, but are not limited to, lipophilic agents, bile acids, steroids, phospholipid analogues, peptides, protein binders, PEG, vitamins, cholesterol, fatty acids, cholic acids, lithocholic acids, dialkylglycerides, diacylglycerides, phospholipids, sphingolipids, naproxen, ibuprofen, vitamin E, biotin, aptamers that bind to serum proteins, and the like. It is also known that oligonucleotides comprising many phosphorothioate linkages bind to serum proteins, and therefore, short oligonucleotides comprising a plurality of phosphorothioate linkages in the backbone, such as oligonucleotides of about 5 bases, 10 bases, 15 bases, or 20 bases, can also be used as ligands in compositions and/or methods of the present invention.

#### LPA dsRNA Agent Composition

**[0077]** In some embodiments of the present invention, LPA dsRNA agents are in compositions. Compositions of the present invention may comprise one or more LPA dsRNA agents and optionally one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, delivery agents, targeting agents, detectable labels, etc. Non-limiting examples of targeting agents available according to some embodiments of the method of the present invention are agents that direct the LPA dsRNA agents of the present invention to and/or into cells to be treated. The choice of targeting agents will depend on the following factors: the nature of the LPA-related disease or condition, and the type of the target cell. In one non-limiting example, in some embodiments of the present invention, it may be necessary to target LPA dsRNA agent to and/or into hepatocytes. It will be appreciated that in some embodiments of the method of the present invention, the therapeutic agent comprises an LPA dsRNA agent having only a delivery agent, such as a delivery agent comprising N-acetylgalactosamine (GalNAc), without any additional linking elements. For example, in some aspects of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent may be linked to a delivery compound comprising GalNAc and included in a composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and administered to a cell or subject without any detectable label or targeting agent or the like linked to the LPA dsRNA agent.

**[0078]** In the case where the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention is administered together with and/or linked to one or more delivery agents, targeting agents, labeling agents, etc., one skilled in the art is able to understand and to select and use suitable agents for use in the method of the present invention. Labeling agents may be used in certain methods of the present invention to determine the location of LPA dsRNA agent in cells and tissues, and may be used to determine the location of therapeutic compositions comprising LPA dsRNA agents that have been administered in the methods of the present invention in cells, tissues or organs.

Means of attaching and using labeling agents such as enzyme labels, dyes, radioactive labels, etc. are well known in the art. It will be appreciated that in some embodiments of the compositions and methods of the present invention, the labeling reagent is linked to one or both of the sense polynucleotides and the antisense polynucleotides included in the LPA dsRNA agent.

#### Delivery of LPA dsRNA Agent and LPA Antisense Polynucleotide Agent

[0079] Some embodiments of the method of the present invention include delivering LPA dsRNA agent into cells. As used herein, the term "delivery" refers to promoting or affecting cellular uptake or absorption. Absorption or uptake of the LPA dsRNA agent may occur by an independent diffusion or active cellular process, or by using a delivery agent, a targeting agent, or the like that may be associated with the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention. Delivery manners suitable for the method of the present invention include, but are not limited to, *in vivo* delivery, where LPA dsRNA agents are injected into tissue sites or administered systemically. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent is linked to the delivery agent.

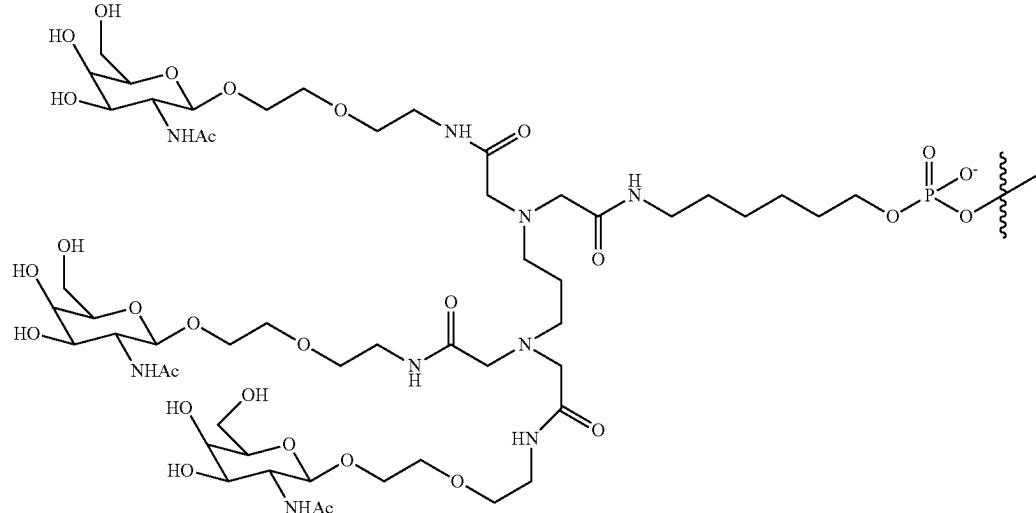
[0080] Non-limiting examples of methods that can be used to deliver LPA dsRNA agents to cells, tissues, and/or subjects include LPA dsRNA-GalNAc conjugates, SAMiRNA technology, LNP-based delivery methods, and naked RNA delivery. These and other delivery methods have been successfully used in the art to deliver therapeutic RNAi agents to treat various diseases and conditions, such as, but not limited to, liver diseases, acute intermittent *porphyria* (AIP), hemophilia, pulmonary fibrosis, and the like. Details of multiple delivery manners can be found in publications such as: Nikam, R. R. & K. R. Gore (2018) Nucleic Acid Ther., 28 (4), 209-224 August 2018; Springer A. D. & S. F. Dowdy (2018) Nucleic Acid Ther. June 1; 28(3): 109-118; Lee, K. et al., (2018) Arch Pharm Res, 41(9), 867-874; and Nair, J. K. et al., (2014) J. Am. Chem. Soc. 136:16958-16961, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[0081] Some embodiments of the present invention include the use of lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) to deliver the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention to cells, tissues, and/or subjects. LNPs are commonly used for *in vivo* delivery of LPA dsRNA agents, including therapeutic LPA dsRNA agents. One advantage of using LNP or other delivery agents is that the stability of the LPA RNA agent is

increased when delivered to the subject using LNP or other delivery agents. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LNP comprises a cationic LNP loaded with one or more LPA RNAi molecules of the present invention. LNPs comprising LPA RNAi molecules are administered to the subject, and LNPs and their attached LPA RNAi molecules are taken up by cells through endocytosis. Their presence leads to the release of molecules triggering RNAi, thereby mediating RNAi.

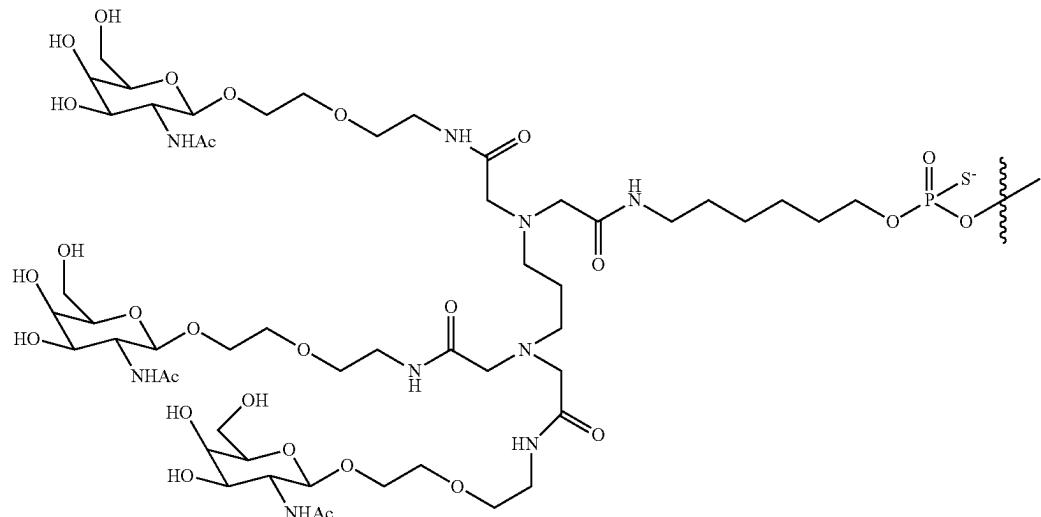
[0082] Another non-limiting example of a delivery agent that may be used in embodiments of the present invention to deliver the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention to cells, tissues, and/or subjects is an agent comprising GalNAc that is linked to the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention and delivers the LPA dsRNA agent to the cells, the tissues, and/or the subjects. Examples of certain other delivery agents comprising GalNAc that may be used in certain embodiments of the methods and compositions of the present invention are disclosed in PCT application WO2020191183A1. Non-limiting examples of GalNAc targeting ligands that can be used in compositions and methods of the present invention to deliver LPA dsRNA agent to cells are targeting ligand clusters. Examples of targeting ligand clusters provided herein are GalNAc ligands with phosphodiester bonds (GLO) and GalNAc ligands with phosphorothioate bonds (GLS). The term "GLX-n" may be used herein to indicate that the GalNAc-containing compound linked is any of the following compounds: GLS-1, GLS-2, GLS-3, GLS-4, GLS-5, GLS-6, GLS-7, GLS-8, GLS-9, GLS-10, GLS-11, GLS-12, GLS-13, GLS-14, GLS-15, GLS-16, GLO-1, GLO-2, GLO-3, GLO-4, GLO-5, GLO-6, GLO-7, GLO-8, GLO-9, GLO-10, GLO-11, GLO-12, GLO-13, GLO-14, GLO-15, and GLO-16, each of which has a structure as shown below. In the figure below, the linking position of the GalNAc targeting ligand to the RNAi agent of the present invention is on the far right of each targeting ligand. It will be appreciated that any RNAi and dsRNA molecules of the present invention can be linked to GLS-1, GLS-2, GLS-3, GLS-4, GLS-5, GLS-6, GLS-7, GLS-8, GLS-9, GLS-10, GLS-11, GLS-12, GLS-13, GLS-14, GLS-15, GLS-16, GLO-1, GLO-2, GLO-3, GLO-4, GLO-5, GLO-6, GLO-7, GLO-8, GLO-9, GLO-10, GLO-11, GLO-12, GLO-13, GLO-14, GLO-15, and GLO-16, the following are the structures of GLO-1 to GLO-16 and GLS-1 to GLS-16.

GLO-1

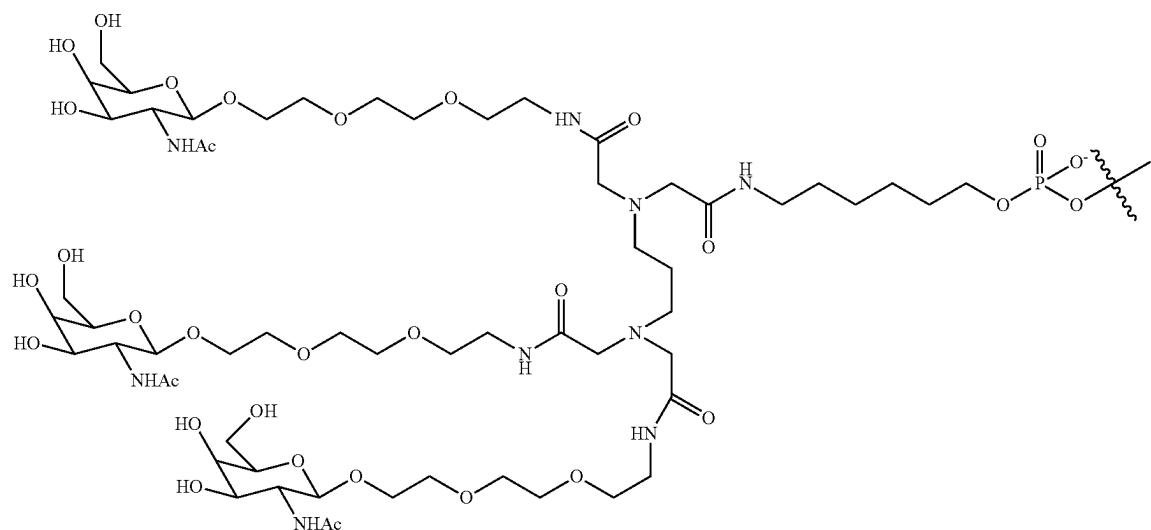


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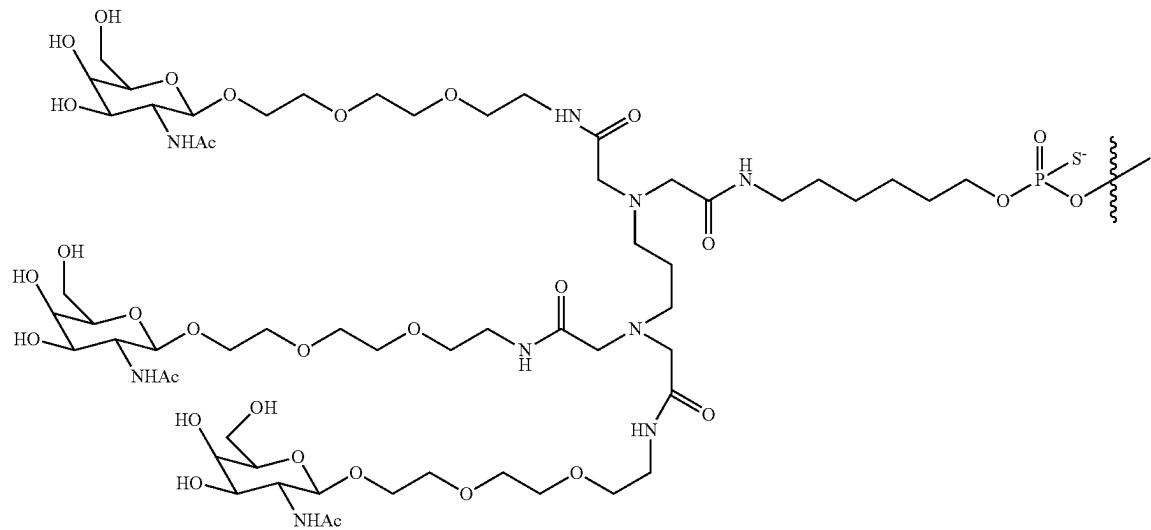
GLS-1



GLO-2

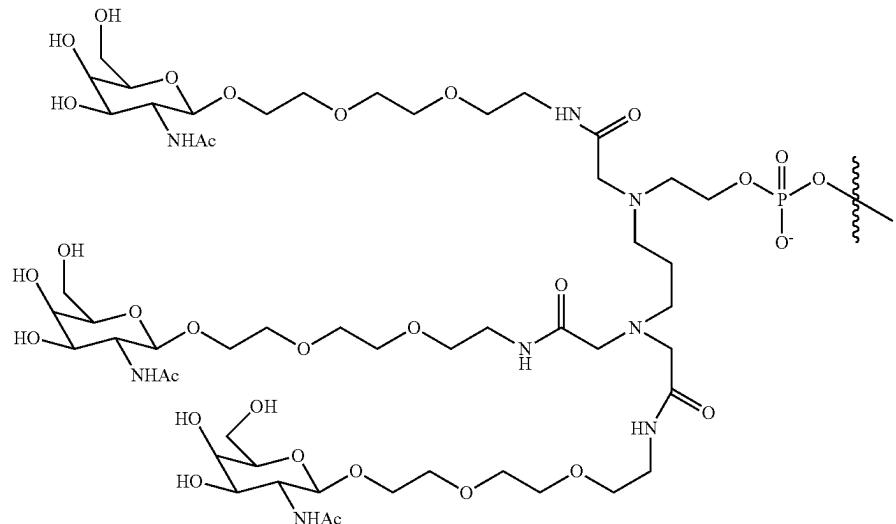


GLS-2

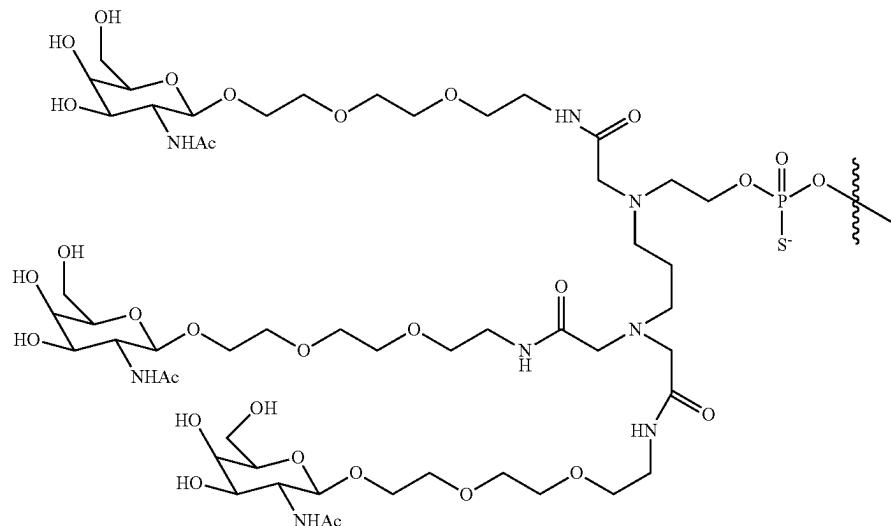


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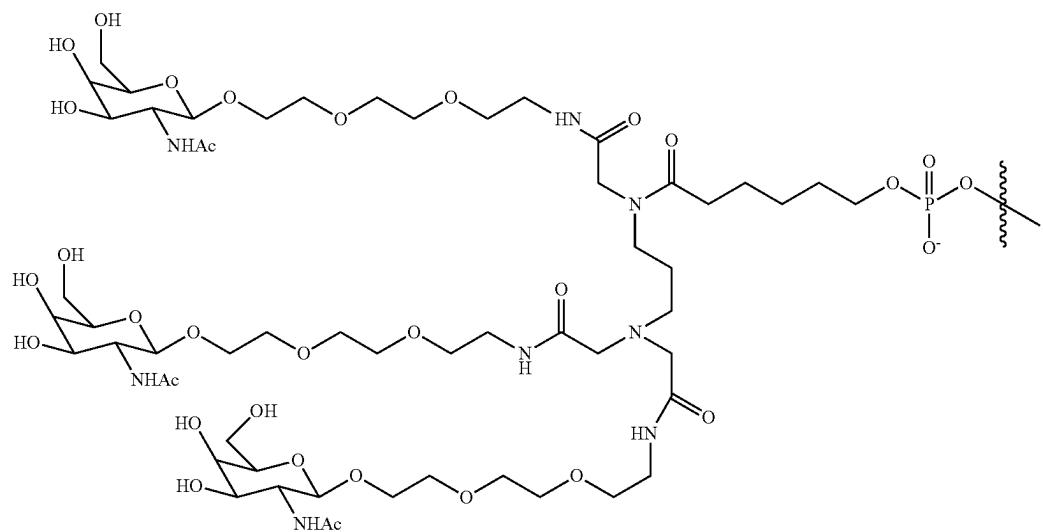
GLO-3



GLS-3

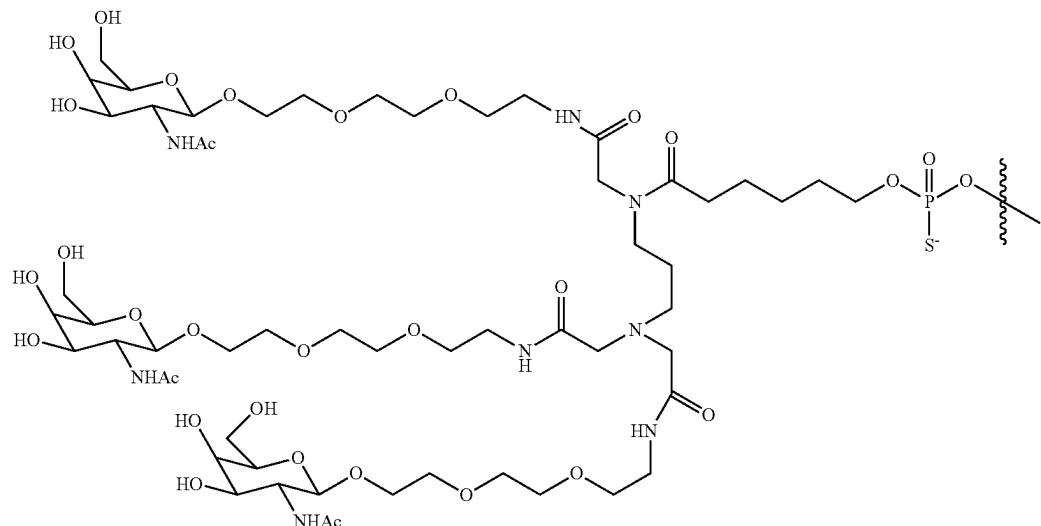


GLO-4

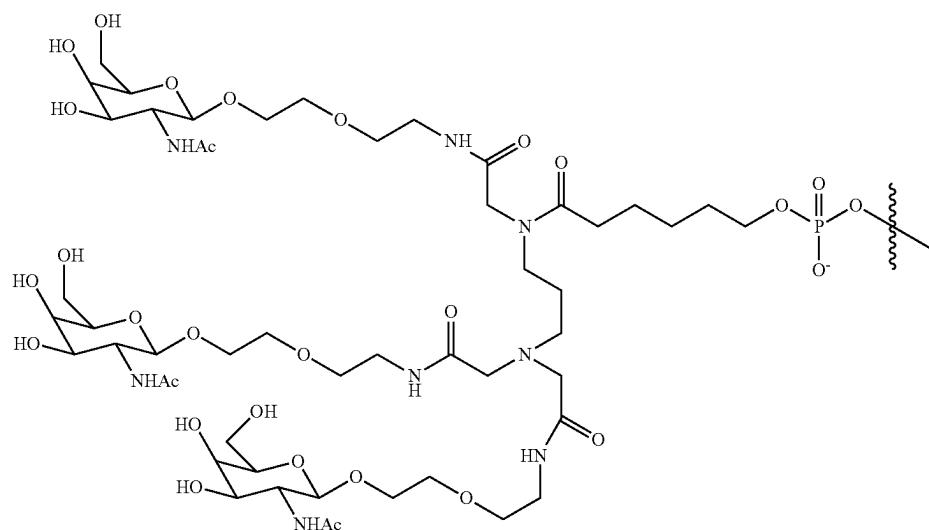


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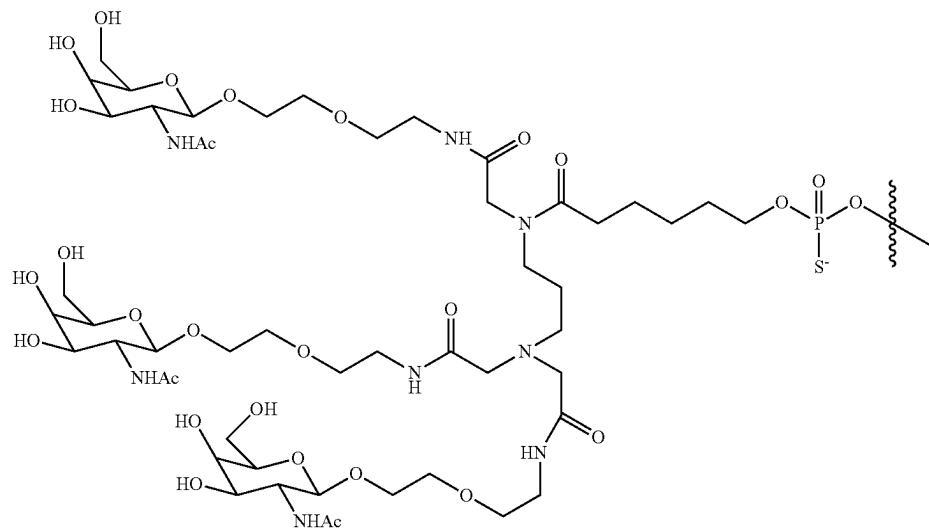
GLS-4



