



A long-acting C-natriuretic peptide for achondroplasia

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The C-natriuretic peptide (CNP) analog vosoritide has recently been approved for treatment of achondroplasia in children. However, the regimen requires daily subcutaneous injections in pediatric patients over multiple years. The present work sought to develop a long-acting CNP that would provide efficacy equal to or greater than that of vosoritide but require less frequent injections. We used a technology for half-life extension, whereby a drug is attached to tetra-polyethylene glycol hydrogels (tetra-PEG) by β -eliminative linkers that cleave at predetermined rates. These hydrogels—fabricated as uniform $\sim 60\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ microspheres—are injected subcutaneously, where they serve as a stationary depot to slowly release the drug into the systemic circulation. We prepared a highly active, stable CNP analog—[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38—composed of the 38 C-terminal amino acids of human CNP-53 containing Asn to Gln substitutions to preclude degradative deamidation. Two microsphere [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates were prepared, with release rates designed to allow once-weekly and once-monthly administration. After subcutaneous injection of the conjugates in mice, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 was slowly released into the systemic circulation and showed biphasic elimination pharmacokinetics with terminal half-lives of ~ 200 and ~ 600 h. Both preparations increased growth of mice comparable to or exceeding that produced by daily vosoritide. Simulations of the pharmacokinetics in humans indicated that plasma [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 levels should be maintained within a therapeutic window over weekly, biweekly, and likely, monthly dosing intervals. Compared with vosoritide, which requires ~ 30 injections per month, microsphere [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates—especially the biweekly and monthly dosing—could provide an alternative that would be well accepted by physicians, patients, and patient caregivers.

C-natriuretic peptide | achondroplasia | half-life extension | hydrogel microsphere

Achondroplasia (ACH) is a form of dwarfism in which conversion of cartilage to bone is impaired, resulting in short stature and disordered architecture in the long bones, spine, face, and base of the skull (recent reviews are in refs. 1 and 2). The condition occurs with a worldwide pooled birth prevalence of 4.6 cases per 100,000 births or 1 in 22,000 births (3). ACH arises as a result of a spontaneous genetic mutation in the fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (FGFR3) gene in $\sim 80\%$ of patients and is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern in the remaining 20%. Almost all ACH cases are due to a G380R mutation in the transmembrane domain of FGFR3 that confers prolonged activation.

Therapeutic approaches for ACH directly or indirectly target the overactive FGFR3 (2, 4) and include 1) inhibition of FGFR1 to -3 tyrosine kinase (Infigratinib), 2) neutralization of excess fibroblast growth factor by the FGFR3 extracellular domain (Recifercept; TA-46), and 3) agonism of natriuretic peptide receptor B (NPR-B) that inhibits the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway to counteract FGFR3 overactivation and restore chondrogenesis. The most advanced candidates are 17-amino acid cyclic disulfide peptide analogs of C-type natriuretic peptide (CNP)—vosoritide and Transcon CNP—that are agonists of NPR-B.

CNP is first formed as a propeptide, proCNP(1 to 103), that is sequentially converted to bioactive CNP-53 and then, to the active C-terminal 22-amino acid fragment CNP-22 (5). CNP bioactivity is tightly regulated by natriuretic peptide clearance receptor (NPR-C), which promotes internalization and lysosomal degradation, and neutral endopeptidase (NEP), which cleaves and inactivates CNP (6).

Vosoritide (BMN 111) is a 39-amino acid peptide analog that has a Pro-Gly appended to the N terminus of the 37 C-terminal amino acids of human CNP-53. Vosoritide was the culmination of an extensive structure-activity study of CNP aimed to maximize its half-life and NPR-B activity while minimizing degradation by NEP (7). A phase 3 trial of once daily 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ subcutaneous (SC) vosoritide in children with ACH showed a sustained increase in the annualized growth velocity and a mild side effect profile (8). More recently, vosoritide has been approved by the European Commission and the US Food and Drug Administration and is marketed as VOXZOGO. Nevertheless, the short $t_{1/2}$ of ~ 30 min requiring daily injections, the high

Significance

The C-natriuretic peptide (CNP) analog vosoritide has recently been approved for the treatment of achondroplasia in children. However, the dosing regimen is burdensome, requiring daily subcutaneous injections in pediatric patients over multiple years. We developed a hydrogel microsphere drug delivery system for a CNP analog that allows for once-weekly to once-monthly subcutaneous administration. Mouse pharmacokinetic studies of these conjugates demonstrate terminal half-lives of 200 and 600 h, while pharmacodynamic studies show that growth of the mice with weekly to monthly dosing was comparable to or exceeded growth with daily vosoritide injections.

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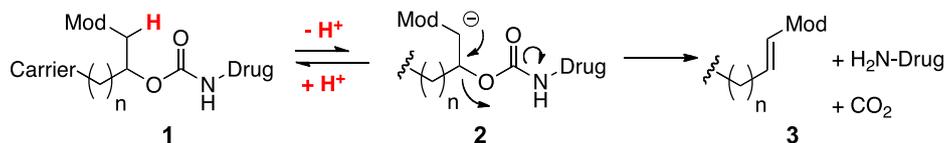
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Scheme 1. β -eliminative drug release mechanism. Mod, modulator.

C_{\max} of ~ 5 nM, and the high daily peak-to-trough excursions encouraged development of longer-acting CNP agonists. The importance of long-acting CNP agonists was strengthened by preclinical observations that continuous CNP exposure results in higher efficacy and minimizes risks of hypotension (9, 10).

Transcon CNP is a conjugate of 40-kDa polyethylene glycol (PEG) and CNP-38—the 38 C-terminal amino acids of human CNP-53—connected by a releasable linker that upon cleavage, provides CNP-38 (9). The CNP-38 released from Transcon CNP showed a $t_{1/2}$ of ~ 90 h in the cynomolgus monkey (9), indicating suitability for weekly (QWk) administration. While QWk Transcon CNP may provide benefits over daily (QD) vosoritide, since the renal elimination half-life of the 40-kDa PEG carrier is ~ 6 d in humans, it is unlikely that the prodrug can be improved to further extend the in vivo lifetime of CNP-38.