GLO-5

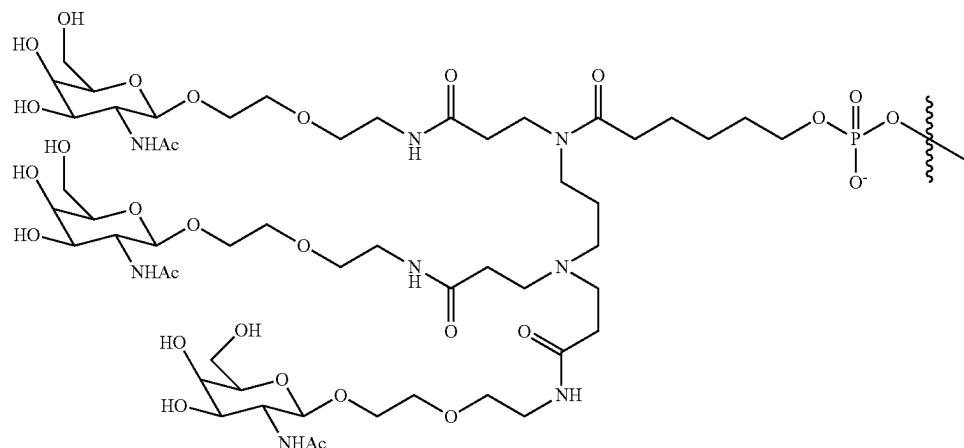


GLS-5

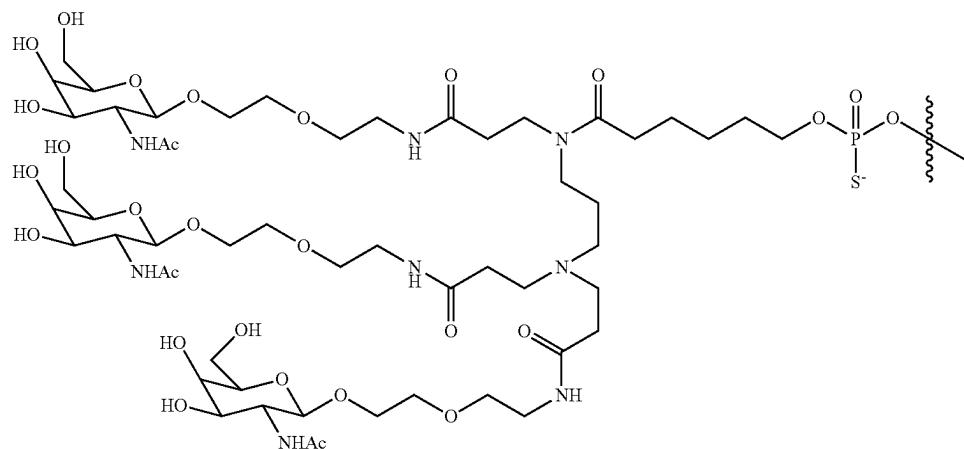


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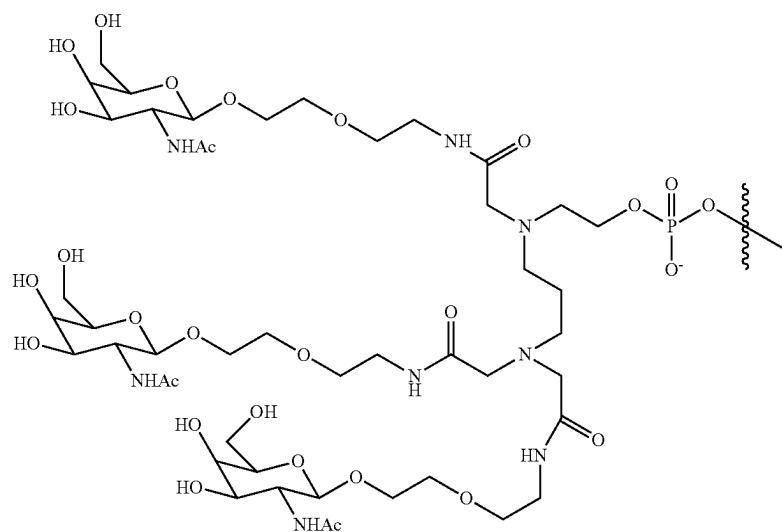
GLO-6



GLS-6

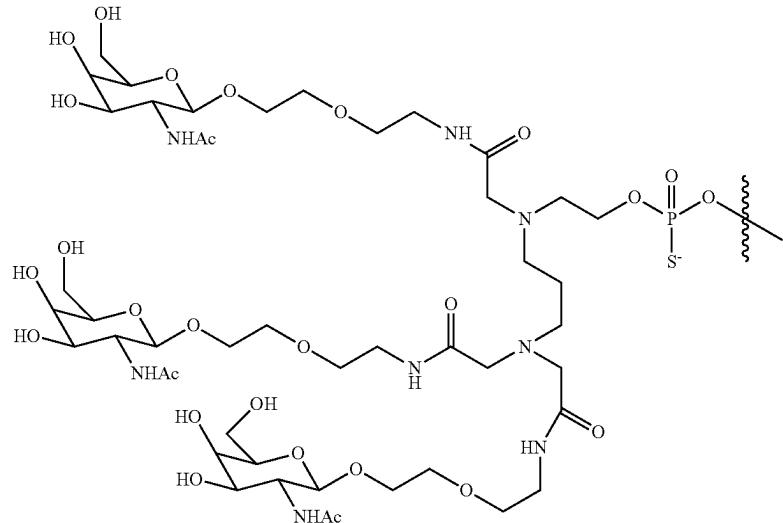


GLO-7

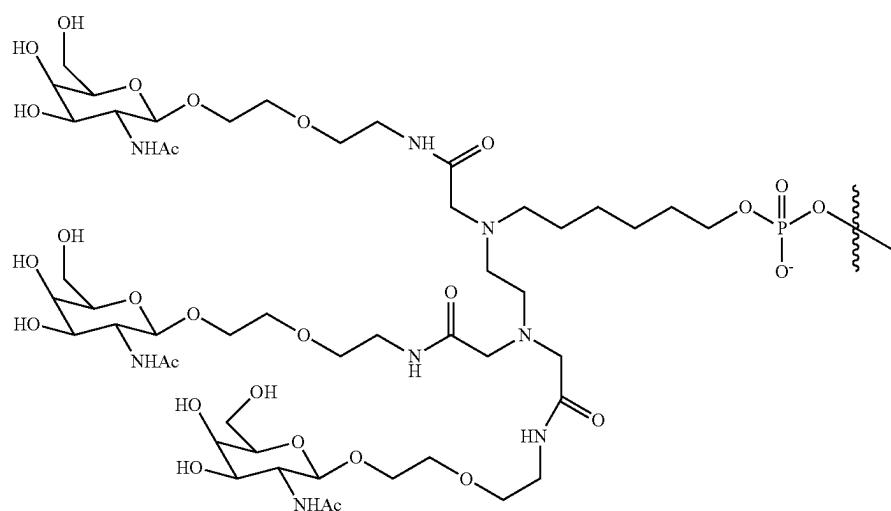


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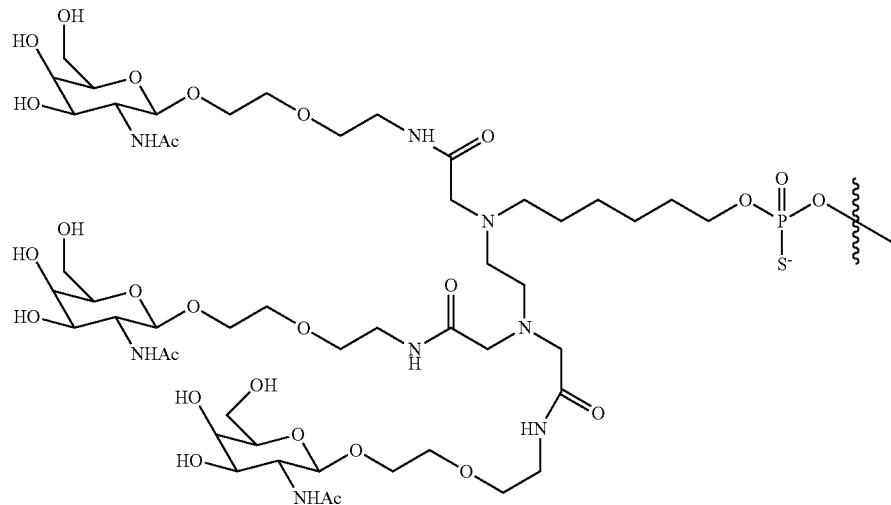
GLS-7



GLO-8

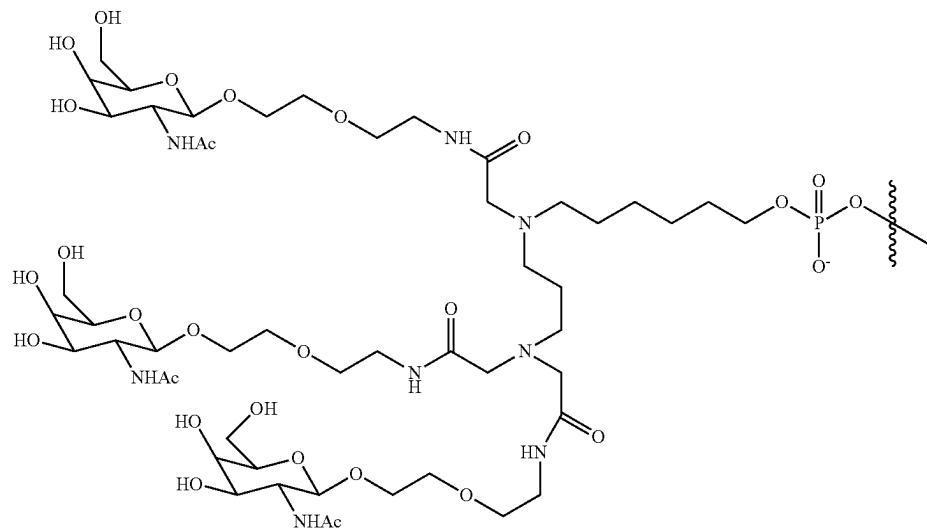


GLS-8

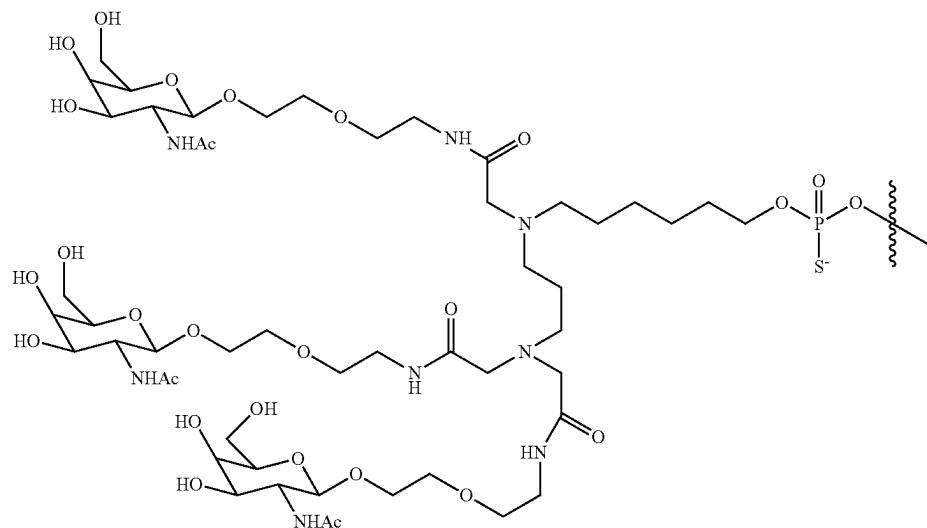


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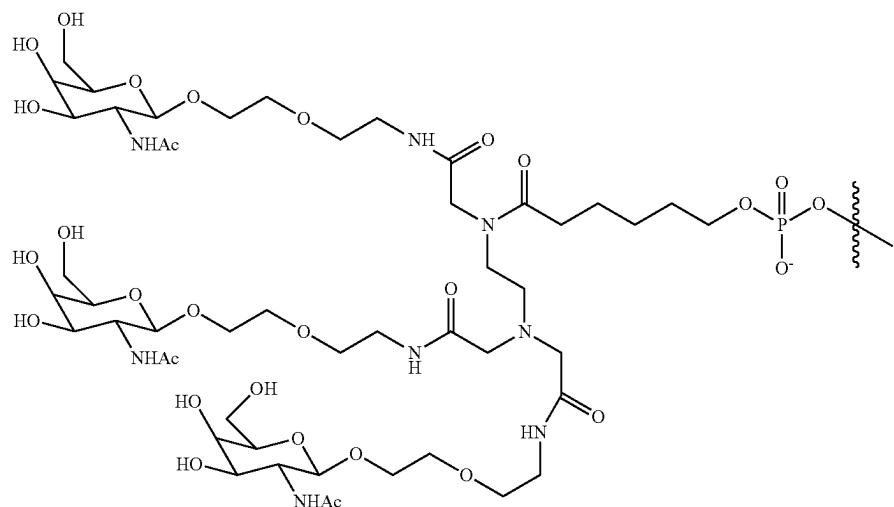
GLO-9



GLS-9

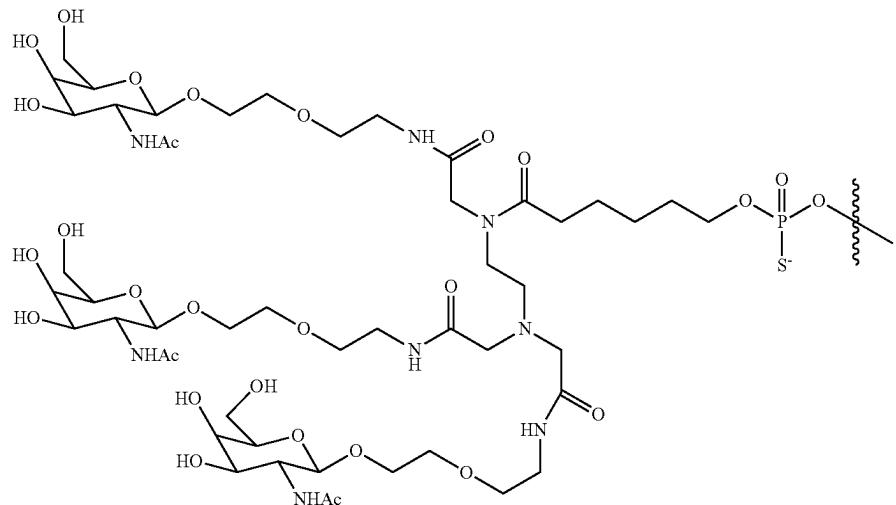


GLO-10

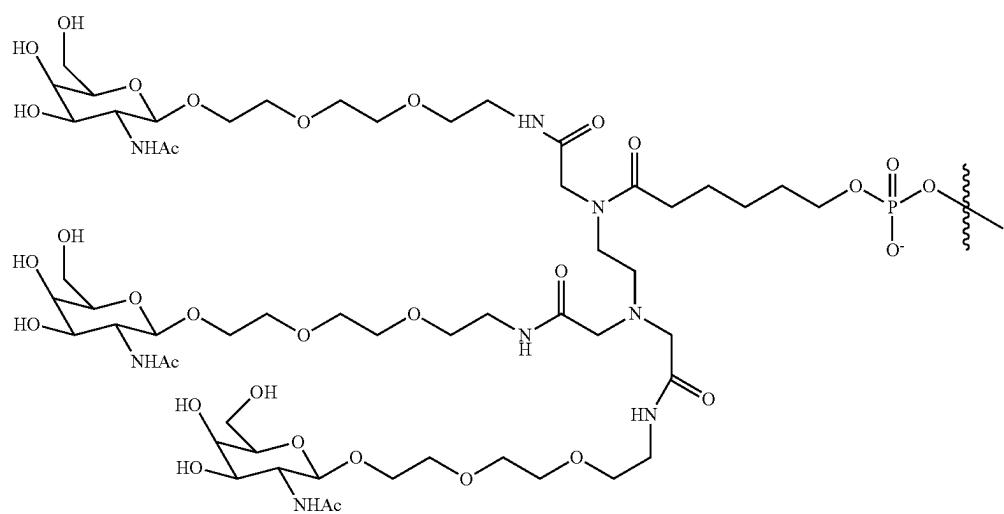


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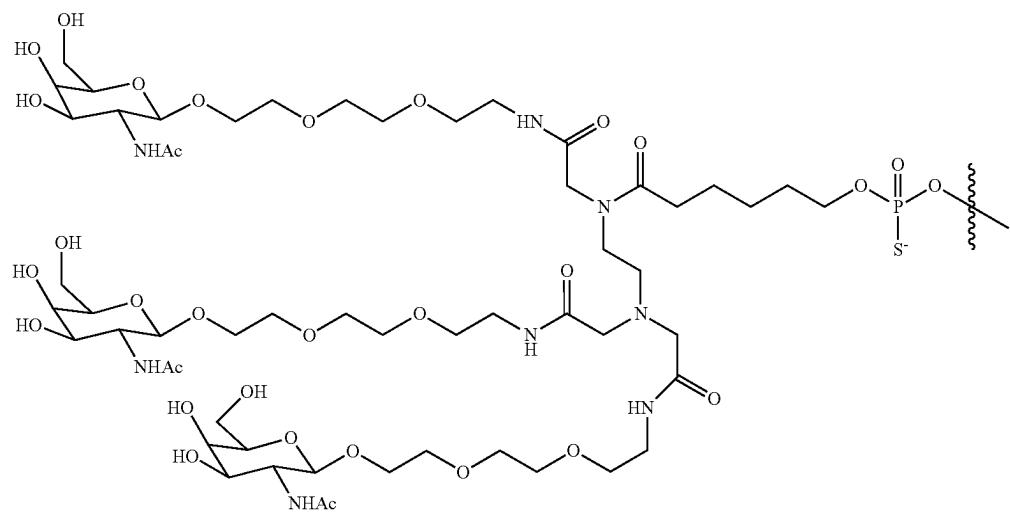
GLS-10



GLO-11

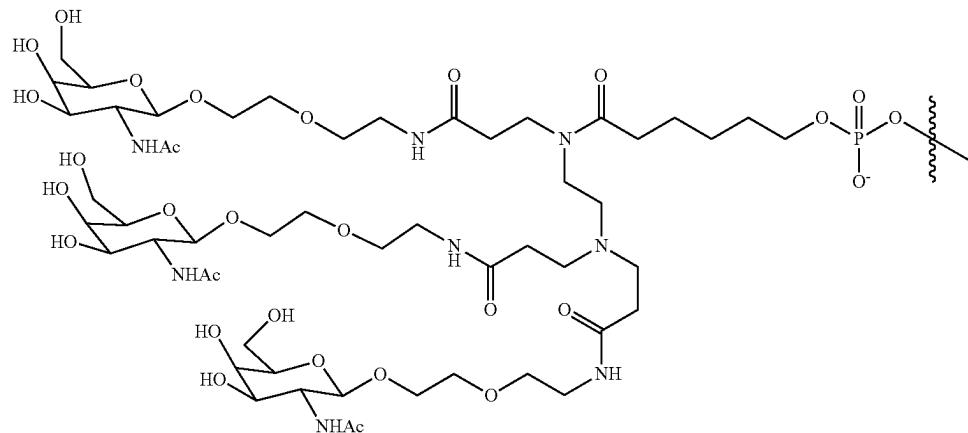


GLS-11

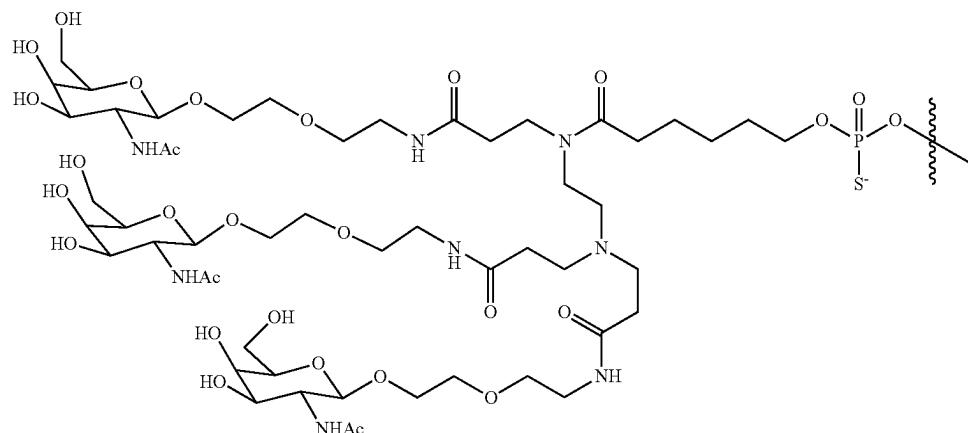


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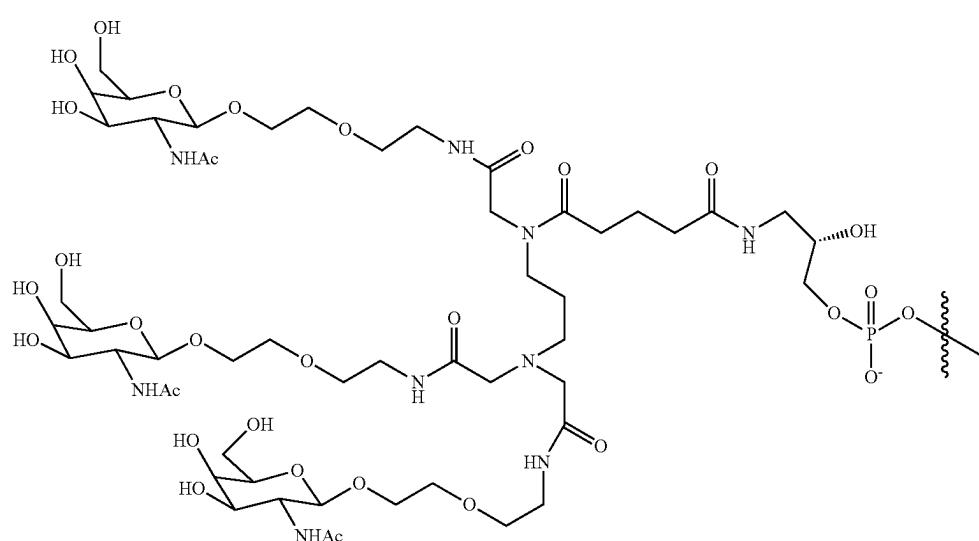
GLO-12



GLS-12

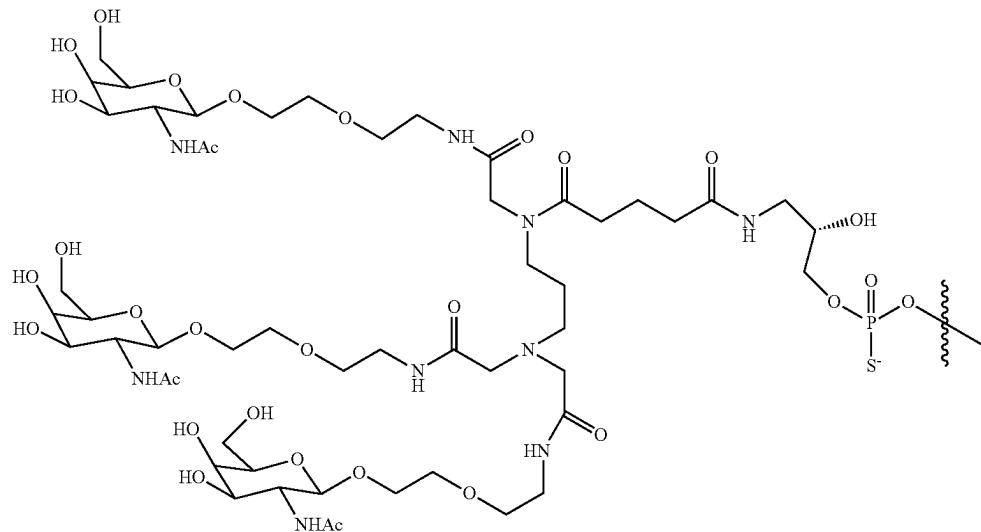


GLO-13

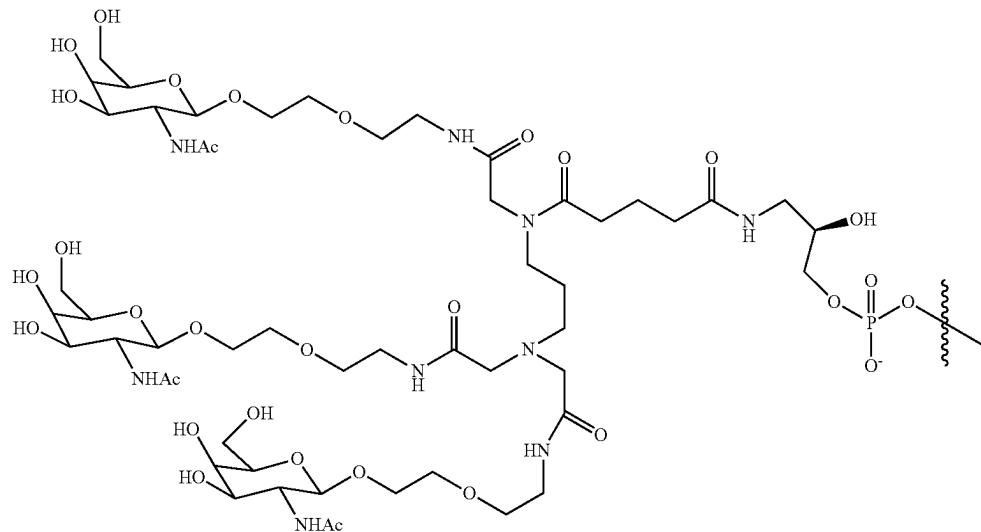


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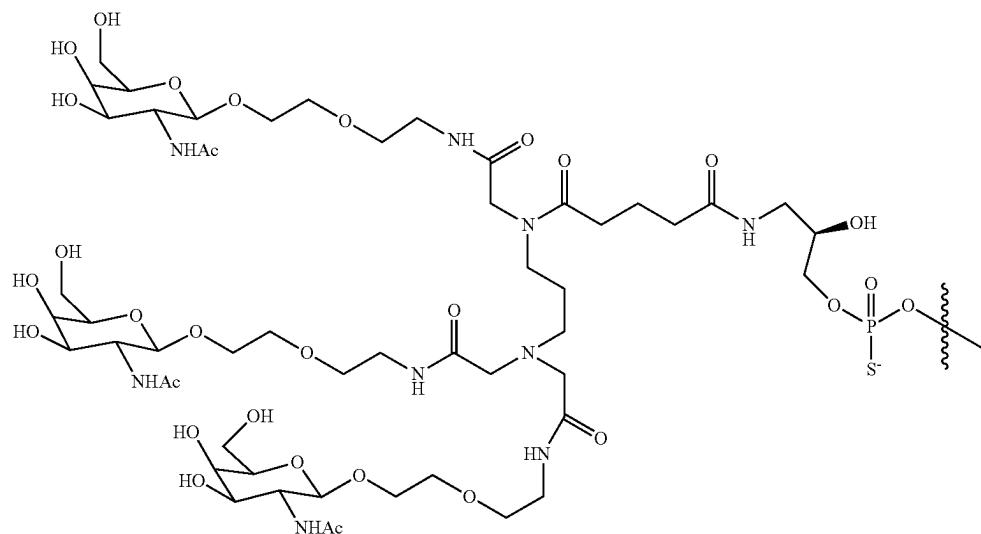
GLS-13



GLO-14

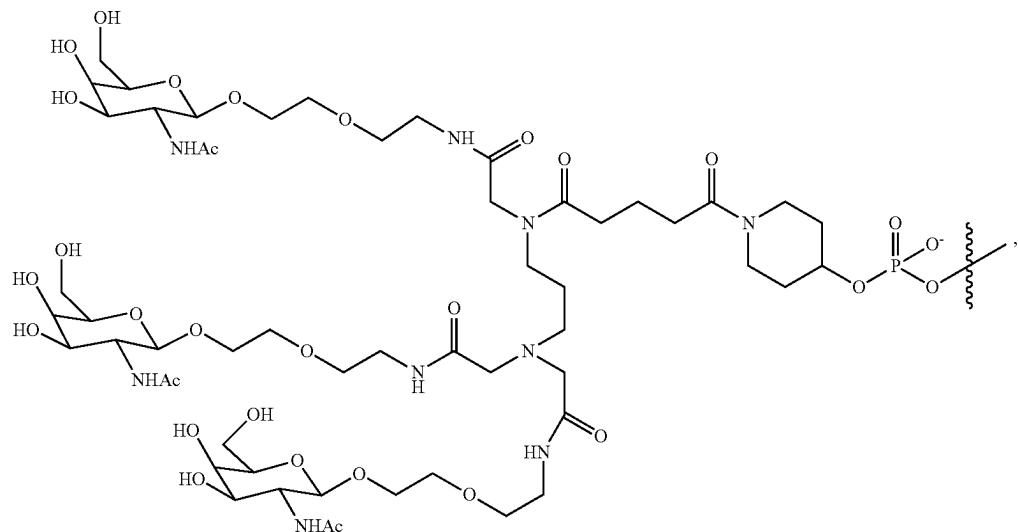


GLS-14

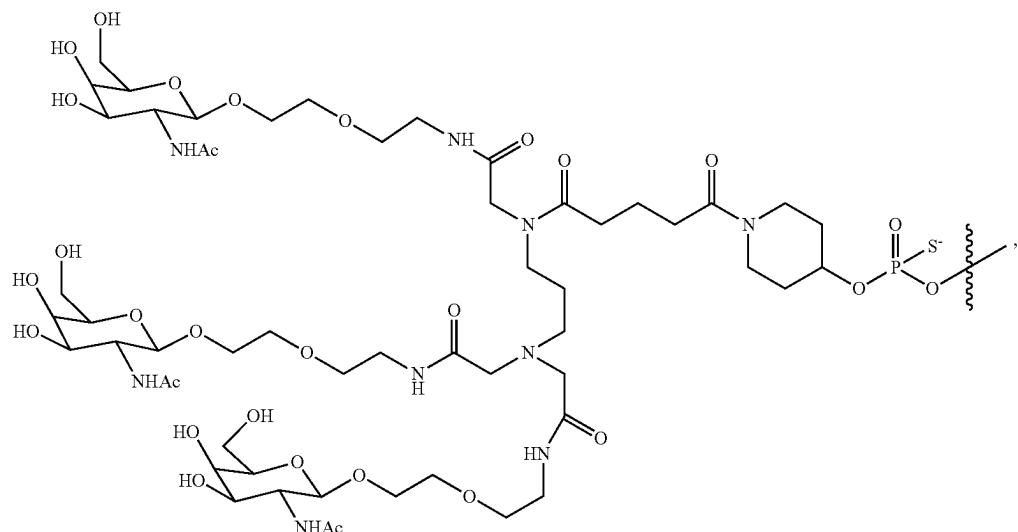


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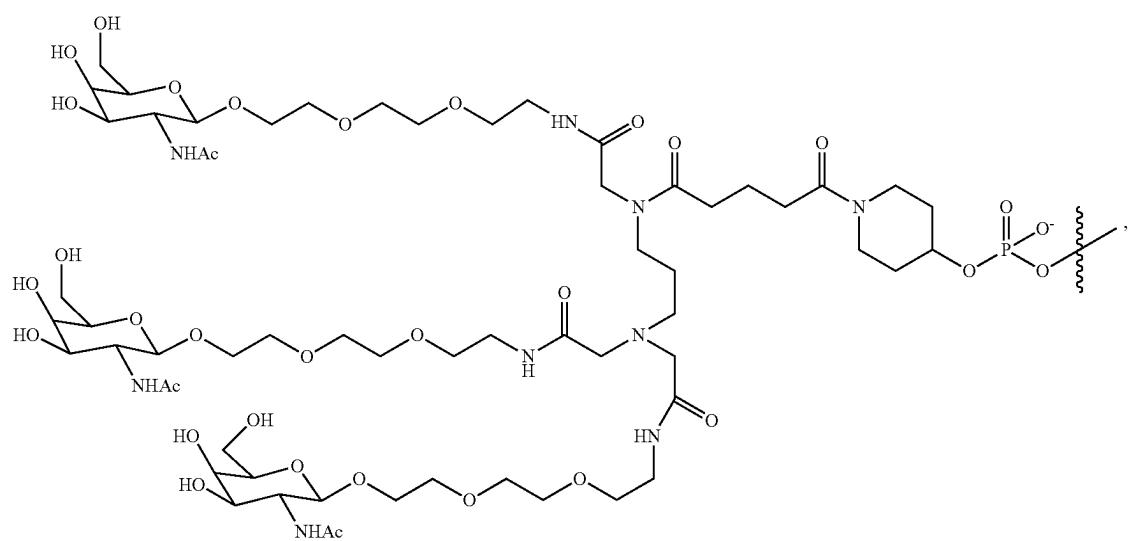
GLO-15



GLS-15

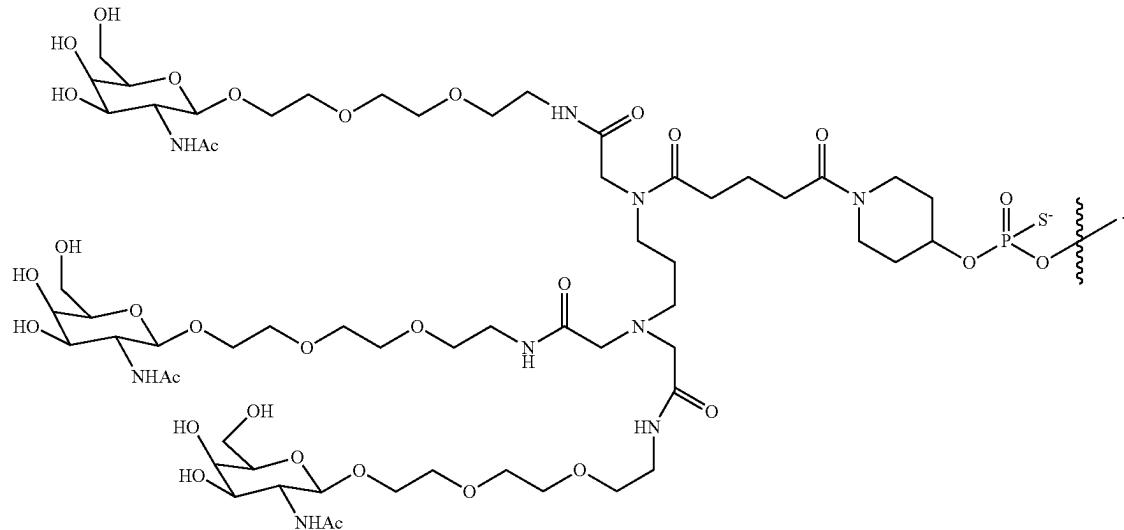


GLO-16



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GLS-16



**[0083]** In some embodiments of the present invention, in vivo delivery may also be by beta-dextran delivery systems, such as those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,032,401 and 5,607,677, and U.S. Publication No. 2005/0281781, the entirety of which is incorporated herein by reference. LPA RNAi agents may also be introduced into cells in vitro using methods known in the art, such as electroporation and lipid transfection. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, LPA dsRNA is delivered without a targeting agent. These RNAs can be delivered as "naked" RNA molecules. As a non-limiting example, the LPA dsRNA of the present invention can be administered to a subject in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an RNAi agent but not a targeting agent (e.g., a GalNAc targeting compound) to treat an LPA-related disease or condition in the subject, such as a cardiovascular disease, wherein the cardiovascular disease includes Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles.

**[0084]** It will be appreciated that, in addition to certain delivery manners described herein, other RNAi delivery modes may be used in conjunction with embodiments of LPA RNAi agents and therapeutic methods described herein, such as, but not limited to, those described herein and those used in the art.

**[0085]** The LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention can be administered to the subject in an amount and manner that effectively reduces the level of the LPA polypeptide in the cell and/or the subject. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, one or more LPA dsRNA agents are

administered to cells and/or subjects to treat diseases or conditions associated with LPA expression. In some embodiments, the method of the present invention includes administering one or more LPA dsRNA agents to a subject in need thereof to alleviate diseases or conditions associated with LPA expression in the subject. The LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention may be administered to reduce LPA expression in one or more of the cells in vitro, ex vivo and in vivo.

**[0086]** In some embodiments of the present invention, the level of LPA polypeptides in cells is reduced by delivery (e.g., introduction) of LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents into the cells. Targeting agents and methods may be used to facilitate delivery of LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents to specific cell types, cell subtypes, organs, spatial regions, and/or subcellular regions within cells within the subject. The LPA dsRNA agent may be administered alone or in combination with one or more additional LPA dsRNA agents in certain methods of the present invention. In some embodiments, 2, 3, 4 or more independently selected LPA dsRNA agents are administered to the subject. In some embodiments of the present invention, LPA dsRNA agents are administered to a subject in combination with one or more additional therapeutic regimens for treating an LPA-related disease or condition to treat the LPA-related disease or condition. Other non-limiting examples of therapeutic regimens are administration of one or more LPA antisense polynucleotides of the present invention, administration of non-LPA dsRNA therapeutic agents, and behavioral modifications. Additional therapeutic regimens may be administered at one or more of the following times: before, simultaneously with, and after administration of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention. It will be appreciated that "simultaneously" as used herein means within 5 minutes of zero time, within 10 minutes of zero time, within 30 minutes of zero time, within 45 minutes of zero time, and within 60 minutes of zero time, wherein "zero time" is the time at which the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention is administered to the subject. Non-limiting examples of non-LPA dsRNA

therapeutic agents are additional therapeutic agents such as a HMg Co-A reductase inhibitor (statins), ezetimibe, a PCSK-9 inhibitor, a CTEP inhibitor, an ANGPTL3-targeting therapy, an APOC3-targeting therapy and niacin, or any combination thereof. Non-limiting examples of behavioral modifications are: dietary regimens, counseling and exercise regimens. These and other therapeutic agents and behavioral modifications are known in the art and may be used to treat an LPA disease or condition of a subject, and may also be combined with one or more LPA dsRNA agents of the present invention to be administered to the subject to treat the LPA disease or condition. The LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention administered to a cell or subject to treat an LPA-related disease or condition may act in a synergistic manner with one or more other therapeutic agents or active ingredients, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the one or more therapeutic agents or active ingredients and/or increasing the effectiveness of the LPA dsRNA agent in treating the LPA-related disease or condition.

[0087] Therapeutic method of the present invention includes administration of an LPA dsRNA agent that may be used prior to the onset of an LPA-related disease or condition and/or when an LPA-related disease or condition is present, including in the early, middle, late stages of the disease or condition and at all times before and after any of these stages. The method of the present invention can also treat a subject who has been previously treated with one or more other therapeutic agents and/or therapeutically active ingredients for an LPA-related disease or condition, where the one or more other therapeutic agents and/or therapeutically active ingredients are unsuccessful, minimally successful, and/or no longer successful in treating the LPA-related disease or condition of the subject.

#### Vector-Encoded dsRNA

[0088] In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent may be delivered into cells using a vector. LPA dsRNA agent transcription units may be contained in DNA or RNA vectors. The preparation and use of such transgene-encoding vectors for delivery of sequences into cells and/or subjects is well known in the art. Vectors resulting in transient expression of LPA dsRNA, for example for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 h or more, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 weeks or more, may be used in the method of the present invention. The length of transient expression can be determined using conventional methods based on factors such as, but not limited to, selected specific vector constructs and target cells and/or tissues. Such transgenes can be introduced as linear constructs, cyclic plasmids or viral vectors, which can be integrated or non-integrated vectors. Transgenes can also be constructed to be inherited as extrachromosomal plasmids (Gassmann, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (1995) 92: 1292).

[0089] One or more single strands of the LPA dsRNA agent can be transcribed from a promoter on the expression vector. In cases where two individual strands are to be expressed to produce, for example, dsRNA, two individual expression vectors can be co-introduced into the cell using, for example, transfection or infection. In certain embodiments, each individual strand of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention may be transcribed by a promoter contained on the same expression vector. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent is expressed

as a reverse repeat polynucleotide linked by a linker polynucleotide sequence such that the LPA dsRNA agent has a stem-loop structure.

[0090] Non-limiting examples of RNA expression vectors are DNA plasmids or viral vectors. Expression vectors useful in embodiments of the present invention may be compatible with eukaryotic cells. Eukaryotic cell expression vectors are conventionally used in the art and are available from many commercial sources. Delivery of the LPA dsRNA expression vector may be systemic, such as by intravenous or intramuscular administration, by administration to target cells removed from the subject and then reintroduction of the target cells into the subject, or by any other means that allows for the introduction of desired target cells.

[0091] Viral vector systems that may be included in embodiments of the methods include, but are not limited to, (a) adenovirus vectors; (b) retrovirus vectors, including but not limited to lentiviral vectors, moloney murine leukemia virus, etc.; (c) adeno-associated virus vectors; (d) herpes simplex virus vectors; (e) SV 40 vectors; (f) polyoma virus vectors; (g) papilloma virus vectors; (h) picomavirus vectors; (i) pox virus vectors such as orthopox virus vectors, such as vaccinia virus vectors or avipox virus vectors, such as canary pox or fowl pox virus vectors; (j) helper-dependent or gutless adenovirus vectors. Constructs for recombinant expression of LPA dsRNA agents may comprise regulatory elements, such as promoters, enhancers, etc., which may be selected to provide constitutive or regulatory/inducible expression. The use of viral vector systems and promoters and enhancers and the like are conventional in the art and may be used in conjunction with the methods and compositions described herein.

[0092] Some embodiments of the present invention include delivering LPA dsRNA agents into cells using viral vectors. Many adenovirus-based delivery systems are conventionally used in the art for delivery to, for example, lungs, liver, central nervous system, endothelial cells and muscles. Non-limiting examples of viral vectors that may be used in the method of the present invention are: AAV vectors, pox viruses such as vaccinia viruses, modified Ankara viruses (MVA), NYVAC, avipox such as avipox viruses or canary pox viruses.

[0093] Certain embodiments of the present invention include methods for delivering LPA dsRNA agents into cells using vectors, and such vectors may be in pharmaceutically acceptable carriers that may, but do not necessarily, comprise a sustained release matrix in which a gene delivery vector is embedded. In some embodiments, the vector for delivering the LPA dsRNA may be produced from recombinant cells, and the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may comprise one or more cells that produce the LPA dsRNA delivery system.

[0094] Pharmaceutical Composition Comprising LPA dsRNA or ssRNA Agent Certain embodiments of the present invention include the use of a pharmaceutical composition comprising an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical composition comprising the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be used in the method of the present invention to reduce LPA gene expression in cells and may be used in the treatment of LPA-related diseases or conditions. Such a pharmaceutical composition may be formulated based on the

delivery manner. Non-limiting examples of formulations for delivery manners are compositions formulated for subcutaneous delivery, compositions formulated for systemic administration by parenteral delivery, compositions formulated for intravenous (IV) delivery, compositions formulated for intrathecal delivery, compositions formulated for direct delivery into the brain, and the like. A pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may be administered using one or more manners to deliver an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent into a cell, and the manners is for example via surface (e.g., by a transdermal patch agent); lung, such as by inhalation or insufflation of powder or aerosol, including through a nebulizer; intra-airway, intranasal, epidermal and transdermal, oral or parenteral. Parenteral administration includes intravenous, intraarterial, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intramuscular injection or infusion; subepidermal, e.g. by an implantation device; or intracranial, e.g. through intraparenchymal; intrathecal or intraventricular administration. LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents can also be delivered directly to target tissues, for example, directly to the liver, directly to the kidney, and the like. Understandably, “delivery of LPA dsRNA agent” or “delivery of LPA antisense polynucleotide agent” into a cell includes, respectively, delivery of LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent, expression of LPA dsRNA agent directly in a cell and expression of LPA dsRNA agent from a coding vector delivered into a cell, or any suitable manner of making LPA dsRNA or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent appear in a cell. Preparation and use of formulations and means for delivering inhibitory RNA are well known and conventionally used in the art.

**[0095]** As used herein, the “pharmaceutical composition” comprises a pharmacologically effective amount of the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The term “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier” refers to a carrier used to administer a therapeutic agent. Such a carrier includes, but are not limited to, brine, buffered brine, glucose, water, glycerin, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The term explicitly excludes cell culture media. For drugs administered orally, pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, such as inert diluents, disintegrants, binders, lubricants, sweeteners, flavorings, colorants, and preservatives. Suitable inert diluents comprise sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate, sodium phosphate and calcium phosphate, and lactose, while corn starch and alginate are suitable disintegrants. The binders may comprise starch and gelatin, while the lubricants, if present, are usually magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. If desired, the tablet may be coated with a material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate to delay absorption in the gastrointestinal tract. Reagents included in pharmaceutical formulations are further described below. The terms used herein, such as “pharmacologically effective amount”, “therapeutically effective amount” and “effective amount”, refer to the amount at which the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention produces the desired pharmacological, therapeutic or prophylactic results. For example, if a given clinical treatment is considered effective when a measurable parameter associated with a disease or disorder is reduced by at least 10%, then the therapeutically effective amount of a drug for treating the

disease or condition is the amount required to reduce the parameter by at least 10%. For example, therapeutically effective amounts of LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may reduce LPA polypeptide levels by at least 10%. The pharmaceutical composition may comprise such a dsRNAi agent comprising, for example, the duplex shown in Table 1. In some other embodiments, such a dsRNAi agent comprises a variant of the duplex in Table 1.

#### Effective Amount

**[0096]** In some aspects, the method of the present invention comprises contacting cells with an effective amount of LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent to reduce LPA gene expression in the contacted cells. Some embodiments of the method of the present invention comprises administering an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent to a subject in an amount that effectively reduces LPA gene expression and treats an LPA-related disease or condition of the subject. For the purposes of reducing the expression of LPA and/or for the treatment of LPA-related diseases or conditions, the “effective amount” used is the amount necessary or sufficient to achieve the desired biological effect. For example, the effective amount of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent for the treatment of an LPA-related disease or condition may: (i) be the amount required to slow or stop the progression of the disease or condition; (ii) reverse, reduce or eliminate one or more symptoms of a disease or condition. In some aspects of the present invention, the effective amount is the amount of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent that, when administered to a subject requiring treatment of an LPA-related disease or condition, results in a therapeutic response of prevention and/or treatment of the disease or condition. According to some aspects of the present invention, the effective amount is the amount of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention that, when combined with or co-administered with another therapeutic treatment for an LPA-related disease or condition, results in a therapeutic response of prevention and/or treatment of the disease or condition. In some embodiments of the present invention, the biological effect of treating a subject with an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention may be the improvement and/or complete elimination of symptoms caused by an LPA-related disease or condition. In some embodiments of the present invention, the biological effect is the complete elimination of an LPA-related disease or condition, as evidenced, for example, by a diagnostic test indicating that the subject does not have an LPA-related disease or condition. Non-limiting examples of detectable physiological symptoms include a reduction in lipid accumulation in the subject’s liver after administration of the agent of the present invention. Other ways of assessing the state of an LPA-related disease or condition known in the art may be used to determine the effect of the agents and/or methods of the present invention on an LPA-related disease or condition.

**[0097]** Effective amounts of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent that reduce LPA polypeptides to levels for treatment of LPA-related diseases or conditions are generally determined in clinical trials that establish effective doses for test population and control

population in blinded studies. In some embodiments, the effective amount is an amount that results in a desired response, such as an amount that reduces the LPA-related disease or condition in cells, tissues, and/or subjects with the disease or condition. Thus, an effective amount of an LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent for treatment of an LPA-related disease or condition that may be treated by reducing the LPA polypeptide may be an amount that, when administered, reduces the amount of the LPA polypeptide in a subject to less than the amount that would be present in cells, tissues and/or the subject without administration of the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent. In some aspects of the present invention, the levels of LPA polypeptide and/or LPA gene expression present in cells, tissues and/or subjects not contacted with or administered with the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention are referred to as "control" amounts. In some embodiments of the inventive method, a control amount for a subject is the amount for the subject before treatment; in other words, the level for the subject before administration of the LPA agent may be the control level for the subject and used for comparison to LPA polypeptide and/or LPA gene expression level after the administration of the siRNA to the subject. In the case of treatment for an LPA-related disease or condition, the desired response may be to reduce or eliminate one or more symptoms of the disease or condition in cells, tissues, and/or the subject. The reduction or elimination can be temporary or permanent. It will be appreciated that the state of LPA-related diseases or conditions may be monitored using methods such as determining LPA polypeptides and LPA gene expression, symptom assessment, clinical test, and the like. In some aspects of the present invention, the desired response to treatment of an LPA-related disease or condition is to delay the onset of the disease or condition or even prevent the onset of the disease or condition.

[0098] The effective amount of the compound that reduces the LPA polypeptide can also be determined by evaluating the physiological effect of the administration of the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent on the cell or subject, such as the reduction of LPA-related diseases or conditions after administration. The assay and/or symptom monitoring of the subject may be used to determine the efficacy of the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention, which may be administered in the pharmaceutical compound of the present invention, and to determine whether there is a response to treatment. One non-limiting example is one or more serum lipid profile tests known in the art. Another non-limiting example is that one or more liver function tests known in the art may be used to determine the state of the LPA-related disease or condition of the subject before and after treating the subject with the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention. In another non-limiting example, one or more cholesterol accumulation tests in the liver known in the art are used to determine the state of the LPA-related disease in the subject. In this embodiment, the disease includes cholesterol accumulation and the test is used to determine cholesterol levels in the subject before and after treating the subject with the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention.

[0099] Some embodiments of the present invention include a method of determining the efficacy of a dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention administered to a subject to treat an

LPA-related disease or condition by evaluating and/or monitoring one or more "physiological characteristics" of the LPA-related disease or condition in the subject. Non-limiting examples of physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition are the serum LPA level of the subject, the serum lipid level of the subject, the low-density lipoprotein level of the subject, the HDL level of the subject, the LDL:HDL ratio of the subject, the triglyceride level of the subject, fat present in the liver of the subject, physical symptoms, etc. Standard methods for determining such physiological characteristics are known in the art and include, but are not limited to, blood tests, imaging studies, physical examinations, and the like.

[0100] It will be appreciated that the amount of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent administered to the subject may be modified based at least in part on the determination results of the disease and/or condition state and/or the physiological characteristics of the subject. The therapeutic amount may be changed by, for example, increasing or decreasing the amount of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent by changing the composition in which the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent is administered, by changing the route of administration, by changing the time of administration, or the like. An effective amount of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent will vary with the particular condition being treated, the age and physical condition of a subject being treated, the severity of the condition, the duration of the treatment, the nature of the co-treatment (if any), the specific route of administration, and other factors within the knowledge and expertise of the health practitioner. For example, the effective amount may depend on the level of the LPA polypeptide and/or the desired level of LPA gene expression that is effective for the treatment of LPA-related diseases or conditions. A skilled person can empirically determine the effective amount of a particular LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent for use in the method of the present invention without excessive experimentation. In combination with the teachings provided herein, an effective prophylactic or therapeutic regimen may be planned to effectively treat a particular subject by selecting from a plurality of LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents of the present invention and weighing factors such as efficacy, relative bioavailability, patient weight, severity of adverse side effects, and preferred mode of administration. As used in embodiments of the present invention, the effective amount of the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention may be the amount that produces the desired biological effect in cells when in contact with the cells.

[0101] It should be recognized that LPA gene silencing can be performed constitutively or by genome engineering in any cell expressing LPA and determined by any suitable assay. In some embodiments of the present invention, LPA gene expression is reduced by at least 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 100% by administration of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention. In some embodiments of the present invention, LPA gene expression is reduced by 5% to 10%, 5% to 25%, 10% to 50%, 10% to 75%, 25% to 75%, 25% to 100% or 50% to 100% by administration of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention.