We have developed a general approach for half-life extension of therapeutics that is applicable for short-lived peptides, such as CNP, and can be used to achieve half-lives of the released peptide of 1 mo or more (11, 12). Here, a drug is covalently tethered to a long-lived carrier by a linker that slowly cleaves by β -elimination to release the native drug (Scheme 1) (11). The cleavage rate of the linker is controlled by the nature of an electron-withdrawing “modulator,” which regulates the acidity of an adjacent carbon–hydrogen bond. These linkers are not affected by enzymes and are extraordinarily stable when stored at low pH and temperature (11, 13). One carrier we use is a mesoporous tetra-PEG hydrogel (14, 15). These hydrogels—fabricated as uniform ~ 60 - μm microspheres (MS) (16, 17)—are injected SC through a small-bore needle, where they serve as a stationary depot to slowly release the drug to the systemic circulation. We also incorporate slower-cleaving β -eliminative linkers in cross-links of these polymers, so gel degradation occurs in vivo after drug release (18).

The primary objective of this work was to develop a very long-acting CNP. First, we describe a 38-amino acid CNP analog—[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38—that is equipotent with vosoritide or CNP-38 but sufficiently stable to allow long-term residence in the SC interstitium. Next, we report the synthesis and characterization of MS [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38) conjugates designed for once weekly and once monthly administration. Then, we describe the pharmacokinetics of the conjugate in mice and show long half-lives of released [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. Finally, we demonstrate the remarkable growth-promoting effects of these long-acting CNPs on normal juvenile mice and posit that they should show similar effects on achondroplastic children.

Results

Selection of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. The CNP analogs vosoritide and the CNP-38 component of Transcon CNP have Asn residues

at positions 6 and 14 of CNP-38 that are potentially susceptible to deamidation (Fig. 1). Asn deamidation is a well-studied reaction that involves formation, hydrolysis, and rearrangements of a succinimide intermediate to produce isomers of isoaspartic acid (isoAsp) and Asp in an ~ 3 :1 ratio (19–21). We initially observed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) that at pH 7.4 and 37 °C, vosoritide converted to several products with a degradation $t_{1/2}$ of ~ 7 d (*SI Appendix, Fig. S1*). Using protein L-isoaspartyl methyltransferase (PIMT), we demonstrated the formation of one isoAsp/peptide from CNP-38 or vosoritide with a $t_{1/2}$ of ~ 120 h.

While the most rapid asparagine deamidation reactions have half-lives of ~ 1 d, corresponding Gln deamidations take much longer to occur (22, 23), and model reactions indicate that Asn to Gln substitutions in the sequence context of CNP-38—PN⁶A and AN¹⁴K—could decrease the deamidation rate up to ~ 100 -fold (22). Thus, as previously employed for long-acting MS~peptide conjugates (12), we substituted Gln for the labile Asn residues to form [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 was incubated for 4 wk at pH 7.4 and 37 °C, and samples were analyzed weekly by HPLC. The data indicated that [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 degraded 2.7%/wk, indicating a $t_{1/2}$ of ~ 5 mo.

When assayed in the 3T3 cell NPR-B guanylate cyclase assay (24), [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 showed a half maximal effective concentration (EC_{50}) of 3 nM compared with 11 nM for vosoritide (Fig. 2A). These values are similar to those reported for vosoritide (4.9 nM) and CNP-38 (6.8 nM) (7), indicating that the Asn to Gln substitution has little or no effect on the EC_{50} . Using a model that measures growth of normal juvenile FVB/nJ mice (7), we found no statistical difference between QD 70-nmol/kg doses of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 and vosoritide in the total body length (TBL; nasoanal + tail length) (*SI Appendix*) change over a 5-wk study period (Fig. 2B); at study end, growth of the treated animals exceeded that of the vehicle control group by 100%. Interestingly, these CNP variants as well as others tested (below) caused significant growth beyond the 3-wk period of growth of untreated animals. Hence, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 is as potent as vosoritide in cell-based and murine growth assays but—unlike vosoritide and CNP-38—is quite stable toward deamidation.

Synthesis and Characterization of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. As in Scheme 2, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 was prepared by solid-phase peptide synthesis (SPPS), and after removal of the N-terminal fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) group, N₃-linker N-hydroxy-succinimidocarbonates containing isopropyl sulfone (**1A**) and N,N-dimethyl-sulfonamide (**1B**) modulators were added to the N terminus. N₃-linker peptides were cleaved from the resins and purified by HPLC. The N₃-linker peptides, **3A** and **3B**, were coupled to bicyclononyne-modified MSs by strain-promoted azide-alkyne cycloaddition (SPAAC) to give the MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38

CNP-38	L	Q	E	H	P	N	A	R	K	Y	K	G	A	N	K	K	G	L	S	K	G	C	F	G	L	K	L	D	R	I	G	S	M	S	G	L	G	C	
Vosoritide	P	G	Q	E	H	P	N	A	R	K	Y	K	G	A	N	K	K	G	L	S	K	G	C	F	G	L	K	L	D	R	I	G	S	M	S	G	L	G	C
[Gln ^{6,14}]CNP-38	L	Q	E	H	P	Q	A	R	K	Y	K	G	A	Q	K	G	L	S	K	G	C	F	G	L	K	L	D	R	I	G	S	M	S	G	L	G	C		

Fig. 1. Sequences of CNP-38 (the natural sequence in Transcon CNP), vosoritide, and stabilized [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. The cysteine residues in all sequences form a 17-amino acid intramolecular disulfide bond. Shaded areas show amino acids in natural CNP.