**Mode of**

[0102] The LPA dsRNA agent and LPA antisense polynucleotide agent are delivered in a pharmaceutical composition at a dose sufficient to inhibit LPA gene expression. In certain embodiments of the present invention, a dose of an LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent is 0.01 to 200.0 mg per kg of body weight of a subject per day, generally 1 to 50 mg/kg body weight, 5 to 40 mg/kg body weight, 10 to 30 mg/kg body weight, 1 to 20 mg/kg body weight, 1 to 10 mg/kg body weight, 4 to 15 mg/kg body weight per day, including endpoint values. For example, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be administered at a single dose of about 0.01 mg/kg, 0.05 mg/kg, 0.1 mg/kg, 0.2 mg/kg, 0.3 mg/kg, 0.4 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, 1 mg/kg, 1.1 mg/kg, 1.2 mg/kg, 1.3 mg/kg, 1.4 mg/kg, 1.5 mg/kg, 1.6 mg/kg, 1.7 mg/kg, 1.8 mg/kg, 1.9 mg/kg, 2 mg/kg, 2.1 mg/kg, 2.2 mg/kg, 2.3 mg/kg, 2.4 mg/kg, 2.5 mg/kg, 2.6 mg/kg, 2.7 mg/kg, 2.8 mg/kg, 2.9 mg/kg, 3.0 mg/kg, 3.1 mg/kg, 3.2 mg/kg, 3.3 mg/kg, 3.4 mg/kg, 3.5 mg/kg, 3.6 mg/kg, 3.7 mg/kg, 3.8 mg/kg, 3.9 mg/kg, 4 mg/kg, 4.1 mg/kg, 4.2 mg/kg, 4.3 mg/kg, 4.4 mg/kg, 4.5 mg/kg, 4.6 mg/kg, 4.7 mg/kg, 4.8 mg/kg, 4.9 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg, 5.1 mg/kg, 5.2 mg/kg, 5.3 mg/kg, 5.4 mg/kg, 5.5 mg/kg, 5.6 mg/kg, 5.7 mg/kg, 5.8 mg/kg, 5.9 mg/kg, 6 mg/kg, 6.1 mg/kg, 6.2 mg/kg, 6.3 mg/kg, 6.4 mg/kg, 6.5 mg/kg, 6.6 mg/kg, 6.7 mg/kg, 6.8 mg/kg, 6.9 mg/kg, 7 mg/kg, 7.1 mg/kg, 7.2 mg/kg, 7.3 mg/kg, 7.4 mg/kg, 7.5 mg/kg, 7.6 mg/kg, 7.7 mg/kg, 7.8 mg/kg, 7.9 mg/kg, 8 mg/kg, 8.1 mg/kg, 8.2 mg/kg, 8.3 mg/kg, 8.4 mg/kg, 8.5 mg/kg, 8.6 mg/kg, 8.7 mg/kg, 8.8 mg/kg, 8.9 mg/kg, 9 mg/kg, 9.1 mg/kg, 9.2 mg/kg, 9.3 mg/kg, 9.4 mg/kg, 9.5 mg/kg, 9.6 mg/kg, 9.7 mg/kg, 9.8 mg/kg, 9.9 mg/kg, 10 mg/kg, 11 mg/kg, 12 mg/kg, 13 mg/kg, 14 mg/kg, 15 mg/kg, 16 mg/kg, 17 mg/kg, 18 mg/kg, 19 mg/kg, 20 mg/kg, 21 mg/kg, 22 mg/kg, 23 mg/kg, 24 mg/kg, 25 mg/kg, 26 mg/kg, 27 mg/kg, 28 mg/kg, 29 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg, 31 mg/kg, 32 mg/kg, 33 mg/kg, 34 mg/kg, 35 mg/kg, 36 mg/kg, 37 mg/kg, 38 mg/kg, 39 mg/kg, 40 mg/kg, 41 mg/kg, 42 mg/kg, 43 mg/kg, 44 mg/kg, 45 mg/kg, 46 mg/kg, 47 mg/kg, 48 mg/kg, 49 mg/kg to 50 mg/kg body weight.

[0103] A variety of factors may be considered in determining the delivery dose and time of the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention. The absolute amount of LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents delivered will depend on a variety of factors, including co-treatment, number of doses and individual subject parameters, including age, physical condition, physical size and body weight. These factors are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and can be solved by conventional experiments. In some embodiments, a maximum dose, that is, the highest safe dose based on reasonable medical judgment, may be used.

[0104] In some embodiments, the method of the present invention may comprise administering 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more doses of LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents to the subject. In some cases, a pharmaceutical compound (e.g., comprising an LPA dsRNA agent or comprising an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent) may be administered to a subject at a certain dose at least daily, every other day, weekly, every other week, monthly, etc., and may be administered once a day or more than once a day, e.g. 2, 3, 4, 5, or more times in a 24-hour cycle. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may be administered once a day; or an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA

antisense polynucleotide agent may be administered in two, three, or more subdoses at appropriate intervals within a day, or even delivered using continuous infusions or by controlled release formulations. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is administered to the subject once or more daily, once or more weekly, once or more monthly, or once or more annually.

[0105] In certain aspects, the method of the present invention comprises administering a pharmaceutical compound alone or in combination with one or more other LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents, and/or in combination with other drug therapies or therapeutic activities or protocols administered to a subject with an LPA-related disease or condition. The pharmaceutical compound may be administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition. The pharmaceutical composition used in the method of the present invention may be sterile and comprises an amount of LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent that reduces the level of the LPA polypeptide to a level sufficient to produce the desired response in a unit of weight or volume suitable for administration to the subject. The dose of the pharmaceutical composition comprising the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent to be administered to the subject may be selected according to different parameters to reduce the LPA protein level, in particular according to the mode of administration used and the state of the subject. Other factors include the duration of treatment required. If the response of the subject is insufficient at the initial dose, a higher dose may be used within the tolerance of the patient (or the dose may be effectively increased by a different, more localized delivery route).

**Treatment**

[0106] As used herein, the terms "prevent" or "preventing", when used in reference to a disease, condition, or disorder that would benefit from decreased LPA gene expression, refers to a reduction in the likelihood that a subject will experience a symptom related to such a disease, condition, or disorder, such as a cardiovascular disease, including Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles. In such cases, the likelihood of occurring such a disease is reduced, for example, when an individual has one or more cardiovascular disease risk factors, but does not develop a cardiovascular disease or only develops a cardiovascular disease of less severity, it is considered effective prevention if the individual fails to develop a related disease, condition or condition, or has a reduced degree of development of symptoms associated with such a disease, condition or condition (e.g., a reduction of at least about 10% on the scale of the disease or condition clinically), or a delayed presentation of symptoms (e.g., a

delay of days, weeks, months or years), relative to a population with the same risk factors and without receiving the treatment described herein.

[0107] For an LPA-related disease and condition in which a reduction in the level of the LPA polypeptide is effective in treating the disease or condition, the method and the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention may be used for treatment to inhibit LPA expression. Examples of diseases and conditions that can be treated with the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention and the therapeutic method of the present invention include, but are not limited to: Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles. Such a disease and condition may herein be referred to as "LPA-related disease and condition" and "disease and condition caused and/or regulated by LPA".

[0108] In some aspects of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention may be administered to a subject at one or more times before or after diagnosis of an LPA-related disease or condition. In some aspects of the present invention, the subject is at risk of suffering from or developing an LPA-related disease or condition. Subject at risk of developing an LPA-related disease or condition are those with an increased likelihood of developing the LPA-related disease or condition compared to controls at risk of developing the LPA-related disease or condition. In some embodiments of the present invention, the level of the risk is statistically significant compared to the control level of the risk. Subjects at risk may include, for example: those who are or will be subjects with pre-existing diseases and/or genetic abnormalities that make the subjects more susceptible to an LPA-related disease or condition than control subjects without the pre-existing diseases or genetic abnormalities; subjects with a family and/or personal history of an LPA-related disease or condition; and subjects who have previously been treated for an LPA-related disease or condition. It will be appreciated that pre-existing diseases and/or genetic abnormalities that make the subject more susceptible to an LPA-related disease or condition may be diseases or genetic abnormalities that, when present, have previously been determined to be associated with a higher likelihood of developing the LPA-related disease or condition.

[0109] It will be appreciated that the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be administered to a subject based on the medical condition of the individual subject. For example, the healthcare provided to the subject may evaluate the LPA level measured in the sample obtained from the subject and determine that it is desirable to reduce the LPA level of the subject by administering the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention. In one non-limiting example, a biological sample, such as a blood or serum sample, may be

obtained from the subject, and the LPA level of the subject may be determined in the sample. An LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent is administered to a subject, and a blood or serum sample is obtained from the subject after administration, and the LPA level is measured using the sample, and the result is compared to the result determined in the sample of the subject before administration (previous). Compared to the level before administration, the subsequent reduction of LPA level in the sample of the subject indicates the efficacy of the administered LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent in reducing the LPA level of the subject. In one non-limiting example, the level of Lp (a) in the blood may be considered a physiological characteristic of an LPA-related condition, even if the subject has not been diagnosed with the LPA-related condition, such as that disclosed herein. The health-care provider may monitor changes in Lp(a) levels in the blood of the subject as a measure of the efficacy of the administered LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention.

[0110] Some embodiments of the method of the present invention include adjusting the treatment, and the treatment comprises administering the dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention to a subject based at least in part on an evaluation of changes in one or more physiological characteristics of LPA-related diseases or conditions in the subject caused by the treatment. For example, in some embodiments of the present invention, the action of a dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention administered to a subject may be determined and used to help regulate the amount of the dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention subsequently administered to the subject. In one non-limiting example, a dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention is administered to a subject, and the Lp (a) level in the blood of the subject is measured after administration; and at least partially based on the determined level, it is determined whether a higher amount of the dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent is required to improve the physiological effect of the administered agent, such as reducing or further reducing Lp (a) level in the blood of the subject. In another non-limiting example, the dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention is administered to the subject and the level of Lp (a) in the blood of the subject is determined after administration, and a lower amount of the dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent is expected to be administered to the subject based at least in part on the determined level.

[0111] Thus, some embodiments of the present invention include evaluating changes in one or more physiological characteristics caused by prior treatment of the subject to adjust the amount of the dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention subsequently administered to the subject. Some embodiments of the method of the present invention include measuring physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more times; evaluating and/or monitoring the efficacy of administered LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention; and optionally adjusting one or more of the followings using the measured results: dosage, dosing regimen, and/or dosing frequency of the dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention for treating the

LPA-related disease or condition in a subject. In some embodiments of the method of the present invention, the desired result of administering an effective amount of the dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention to a subject is that the Lp(a) level in blood of the subject is reduced compared to the previous Lp(a) level in the blood determined for the subject; the Lp(a) level in the blood of the subject was within the normal range. [0112] As used herein, the terms "treat", "therapeutic" or "treated" when used for an LPA-related disease or condition may refer to a prophylactic treatment, reducing the likelihood of developing an LPA-related disease or condition in a subject, and may also refer to a treatment to eliminate or reduce the level of an LPA-related disease or condition after the subject has developed the LPA-related disease or condition, preventing an LPA-related disease or condition from becoming more severe, and/or slowing the progression of an LPA-related disease or condition in a subject compared to the subject in the absence of therapy that reduces the level of the LPA polypeptide in the subject.

[0113] Certain embodiments of the agents, compositions, and methods of the present invention may be used to inhibit LPA gene expression. As used herein, with regard to the expression of the LPA gene, the terms "inhibit", "silence", "reduce", "down-regulate" and "knock down" refer to, for example, changing the expression of the LPA gene by one or more of the followings: the level of RNA transcribed by the gene, the level of LPA expressed, and the level of LPA polypeptide, protein or protein subunit translated from the mRNA in a cell, cell population, tissue, organ or subject is reduced when the cell, cell population, tissue, organ or subject is contacted with (e.g., treated with) the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention, as compared to the control level of RNA transcribed by the LPA gene, the control level of LPA translated from the mRNA, respectively. In some embodiments, the control level is the level in cells, tissues, organs or subjects not contacting with (e.g. treated with) the LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents.

#### Application Method

[0114] Various routes of administration of the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be used in the method of the present invention. The choice of a particular delivery mode will depend, at least in part, on the specific condition being treated and the dose required for therapeutic efficacy. In general, the method of the present invention can be implemented using any medically acceptable dosing mode, meaning any mode that produces an effective therapeutic level on LPA-related diseases or conditions without causing clinically unacceptable side effects. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents may be administered orally, enterally, mucosally, subcutaneously, and/or parenterally. The term "parenteral" includes subcutaneous, intravenous, intrathecal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal and intrasternal injection or infusion techniques. Other routes include, but are not limited to, nasal (e.g., through a nasogastric tube), percutaneous, vaginal, rectal, sublingual, and inhalation. The delivery route of the present invention may include intrathecal, intraventricular or intracranial. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be placed in a sustained release matrix and administered by

placing the matrix in a subject. In some aspects of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be delivered to cells of the subject using nanoparticles coated with delivery agents targeting specific cells or organelles. Various delivery manners, methods, and agents are known in the art. Non-limiting examples of delivery methods and delivery agents are provided elsewhere herein. In some aspects of the present invention, the term "delivery" with respect to LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may refer to the administration of one or more "naked" LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent sequences to a cell or subject. In certain aspects of the present invention, "delivery" refers to delivery to a cell or subject by transfection, delivery of a cell comprising an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent to a subject, delivery of a vector encoding an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent to a cell and/or subject, etc. Delivery of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent using a transfection mode may include administering a vector to a cell and/or a subject.

[0115] In some methods of the present invention, one or more LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents may be administered in formulation form or in pharmaceutically acceptable solutions, which may generally contain pharmaceutically acceptable concentrations of salts, buffers, preservatives, compatible carriers, adjuvants, and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. In some embodiments of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be formulated with another therapeutic agent for simultaneous administration. According to the method of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition. Typically, the pharmaceutical composition comprises the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. As used herein, the pharmaceutically acceptable vector refers to a non-toxic material that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient (e.g., the ability of LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent to inhibit LPA gene expression in cells or subjects). Various methods of administering and delivering the dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent for therapeutic use are known in the art and may be used in the methods of the present invention.

[0116] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include diluents, fillers, salts, buffers, stabilizers, solubilizers and other materials known in the art. Exemplary pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,211,657, while other carriers are known to those skilled in the art. Such formulations may generally contain salts, buffers, preservatives, compatible carriers and optionally other therapeutic agents. The salts should be pharmaceutically acceptable for use in medicine, but non-pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be conveniently used to prepare their pharmaceutically acceptable salts and are not excluded from the scope of the present invention. Such pharmacologically and pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, salts prepared from hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, salicylic acid, citric acid, formic

acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, and the like. Further, pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be prepared as alkali metal salts or alkaline earth metal salts, such as sodium salts, potassium salts or calcium salts.

[0117] Some embodiments of the method of the present invention include administrating one or more LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents directly to tissues. In some embodiments, the tissue to which the compound is administered is a tissue in which LPA-related diseases or conditions are present or are likely to develop, non-limiting examples of the tissue are the liver or kidney. Direct tissue administration can be achieved by direct injection or by other means. Many orally delivered compounds naturally enter and pass through the liver and kidneys, and some embodiments of the therapeutic method of the present invention include the oral administration of one or more LPA dsRNA agents to the subject. LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents, alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents, may be administered once, or may be administered multiple times. If administered multiple times, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent can be administered via different routes. For example, although not intended to be limiting, the first (or first few) administration may be performed subcutaneously, and one or more additional administrations may be oral and/or systemic.

[0118] For embodiments of the present invention in which it is desirable to administer the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent systemically, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, for example by bolus or continuous infusion. Injectable formulations may be present in unit dosage forms, such as ampoules or multi-dose containers, with or without preservatives. LPA dsRNA agent formulations (also referred to as pharmaceutical compositions) may be in the form of suspensions, solutions, or emulsions in oily or aqueous carriers, and may contain excipients, such as suspending agents, stabilizers, and/or dispersants.

[0119] Formulations for parenteral administration include sterile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions and emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents are propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Aqueous carriers include water, alcohol/aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions, including saline and buffer media. Parenteral carriers include sodium chloride solution, Ringer's glucose solution, glucose and sodium chloride solution, lactate Ringer's solution or fixed oil. Intravenous excipients include fluid and nutritional supplements, electrolyte supplements (such as those based on Ringer's glucose solution), and the like. Preservatives and other additives may also be present, such as antimicrobial agents, antioxidants, chelating agents, inert gases, and the like. Other forms of administration, such as intravenous administration, will result in lower doses. If the response of the subject is insufficient at the initial dose, a higher dose can be used within the tolerance of the patient (or the dose may be effectively increased by a different, more localized delivery route). Multiple doses per day may be used as needed to achieve appropriate systemic or local levels of one or more LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents and to achieve appropriate reduction in LPA protein levels.

[0120] In other embodiments, the method of the present invention comprises the use of delivery carriers, such as biocompatible microparticles, nanoparticles, or implants suitable for implantation into recipients such as subjects. Exemplary biodegradable implants that may be used according to this method are described in PCT publication WO 95/24929 (incorporated herein by reference), which describes a biocompatible, biodegradable polymer matrix for incorporating biomacromolecules.

[0121] Both non-biodegradable and biodegradable polymer matrices may be used in the method of the present invention to deliver one or more LPA dsRNA agents or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents to the subject. In some embodiments, the matrix may be biodegradable. The matrix polymer may be a natural or synthetic polymer. The polymer may be selected based on the desired period of release, typically on the order of a few hours to a year or more. Usually, releases over a period of time between a few hours and three to twelve months can be used. The polymer is optionally in the form of a hydrogel, which can absorb up to about 90% of its weight of water, and is also optionally cross-linked with multivalent ions or other polymers.

[0122] In general, the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be delivered in some embodiments of the present invention using biodegradable implants by diffusion or by degradation of a polymer matrix. Exemplary synthetic polymers for this use are well known in the art. Using methods known in the art, biodegradable polymers and non-biodegradable polymers can be used to deliver the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent. Bioadhesive polymers such as bioerodible hydrogels (H. S. Sawhney, C. P. Pathak and J. A. Hubell in *Macromolecules*, 1993, 26, 581-587) can also be used to deliver the LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent to treat LPA-related diseases or conditions. Other suitable delivery systems may include timed release, delayed release, or sustained release delivery systems. Such systems avoid repeated administration of LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent, thereby improving convenience for subjects and healthcare professionals. Many types of release delivery systems are available and are known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,075,109, 4,452,775, 4,675,189, 5,736,152, 3,854,480, 5,133,974, and 5,407,686. In addition, pump-based hardware delivery systems can be used, some of which are also suitable for implantation.

[0123] The use of long-term sustained release implants may be adapted for the prophylactic treatment of subjects and subjects at risk of developing recurrent LPA-related diseases or conditions. As used herein, long-term release refers to the construction and arrangement of implants to deliver a therapeutic level of an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent for at least up to 10 days, 20 days, 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, six months, one year or more. Long-term sustained release implants are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and include some of the release systems described above.

[0124] Therapeutic formulations of LPA dsRNA agent or LPA antisense polynucleotide agent may be prepared for storage by mixing molecules or compounds with the desired purity with an optional pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or stabilizer [Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences 21<sup>st</sup> edition, (2006)] in the form of a lyophilized formulation or an aqueous solution. Acceptable carriers,

excipients, or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid and methionine; preservatives (such as octadecyltrimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; hexamethonium chloride; benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride; phenol, butanol or benzyl alcohol; parabens such as methyl or propyl paraben; catechol; resorcinol; cyclohexanol; 3-pentanol; and m-cresol); low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptide; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, histidine, arginine, or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugars such as sucrose, mannitol, trehalose or sorbitol; salt forming counter-ions such as sodium; metal complexes (e.g., Zn-protein complexes); and/or non-ionic surfactants such as TWEEN®, PLURONICS® or polyethylene glycol (PEG).

#### Cells, Subjects and Controls

[0125] The methods of the present invention may be used in conjunction with cells, tissues, organs, and/or subjects. In some aspects of the present invention, the subjects are humans or vertebrate mammals, including but not limited to dogs, cats, horses, cows, goats, mice, rats and primates, such as monkeys. Therefore, the present invention can be used to treat LPA-related diseases or conditions of both human and non-human subjects. In some aspects of the present invention, a subject may be a farm animal, a zoo animal, a domesticated animal, or a non-domesticated animal, and the method of the present invention may be used in veterinary prophylactic and therapeutic regimens. In some embodiments of the present invention, the subject is a person and the method of the present invention can be used in prophylactic and therapeutic regimens for human.

[0126] Non-limiting examples of subjects to which the present invention may be applied are subjects diagnosed with, suspected of having, or at risk of developing a disease or condition associated with LPA expression higher than expected expression, also referred to as an "elevated LPA expression level". Non-limiting examples of the disease and condition associated with higher than expected level of LPA expression are described elsewhere herein. The method of the present invention can be applied to subjects who have been diagnosed with the disease or condition at the time of treatment, subjects associated with LPA expression higher than expected expression, or subjects who are considered to be at risk of suffering from or developing a disease or condition associated with LPA expression higher than expected expression. In some aspects of the present invention, a disease or condition associated with a LPA expression level higher than expected level is an acute disease or condition; in some aspects of the present invention, a disease or condition associated with a LPA expression level higher than expected level is a chronic disease or condition.

[0127] In one non-limiting example, the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention is administered to a subject diagnosed with a cardiovascular disease, wherein the cardiovascular disease includes Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion,

cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles. The method of the present invention can be applied to subjects who have been diagnosed with the disease or condition at the time of treatment, or who are considered to be at risk of suffering from or developing the disease or condition.

[0128] In another non-limiting example, the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention is administered to treat a disease or disorder that is caused by or associated with renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) activation, or whose symptoms or progression responds to RAAS inactivation. The term "LPA-related disease" includes a disease, disorder, or condition that benefits from reduced LPA expression. These diseases are usually associated with high blood pressure. Non-limiting examples of LPA-related diseases include cardiovascular diseases, including Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, cerebrovascular diseases, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable/unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous or homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, cerebrovascular diseases and venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, coronary heart diseases or aortic stenosis and/or any other diseases or pathologies related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles.

[0129] Cells to which the method of the present invention can be applied include in vitro, in vivo and ex vivo cells. Cells may be in the subject, in culture and/or suspension, or in any other suitable state or condition. Cells to which the method of the present invention may be applied may be liver cells, hepatocytes, heart cells, pancreatic cells, cardiovascular cells, kidney cells, or other types of vertebrate cells, including human and non-human mammalian cells. In some aspects of the present invention, cells to which the method of the present invention may be applied are healthy normal cells, which are not known to be diseased cells. In some embodiments of the present invention, the methods and compositions of the present invention are applied to cells such as liver cells, hepatocytes, heart cells, pancreatic cells, cardiovascular cells, and/or kidney cells. In certain aspects of the present invention, the control cells are normal cells, but it should be understood that cells with a disease or condition may also be used as control cells in particular cases, such as in the case of comparing the results of treated cells with a disease or condition to the results of untreated cells with the disease or condition, and the like.

[0130] According to the method of the present invention, LPA polypeptide levels can be determined and compared to LPA polypeptide control levels. The control may be a predetermined value, which may take various forms. It can be a single cutoff, such as median or average. It can be established based on comparison groups, for example in groups with normal levels of LPA polypeptide and groups

with increased levels of LPA polypeptide activity. Another non-limiting example of the comparison group may be a population with one or more symptoms or diagnoses of an LPA-related disease or condition versus a population without the one or more symptoms or diagnoses of the disease or condition; a group of subjects to whom the siRNA treatment of the present invention has been administered versus a group of subjects to whom the siRNA treatment of the present invention has not been administered. Typically, controls can be based on apparently healthy normal individuals or apparently healthy cells in the appropriate age group. It will be appreciated that, in addition to predetermined values, a control according to the present invention may be a material sample tested in parallel with the experimental material. Examples include samples from control populations or control samples produced by manufacturing for parallel test with experimental samples. In some embodiments of the present invention, the control may include cells or subjects that are not contacted or treated with the LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention, in which case the control level of the LPA polypeptide may be compared to the level of the LPA polypeptide in cells or subjects in contact with an LPA dsRNA agent or an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention.

[0131] In some embodiments of the present invention, the control level may be an LPA polypeptide level determined for the subject, wherein the LPA polypeptide level determined for the same subject at different times is compared to the control level. In one non-limiting example, levels of LPA are determined in biological samples obtained from subjects who have never been received the LPA treatment according to the present invention. In some embodiments, the biological sample is a serum sample. LPA polypeptide levels measured in samples obtained from the subject may serve as baseline or control values for the subject. After one or more LPA dsRNA agents are administered to the subject according to the therapeutic method of the present invention, one or more additional serum samples may be obtained from the subject, and the LPA polypeptide levels in the subsequent one or more samples may be compared to the subject's control/baseline levels. Such comparisons can be used to assess onset, progression, or regression of LPA-related diseases or conditions in subjects. For example, the level of the LPA polypeptide in the baseline sample obtained from the subject is higher than the level obtained from the same subject after the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention is administered to the subject, indicating regression of the LPA-related disease or condition and the efficacy of the administered LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention in treating the LPA-related disease or condition.

[0132] In certain aspects of the present invention, one or more values of the LPA polypeptide levels determined for a subject may be used as a control value and used to later compare LPA polypeptide levels in the same subject, thereby allowing for the evaluation of changes from the "baseline" LPA polypeptide level in the subject. Thus, where the initial level is used as the control level of the subject, the initial LPA polypeptide level may be used to display and/or determine the level of the LPA polypeptide in the subject that the methods and compounds of the present invention can reduce in the subject.

[0133] Using the method of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent and/or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent

of the present invention can be administered to the subject. Such dsRNAi agents include, for example, the duplexes shown in Table 1. In some other embodiments, such dsRNAi agents include duplex variants, such as those shown in Table 1. The efficacy of the administration and treatment of the present invention may be evaluated as follows: after administration and treatment, the level of the LPA polypeptide in the serum sample obtained from the subject is reduced by at least 0.5%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more compared to the level of the LPA polypeptide before administration in the serum sample obtained from the subject at a previous time point, or compared to the level of a non-contact control (e.g., the level of the LPA polypeptide in the control serum sample). It will be appreciated that the levels of LPA polypeptides are all associated with the levels of LPA gene expression. Some embodiments of the method of the present invention include administering the LPA dsRNA and/or the LPA antisense agent of the present invention to the subject in an amount that effectively inhibits the expression of the LPA gene, thereby reducing the level of the LPA polypeptide in the subject.