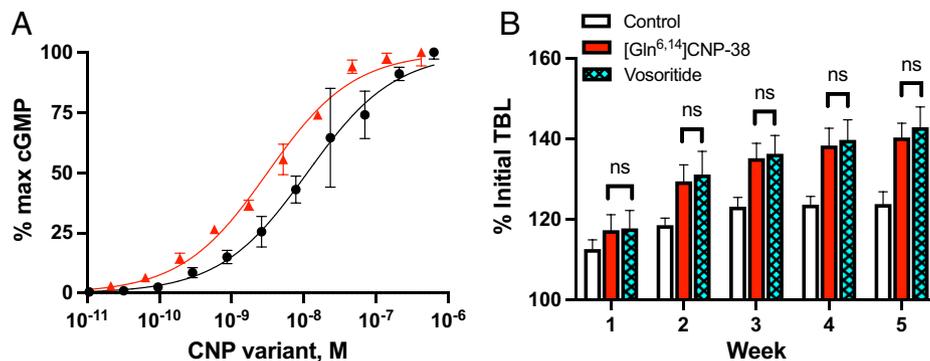


Fig. 2. Potency of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 in cell-based and growth assays. (A) Stimulation of 3T3 cell guanylate cyclase by [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (▲) and vosoritide (●). (B) Effects of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 and vosoritide on TBL (nasal + tail length) growth of 3-wk-old FVB/nj male mice. Groups of 3-wk-old wild-type mice ($n = 6$) were given daily subcutaneous administrations of 70 nmol/kg CNP variants or vehicle for 5 wk. cGMP, cyclic guanosine monophosphate. ns, not significant.

conjugates **4A** and **4B** at $\sim 3.5 \mu\text{mol/mL}$ (25). In the present work, the amounts of **4A** or **4B** refer to the [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 contained in the MSs.

When treated at pH 9.4 and 37 °C, MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates showed release $t_{1/2}$ values of 6.0 h for **4A** and 15.8 h for **4B** at pH 9.4 and 37 °C, corresponding to $t_{1/2}$ values of 600 and 1,580 h, respectively, at pH 7.4 and 37 °C. The purity of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 in MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates was assessed by HPLC of proteins released from the MSs versus time at pH 9.4; when extrapolated to $t = 0$, the fraction of released protein that is [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 represents its purity on the MSs. In the above preparations, $\geq 95\%$ of the total peptide on **4A** and **4B** analyzed as [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38.

Pharmacokinetics of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 Conjugates **4A** and **4B**.

Pharmacokinetic studies of **4A** and **4B** were not assessed in juvenile mice because of anticipated difficulties in analysis of long-acting prodrugs in rapidly growing animals. Fig. 3 shows concentration versus time profiles of single injections of **4A** and **4B** in adult CD1 mice fitted to biexponential equations. The [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 released from the MS conjugates shows initial elimination $t_{1/2,\alpha}$ of ~ 40 and 60 h for **4A** and **4B**, respectively, followed by a slower terminal phase with $t_{1/2,\beta}$ of ~ 212 h for **4A** and ~ 610 h for **4B**. The data for released [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 could also be fit to single exponential equations over limited time periods; here, the best-fit $t_{1/2}$ values over 2 wk for **4A** and 1 mo from **4B** were 60 and 100 h, respectively, corresponding to the sums of the rates in the biexponential fits.

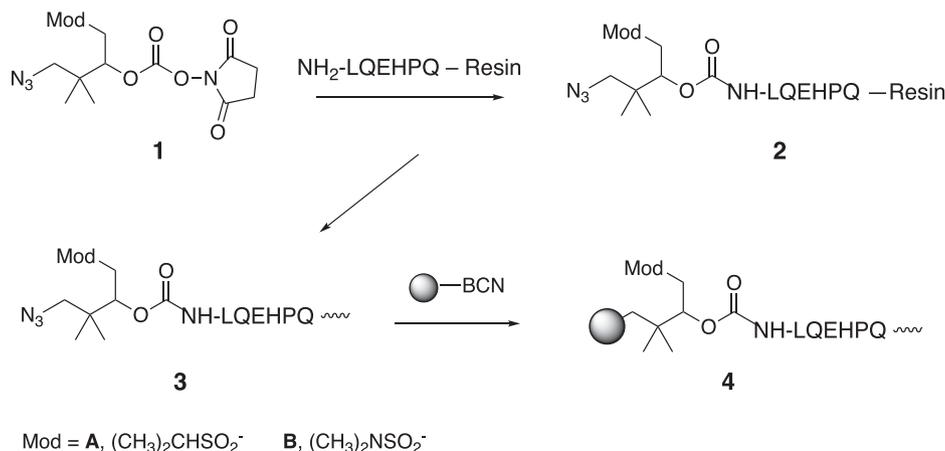
Using the pharmacokinetic data in Fig. 3 and aiming for a minimal plasma concentration of ~ 40 pM—an effective bone

growth-promoting level of CNP-38 in the monkey (9)—we estimated dosing schedules of **4A** and **4B** to guide anticipated pharmacodynamic experiments in mice. Assuming dose linearity, simulations for conjugate **4A** indicated that a dose of 20 nmol/mouse would give ~ 35 pM [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 1 wk after the first dose (Fig. 3A); by superposition of sequential QWk doses, steady state would be reached at the fourth dose with C_{\min} of ~ 55 pM and C_{\max} of 300 pM [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, >600 -fold lower than the 200 nM C_{\max} of the effective QD 70-nmol/kg dose of vosoritide (7). A single dose of 85 nmol **4B** is predicted to give a C_{\max} of ~ 1 nM and C_{\min} of ≥ 40 pM for [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 over 1 mo (Fig. 3B).

Growth-Promoting Effects of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38.

Vosoritide and related CNP variants correct growth deficits in the $Fgfr3^{\text{ACH/+}}$ mouse model of ACH and promote significant growth in normal juvenile mice (7, 9). Using 3-wk-old ~ 15 -g FVB/nj male mice, we studied the growth stimulatory effects of various regimens of **4A** and **4B** MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates as well as QD 70 nmol/kg [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 and vosoritide as positive controls. As reported for normal mice (26) and rats (27) treated with CNP-22 or CNP-53, we observed no difference in the body weights of treated versus untreated mice (*SI Appendix*, Fig. S2). The nasal and tail length growth were measured (*SI Appendix*, Figs. S3 and S4) and combined to give the TBL measurements used in figures. Radiographic measurements of the tibia, humerus, femur, ulna, and spine obtained after the study period are provided in *SI Appendix*, Table S1.

In initial exploratory studies, we examined the growth-stimulatory effects of **4A** and **4B** MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates administered at constant amounts per animal each dosing



Scheme 2. Synthesis of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38.

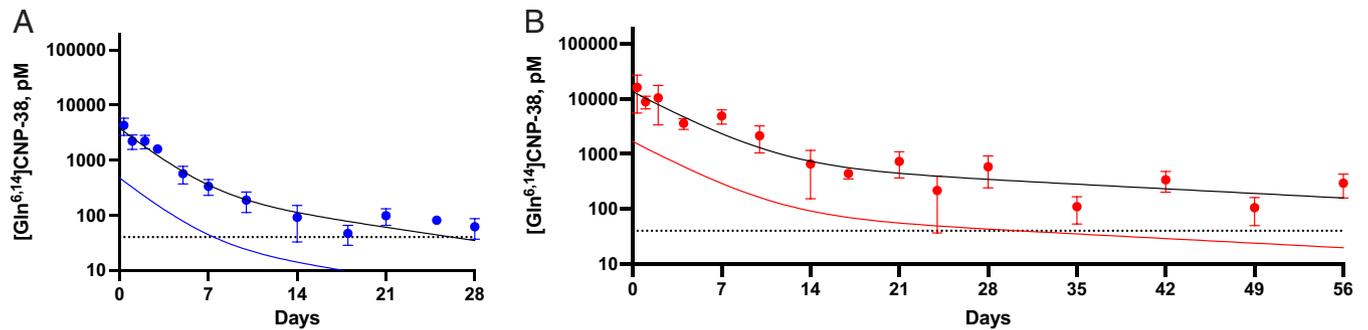


Fig. 3. C versus t plots of $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ released from MS~ $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ in CD1 mice. (A) Single dose of MS~ $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ **4A** containing 220 nmol $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ /mouse (\bullet), and assuming dose linearity the simulated dose adjustment to 20 nmol to keep the peptide ~ 40 pM (—) for 1 wk. (B) Single dose of **4B** containing 700 nmol $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ /mouse (\bullet) and simulated dose-adjustment to 85 nmol to maintain the released peptide ≥ 40 pM (—) for 1 mo. Data points are mean \pm SD.

interval. Fig. 4 shows plots of the percentages of the initial TBL versus time for vehicle control and CNP variant-treated mice over 4 wk of the 5-wk study period; replicate and additional studies are presented in *SI Appendix*. Untreated normal mice grew rapidly for ~ 3 wk, after which growth plateaued; as shown, most treatments with CNP variants that caused an increase in growth also showed continued growth beyond the growth period of untreated mice. As projected from the pharmacokinetics, QWk treatment with 20 nmol **4A** elicited similar growth as QD $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$, and QWk 50 nmol **4A** caused significantly increased growth over the QD-administered peptide; over the study period, the QWk 50 nmol dose of **4A** gave mice that were $\sim 25\%$ longer than the vehicle control. Likewise, the growth of juvenile mice treated with a single dose of 85 nmol **4B** was similar to QD $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ over 3 wk and then plateaued. Thus, both **4A** and **4B** dosed at appropriate constant amounts over appropriate intervals can achieve or surpass growth stimulated by QD administration of $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ or vosoritide.

In the above experiments, animals were treated with the same amount of MS~CNP each dosing interval, but since mice were rapidly growing over the initial part of the study, the dose per kilogram of body weight (BW) decreased with time. Guided by these results, we designed and performed a study in which the amount of CNP variant was dosed per kilogram of

BW. In addition to selected weekly and monthly regimens, we also tested biweekly (Q2Wk) dosing of **4A**.

QWk treatment with 1.5 and 2.2 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ **4A** elicited similar and superior growth stimulation, respectively, as the QD 70-nmol/kg $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ control (Fig. 5). Reduction of the dose frequency of 2.2 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ **4A** to Q2Wk also attained the growth stimulation of QD $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$. The growth of mice treated with a single dose of 85 nmol **4B** was similar to QD $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ over 3 wk but plateaued during week 4, suggesting reduction of the CNP below its most effective concentration. A single very high dose of 40 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ **4B** resulted in very rapid growth over the initial 2 wk before saturating and exceeded that of other regimens, except the QWk 1.5 and 2.2 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ **4A**; although the dose is impractical for translation to humans, the C_{min} over 1 mo is estimated to be ≥ 300 pM (Fig. 3B), and the growth rate it achieves may represent the highest feasible with a CNP variant. Taken together, the data suggest that the most promising dosing regimens tested in mice that may be translated to humans are QWk 1.5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ and Q2Wk 2.2 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ for **4A** and monthly (QMo) 6.1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ for **4B**.