[0134] Some embodiments of the present invention include determining the presence, absence and/or amount (herein also referred to as level) of the LPA polypeptide from one or more biological samples obtained from one or more subjects. This determination can be used to evaluate the efficacy of the therapeutic method of the present invention. For example, the methods and compositions of the present invention may be used to determine the level of the LPA polypeptide in a biological sample obtained from a subject previously treated with the LPA dsRNA agent and/or the LPA antisense agent of the present invention. After administration and treatment, the level of the LPA polypeptide in the serum sample obtained from the subject is reduced by at least 0.5%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% or more compared to the level of the LPA polypeptide before administration in the serum sample obtained from the subject at a previous time point, or compared to the level of a non-contact control (e.g., the level of the LPA polypeptide in the control serum sample), the efficacy level of the treatment administered to the subject is indicated.

[0135] In some embodiments of the present invention, the physiological characteristics of the LPA-related disease or condition determined for the subject may serve as a control result, and the determination results of the physiological characteristics of the same subject at different times are compared to the control result. In one non-limiting example, the Lp(a) level in blood (and/or other physiological characteristics of an LPA disease or condition) is measured from a subject that has never been received the LPA treatment according to the present invention, and may be used as a baseline or control value for the subject. After one or more LPA dsRNA agents are administered to the subject according to the therapeutic method of the present invention, Lp(a) levels in the blood are measured and compared to the control/baseline levels of the subject, respectively. Such comparisons can be used to assess onset, progression, or regression of LPA-related diseases or conditions in subjects. For example, if the baseline LPA level obtained from the subject is higher than the LPA level measured from the same subject after the LPA dsRNA agent or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention is adminis-

tered to the subject, indicating regression of the LPA-related disease or condition and the efficacy of the administered LPA dsRNA agent of the present invention in treating the LPA-related disease or condition.

[0136] In some aspects of the present invention, the value of one or more physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition determined for a subject may be used as a control value for later comparisons of physiological characteristics of the same subject, thereby allowing for the evaluation of changes from the "baseline" physiological characteristics of the subject. Thus, an initial physiological characteristic in an individual may be obtained, and measurement of the initial physiological characteristic is used as a control of the subject, and to show and/or determine the effect that the method and compound of the present invention may be used to reduce the level of the LPA polypeptide in the individual. Using the method of the present invention, the LPA dsRNA agent and/or the LPA antisense polynucleotide agent of the present invention can be administered to the subject in an effective amount for the treatment of an LPA disease or condition. The efficacy of administration and treatment of the present invention may be evaluated by determining changes in one or more physiological characteristics of an LPA disease or condition. In one non-limiting example, the Lp (a) level in blood of a subject is reduced until the Lp (a) levels in blood of the subject were within the normal range, as compared to Lp (a) level in blood obtained from the subject at a previous time point, or compared to LPA level in a non-contact control.

[0137] Some embodiments of the present invention include determining the presence, absence, and/or change of physiological characteristics of an LPA-related disease or condition using methods such as, but not limited to: (1) measuring Lp(a) levels in the blood of a subject; (2) evaluating the physiological characteristics of one or more biological samples obtained from one or more subjects; (3) or performing a physical examination on the subject. This determination can be used to evaluate the efficacy of the therapeutic method of the present invention.

#### Kit

[0138] A kit comprising one or more LPA dsRNA agents and/or LPA antisense polynucleotide agents and instructions for their use in the method of the present invention is also within the scope of the present invention. The kit of the present invention may comprise one or more of an LPA dsRNA agent, an LPA sense polynucleotide agent, and an LPA antisense polynucleotide agent that can be used to treat a LPA-related disease or condition. A kit comprising one or more LPA dsRNA agents, LPA sense polynucleotide agents and LPA antisense polynucleotide agents may be prepared for use in the therapeutic methods of the present invention. The components of the kit of the present invention can be packaged in aqueous medium or freeze-dried form. The kit of the present invention may comprise a support that is partitioned to enclosedly receive one or more container devices or a series of container devices (e.g., test tubes, vials, flasks, bottles, syringes, etc.) therein. A first container device or a series of container devices may comprise one or more compounds, such as LPA dsRNA agent and/or LPA sense or antisense polynucleotide agent. The second container device or series of container devices may comprise a targeting agent, a labelling agent, a delivery agent, etc., which may be included as part of the LPA dsRNA agent

and/or the LPA antisense polynucleotide administered in an embodiment of the therapeutic method of the present invention.

[0139] The kit of the present invention may also contain instructions. Instructions are usually in writing and will provide guidance for carrying out the treatment embodied by the kit and making decisions based on that treatment.

[0140] The following examples are provided to illustrate specific examples of the practice of the present invention and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention. It is evident to those of ordinary skill in the art that the present invention can be applied to a variety of compositions and methods.

#### EXAMPLE

##### Example 1. Synthesis of RNAi Agent

[0141] The LPA RNAi agent duplex shown in Tables 2-3 above was synthesized according to the following general procedure:

[0142] Sense and antisense strand sequences of siRNA were synthesized on an oligonucleotide synthesizer using a well-established solid-phase synthesis method based on phosphoramidite chemistry. Growth of the oligonucleotide chain is achieved through a 4-step cycle: de-protection, condensation, capping, and an oxidation or sulfurization step for the addition of each nucleotide. Synthesis was performed on a solid support made of controllable porous glass (CPG, 1000 Å). Monomer phosphoramidite was purchased from commercial sources. phosphoramidites having GalNAc ligand clusters (GLPA1 and GLPA2 as non-limiting examples) were synthesized according to the procedure of Examples 2-3 herein. For siRNAs used for in vitro screening (Table 2), synthesis was performed at the 2 µmol scale; for siRNAs used for in vivo test (Tables 3, 4 to 5), synthesis scale was 5 µmol or greater. In the case where the GalNAc ligand (GLO-0 as a non-limiting example) was linked to the 3'-end of the sense strand, a CPG solid support with the GalNAc ligand attached was used. In the case where the GalNAc ligand (GLS-1 or GLS-2 as a non-limiting example) was linked to the 5'-end of the sense strand, GalNAc phosphoramidite (GLPA1 or GLPA2 as a non-limiting example) was used for the final coupling reaction. Trichloroacetic acid (TCA) in 3% dichloromethane was used to deprotect the protective group, i.e., 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethyl (DMT). 5-ethylthio-1H-tetrazole was used as an activator. I<sub>2</sub> in THF/Py/H<sub>2</sub>O and phenylacetyl disulfide (PADS) in pyridine/MeCN were used for oxidation and sulfurization reactions, respectively. After the final solid-phase synthesis step, the solid support-bound oligomer was cleaved by treatment with a 1:1 volume of 40 wt % aqueous methylamine solution and 28% ammonium hydroxide solution and the protective group was removed. The crude mixture was concentrated to synthesize siRNAs for in vitro screening. The remaining solids were dissolved in 1.0 M NaOAc and ice-cold EtOH was added to precipitate a single-stranded product as a sodium salt, which could be used for annealing without further purification. To synthesize siRNAs for in vivo testing, the crude single-stranded product was further purified by ion-pair reversed-phase HPLC (IP-RP-HPLC). Purified single-stranded oligonucleotide products from IP-RP-HPLC were converted to sodium salts by dissolving them in 1.0 M NaOAc and precipitating them by adding ice-cold EtOH. Annealing of sense and

antisense oligonucleotides by equimolar complementation was performed in water to form a double-stranded siRNA product, which was lyophilized to provide a fluffy white solid.

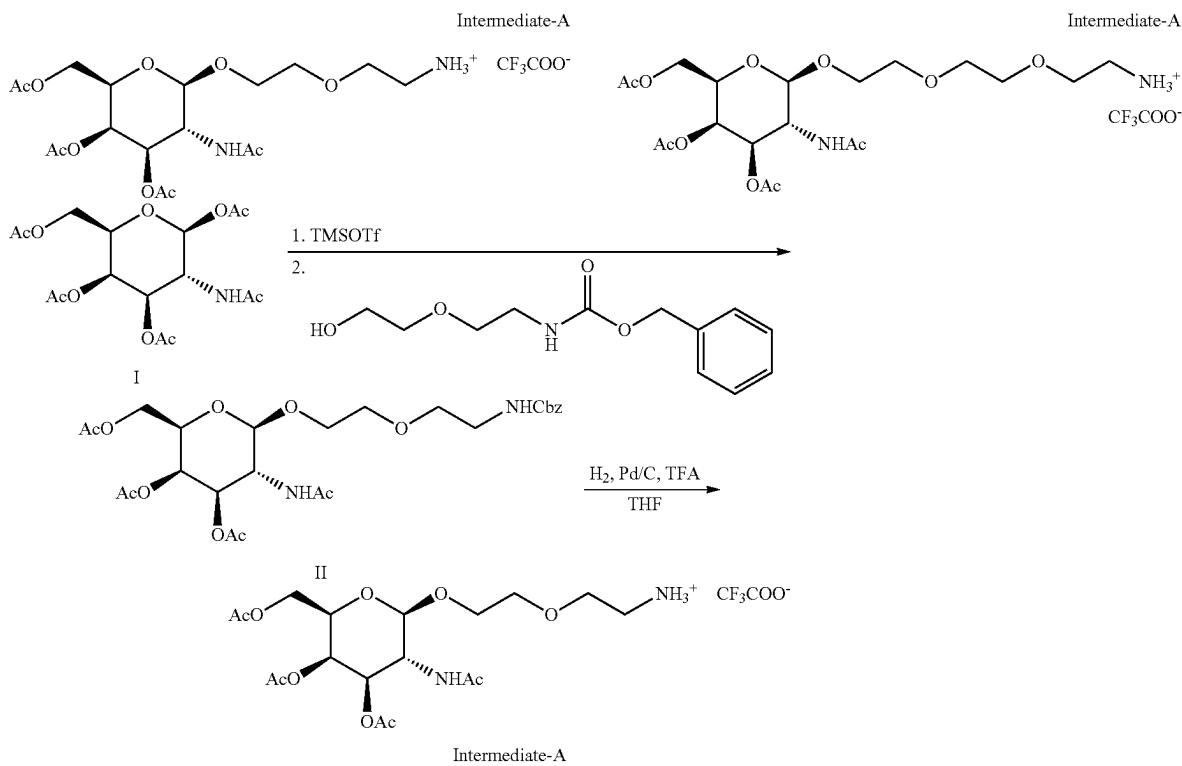
**Example 2. Preparation of Intermediate-A and Intermediate-B**

[0143] Intermediate-A was synthesized by treating commercially available galactosamine pentaacetate with trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf) in dichloromethane (DCM), as shown in scheme 1 below. Then glycosylation was performed with Cbz-protected 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethan-1-ol to give compound II. The Cbz protective group was removed by hydrogenation to provide intermediate-A as a trifluoroacetate (TFA) salt. Intermediate-B was synthesized based on the same scheme, except for the use of Cbz-protected 2-(2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethoxy)ethan-1-ol as feedstock.

anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the crude product, which was triturated with 2-methyltetrahydrofuran/heptane (5/3, v/v, 1.80 L) for 2 h. The resulting mixture was filtered and dried to give compound II (15.0 g, yield 50.3%) as a white solid.

[0145] 10% Pd/C (1.50 g) was carefully added to a dry and argon-purged hydrogenation bottle, and then 10 mL of tetrahydrofuran (THF) was added, followed by a solution of compound II (15.0 g, 26.4 mmol) in THF (300 mL) and TFA (trifluoroacetic acid, 3.00 g, 26.4 mmol). The resulting mixture was degassed and purged with  $\text{H}_2$  three times and stirred at 25° C. under  $\text{H}_2$  atmosphere (45 psi) for 3 h. Thin layer chromatography (TLC, solvent: DCM:MeOH=10:1) indicated that compound II was completely consumed. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (500 mL) and concentrated. The process was repeated 3 times to give intermediate-A as a foamy white solid (14.0

Scheme 1



[0144] TMSOTf (17.1 g, 77.2 mmol) was added to the solution of compound I (20.0 g, 51.4 mmol) in 100 mL of 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE). The resulting reaction liquid was stirred at 60° C. for 2 h and then stirred at 25° C. for 1 h; Cbz-protected 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethan-1-ol (13.5 g, 56.5 mmol) was dried over 4 Å powdered molecular sieves (10 g) in DCE (100 mL) and added dropwise to the above reaction liquid at 0° C. under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25° C. for 16 hours under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (200 mL), water (200 mL) and saturated saline (200 mL). The organic layer was dried over

g, yield 96.5%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  ppm 7.90 (d,  $J=9.29$  Hz, 1H), 7.78 (br s, 3H), 5.23 (d,  $J=3.26$  Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd,  $J=11.29$ , 3.26 Hz, 1H), 4.56 (d,  $J=8.53$  Hz, 1H), 3.98-4.07 (m, 3H), 3.79-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.66 (m, 5H), 2.98 (br d,  $J=4.77$  Hz, 2H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H).

[0146] Intermediate-B was synthesized using a similar procedure to that used for the synthesis of Intermediate-A.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ ):  $\delta$  ppm 7.90 (br d,  $J=9.03$  Hz, 4H), 5.21 (d,  $J=3.51$  Hz, 1H), 4.97 (dd,  $J=11.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.54 (d,  $J=8.53$  Hz, 1H), 3.98-4.06 (m, 3H), 3.88 (dt,  $J=10.9$

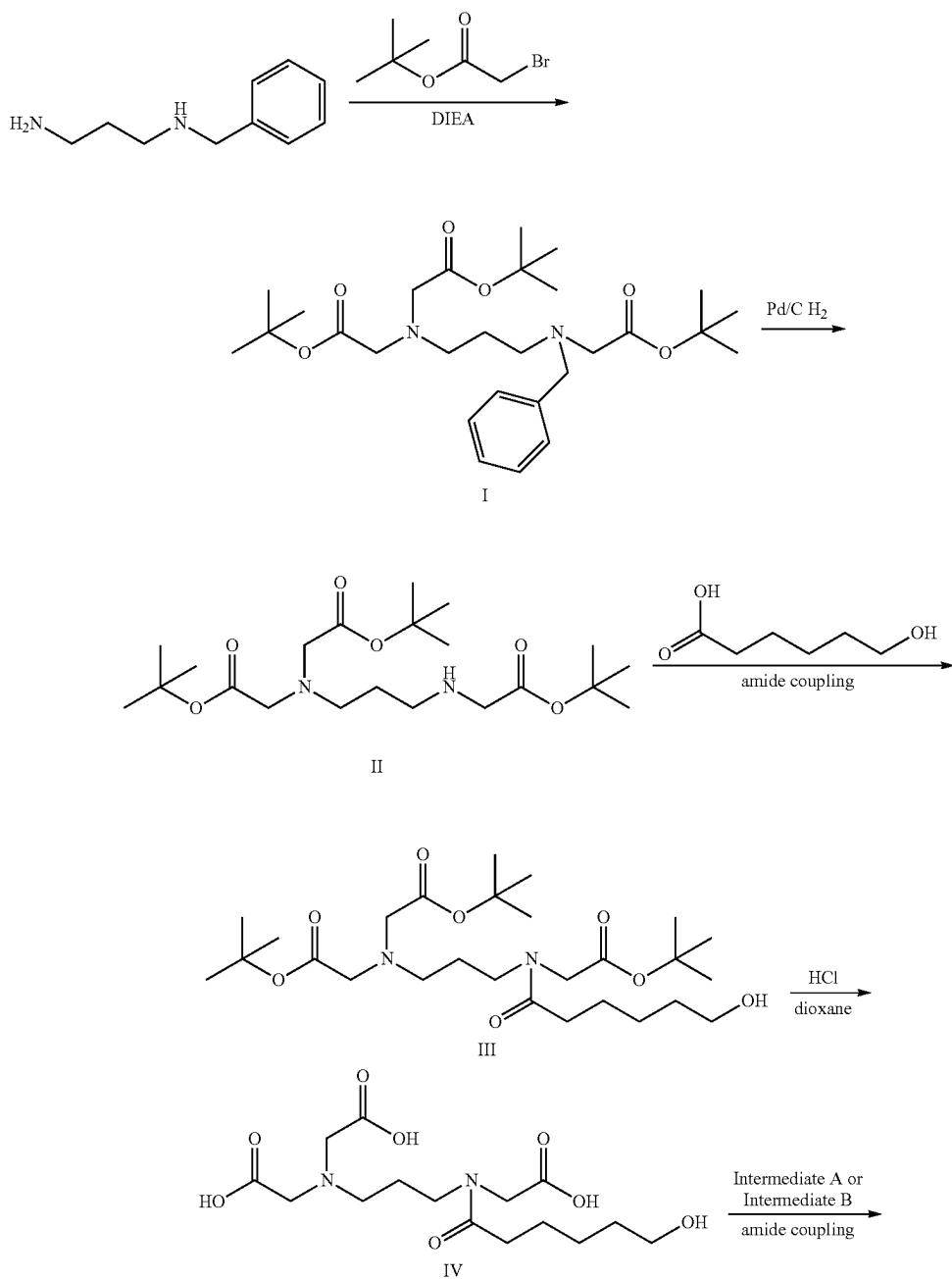
Hz, 1H), 3.76-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.61 (m, 9H), 2.97 (br s, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.78 (s, 3H). Mass spectrometry calculated C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>34</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>11</sub>: 478.22; measured: 479.3 (M+H<sup>+</sup>).

**Example 3. Synthesis of GalNAc Ligand Cluster Phosphoramidites GLPA1, GLPA2, and GLPA15**

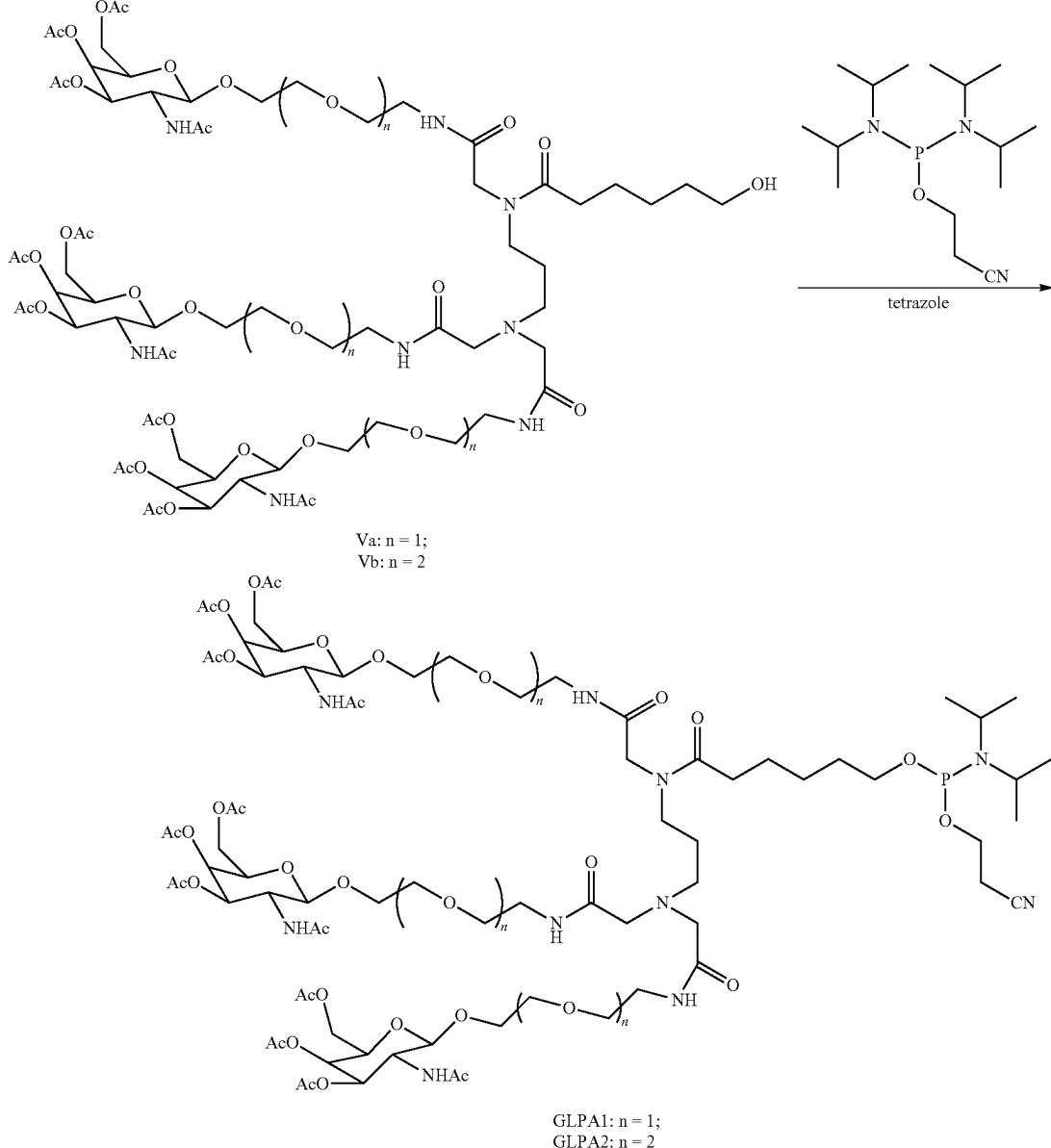
[0147] GLPA1 and GLPA2 were prepared according to the following scheme 2. Starting with benzyl-protected propane-1,3-diamine, alkylation was performed using tert-butyl 2-bromoacetate to give triester compound I. The benzyl

protective group is removed by hydrogenation to give secondary amine compound II. The amide was coupled with 6-hydroxycaproic acid to give compound III. The tert-butyl protective group was then removed upon treatment with HCl in dioxane to form triacid compound IV. Amide coupling between triacid compound IV and intermediate-A or intermediate-B was performed to provide compound Va or Vb. Phosphoramidite GLPA1 or GLPA2 was synthesized by phosphitylation of compound Va or Vb with 2-cyanoethyl N,N-diisopropylchlorophosphoramidite and a catalytic amount of 1H-tetrazole.

Scheme 2



-continued



**[0148]** Tert-butyl 2-bromoacetate (23.7 g, 121 mmol) was added to a solution of N-benzyl-1,3-propanediamine (5.00 g, 30.4 mmol) in dimethylformamide (DMF, 100 mL); then diisopropylethylamine (DIEA, 23.61 g, 182 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting reaction mixture was stirred at 25–30° C. for 16 h. LCMS showed that N-benzyl-1,3-propanediamine was completely consumed. The reaction mixture was diluted with H<sub>2</sub>O (500 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (500 mL×2). The combined organics were washed with saturated brine (1 L), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (gradient: petroleum ether:ethyl acetate 20:1 to 5:1). A compound I was obtained (12.1 g, yield 78.4%) as a colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ

ppm 7.26–7.40 (m, 5H), 3.79 (s, 2H), 3.43 (s, 4H), 3.21 (s, 2H), 2.72 (dt, J=16.9, 7.34 Hz, 4H), 1.70 (quin, J=7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.44–1.50 (m, 27H).

**[0149]** The dried hydrogenation bottle was purged 3 times with argon. Pd/C (200 mg, 10%) was added, followed by MeOH (5 mL), followed by a solution of compound I (1.00 g, 1.97 mmol) in MeOH (5 mL). The reaction mixture was degassed in vacuum and refilled with H<sub>2</sub>. This process was repeated 3 times. The mixture was stirred at 25° C. for 12 h under H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere (15 psi). LCMS showed that compound I was completely consumed. The reaction mixture was filtered under reduced pressure under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give compound II (655 mg, yield 79.7%) as a yellow oil, which could be used in the next step without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ ppm 3.44 (s, 4H), 3.31 (s,

2H), 2.78 (t,  $J=7.1$  Hz, 2H), 2.68 (t,  $J=6.9$  Hz, 2H), 1.88 (br s, 1H), 1.69 (quin,  $J=7.03$  Hz, 2H), 1.44-1.50 (s, 27H). A mixture of compound II (655 mg, 1.57 mmol), 6-hydroxyhexanoic acid (249 mg, 1.89 mmol), DIET (1.02 g, 7.86 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI, 904 mg, 4.72 mmol), and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBr, 637 mg, 4.72 mmol) in DMF (6 mL) was degassed and purged with  $N_2$  three times; then stirred at 25° C. under  $N_2$  atmosphere for 3 h. The LCMS indicated the desired product. The reaction mixture was diluted with  $H_2O$  (10 mL) and extracted with EtOAc 20 mL (10 mL $\times 2$ ). The organics were combined, washed with saturated brine (20 mL), dried with anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and concentrated to obtain a crude product which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (gradient: petroleum ether:ethyl acetate from 5:1 to 1:1) to give compound III (650 mg, yield 77.8%) as a yellow oil.  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  ppm 3.90-3.95 (s, 2H), 3.63 (t,  $J=6.40$  Hz, 2H), 3.38-3.45 (m, 6H), 2.72 (t,  $J=6.65$  Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t,  $J=7.28$  Hz, 2H), 1.55-1.75 (m, 8H), 1.44 (s, 27H). Mass spectrometry calculated  $C_{27}H_{50}N_2O_8$ : 530.36; measured: 531.3 ( $M+H^+$ ).

[0150] A mixture of compound III (5.5 g, 10.3 mmol) in HCl/dioxane (2 M, 55 mL) was stirred at 25° C. for 3 h. LCMS showed complete consumption of compound III. The reaction mixture was filtered, washed with EtOAc (50 mL), and dried under reduced pressure to give a crude product. The crude product was dissolved in  $CH_3CN$  (50 mL) and the volatiles were removed in vacuum. The process was repeated 3 times to give compound IV (2.05 g, 54.5% yield) as a white solid.  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $D_2O$ ):  $\delta$  ppm 4.21 (s, 1H), 4.07 (d,  $J=4.5$  Hz, 4H), 3.99 (s, 1H), 3.45-3.52 (m, 3H), 3.42 (t,  $J=6.5$  Hz, 1H), 3.32-3.38 (m, 1H), 3.24-3.31 (m, 1H), 2.37 (t,  $J=7.4$  Hz, 1H), 2.24 (t,  $J=7.4$  Hz, 1H), 1.99 (dt,  $J=15.5, 7.53$  Hz, 1H), 1.85-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.39-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.19-1.31 (m, 2H).

[0151] A mixture of compound IV (500 mg, 1.05 mmol), intermediate-A (2.02 g, 3.67 mmol), DIET (813 mg, 6.30 mmol), EDCI (704 mg, 3.67 mmol), and HOBr (496 mg, 3.67 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was degassed and purged with  $N_2$  three times, and then the mixture was stirred at 25° C. under  $N_2$  atmosphere for 3 h. The LCMS indicated the desired product. The reaction mixture was quenched by adding  $H_2O$  (10 mL) and extracted with DCM (10 mL $\times 2$ ). The combined organics were extracted with 10% citric acid (20 mL). The aqueous phase was neutralized with saturated  $NaHCO_3$  solution and re-extracted with DCM (10 mL $\times 2$ ). The organics were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give compound Va

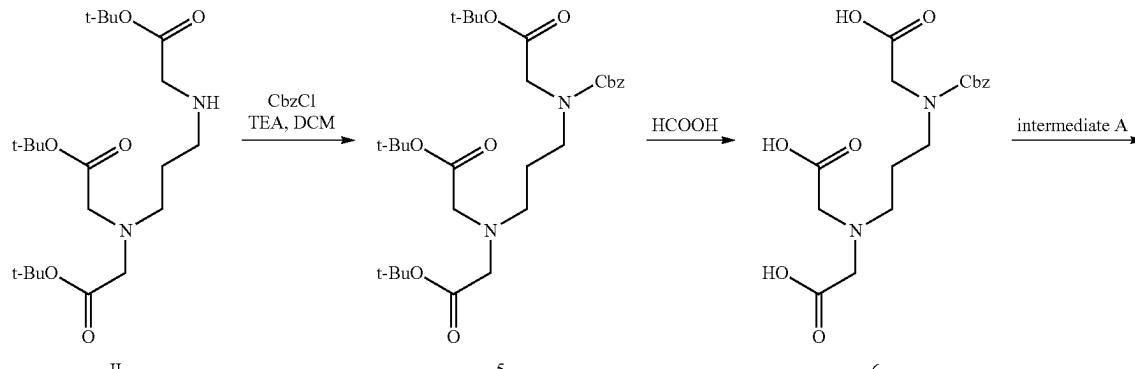
(570 mg, 0.281 mmol, 26.8% yield) as a white solid.  $^1H$  NMR: (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ) ppm  $\delta$  7.84-8.12 (m, 3H), 6.85-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.66-6.81 (m, 1H), 5.36 (br d,  $J=2.7$  Hz, 3H), 5.11-5.27 (m, 3H), 4.63-4.85 (m, 3H), 3.90-4.25 (m, 18H), 3.37-3.75 (m, 28H), 3.15-3.28 (m, 4H), 2.64 (brd,  $J=6.53$  Hz, 2H), 2.30-2.46 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.18 (m, 9H), 2.05 (s, 9H), 1.94-2.03 (m, 18H), 1.68 (br s, 2H), 1.45 (br s, 2H), 1.12 (br t,  $J=7.0$  Hz, 2H).

[0152] Tetrazole diisopropylammonium (30.3 mg, 0.177 mmol) was added to a solution of compound Va (260 mg, 0.161 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (5 mL); then 3-bis(diisopropylamino)phosphoryloxypropionitrile (194 mg, 0.645 mmol) was added dropwise at ambient temperature under  $N_2$ . The reaction mixture was stirred at 20 to 25° C. for 2 h. LCMS indicated that compound Va was completely consumed. After cooling to -20° C., the reaction mixture was added to a stirred brine/saturated  $NaHCO_3$  (1:1, 5 mL) solution at 0° C. After stirring for 1 minute, DCM (5 mL) was added. Stratification occurred. The organic layer was washed with brine/saturated  $NaHCO_3$  aqueous solution (1:1, 5 mL), dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , filtered and concentrated to a volume of approximately 1 mL. The residual solution was added dropwise to 20 mL of methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) under stirring. This resulted in the precipitation of a white solid. The mixture was centrifuged and the solid was collected. The solid was redissolved in 1 mL of DCM and precipitated by addition of MTBE (20 mL). The solid was again separated by centrifugation. The collected solid was dissolved in anhydrous  $CH_3CN$ . The volatile was removed. This process was repeated twice more to give the GalNAc ligand phosphoramidite compound GLPA1 (153 mg, 84.4  $\mu$ mol) as a white solid.  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ): ppm  $\delta$  7.71-8.06 (m, 2H), 6.60-7.06 (m, 3H), 5.37 (br d,  $J=3.0$  Hz, 3H), 5.18-5.32 (m, 3H), 4.70-4.86 (m, 3H), 3.92-4.25 (m, 18H), 3.42-3.85 (m, 30H), 3.25 (m, 4H), 2.59-2.75 (m, 4H), 2.27-2.44 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.20 (s, 9H), 2.07 (s, 9H), 1.96-2.03 (m, 18H), 1.65 (br s, 4H), 1.44 (br d,  $J=7.28$  Hz, 2H), 1.14-1.24 (m, 12H).  $^{31}P$  NMR ( $CDCl_3$ ): ppm  $\delta$  147.15.

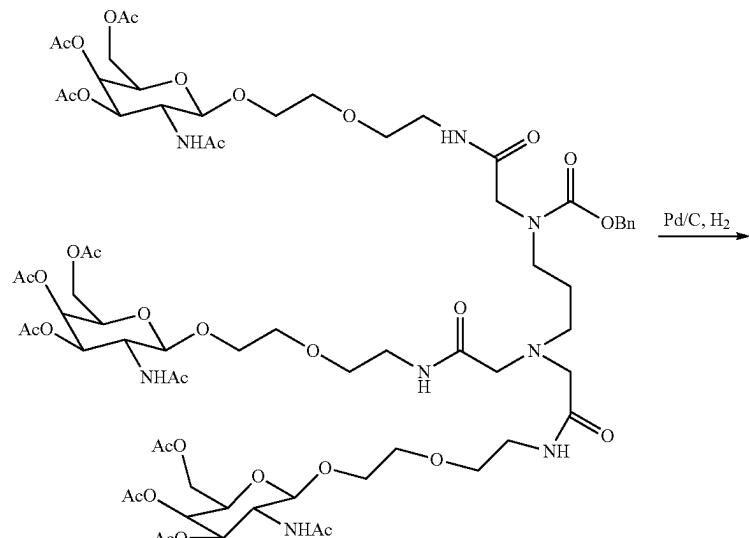
[0153] The GalNAc ligand phosphoramidite compound GLPA2 was synthesized using the same procedure, except for using the intermediate-B.  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ): ppm  $\delta$  7.94-8.18 (m, 1H), 7.69 (br s, 1H), 6.66-7.10 (m, 3H), 5.35 (d,  $J=3.5$  Hz, 3H), 5.07-5.25 (m, 3H), 4.76-4.86 (m, 3H), 4.01-4.31 (m, 10H), 3.91-4.01 (m, 8H), 3.74-3.86 (m, 4H), 3.52-3.71 (m, 30H), 3.42-3.50 (m, 6H), 3.15-3.25 (m, 4H), 2.52-2.70 (m, 4H), 2.22-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.22 (s, 9H), 2.06 (s, 9H), 1.95-2.03 (m, 18H), 1.77 (br s, 2H), 1.58-1.66 (m, 4H), 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.08-1.24 (m, 12H).  $^{31}P$  NMR ( $CDCl_3$ ): ppm  $\delta$  147.12.

[0154] GLPA15 was prepared according to scheme 3 below.

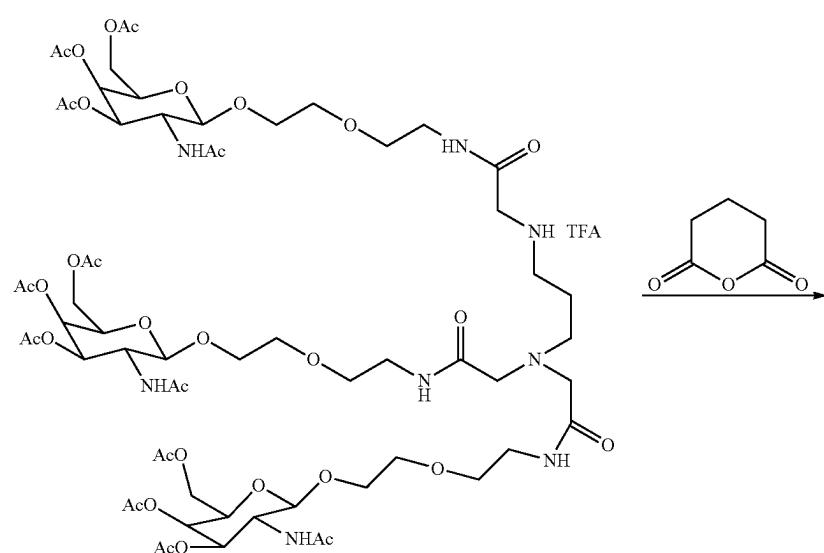
Scheme 3



-continued

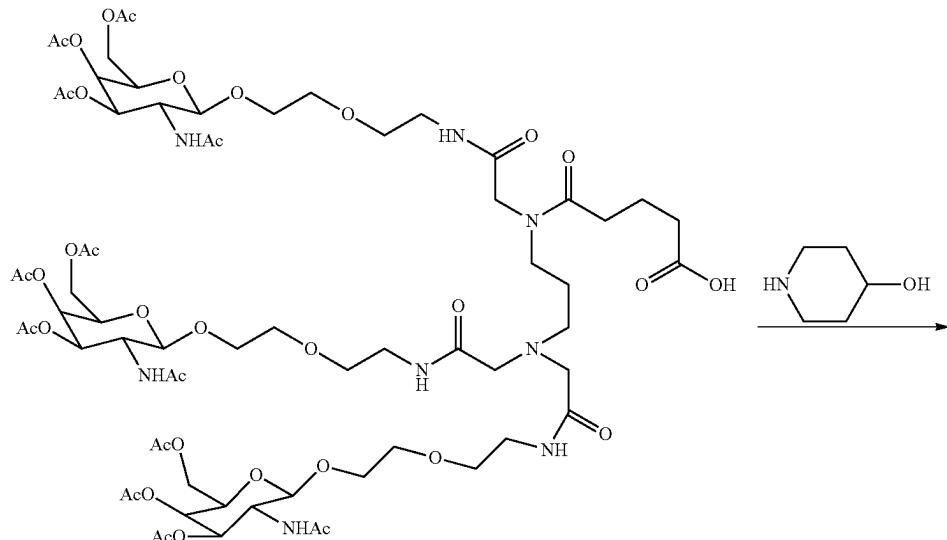


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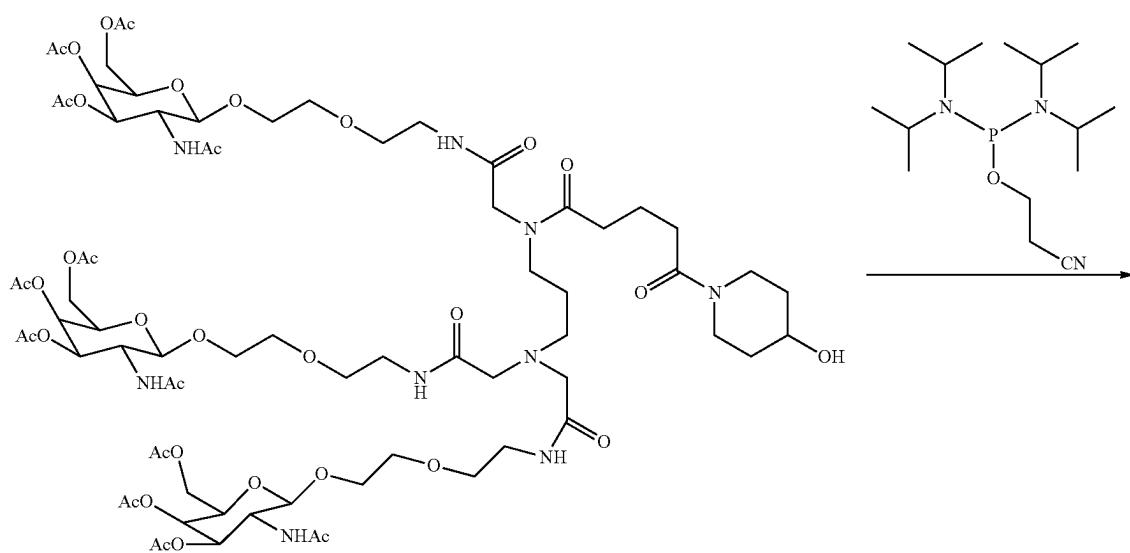


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-continued

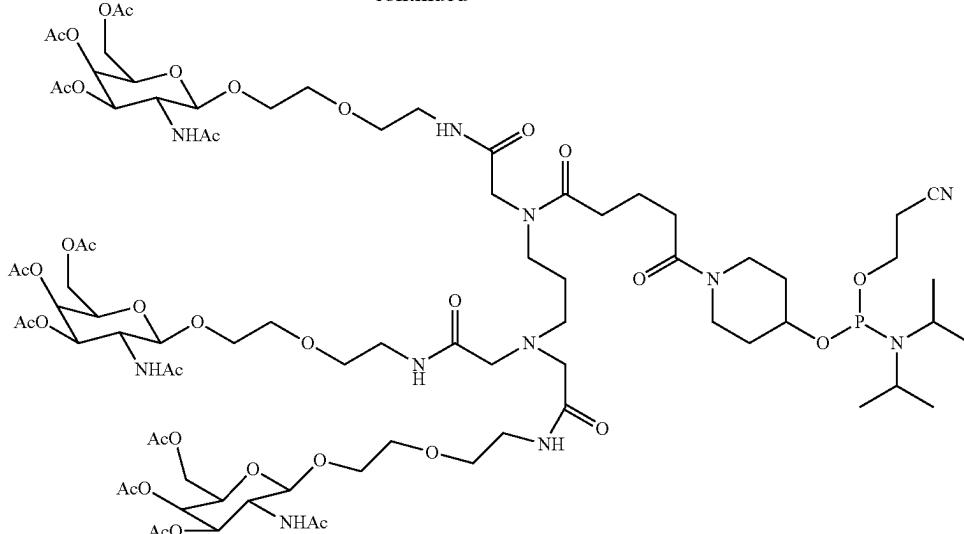


11



13

-continued



GLPA15

**[0155]** To a solution of intermediate compound II (275 g, 660 mmol, 1.00 eq.) in dichloromethane (2.75 L) was added triethylamine (133 g, 1.32 mol, 2.00 eq.), followed by the dropwise addition of Cbz-Cl (169 g, 990 mmol, 1.50 eq.). The reaction liquid was stirred at 25° C. for 2 h, and LCMS showed that compound II was completely converted. The reaction liquid was washed with a saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (800 mL) and saturated sodium chloride aqueous solution (500 mL) in sequence, and the organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After being filtered to remove the desiccant, the filtrate was concentrated to dry. The residue was subjected to column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, PE/EA=100/1 to 5/1) to give compound 5 (290 g, 527 mmol, yield 75.7%) as a colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 7.23-7.40 (m, 5H), 5.00-5.12 (m, 2H), 3.86-3.95 (m, 2H), 3.23-3.39 (m, 6H), 2.55-2.67 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.64 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.46 (m, 27H). MS (ESI) [M+H]<sup>+</sup> m/z: 551.6.

**[0156]** HCOOH (2.9 L) was added to compound 5 (145 g, 263 mmol, 1.00 eq), and the solution was stirred at 60° C. for 12 h. LCMS showed that compound 5 was completely converted. 1.5 L of toluene and 1.5 L of acetonitrile were added to the reaction liquid and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to about 500 mL. Then toluene/acetonitrile (1:1, about 750 mL) was added and the mixture was concentrated to about 500 mL. Then acetonitrile (about 1000 mL) was added and the mixture was concentrated to dryness. The crude product was crushed with 700 mL of acetonitrile at 60° C. for 2 h and filtered. The solid was collected and dried to obtain white solid compound 6 (105 g, quantitative). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 7.26-7.40 (m, 5H), 5.02-5.10 (m, 2H), 3.89-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.36-3.45 (m, 4H), 3.24-3.34 (m, 2H), 2.59-2.72 (m, 2H), 1.40 (s, 2H). MS (ESI) [M+H]<sup>+</sup> m/z: 383.0.

**[0157]** TBTU (327 g, 1.02 mol, 3.90 eq.) and triethylamine (212 g, 2.09 mol, 8.00 eq.) were added to a solution of compound 6 (100 g, 261 mmol.) and intermediate-A (502 g, 915. mmol, 3.50 eq.) in DMF (1.0 L), and the reaction was

carried out at 25° C. for 1 h. LCMS showed that the conversion of compound 6 was complete. The reaction liquid was added to 4000 mL of water and extracted with methyl tert-butyl ether (2000 mL, in two portions) to remove impurities, and the remaining aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (3000 mL, in two portions). The dichloromethane phase was washed successively with 10% aqueous citric acid solution (2000 mL, in two portions), saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (2.0 L, in two portions), and saturated brine (2.0 L), and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The filtrate was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give compound 8 (260 g, 159 mmol, yield 60.9%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 7.99-8.08 (m, 2H), 7.93 (br d, J=5.50 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.86 (m, 3H), 7.26-7.39 (m, 5H), 5.22 (d, J=3.13 Hz, 3H), 4.95-5.08 (m, 5H), 4.54 (br d, J=8.38 Hz, 3H), 4.03 (s, 9H), 3.81-3.93 (m, 5H), 3.76 (br d, J=4.88 Hz, 3H), 3.44-3.62 (m, 10H), 3.34-3.43 (m, 6H), 3.24 (br d, J=6.13 Hz, 7H), 3.02-3.09 (m, 4H), 2.40-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.10 (s, 9H), 1.99 (s, 9H), 1.89 (s, 9H), 1.77 (s, 9H), 1.57-1.68 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) [M+H]<sup>+</sup> m/z: 816.4.

**[0158]** A 2 L hydrogenation autoclave was inertized with argon and dry Pd/C (9 g) was carefully added. MeOH (50 mL) was added to wet the Pd/C, and then a solution of compound 8 (90 g, 55.1 mmol, 1.00 eq.) and trifluoroacetic acid (6.29 g, 55.1 mmol, 1.00 eq.) in MeOH (850 mL) was slowly added under argon atmosphere. The mixture was degassed/subjected to H<sub>2</sub> replacement three times to a hydrogen atmosphere and stirred at 25° C. for 10 h. LCMS showed that compound 8 was completely converted. Pd/C was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to give compound 9 (80 g, yield 90.2%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 9.12 (br s, 2H), 8.50 (br t, J=5.19 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (br t, J=5.50 Hz, 2H), 7.85-7.91 (m, 3H), 5.22 (d, J=3.25 Hz, 3H), 4.95-5.01 (m, 3H), 4.52-4.58 (m, 3H), 4.03 (s, 9H), 3.84-3.93 (m, 3H), 3.75-3.83 (m, 3H), 3.39-3.61 (m, 16H), 3.23-3.32 (m, 6H), 3.15-3.18 (m, 3H), 2.97-3.05 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.61 (m, 2H),

2.10 (s, 9H), 2.00 (s, 9H), 1.89 (s, 9H), 1.77-1.80 (m, 9H), 1.70-1.76 (m, 2H). MS (ESI) [M+H]<sup>+</sup> m/z: 749.3.

**[0159]** Triethylamine (67.8 g, 672 mmol, 4.00 eq) was added to a solution of compound 9 (270 g, 168 mmol, 1.00 eq.) and glutaric anhydride (28.6 g, 252 mmol, 1.50 eq) in dichloromethane (2.7 L). The solution was stirred at 25° C. for 1 h. LCMS showed that compound 9 was completely converted to compound 11. 4-hydroxypiperidine (42.4 g, 420 mmol, 2.50 eq.) and TBTU (107 g, 335 mmol, 2.00 eq.) were added to the reaction liquid, and stirring was continued at 25° C. for 1 h. LCMS showed that the conversion of compound 11 was complete. The reaction was quenched by slowly adding saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl(3.0 L), the layers were separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with dichloromethane (2×1000 mL) and combined with the previous organic phase. The combined organic phases were washed with a 1:1 mixture of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>(aq) and saturated brine (3.0 L), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was dissolved in 1.5 L of dichloromethane and the obtained solution was added dropwise to methyl tert-butyl ether (7.5 L). A translucent white precipitate gradually formed during the addition. The precipitate was filtered in vacuum, and the solid was collected and dried in vacuum to give compound 13 (207 g, yield 72.8%) as a white solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 8.05 (br d, J=2.00 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (br d, J=7.38 Hz, 3H), 5.21 (br s, 3H), 4.98 (br d, J=10.26 Hz, 3H), 4.72 (br s, 1H), 4.54 (br d, J=7.88 Hz, 3H), 4.03 (br s, 9H), 3.74-3.94 (m, 9H), 3.45-3.71 (m, 12H), 3.40 (br s, 6H), 3.24 (br s, 7H), 3.07 (br d, J=14.13 Hz, 5H), 2.91-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.24-2.44 (m, 5H), 2.20 (br s, 1H), 2.10 (s, 9H), 1.96-2.04 (m, 9H), 1.89 (br s, 9H), 1.74-1.81 (m, 9H), 1.51-1.73 (m, 6H), 1.07-1.36 (m, 3H). MS (ESI) [M+H]<sup>+</sup> m/z: 848.0.

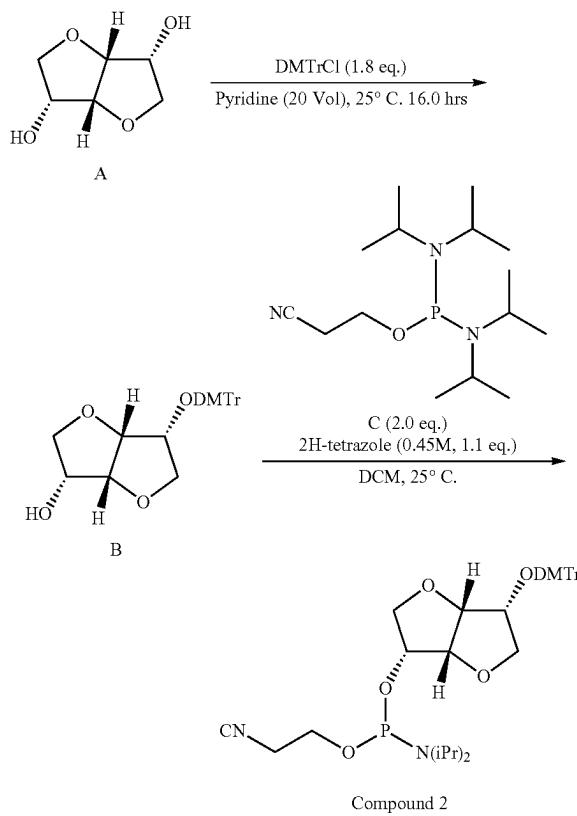
**[0160]** 3-bis(diisopropylamino)phosphonyloxypropionitrile (53.3 g, 177 mmol, 1.50 eq.) was added to a solution of compound 13 (200 g, 118 mmol, 1.00 eq.) and tetrazole diisopropylammonium (8.08 g, 47.2 mmol, 0.40 eq) in dichloromethane (2.0 L), and the reaction liquid was stirred at 40° C. for 2 h. LCMS showed that the conversion of compound 13 was complete. The reaction liquid was washed with a 1:1 mixture of saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and saturated sodium chloride aqueous solution (2.0 L), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the filtrate was concentrated and the resulting crude product was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.2 L) and the obtained solution was added dropwise to stirred methyl tert-butyl ether (6.0 L). The suspension was filtered, the filter cake was rinsed with methyl tert-butyl ether, the solid was collected and dried in vacuum, and the product was dissolved in dichloromethane (1.0 L) and concentrated to dryness, and the operation was repeated 4 times to remove the residual tert-butyl ether to give GLPA15 (164 g, yield 73.3%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz in DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ ppm 8.05 (br d, J=6.50 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (br d, J=9.01 Hz, 3H), 5.22 (d, J=3.25 Hz, 3H), 4.98 (dd, J=11.26, 3.25 Hz, 3H), 4.55 (br d, J=8.50 Hz, 3H), 4.03 (s, 9H), 3.64-3.97 (m, 12H), 3.55-3.63 (m, 6H), 3.50 (br s, 5H), 3.40 (br d, J=6.13 Hz, 6H), 3.17-3.30 (m, 9H), 3.07 (br d, J=14.26 Hz, 4H), 2.76 (t, J=5.82 Hz, 2H), 2.18-2.47 (m, 6H), 2.10 (s, 9H), 1.99 (s, 9H), 1.89 (s, 9H), 1.78 (s, 9H), 1.52-1.74 (m, 6H), 1.12-1.19 (m, 12H). <sup>31</sup>P NMR (DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): ppm δ 145.25. MS (ESI) [M+H]<sup>+</sup> m/z: 1895.7.