As a measure of the efficiencies of **4A** and **4B**, we estimated the cumulative dose (CD) of $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ delivered per mouse by the most promising regimens of **4A** and **4B** over a 4-wk period ($CD_{4\text{Wk}}$) (Table 1). Whereas QD 70 nmol/kg $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ has a $CD_{4\text{Wk}}$ of 44 nmol, **4A** administered

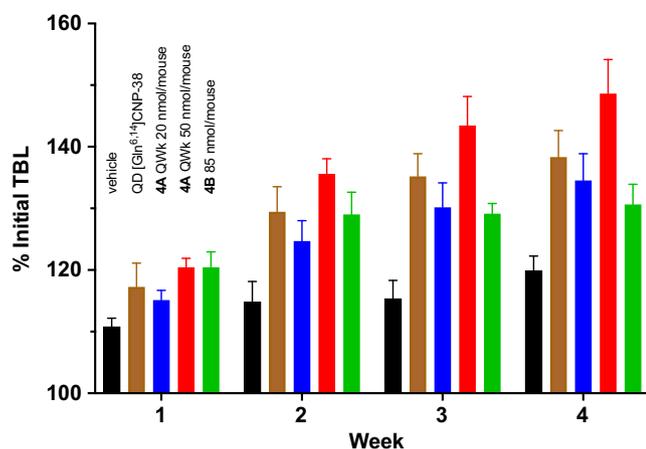


Fig. 4. Growth of mice treated with $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ and MS~ $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ conjugates **4A** and **4B** at constant amounts per mouse each dosing interval. From left to right are vehicle control (black), QD $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ (brown), QWk **4A** 20 nmol/mouse (blue), QWk **4A** 50 nmol/mouse (red), and single-dose **4B** 85 nmol/mouse (green). They are plotted as the percentage of initial TBL versus time; values are displayed as the mean \pm SD.

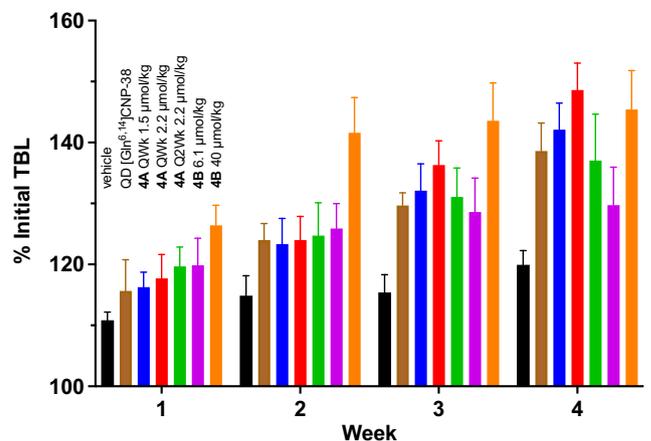


Fig. 5. Growth of mice treated with $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ and MS~ $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ conjugates **4A** and **4B** at body weight-determined dosing (micro-moles per kilogram). From left to right are vehicle control (black), QD $[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38$ (brown), QWk **4A** 1.5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ (blue), QWk **4A** 2.2 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ (red), Q2Wk 2.2 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ (green), single-dose **4B** 6.1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ (purple), and single-dose **4B** 40 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ (orange). They are plotted as the percentage of initial TBL versus time; values are displayed as the mean \pm SD.

Table 1. [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 delivered per mouse with different dosing regimens

Dosing regimen	[Gln ^{6,14}]CNP-38 administered per week				
	QD [Gln ^{6,14}]CNP-38, 70 nmol/kg	QWk 4A , 20 nmol/mouse	QWk 4A , 1.5 μmol/kg	Q2Wk 4A , 2.2 μmol/kg	QMo 4B , 6.1 μmol/kg
Week 1	9	20	23	34	95
Week 2	11	20	33	0	0
Week 3	11	20	36	52	0
Week 4	13	20	40	0	0
CD _{4Wk}	44	80	132	86	95

as QWk 20 nmol/mouse or QWk 1.5 μmol/kg has CD_{4Wk} values of 80 and 132 nmol, respectively, and Q2Wk 2.2 μmol/kg **4A** has a CD_{4Wk} of 86 nmol. For **4B**, the CD_{4Wk} for a single 6.1-μmol/kg dose was 95 nmol/mouse. Hence, selected regimens of **4A** and **4B** can achieve equieffective growth as QD [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 with only approximately two- to threefold higher CD_{4Wk}.

The data for QWk [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 at 20 nmol/mouse versus 1.5 μmol/kg **4A** (Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 and Table 1) also suggest that optimal dosing may vary according to the growth period during which the CNP is administered. For example, near-equal growth stimulation is achieved by QWk dosing of **4A** as 20 nmol/mouse of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 or by a BW-determined dose of 1.5 μmol/kg. Although the dose of either regimen is initially similar at ~20 nmol per animal, the [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 delivered to animals receiving the BW-determined dose rapidly increases over time; by week 4, it is twice that of mice receiving a constant dose per animal and has a CD_{4Wk} that is 1.7-fold higher. The high early growth is recapitulated by 40 μmol/kg **4B**, where all growth occurs during the first 2 wk, although levels of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 are calculated to be ≥300 pM through the study period. The data suggest that a high dose intensity is most effective during the early period of rapid growth and less important during later stages. This could be due to different CNP-dose responses or changing pharmacokinetic parameters at different

growth phases. If correct, improved harmonization of CNP delivery with growth phase may allow for dose reductions with concomitant improved safety and without affecting growth enhancement. Clearly, such customized dosing of a long-acting CNP would be simpler to achieve in species that do not grow as rapidly as mice.

Estimations of Human Equivalent Doses of 4A and 4B. The efficacious dose of vosoritide is 70 nmol (290 μg)/kg per day in mice (7) and as in the phase 3 trial (8), 3.7 nmol (15 μg)/kg per day in achondroplastic children. These doses represent a 19-fold higher dose per kilogram in the mouse compared with humans, consistent with the ~12-fold difference predicted by allometric scaling (28). We used this 19-fold scaling factor to estimate the human equivalent dose of the most promising regimens of **4A** and **4B**. We calculate that the average 8.4-y-old patient in the human trial weighing ~20 kg (29) received 74 nmol (300 μg)/d of vosoritide. The individual doses of QWk 1.5 μmol/kg and Q2Wk 2.2 μmol/kg **4A** in the mouse—targeting the 40 pM effective level in the monkey—scale to 1.6 and 2.3 μmol per 20-kg ACH patient, respectively, and the QMo 6.1 μmol/kg **4B** dose in the mouse is equivalent to 6.4 μmol per 20-kg ACH child. The CDs over 4 wk for these regimens in a 20-kg human are 2.2 μmol vosoritide, 6.3 μmol QWk **4A**, 4.6 μmol Q2Wk **4A**, and 6.4 μmol QMo **4B**. However, if the target trough level in humans is ≤20 pM, as indicated by early clinical trials (30), the scaling factor would be ~40-fold, and human dosing would be ≤50% of what is given above. Pharmacokinetics in the cyno monkey and simulations in humans (*SI Appendix Fig. S5 and S6*) suggest that the [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 released from **4A** should remain in the therapeutic window for up to one month.

Discussion

A phase 3 clinical trial has demonstrated efficacy and safety of vosoritide in the treatment of ACH in children (8), and the peptide has recently been approved for this use by the European Commission and the US Food and Drug Administration in 2021. Nevertheless, the 39-amino acid peptide has a short $t_{1/2}$ of only ~20 to 45 min, requires daily SC injections over multiple years, and it shows a high C_{max} and daily peak-to-trough excursions. In response to these shortcomings, Transcon CNP, a PEGylated prodrug of CNP-38, was developed that has a $t_{1/2}$ in humans of 120 h and allows for once weekly SC administration, and it shows a low C_{max} and peak-to-trough excursions (9, 30). However, there are potential disadvantages to the PEGylated CNP-38 prodrug. First, vacuolation of PEG that is 40-kDa molecular weight occurs in many tissues (31) and is of particular concern in the pediatric population that would be targeted with PEG_{40kDa}-CNP (32); although our MSs also contain PEG, the monomer degradation products are only 10 kDa, and the amount of PEG per CNP is 10-fold less



Fig. 6. Representative mice treated with [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 or **4A** for 5 wk. (A) Vehicle control. (B) QD [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 70 nmol/kg. (C) Q2Wk 2.2 μmol/kg. (D) QWk 2.2 μmol/kg. (E) QWk 1.5 μmol/kg. Anesthetized mice were initially positioned for measurements with their heads extended, noses aligned to the horizontal guideline, and tails straight; here, the distance between the top guideline and the end of the tail best represents TBL.

than that in Transcon CNP. Second, since the renal elimination half-life of the PEG carrier in Transcon CNP is ~6 d, it is unlikely that the lifetime of the prodrug could be further extended. Finally, both vosoritide and CNP-38 have two Asn residues that may undergo degradative deamidation that limits long-term in vivo residence and complicates formulations for long-term storage.

The primary objective of the present work was to develop a long-acting, stable prodrug of CNP for treatment of ACH. First, we describe a 38-amino acid CNP analog—[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38—that has equal potency and efficacy as vosoritide and CNP-38, but it does not undergo deamidation and should survive long-term in vivo residence. Next, we report the synthesis and characterization of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates designed for once weekly and once monthly administration of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. Then, we describe the pharmacokinetics of the conjugates in mice, which show long terminal half-lives of released [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. Finally, we demonstrate remarkable growth-promoting effects of these long-acting CNPs in juvenile normal mice.

Since a long-acting prodrug of a CNP variant must reside in vivo for long periods, stability of the CNP component for the duration of in vivo exposure and for long-term storage is a critical feature of the drug product. We found that vosoritide and CNP-38 were unstable at physiological pH and temperature, with a $t_{1/2}$ for degradation of ≤ 1 wk. Using PIMT, we observed isoAsp formation that demonstrated that the degradation of the peptides was due to deamidation of Asn. For QD-administered vosoritide, the in vivo deamidation rate is insignificant compared with the rapid clearance of the peptide. However, with the longer-acting Transcon CNP prodrug, a significant amount of the CNP-38 could be degraded by Asn deamidation during its in vivo residence. Also, for both vosoritide and CNP-38, deamidation can present challenging issues in developing formulations suitable for long-term storage. One solution to the problem of Asn deamidation is to simply substitute a stable amino acid (e.g., Gln) for hydrolytically labile Asn residues (12). Indeed, when the Asn^{6,14} residues of CNP-38 were substituted by Gln to give [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, the analog was stable for several months under physiological conditions. When assayed in the 3T3 cell NPR-B guanylate cyclase assay, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 showed an approximately fourfold lower EC₅₀ than that of vosoritide, and QD injections stimulated growth of normal young mice at the same rate as QD vosoritide. Hence, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 is as potent and effective as vosoritide or CNP-38 but is stable toward deamidation.

We next attached [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 to hydrogel MSs by β -eliminative releasable linkers. Azido linkers containing modulators suitable for QWk and QMo dosing intervals were added to the N terminus of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 during SPPS. After cleavage from the resin and HPLC purification, the azido-linker peptides were coupled to cyclooctyne-modified MSs by SPAAC to give the two MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates **4A** and **4B**, respectively. Over 95% of the material on the MS conjugates analyzed as [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, and **4A** and **4B** released [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 with in vitro $t_{1/2}$ values of 185 and 1,200 h, respectively, at pH 7.4 and 37 °C.

In addition to deamidation, CNP is rapidly cleared from the circulation by cell-associated NPR-C and NEP. Both vosoritide and Transcon CNP-38 were structurally optimized to resist clearance by NEP (7, 9) but despite optimization, are still susceptible. In the present case, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 is dispersed throughout the interior of the MSs. Since the porosity of the particles is ≤ 10 nm, the MSs provide a protective shelter for [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 that is impenetrable by large cell-associated

NPR-C and NEP. However, once released from the MSs, free [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 would be susceptible to degradation by these pathways, which could affect its pharmacokinetic disposition.