**[0161]** In certain studies, methods are provided for linking a targeting group comprising GalNAc (herein also referred to as GalNAc delivery compound) to the 5'-end of a sense

strand, comprising using GalNAc phosphoramidite (GLPA1) in the last coupling step of solid phase synthesis and using a synthesis process, such as a synthesis process that is used during oligonucleotide strand extension (i.e., adding nucleotides at the 5'-end of the sense strand) to link GLPA1 to the 5'-end of the sense strand.

**[0162]** In some studies, methods for linking GalNAc-containing targeting groups to the 3'-end of the sense strand include using a solid support (CPG) comprising GLO-n. In some studies, the method for linking a targeting group comprising GalNAc to the 3'-end of a sense strand includes: linking the GalNAc targeting group to the CPG solid support via an ester bond and using the resulting CPG with the linked GalNAc targeting group when the sense strand is synthesized, which results in the GalNAc targeting group being linked to the 3'-end of the sense strand. Other GalNAc phosphoramidite compounds (GLPAn) can also be obtained by using a reasonable corresponding intermediate and using a method similar to that described herein or known in the art, and can be linked to a suitable position of the siRNA duplex as a targeting group.

#### Example 4. Synthesis of Isomannitol Phosphoramidite (Compound 2)



**[0163]** 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylmethane chloride (DMTrCl, 232 g, 684 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in pyridine (400 ml) was added to a solution of compound A (isomannitol, 100 g, 684 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in pyridine (600 ml), and the mixture was stirred at 25° C. for 16 h. LC-MS showed that compound A was completely consumed and a major peak with the desired

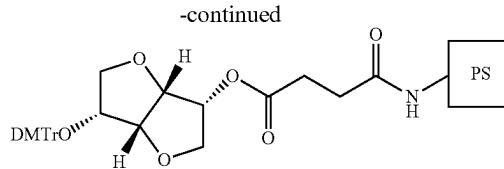
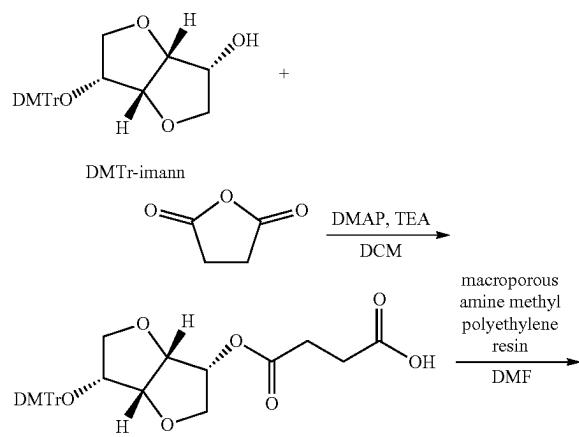
mass was detected. The resulting reaction mixture was diluted with water (500 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (500 mL\*2), the combined organic phases were washed with brine (500 mL), dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated in vacuum to obtain a residue. The residue was purified by column chromatography (DCM/MeOH=100/1 to 50/1, 0.1%  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ) to give compound B (150 g, yield 48.9%) as a yellow solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR: EC4783-404-P1B1\_C (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  ppm 7.46 (br d,  $J=7.63$  Hz, 2H) 7.28-7.37 (m, 6H) 7.19-7.25 (m, 1H) 6.90 (br d,  $J=7.88$  Hz, 4H) 4.70 (d,  $J=6.50$  Hz, 1H) 3.99-4.09 (m, 6H) 3.88-3.96 (m, 2H) 3.83 (br dd,  $J=7.82, 6.94$  Hz, 1H) 3.74 (s, 6H) 3.41 (br t,  $J=8.13$  Hz, 1H) 3.05 (t,  $J=8.44$  Hz, 1H) 2.85 (br t,  $J=7.50$  Hz, 1H).

**[0164]** 2H-tetrazole (0.45 M, 436 mL, 1.1 eq) was added dropwise to a solution of compound B (80.0 g, 178 mmol, 1.0 eq) in dichloromethane (5.0 mL) at 25°C. under  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere, and then a solution of compound C (2-cyanoethylidisisopropylchlorophosphoramidite, 80.6 g, 267 mmol, 85.0 mL, 1.5 eq) in dichloromethane (200 mL) was added dropwise; the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C. for 1.0 h; LC-MS showed that compound B was completely consumed and a major peak with the desired mass was detected. The resulting reaction mixture was cooled to -20°C., poured into ice-cold  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (500 mL), extracted with dichloromethane (500 mL\*3), and the combined organic layers were washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ /brine=1:1 (300 mL/300 mL), dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and concentrated in vacuum (35°C.) to obtain a residue (100 mL). The residue was purified by column chromatography ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , DCM/MeOH=100/1 to 50/1, 0.1%  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ) to give the the isomannitol phosphoramidite compound 2 (77 g, 119 mmol, yield: 66.5%) as a white solid.

**[0165]**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR: EC4783-423-P1B1\_C (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )

**[0166]**  $\delta$  ppm 7.22 (br d,  $J=7.50$  Hz, 2H) 7.05-7.14 (m, 6H) 6.96-7.02 (m, 1H) 6.67 (br dd,  $J=8.82, 1.81$  Hz, 4H) 3.95-4.07 (m, 2H) 3.73-3.83 (m, 1H) 3.62-3.72 (m, 2H) 3.48-3.53 (m, 6H) 3.27-3.37 (m, 3H) 3.11 (s, 6H) 2.82 (td,  $J=8.54, 2.31$  Hz, 1H) 2.47-2.63 (m, 3H) 2.28 (br d,  $J=1.63$  Hz, 3H) 0.82-1.00 (m, 13H).

#### Example 5. Preparation of Solid Support Containing Isomannitol Monomer



PS

represents the macroporous amine methyl polyethylene resin support moiety.

**[0167]** A 50 L glass kettle was placed under the protection of nitrogen, dichloromethane (19.50 kg) was added to the glass kettle, and the stirring was started. The temperature was controlled at 20-30°C., DMTr-imann (1.47 kg) was added to the glass kettle, triethylamine (1.50 kg), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.164 kg) and succinic anhydride (1.34 kg) were added to the reaction kettle. The system was kept warm at 20-30°C. for 18 h and then sampled, and the reaction was terminated. The saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (22.50 kg) was added to the reaction system, stirred for 10-20 min and then stood until layered, the organic phase in the lower layer was transferred, and the aqueous phase in the upper layer was extracted with dichloromethane twice; the organic phases were combined, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, the filtrate was filtrated, and then transferred for rotary evaporation and concentrated to no fraction, forming a gray to quasi-white solid 1.83 kg.

**[0168]** N,N-dimethylformamide (23.50 kg) was added to a 100 L glass kettle and stirred. The temperature was controlled at 20-30°C. Under nitrogen protection, the product from the previous step, O-benzotriazole-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (0.33 kg) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (0.13 kg) were added to the 100 L glass kettle through a solid feeding funnel. After the addition was completed, the mixture was stirred for 10-30 min and then discharged into a 50 L galvanized bucket for standby use. Macroporous amino-methyl resin (3.25 kg) (available from Tianjin Nankai Hecheng Technology Co., Ltd., batch number HA2X1209, loading capacity 0.48 mmol/g) was added to the above-mentioned 100 L solid phase synthesis kettle through a solid feeding funnel, the temperature was controlled at 20-30°C., N,N-dimethylformamide (21.00 kg+21.00 kg) and the reaction liquid to be used in the galvanized bucket in previous step were added to the solid phase synthesis kettle. The system was reacted under temperature-controlled conditions, monitored until a solid load  $\geq 250$  umol/g, and the load detection method was UV. The system was subjected to pressure filtration under nitrogen, and the filter cake was rinsed three times with N,N-dimethylformamide (26.00 kg+26.10 kg+26.00 kg), and the filter cake remained in the kettle. CAP.A (4.40 kg+4.42 kg+4.30 kg) and CAP.B (4.40 kg+4.40 kg+4.47 kg) were added into 80 L glass kettle and stirred for 3-8 min. This operation was repeated 3 times for capping. Acetonitrile (18.00 kg+18.00 kg+18.00 kg+17.50 kg+17.50 kg) was added to the solid-phase synthesis kettle. Nitrogen was bubbled for 10-30 min before pressure filtration. This operation was repeated four times. The filter cake was purged with nitrogen in the solid-phase synthesis kettle for 2-4 h and then transferred to a 50 L pressure filter tank.

The temperature was controlled at 15-30° C. and drying was continued. The yellow to white solid product after drying was weighted: 3.516 kg.

[0169] Isosorbide residues (imann) may be added to the 5'-end or 3'-end of the oligonucleotide strand by a process well known to those skilled in the art, such as the reverse abasic process (invab), and a targeting group was further added.

**Example 6. In Vitro Screening of LPA siRNA Duplexes Using Huh7 Cells and Dual Fluorescent Reporter Gene Vector**

[0170] Huh7 cells were adjusted to the appropriate density and then seeded into 96-well plates. According to the

manufacturer's recommendations, at the same time as inoculation, the dual fluorescent reporter gene vector psci-CHECK2 containing the target gene was co-transfected with siRNA into Huh7 cells using Lipofectamine RNAiMax (Invitrogen-13778-150). Cells were transfected with test siRNAs or control siRNAs. SiRNAs were tested in triplicate at two concentrations (0.1 nM and 1.0 nM), and 48 h after transfection, Dual-Gn® Luciferase Assay Reagent was added to detect fluorescence values. The ratio of Renilla luminescence to firefly luminescence was calculated and normalized based on the ratio of control siRNA-treated samples to calculate knockdown efficiency. As a result, as shown in Table 4, the duplex AV # used is derived from the sequence corresponding to that shown in Table 2.

TABLE 4

Compound	% inhibition								Mean ± SD	
	ID	1 nM				0.1 nM				1 nM
		1 nM	0.1 nM	1 nM	0.1 nM	1 nM	0.1 nM	1 nM	0.1 nM	
AV00122	46.88	39.56	29.62	10.77	-1.49	-18.62	38.69 ± 8.66	-10.29 ± 8.57		
AV00123	42.34	26.55	36.79	-7.68	-31.59	-10.12	35.23 ± 8.01	-16.46 ± 13.16		
AV00124	62.09	60.30	65.01	23.45	32.98	27.50	62.47 ± 2.38	27.98 ± 4.78		
AV00125	25.96	19.54	13.62	10.87	5.64	8.35	19.71 ± 6.17	8.28 ± 2.62		
AV00126	57.79	49.37	49.63	24.96	28.22	13.57	52.26 ± 4.79	22.25 ± 7.69		
AV00127	60.31	51.67	54.57	22.52	12.95	13.87	55.52 ± 4.4	16.44 ± 5.28		
AV00128	14.45	19.71	8.00	14.39	2.08	-5.46	14.05 ± 5.87	3.67 ± 10.02		
AV00129	37.12	38.30	20.18	26.01	12.46	-1.20	31.87 ± 10.14	12.42 ± 13.61		
AV00130	5.18	5.32	10.82	21.04	18.38	13.33	7.11 ± 3.22	17.58 ± 3.92		
AV00131	30.07	31.44	38.14	8.51	25.97	23.80	33.22 ± 4.32	19.43 ± 9.51		
AV00132	26.46	16.87	24.53	26.67	-5.93	18.47	22.62 ± 5.07	13.07 ± 16.96		
AV00133	30.64	13.58	30.46	1.27	16.57	14.84	24.9 ± 9.8	10.89 ± 8.38		
AV00134	-1.69	23.47	3.75	-10.06	-11.46	2.31	8.51 ± 13.24	-6.4 ± 7.58		
AV00135	-0.25	15.11	11.55	-0.35	-1.05	-10.59	8.8 ± 8.04	-4 ± 5.72		
AV00136	-5.77	2.13	5.80	10.89	14.96	2.82	0.72 ± 5.91	9.56 ± 6.18		
AV00137	19.35	21.06	29.49	15.89	13.70	10.16	23.3 ± 5.43	13.25 ± 2.89		
AV00138	48.10	46.49	44.67	19.50	13.68	19.53	46.42 ± 1.71	17.57 ± 3.37		
AV00139	61.67	63.90	49.21	26.21	27.72	25.37	58.26 ± 7.92	26.44 ± 1.19		
AV00140	34.63	29.60	28.49	16.87	25.81	23.73	30.91 ± 3.27	22.14 ± 4.68		
AV00141	37.26	40.08	34.19	24.02	10.49	7.39	37.17 ± 2.95	13.96 ± 8.84		
AV00142	31.56	38.44	47.32	32.86	30.04	7.52	39.11 ± 7.9	23.47 ± 13.89		
AV00143	16.55	5.61	25.08	2.56	1.09	14.66	15.75 ± 9.76	6.1 ± 7.44		
AV00144	34.87	36.47	22.09	-1.37	23.23	-2.57	31.14 ± 7.88	6.43 ± 14.56		
AV00145	12.58	20.84	23.93	6.89	17.73	18.90	19.12 ± 5.87	14.51 ± 6.62		
AV00146	17.23	2.18	35.70	9.75	-14.56	9.86	18.37 ± 16.79	1.68 ± 14.07		
AV00147	37.07	29.40	30.89	-12.86	12.78	3.28	32.46 ± 4.07	1.07 ± 12.96		
AV00148	18.91	24.27	20.66	15.39	-0.29	10.06	21.28 ± 2.74	8.38 ± 7.97		
AV00149	34.67	35.51	42.00	17.63	14.16	0.91	37.39 ± 4.01	10.9 ± 8.83		
AV00150	23.64	32.49	39.08	8.26	27.22	4.10	31.74 ± 7.75	13.2 ± 12.32		
AV00151	29.63	18.23	33.40	-11.53	4.85	3.28	27.08 ± 7.9	-1.14 ± 9.04		
AV00152	7.14	8.73	11.52	-10.32	7.00	19.93	9.13 ± 2.22	5.54 ± 15.18		
AV00153	15.18	17.10	11.01	-2.68	18.17	8.92	14.43 ± 3.11	8.14 ± 10.45		
AV00154	3.76	8.40	-2.82	3.55	11.84	23.76	3.11 ± 5.64	13.05 ± 10.16		
AV00155	40.39	35.99	24.94	20.29	4.72	8.22	33.78 ± 7.96	11.08 ± 8.17		
AV00156	48.03	53.87	44.46	19.65	4.24	0.54	48.79 ± 4.75	8.14 ± 10.14		
AV00157	5.83	0.73	14.54	8.81	0.28	-5.20	7.03 ± 6.98	1.29 ± 7.06		
AV00158	-25.20	-13.67	-10.50	-19.74	-27.38	-8.06	-16.46 ± 7.74	-18.39 ± 9.73		
AV00159	-0.49	-1.23	3.57	12.19	7.24	-8.92	0.62 ± 2.59	3.5 ± 11.04		
AV00160	-14.61	-0.51	-16.26	-13.95	4.74	-36.43	-10.46 ± 8.65	-15.21 ± 20.61		
AV00161	37.16	23.76	20.23	0.03	3.95	4.53	27.05 ± 8.94	2.84 ± 2.45		
AV00162	15.17	30.06	26.53	1.97	4.32	9.94	23.92 ± 7.78	5.41 ± 4.1		
AV00163	26.51	6.32	4.45	3.68	-6.42	-0.56	12.43 ± 12.23	-1.1 ± 5.08		
AV00164	12.92	3.15	0.52	4.68	-0.72	-5.31	5.53 ± 6.54	-0.45 ± 5		
AV00165	8.82	27.01	-8.40	6.07	-1.25	-4.54	9.14 ± 17.71	0.09 ± 5.43		
AV00166	-0.92	-11.91	4.33	-1.21	5.41	7.70	-2.83 ± 8.29	3.97 ± 4.63		
AV00167	38.80	26.25	13.39	16.98	9.31	1.68	26.14 ± 12.7	9.32 ± 7.65		
AV00168	50.66	44.21	42.59	-3.68	18.09	24.86	45.82 ± 4.27	13.09 ± 14.91		
AV00169	-4.71	1.84	-6.06	-7.67	0.35	-1.47	-2.97 ± 4.23	-2.93 ± 4.2		
AV00170	-26.60	-24.07	-18.79	-25.70	8.71	12.90	-23.15 ± 3.98	-1.36 ± 21.18		
AV00171	-9.86	0.81	8.35	-18.50	-8.10	-28.33	-0.23 ± 9.15	-18.31 ± 10.11		
AV00172	21.83	29.14	21.85	14.74	8.44	-2.30	24.28 ± 4.21	6.96 ± 8.62		

TABLE 4-continued

provides experimental results from in vitro studies of inhibition of LPA expression using a plurality of LPA RNAi agents.

Compound ID	% inhibition						Mean ± SD	
	1 nM		0.1 nM		1 nM		0.1 nM	
AV00173	18.80	11.14	9.85	0.53	4.28	2.49	13.26 ± 4.84	2.44 ± 1.87
AV00174	20.20	3.18	27.08	0.74	11.08	-3.33	16.82 ± 12.3	2.83 ± 7.43
AV00175	17.95	12.15	13.36	12.15	17.57	-0.95	14.49 ± 3.06	9.59 ± 9.52
AV00176	44.25	48.81	43.11	7.78	25.40	20.96	45.39 ± 3.02	18.05 ± 9.16
AV00177	23.93	36.34	27.92	23.12	-5.39	9.75	29.4 ± 6.34	9.16 ± 14.26
AV00178	0.00	6.42	-9.82	9.86	18.29	4.30	-1.13 ± 8.18	10.82 ± 7.04
AV00179	10.09	0.83	15.90	17.67	0.27	-3.09	8.94 ± 7.6	4.95 ± 11.15
AV00180	23.19	31.99	32.14	1.35	-1.15	10.37	29.11 ± 5.12	3.52 ± 6.06
AV00181	-2.78	-11.51	-6.05	3.14	3.68	17.42	-6.78 ± 4.41	8.08 ± 8.1
AV00182	-42.00	-13.22	-16.52	-18.26	-6.23	-5.03	-23.91 ± 15.75	-9.84 ± 7.32
AV00183	-6.80	7.22	-13.19	-5.60	-3.55	-10.33	-4.26 ± 10.44	-6.49 ± 3.48
AV00184	-19.87	-3.42	2.48	-11.82	5.71	-5.44	-6.93 ± 11.58	-3.85 ± 8.87
AV00185	7.87	12.20	6.68	7.79	20.31	8.12	8.92 ± 2.91	12.07 ± 7.14
AV00186	16.29	14.22	8.71	4.34	1.60	19.64	13.07 ± 3.92	8.53 ± 9.72
AV00187	27.62	23.09	32.62	-0.06	-7.08	-2.73	27.78 ± 4.77	-3.29 ± 3.55
AV00188	25.32	11.82	9.96	6.89	2.45	5.45	15.7 ± 8.39	4.93 ± 2.26
AV00189	36.90	25.16	27.89	9.72	26.25	13.84	29.98 ± 6.14	16.6 ± 8.61
AV00190	-19.33	-3.61	17.31	2.40	13.23	6.97	-1.88 ± 18.38	7.53 ± 5.44
AV00191	-8.17	2.85	-14.56	7.21	6.42	4.45	-6.63 ± 8.81	6.03 ± 1.42
AV00192	-15.69	7.96	7.26	5.66	16.15	10.03	-0.16 ± 13.46	10.61 ± 5.27
AV00193	-4.92	15.62	-2.27	2.99	-3.76	3.73	2.81 ± 11.17	0.98 ± 4.13
AV00194	-33.87	-19.43	-28.60	-43.88	20.84	-7.36	-27.3 ± 7.31	-24.03 ± 18.47
AV00195	0.20	18.94	13.75	-12.53	-16.30	-4.18	10.96 ± 9.68	-11 ± 6.21
AV00196	13.36	2.83	9.10	-11.87	1.83	-11.47	8.43 ± 5.3	-7.17 ± 7.8
AV00197	16.31	10.80	17.97	15.72	3.62	-12.32	15.03 ± 3.75	2.34 ± 14.07
AV00198	9.66	-9.58	13.15	11.57	25.56	9.67	4.41 ± 12.24	15.6 ± 8.67
AV00199	1.16	4.54	7.07	18.16	-2.74	13.05	4.26 ± 2.97	9.49 ± 10.9
AV00200	0.38	17.21	5.05	11.62	-19.20	-21.34	7.55 ± 8.69	-9.64 ± 18.44
AV00201	13.46	3.72	-1.04	-2.48	-6.79	13.82	5.38 ± 7.39	1.51 ± 10.87
AV00202	17.81	27.79	23.96	24.33	16.06	14.70	23.19 ± 5.04	18.36 ± 5.22
AV00203	23.36	24.72	14.70	12.28	0.46	11.09	20.93 ± 5.44	7.94 ± 6.51
AV00204	9.50	27.29	11.48	-0.63	11.79	-7.73	16.09 ± 9.75	1.14 ± 9.88
AV00205	5.30	6.46	11.40	-3.32	4.30	-15.98	7.72 ± 3.24	-5 ± 10.24

## Example 7. In Vivo Test of LPA siRNA Duplex

[0171] To evaluate the in vivo activity of LPA siRNAs, mice infected with AAV encoding human LPA and luciferase gene were used (4 mice per group). Female C57BL/6J mice were infected 14 days before siRNA administration by intravenous injection of a stock of  $2 \times 10^{11}$  viral particle of adeno-associated virus 8 (AAV8) vector encoding human LPA and luciferase gene. On day 0, mice were subcutaneously injected with a single dose of 6 mg/kg of LPA siRNA agent or PBS. Blood samples were collected on day 0, before siRNA administration and at the end of day 7. Luciferase activity was measured. The percentage of knockdown was calculated by comparing the luciferase activity of blood samples from the siRNA-treated group before administration and the luciferase activity of blood samples collected at the end of day 7 and performing normalization based on changes in luciferase activity in serum samples from the PBS-treated group. As a result, as shown in Table 5, the duplex AD # used is derived from the sequence corresponding to that shown in Table 3.

Table 5 provides the experimental results from in vivo studies of inhibitory effect on LPA expression using a plurality of LPA\_RNAi agents at a single dose of 6 mpk. On day 7, the remaining luciferase activity relative to day 0 was normalized to the change in the PBS-treated group (mean±SD)

Duplex AD#	On day 7, the luciferase activity relative to PBS (mean ± SD)
AD00433	0.71 ± 0.23
AD00434	0.66 ± 0.33
AD00438	0.69 ± 0.22
AD00436	0.22 ± 0.07
AD00441	0.54 ± 0.08

## Example 8. In Vivo Test of LPA siRNA Duplex

[0172] To evaluate the in vivo activity of LPA siRNAs, mice infected with AAV encoding human LPA and luciferase gene were used (4 mice per group). Female C57BL/6J mice were infected 14 days before siRNA administration by intravenous injection of a stock of  $2 \times 10^{11}$  viral particle of adeno-associated virus 8 (AAV8) vector encoding human LPA and luciferase gene. On day 0, mice were subcutaneously injected with a single dose of 6 mg/kg of LPA siRNA agent or PBS. Blood samples were collected before siRNA administration on day 0, at the end of day 7 and day 14. Luciferase activity was measured and the percentage of knockdown was calculated by comparing the luciferase activity of blood samples from the siRNA-treated group before administration and the luciferase activity of blood samples collected on day 7 and day 14 and performing normalization based on changes in luciferase activity in serum samples from the PBS-treated group. The knockdown

(retention) percentage of human LPA mRNA levels (determined by qPCR) in the liver of mice on day 14 between the siRNA-treated group and the PBS-treated group was compared, and the results are shown in Table 6. The duplex AD # used was derived from the sequences corresponding to those shown in Table 3.

Table 6 provides the experimental results from in vivo studies of inhibition of LPA expression using a plurality of LPA\_RNAi agents at a single dose of 6 mpk.

Duplex AD#	On day 7, the luciferase activity relative to PBS (mean ± SD)	On day 14, the luciferase activity relative to PBS (mean ± SD)	The percentage of human LPA mRNA retained in mouse liver was detected by qPCR (mean ± SD)
AD00474	0.36 ± 0.05	0.31 ± 0.18	0.36 ± 0.24
AD00475	0.53 ± 0.56	0.36 ± 0.27	0.14 ± 0.1
AD00476	0.73 ± 0.46	0.38 ± 0.1	0.17 ± 0.08
AD00477	1.11 ± 0.3	0.64 ± 0.14	0.82 ± 0.14
AD00478	0.73 ± 0.39	0.61 ± 0.17	0.38 ± 0.31
AD00479	0.48 ± 0.26	0.48 ± 0.07	0.18 ± 0.11
AD00480	0.31 ± 0.18	0.22 ± 0.14	0.14 ± 0.12
AD00481	0.93 ± 0.35	0.72 ± 0.32	0.57 ± 0.12
AD00482	0.47 ± 0.37	0.4 ± 0.33	0.15 ± 0.08
AD00474-1	0.48 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.1	0.33 ± 0.4
AD00478-1	0.48 ± 0.09	0.32 ± 0.05	0.32 ± 0.1
AD00482-1	0.4 ± 0.1	0.34 ± 0.07	0.18 ± 0.13
AD00483	0.49 ± 0.16	0.6 ± 0.21	0.65 ± 0.4
AD00484	0.83 ± 0.11	1.08 ± 0.35	0.77 ± 0.32
AD00485	0.41 ± 0.09	0.54 ± 0.14	0.49 ± 0.16
AD00486	0.4 ± 0.19	0.69 ± 0.09	NA
AD00487	0.44 ± 0.11	0.83 ± 0.18	NA
AD00484-1	0.51 ± 0.16	0.64 ± 0.35	0.45 ± 0.49
AD00342	0.6 ± 0.18	0.58 ± 0.13	0.59 ± 0.21

NA means not detected.