After single injections of the MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates in adult mice, the plasma [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 from the MSs showed biphasic elimination with initial $t_{1/2,\alpha}$ of ~40 and 60 h for QWk **4A** and QMo **4B**, respectively, followed by a slower phase with $t_{1/2,\beta}$ values of ~212 and 610 h, respectively. Reasons for the biphasic pharmacokinetic behavior are not clear, but the very different in vitro release rates yet similar in vivo $t_{1/2,\alpha}$ values of **4A** versus **4B** suggest that the observed plasma half-lives are not completely controlled by peptide release from the MSs. A potential component of the initial elimination phase may involve target-mediated drug disposition (33, 34), such as might result from the aforementioned clearance of released [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 from the circulation by NPR-C (6). From the pharmacokinetic data, we estimated to continuously maintain the presumed effective concentration of 40 pM [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 at steady state (9), that **4A** would be dosed at 20 nmol [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 per mouse per week and have a C_{\max} of only 0.3 nM and that **4B** would be dosed at 85 nmol [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 per mouse per month and have a C_{\max} of ~1 nM. In contrast, the effective QD 70-nmol/kg dose of vosoritide gives a very high C_{\max} of 200 nM (7). Hence, in mice, both the QWk and QMo MS conjugates provide [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 at therapeutic levels but have much lower C_{\max} values and peak-to-trough excursions than vosoritide.

Potential hemodynamic side effects of high doses of CNP involve lowered blood pressure (BP) and increased heart rate (HR). In mice, 70 nmol/kg vosoritide—with C_{\max} of 200 nM—produced acute decreases in blood pressure and increases in heart rate within acceptable limits (7). The timing of such effects correlated with peak drug levels, and there was a clear pharmacokinetic–pharmacodynamic relationship with C_{\max} . In monkeys, 12 nmol/kg vosoritide giving a C_{\max} of ~10 nM resulted in no changes in systemic BP or HR (9). With a slow-releasing, low- C_{\max} CNP, such as Transcon CNP, there were no changes in systemic BP or HR in mice or monkeys over long periods. Since the C_{\max} of the [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 slowly released from **4A** and **4B** is far below those of vosoritide, which causes hemodynamic effects in mice and monkeys, there seems little reason for concern about such side effects with these prodrugs.

Exogenous administration of CNP corrects growth defects of rodent models of ACH and causes acceleration of growth of normal mice, rats, and monkeys (7, 9, 27). To measure the pharmacodynamics of CNP variants, we monitored growth of normal juvenile FVB/nJ mice (7). We established that daily vosoritide elicited the previously reported increase in growth of normal mice and that equivalent dosing of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 had the same effects. We then investigated varying dosing regimens of QWk **4A** and QMo **4B** MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 in this model. Our results showed that a weekly dose of **4A** containing 1.5 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 or biweekly dose containing 2.2 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 increased growth equal to or exceeding that of QD [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 or vosoritide. A single dose of 6.1 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ **4B** also supported increased growth comparable to QD [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 for at least 3 wk before stabilizing. Thus, appropriate regimens of long-acting **4A** and **4B** delivered weekly, biweekly, or monthly can achieve similar or greater growth enhancement of juvenile mice as daily dosing of vosoritide or other CNP variants.

Based on the effective doses of vosoritide in the mouse and humans (7, 8), the human equivalent per body weight dose was

calculated to be ~20-fold lower than the dose in mice; thus, we estimated the most promising regimens to be 1.6 and 2.3 μmol per 20-kg child for QWk and Q2Wk **4A**, respectively, and 6.4 μmol per 20-kg child for QMo **4B**. Here, we targeted blood levels of the 40-pM effective dose in the monkey. However, if the effective trough level of CNP-38 in humans is ≤ 20 pM, as indicated by early clinical trials (30), the human dosing would be $\leq 50\%$ of what is given above. Since the MSs used here have a capacity of ~ 5 μmol [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38/mL, these regimens should require ≤ 1 -mL SC injections. Further, the CDs of **4A** or **4B** over a 1-mo period are only slightly higher than that of QD vosoritide, which seems a small price to pay for the decreased frequency of injections. Hence, the long-acting MS conjugates **4A** and **4B** should be feasible and practical for use in achondroplastic children.

In summary, the MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 prodrug provides a long-acting source of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, an NPR-B agonist having similar activity as vosoritide. The [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 released from the MSs has a low C_{max} and causes significant increased growth of juvenile normal mice that is comparable to daily dosing with vosoritide. Estimations of human equivalent regimens from these data, as well as pharmacokinetics in the cyno

monkey and simulations in humans, suggest the single MS conjugate **4A** should be feasible, practical, and acceptable for QWk, Q2Wk, and likely, QMo dosing in achondroplastic children. From our perspective, important future work entails additional studies of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 in nonhuman primates and then, in human clinical trials. Since the pharmacokinetics of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 are governed largely by the β -eliminative linker connecting the peptide to the carrier and the rate of release is generally species independent (11, 12), we are optimistic that the results obtained here will translate from mouse to monkey to man.

Materials and Methods

The sources of specialized materials are provided along with their use in *SI Appendix*. Detailed synthetic, conjugation, and analytical procedures are described. In vitro kinetic procedures are provided as are in vivo pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic methods and analyses. All animal handling and care was performed by MuriGenics (Vallejo, California) and conformed to IACUC recommendations.

Data Availability. All study data are included in the article and/or *SI Appendix*.

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Supplementary Information for

A Very Long-acting C-Natriuretic Peptide for Achondroplasia

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Materials and Methods

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8. Pharmacokinetics of MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates in cynomolgus monkey.

Figures and Tables

Figure S1. Analysis of vosoritide and [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 *in vitro* degradation products.

Figure S2. Body weight over time of mice treated with vehicle, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, and MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates **4A** and **4B**.

Figure S3. Growth of mice treated with MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates **4A** and **4B**.

Figure S4. Growth of mice treated with low doses of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates **4A** and **4B**.

Figure S5. C vs t plots of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 released from MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 in cynomolgus monkeys.