#### Example 9. In Vivo Test of LPA siRNA Duplex

**[0173]** To evaluate the in vivo activity of LPA siRNAs, mice infected with AAV encoding human LPA and luciferase gene were used (4 mice per group). Female C57BL/6J mice were infected 7 days before siRNA administration by intravenous injection of a stock of  $2 \times 10^{11}$  viral particle of adeno-associated virus 8 (AAV8) vector encoding human LPA and luciferase gene. On day 0, mice were subcutaneously injected with a single dose of 3 mg/kg, 6 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg of LPA siRNA agent or PBS, respectively. Mice were sacrificed at termination. The knockdown (retention) percentage of human LPA mRNA levels (determined by qPCR) in the liver of mice on day 14 between the siRNA-treated group and the PBS-treated group was compared, and the results are shown in Table 7. The duplex AD # used was derived from the sequences corresponding to those shown in Table 3.

Table 7 provides the experimental results from in vivo studies of inhibition of LPA expression using a plurality of LPA\_RNAi agents at a single dose of 3 mpk, 6 mpk, and 10 mpk, respectively.

Duplex AD#	The percentage of human LPA mRNA retained in mouse liver was detected by qPCR (mean ± SD)		Dose (mg/kg)
	Mean	SD	
AD00436	0.31	0.07	3
	0.29	0.07	6
	0.29	0.20	10
	0.59	0.23	3
AD00337	0.72	0.39	6
	0.46	0.23	10

#### Example 10. In Vivo Test of LPA siRNA Duplex

**[0174]** To evaluate the in vivo activity of LPA siRNAs, mice infected with AAV encoding human LPA and luciferase gene were used (4 mice per group). Female C57BL/6J mice were infected 7 days before siRNA administration by intravenous injection of a stock of  $2 \times 10^{11}$  viral particle of adeno-associated virus 8 (AAV8) vector encoding human LPA and luciferase gene. On day 0, mice were subcutaneously injected with a single dose of 2 mg/kg or 6 mg/kg of LPA siRNA agent or PBS. Blood samples were collected on day 0, before siRNA administration and at the end of day 7, 14 and 21, respectively. Luciferase activity was measured. The percentage of knockdown was calculated by comparing the luciferase activity of blood samples from the siRNA-treated group before administration and the luciferase activity of blood samples collected at the end of day 7, 14 and 21 and performing normalization based on changes in luciferase activity in serum samples from the PBS-treated group. As a result, as shown in Table 8, the duplex AD # used is derived from the sequence corresponding to that shown in Table 3.

Table 8 provides the experimental results from in vivo studies of inhibition of LPA expression using a plurality of LPA\_RNAi agents at a single dose of 2 and 6 mpk, and on days 7, 14 and 21, the remaining luciferase activity relative to day 0 was normalized to the change in the PBS-treated group (mean±SD).

Duplex AD#	The luciferase activity relative to PBS (mean ± SD)			Dose (mg/kg)
	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21	
PBS	1.00 ± 0.38	1.00 ± 0.23	1.00 ± 0.37	
AD00436	0.53 ± 0.36	0.45 ± 0.09	0.40 ± 0.29	2
AD00436	0.34 ± 0.07	0.30 ± 0.06	0.31 ± 0.11	6
AD00474	0.98 ± 0.66	0.52 ± 0.20	0.66 ± 0.39	2
AD00474	0.36 ± 0.16	0.19 ± 0.10	0.21 ± 0.07	6
AD00475	0.48 ± 0.21	0.34 ± 0.17	0.34 ± 0.21	2
AD00475	0.47 ± 0.20	0.15 ± 0.03	0.18 ± 0.12	6
AD00476	0.75 ± 0.33	0.38 ± 0.13	0.52 ± 0.26	2
AD00476	0.65 ± 0.04	0.36 ± 0.14	0.29 ± 0.16	6
AD00479	0.53 ± 0.34	0.41 ± 0.19	0.53 ± 0.25	2
AD00479	0.41 ± 0.17	0.34 ± 0.08	0.31 ± 0.17	6
AD00480	0.35 ± 0.15	0.23 ± 0.02	0.24 ± 0.13	2
AD00480	0.28 ± 0.07	0.15 ± 0.05	0.24 ± 0.08	6
AD00482	0.71 ± 0.37	0.50 ± 0.13	0.56 ± 0.27	2
AD00482	0.41 ± 0.33	0.27 ± 0.08	0.31 ± 0.08	6
AD00474-1	0.42 ± 0.11	0.35 ± 0.11	0.29 ± 0.04	6
AD00478-1	0.54 ± 0.15	0.28 ± 0.08	0.37 ± 0.01	6
AD00482-1	0.24 ± 0.15	0.28 ± 0.14	0.15 ± 0.04	6
AD00337	0.41 ± 0.19	0.62 ± 0.21	0.74 ± 0.16	2
AD00337	0.47 ± 0.21	0.45 ± 0.33	0.37 ± 0.19	6

-continued

Duplex	The luciferase activity relative to PBS (mean $\pm$ SD)			Dose (mg/kg)
	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21	
AD00150	0.83 $\pm$ 0.35	0.74 $\pm$ 0.26	0.58 $\pm$ 0.10	2
AD00150	0.41 $\pm$ 0.20	0.25 $\pm$ 0.09	0.28 $\pm$ 0.24	6

#### Example 11. In Vivo Test of LPA siRNA Duplex

**[0175]** To evaluate the in vivo activity of LPA siRNA, male cynomolgus monkeys (13-22 years old, weighing 7-9 kg) were recruited in this study, with 3 animals in each group. Each animal was subcutaneously injected with 2 mg/kg of the test article. The test articles used corresponded to the compounds shown in Table 3 (AD00377-1, AD00436-1, AD00480, AD00480-1, AD00480-2, and AD00474-2). After fasting overnight, blood collection was performed on days -14 (before administration), -7 (before administration), 1 (before administration) and days 8, 15, 22, 29, 43, 50, 57, 64, 71, 78, 85, 92 and 99 after administration. The collected blood samples were left to clot at room temperature for at least 30 min and then centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 10 min at 4°C. The collected serum (approximately 1.0 mL) was transferred to two pre-labeled polypropylene screw-capped vials (0.5 mL/vial, one for ELISA assay and the other spare) and stored in a refrigerator at -80°C until testing. LPA remaining percentage (normalized to the mean of day -14 (before administration), -7 (before administration), and 1 (before administration), pre-administration of siRNA) is shown in FIG. 1.

#### Example 12. In Vivo Test of LPA siRNA Duplex

**[0176]** To evaluate the in vivo activity of LPA siRNA, male cynomolgus monkeys (2-6 years old, weighing 2-6 kg) were recruited in this study, with 4 animals in each group. Each animal was subcutaneously injected with saline or 2 mg/kg of the AD00480-8 test product. The test product AD00480-8 used corresponds to the compound shown in Table 3. After fasting overnight, blood collection was performed on days -14 (before administration), 0 (before administration) and days 7, 14 and 21 after administration. The collected blood samples were left to clot at room temperature for at least 30 min and then centrifuged at 3500 rpm for 10 min at 4°C. The collected serum (approximately 1.0 mL) was transferred to two pre-labeled polypropylene screw-capped vials (0.5 mL/vial, one for ELISA assay and the other spare) and stored in a refrigerator at -80°C until testing. LPA remaining percentage (normalized to the mean of day -14 (before administration), and 0 (before administration), pre-administration of siRNA) is shown in FIG. 2.

#### Example 13. In Vitro Screening of LPA siRNA Duplexes Using Huh7 Cells and Dual Fluorescent Reporter Gene Vector

**[0177]** Huh7 cells were adjusted to the appropriate density and then seeded into 96-well plates. According to the manufacturer's recommendations, at the same time as inoculation, the dual fluorescent reporter gene vector psci-CHECK2 containing the target gene was co-transfected with siRNA into Huh7 cells using Lipofectamine RNAiMax (Invitrogen-13778-150). Cells were transfected with test

siRNAs or control siRNAs. SiRNAs were tested in triplicate at two concentrations (0.1 nM and 1.0 nM), and 48 h after transfection, Dual-Glo® Luciferase Assay Reagent was added to detect fluorescence values. The ratio of Renilla luminescence to firefly luminescence was calculated and normalized based on the ratio of control siRNA-treated samples to calculate knockdown efficiency. As a result, as shown in Table 9, the duplex AV # used is derived from the sequence corresponding to that shown in Table 2.

Table 9 provides experimental results from in vitro studies of inhibition of LPA expression using a plurality of LPA RNAi agents.

Compound	% inhibition (MEAN $\pm$ SD)	
	1 nM	0.1 nM
AV01867	46.80 $\pm$ 4.94	20.67 $\pm$ 6.22
AV01868	49.97 $\pm$ 3.00	21.34 $\pm$ 5.62
AV01873	22.50 $\pm$ 6.76	6.04 $\pm$ 3.83
AV01874	20.31 $\pm$ 1.71	1.22 $\pm$ 8.37
AV01875	27.87 $\pm$ 1.62	-5.41 $\pm$ 4.13
AV01876	25.57 $\pm$ 6.31	-7.12 $\pm$ 10.15
AV01877	32.85 $\pm$ 3.12	7.02 $\pm$ 1.04
AV01878	37.56 $\pm$ 0.72	2.90 $\pm$ 8.20
AV01879	38.63 $\pm$ 0.47	14.23 $\pm$ 4.04
AV01880	36.24 $\pm$ 5.54	9.07 $\pm$ 11.68
AV01881	45.01 $\pm$ 3.67	19.69 $\pm$ 5.00
AV01882	35.40 $\pm$ 2.43	7.05 $\pm$ 4.97
AV01883	44.89 $\pm$ 0.46	13.21 $\pm$ 3.78
AV01884	26.17 $\pm$ 1.54	12.79 $\pm$ 1.48
AV01885	25.52 $\pm$ 7.87	10.49 $\pm$ 2.89
AV01892	53.83 $\pm$ 2.87	25.26 $\pm$ 5.37
AV01893	36.28 $\pm$ 2.27	6.31 $\pm$ 2.85
AV01894	35.36 $\pm$ 3.10	11.69 $\pm$ 5.37
AV01895	45.05 $\pm$ 3.74	23.56 $\pm$ 4.75
AV01896	40.16 $\pm$ 7.76	17.86 $\pm$ 5.24
AV01897	45.63 $\pm$ 7.21	19.64 $\pm$ 4.51
AV01898	49.62 $\pm$ 9.10	16.53 $\pm$ 7.32
AV01899	57.70 $\pm$ 3.74	35.66 $\pm$ 2.89
AV01900	53.18 $\pm$ 2.20	30.51 $\pm$ 3.16
AV01901	44.34 $\pm$ 6.20	13.45 $\pm$ 5.55
AV01904	35.60 $\pm$ 7.26	2.08 $\pm$ 11.15
AV01905	40.65 $\pm$ 4.84	15.01 $\pm$ 4.32
AV01906	44.74 $\pm$ 0.90	13.56 $\pm$ 2.16
AV01907	34.73 $\pm$ 0.26	14.73 $\pm$ 1.92
AV01908	49.62 $\pm$ 7.01	31.33 $\pm$ 6.37
AV01909	47.80 $\pm$ 0.70	21.96 $\pm$ 2.27
AV01910	51.88 $\pm$ 0.67	20.22 $\pm$ 6.09
AV01911	35.42 $\pm$ 2.80	11.40 $\pm$ 6.02
AV01912	49.53 $\pm$ 7.27	20.62 $\pm$ 3.24
AV01913	47.11 $\pm$ 0.39	17.63 $\pm$ 1.31
AV01914	45.76 $\pm$ 1.63	22.16 $\pm$ 4.50
AV01915	48.93 $\pm$ 1.28	23.82 $\pm$ 3.60
AV01916	32.73 $\pm$ 3.88	-3.38 $\pm$ 3.58
AV01917	23.54 $\pm$ 4.29	-0.21 $\pm$ 6.61
AV01921	43.98 $\pm$ 3.11	10.24 $\pm$ 2.51
AV01922	48.03 $\pm$ 3.11	16.51 $\pm$ 1.01
AV01923	50.53 $\pm$ 4.02	30.41 $\pm$ 4.87
AV01924	57.72 $\pm$ 3.14	34.72 $\pm$ 1.99
AV01925	49.37 $\pm$ 3.12	28.89 $\pm$ 5.77
AV01926	57.83 $\pm$ 4.08	38.92 $\pm$ 1.85
AV01927	32.41 $\pm$ 9.25	16.81 $\pm$ 3.52
AV01928	58.81 $\pm$ 3.31	40.57 $\pm$ 2.02
AV01929	58.05 $\pm$ 4.18	33.99 $\pm$ 5.29
AV01930	58.89 $\pm$ 3.50	35.67 $\pm$ 3.53
AV01931	49.37 $\pm$ 2.20	19.50 $\pm$ 3.95
AV01932	30.69 $\pm$ 0.79	4.38 $\pm$ 5.60
AV01934	34.14 $\pm$ 3.07	13.58 $\pm$ 4.37
AV01935	44.01 $\pm$ 2.35	16.32 $\pm$ 4.15
AV01936	50.96 $\pm$ 4.79	24.30 $\pm$ 9.44
AV01937	48.58 $\pm$ 2.39	14.95 $\pm$ 3.03
AV01938	32.80 $\pm$ 16.53	4.91 $\pm$ 7.45
AV01939	53.10 $\pm$ 3.18	27.01 $\pm$ 2.43
AV01940	50.61 $\pm$ 0.41	25.92 $\pm$ 2.96

-continued

Compound	% inhibition (MEAN ± SD)	
	1 nM	0.1 nM
AV01941	60.07 ± 2.85	35.89 ± 2.87
AV01942	53.04 ± 2.48	25.26 ± 6.30
AV01943	54.83 ± 2.70	29.55 ± 3.91
AV01944	53.74 ± 3.75	23.32 ± 1.22
AV01945	56.37 ± 2.30	25.57 ± 1.53
AV01946	54.40 ± 1.99	27.22 ± 1.92
AV01947	46.31 ± 3.73	10.99 ± 5.81
AV01948	34.03 ± 5.43	13.50 ± 5.30
AV01949	29.76 ± 2.51	7.70 ± 1.98
AV01952	49.08 ± 1.47	27.95 ± 4.70
AV01953	46.02 ± 3.99	21.19 ± 4.05
AV01954	48.61 ± 1.50	25.36 ± 2.97
AV01955	53.20 ± 2.87	30.14 ± 2.11
AV01956	53.62 ± 4.74	35.02 ± 4.48
AV01957	54.16 ± 3.13	13.92 ± 6.54
AV01958	57.25 ± 3.76	28.45 ± 5.01
AV01959	57.76 ± 2.66	35.48 ± 2.07
AV00124	60.09 ± 1.74	33.15 ± 2.78
AV00142	56.94 ± 1.21	27.73 ± 1.55

#### Equivalent

[0178] Although several embodiments of the present invention have been described and illustrated herein, it is readily understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that a variety of other means and/or structures for performing the functions described herein and/or obtaining results and/or one or more advantages, and each of these variations and/or modifications, are considered to be within the scope of the present invention. More generally, it will be readily understood by those skilled in the art that all parameters, sizes, materials and configurations described herein are exemplary

and that the actual parameters, sizes, materials and/or configurations will depend on the particular application in which the teachings of the present invention are used. Those skilled in the art will recognize or be able to determine many equivalents of the particular embodiments of the present invention described herein using only conventional experiments. It should therefore be understood that the foregoing embodiments are presented by way of example only and fall within the scope of the appended claims and their equivalents, and that the present invention may be implemented in a manner different from that specifically described and claimed for protection. The present invention is directed to each of the individual features, systems, articles, materials and/or methods described herein. Further, any combination of two or more such features, systems, articles, materials and/or methods, if such features, systems, articles, materials and/or methods are not contradictory to each other, is also included within the scope of the present invention.

[0179] All definitions as defined and used herein shall be understood as referring to dictionary definitions, definitions in files incorporated by reference, and/or the ordinary meanings of defined terms.

[0180] Where quantitative limitations are not used in the specification and claims, they are to be understood as "at least one" unless expressly stated to the contrary.

[0181] The phrases "and/or" as used in the specification and claims are to be understood as denoting "one or both" of the elements so combined, i.e. such elements appear in combination in some cases and separately in others. In addition to elements specifically identified by "and/or", other elements may optionally exist, whether related or not to those specifically identified elements, unless the contrary is clearly stated.

[0182] All references, patents and patent applications and publications cited or referenced in the present application are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

The patent application contains a lengthy sequence listing. A copy of the sequence listing is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site (<https://seqdata.uspto.gov/?pageRequest=docDetail&DocID=US20250257356A1>). An electronic copy of the sequence listing will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

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#### 1-72. (canceled)

73. A double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent for inhibiting Apolipoprotein (a) (LPA) gene expression, wherein the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand of no more than 23 nucleotides in length and an antisense strand of no more than 23 nucleotides in length, wherein the sense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 117 (5'-GAGAGUUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA-3'), and wherein the antisense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 244 (5'-UUAUGUGC-CUCGAUACUCUC-3').

74. The dsRNA agent of claim 73, wherein the sense strand and/or the antisense strand comprise at least one modified nucleotide.

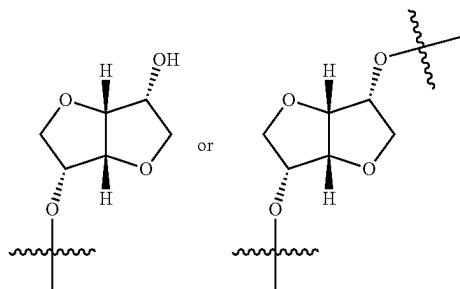
75. The dsRNA agent of claim 74, wherein the at least one modified nucleotide comprises a 2'-fluorouracil, a 2'-O-methyl (2'-OMe) nucleotide, or a combination thereof.

76. The dsRNA agent of claim 74, wherein all nucleotides in the sense strand and/or the antisense strand are modified nucleotides.

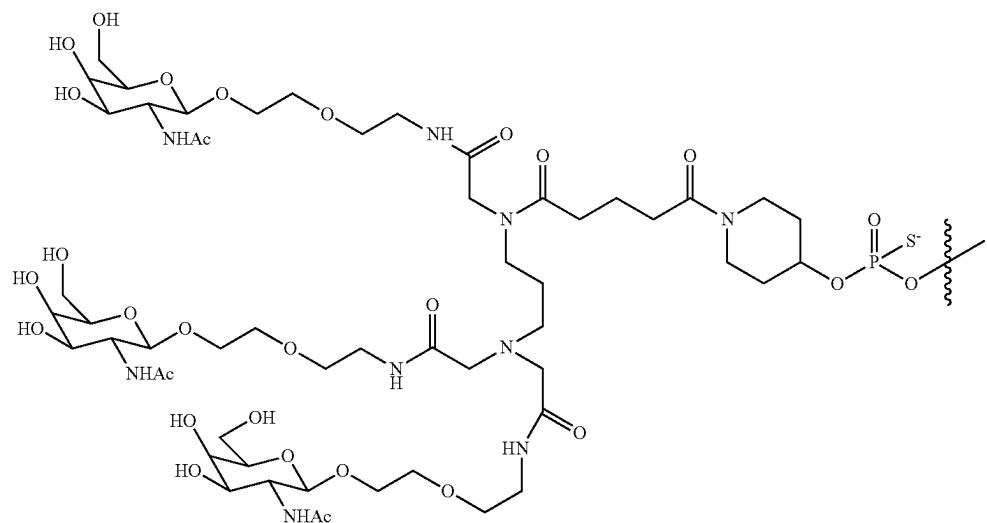
77. The dsRNA agent of claim 73, wherein the sense strand comprises 1, 2, 3, or 4 phosphorothioate linkages and/or the antisense strand comprises 1, 2, 3, or 4 phosphorothioate linkages.

78. The dsRNA agent of claim 73, wherein the sense strand further comprises an isomannitol residue on the 5' end and an isomannitol residue on the 3' end of the sense strand, and wherein each isomannitol residue is connected to the sense strand by a phosphorothioate linkage.

**79.** The dsRNA agent of claim **78**, wherein the isomannitol residue is



**80.** The dsRNA agent of claim **73**, wherein the sense strand further comprises a targeting group, wherein the targeting group is connected to the 5' end of the sense strand by a phosphorothioate linkage, and wherein the targeting group comprises GLS-15:



**81.** The dsRNA agent of claim **73**, wherein

- the sense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence 5'-gagaguuaUcGaGcacaua\*<sup>a</sup>-3', and
- the antisense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence 5'-u\*U\*auguGccucGaUaAcuc\*<sup>u</sup>\*c-3',

wherein each nucleotide in lower case comprises a 2'-OMe modification, each nucleotide in upper case comprises a 2'-fluoro modification, and each star (\*) indicates a phosphorothioate linkage.

**82.** A dsRNA agent for inhibiting LPA gene expression, wherein the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand and an antisense strand, wherein the sense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence and modifications of SEQ ID NO: 889 ((GLS-15)\*<sup>(Imann)</sup>\*gagaguuaUcGaGcacaua\*<sup>a</sup><sup>\*</sup><sup>(Imann)</sup>), wherein the antisense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence and modifications of SEQ ID NO: 893 (u\*U\*auguGccucGaUaAcuc\*<sup>u</sup>\*c), and wherein each nucleotide in lower case comprises a 2'-OMe modification,

each nucleotide in upper case comprises a 2'-fluoro modification, and each star (\*) indicates a phosphorothioate linkage.

**83.** A composition comprising the dsRNA agent of claim **73** and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

**84.** The composition of claim **83**, wherein the composition is formulated for subcutaneous administration.

**85.** The composition of claim **83**, further comprising one or more additional therapeutic agents.

**86.** The composition of claim **85**, wherein the one or more additional therapeutic agents comprise a HMg Co-A reductase inhibitor, ezetimibe, a PCSK-9 inhibitor, a CTEP inhibitor, an ANGPTL3-targeting therapy, an AGT-targeting therapy, an APOC3-targeting therapy, niacin, or any combination thereof.

**87.** A composition comprising the dsRNA agent of claim **82** and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

**88.** The composition of claim **87**, wherein the composition is packaged in a kit, a container, a pack, a dispenser, a prefilled syringe, or a vial.

**89.** The composition of claim **87**, wherein the composition is formulated for subcutaneous administration.

**90.** The composition of claim **87**, further comprising one or more additional therapeutic agents.

**91.** The composition of claim **90**, wherein the one or more additional therapeutic agents comprise a HMg Co-A reductase inhibitor, ezetimibe, a PCSK-9 inhibitor, a CTEP inhibitor, an ANGPTL3-targeting therapy, an AGT-targeting therapy, an APOC3-targeting therapy, niacin, or any combination thereof.

**92.** A method of treating an LPA-related disease or condition in a subject, comprising administering the dsRNA agent of claim **73** at an effective dose to reduce serum Lp(a) levels, thereby treating the subject's LPA-related disease or condition.

**93.** The method of claim **92**, wherein the LPA-related disease or condition is a cardiovascular disease, wherein the cardiovascular disease is selected from the group consisting of: Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary

artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, a cerebrovascular disease, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable angina, unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, a coronary heart disease, and a disease or pathology related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles.

**94.** A method of treating an LPA-related disease or condition in a subject comprising administering the dsRNA agent of claim **82** at an effective dose to reduce serum Lp(a) levels, thereby treating the subject's LPA-related disease or condition.

**95.** The method of claim **94**, wherein the LPA-related disease or condition is a cardiovascular disease, wherein the cardiovascular disease is selected from the group consisting of: Berger's disease, peripheral arterial disease, coronary artery disease, metabolic syndrome, acute coronary syndrome, aortic stenosis, aortic regurgitation, aortic dissection, retinal artery occlusion, a cerebrovascular disease, mesenteric ischemia, superior mesenteric artery occlusion, renal artery stenosis, stable angina, unstable angina, acute coronary syndrome, heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperapolipoprotein beta lipoproteinemia, cerebrovascular atherosclerosis, venous thrombosis, stroke, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, a coronary heart disease, and a disease or pathology related to elevated levels of Lp(a)-containing particles.

**96.** A method of inhibiting LPA gene expression in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the dsRNA agent of claim **73**.

**97.** A method of inhibiting LPA gene expression in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the dsRNA agent of claim **82**.

**98.** A double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent, wherein the dsRNA agent comprises a sense strand of no more than 23 nucleotides in length, wherein the sense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 117 (5'-GAGAGUUAUCGAGGCACAUAA-3').

**99.** The dsRNA agent of claim **98**, wherein the sense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence 5'-gagaguuaUcGaGgcacauaa-3', wherein each nucleotide in lower case comprises a 2'-OMe modification and each nucleotide in upper case comprises a 2'-fluoro modification.

**100.** The dsRNA agent of claim **98**, wherein the sense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence and modifications of SEQ ID NO: 889 ((GLS-15)\*(Imann)\*gagaguuaUcGaGgcacauaa\*a\*(Imann)), wherein each nucleotide in lower case comprises a 2'-OMe modification, each nucleotide in upper case comprises a 2'-fluoro modification, and each star (\*) indicates a phosphorothioate linkage.

**101.** A double-stranded ribonucleic acid (dsRNA) agent, wherein the dsRNA agent comprises an antisense strand of no more than 23 nucleotides in length, wherein the antisense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 244 (5'-UU AUGUGCCUCGAU AACUCUC-3').

**102.** The dsRNA agent of claim **101**, wherein the anti-sense strand comprises the nucleotide sequence and modifications of SEQ ID NO: 893 (u\*U\*auguGccucGaUaAcuc\*u\*c), and wherein each nucleotide in lower case comprises a 2'-OMe modification, each nucleotide in upper case comprises a 2'-fluoro modification, and each star (\*) indicates a phosphorothioate linkage.

\* \* \* \* \*