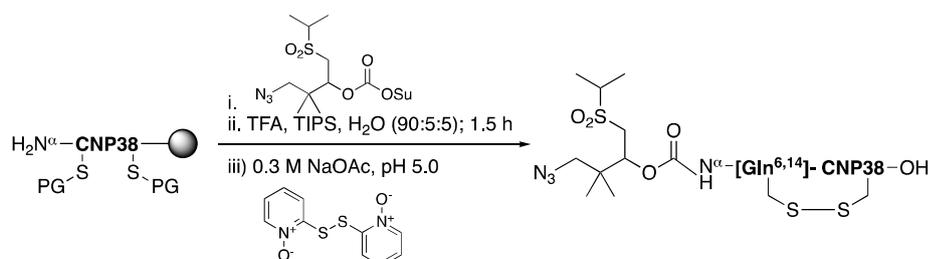
Figure S6. Comparison of the expected C vs t plots for CNP-38 variants in children at steady state for vosoritide, CNP-38 from TransCon CNP and [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 from MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4A**.

Table S1. Bone length after 5 weeks of treatment with **4A** or **4B**.

1. Peptide synthesis and N-terminal linker attachment.

O-(4-azido-3,3-dimethyl-1-isopropylsulfonyl-2-butyl)-O'-succinimidyl carbonate and O-(4-azido-3,3-dimethyl-1-[(N,N-dimethyl)aminosulfonyl]-2-butyl)-O'-succinimidyl carbonate were prepared as reported (1).

SPPS preparation of N^α -(GDM SO₂iPr)-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 disulfide



N^α -(4-Azido-3,3-dimethyl-1-isopropylsulfonyl-2-butyloxycarbonyl)-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 disulfide. In a 3 mL fritted SPE cartridge, protected [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (free α -amine) on chlorotrityl resin (0.44 meq/g substitution, 0.11 mmol peptide/g peptide-resin, 50 mg peptide-resin, 5.5 μ mol [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38) was incubated in 1.5 mL of anhydrous, amine-free DMF for 30 min at ambient temperature. The supernatant was removed by syringe filtration, and the resin was treated with a 60 mM solution of O-(4-azido-3,3-dimethyl-1-isopropylsulfonyl-2-butyl)-O'-succinimidyl carbonate (0.28 mL, 17 μ mol) in anhydrous, amine-free DMF and 4-methylmorpholine (1.8 μ L, 17 μ mol). The reaction mixture was agitated on an orbital shaker at ambient temperature for 20 h. The supernatant was removed by filtration, and the resin was washed with DMF (5 x 1 mL) and CH₂Cl₂ (5 x 1 mL). The peptidyl resin was treated with precooled 0.45 mL of 4 °C 10% v/v TFA. TIPS (50 μ L) was immediately added. The suspension was agitated on an orbital shaker at ambient temperature for 1.5 h. The supernatant was gravity filtered into a tared 15 mL Falcon tube containing 10 mL of -20 °C MTBE. Precipitated CNP-38 was harvested by centrifugation, washed with 2x 10 mL of -20 °C MTBE, and isolated by filtration, and dried under vacuum to provide a crude off-white solid (23 mg). The solid was dissolved in 1 mL of H₂O. One half of the crude peptide-dithiol solution (0.5 mL, ~5 mM, ~2.5 μ mol total peptide, ~0.71 mM final) was diluted with 2 mL of 0.5 M NaOAc, pH 5.0 then treated with 10 mM 2,2'-dithiobis(pyridine-N-oxide) (1 mL, 10 μ mol, 2.9 mM final). Within 15 min, the reaction was complete. A 150 μ L portion was purified by analytical HPLC, and the major product was analyzed by LC-MS (consistent with the title compound). The remaining crude peptide-dithiol solution (0.5 mL) was oxidized as above. The two oxidation reactions were combined and purified by Preparative C18 HPLC. Individual fractions were analyzed by C18 HPLC. Cleanest fraction was concentrated by rotary evaporation to provide a colorless solution that was lyophilized to provide the title compound as a white solid.

C18 HPLC purity determined at 280 nm: 49.8% (RV = 7.83 mL) and 44.1% (RV = 8.51 mL), presumed diastereomers, for a final purity of >93%.

LC-MS (m/z): calc, 874.0; obsd, 873.9 [M+5H]⁵⁺
calc, 1092.3; obsd, 1092.1 [M+4H]⁴⁺
calc, 1456.0; obsd, 1455.7 [M+3H]³⁺

N^α -(4-Azido-3,3-dimethyl-1-[(N,N-dimethyl)aminosulfonyl]-2-butyloxycarbonyl)-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. Prepared as above with O-(4-azido-3,3-dimethyl-1-[(N,N-dimethyl)aminosulfonyl]-2-butyl)-O'-succinimidyl carbonate C18 HPLC detected at 280 nm showed \geq 93% purity, RV = 11.5 mL.

C18 HPLC purity determined at 280 nm: 42.6% (RV = 8.01 mL) and 50.7% (RV = 8.60 mL), presumed diastereomers, for a final purity of >93%.

LC-MS (*m/z*): calc, 874.2; obsd, 874.0 [M+5H]⁵⁺
calc, 1092.5; obsd, 1092.3 [M+4H]⁴⁺
calc, 1456.4; obsd, 1456.0 [M+3H]³⁺

2. Preparation of MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates 4A and 4B.

Amino microspheres

The amino microspheres were prepared from 10 kDa 4-arm amino-PEG starting monomer and contained ϵ -Lys linker carbamates with the modulator (CH₃)₂NSO₂, as previously described (2). The t_{RG} was 19.1 hr at pH 9.4, 37 °C, and estimated as 2100 at pH 7.4 by $k_{pH\ 7.4} = k_{pH} \times 10^{(pH-7.4)}$.

BCN-derivatized microspheres (BCN-MS)

BCN-derivatized microspheres were prepared as previously reported for other derivatized microspheres, except BCN-OSu ((1R,8S,9s)-bicyclo[6.1.0]non-4-yn-9-ylmethyl succinimidyl carbonate) was used rather than 5-HOCO (1,2).

MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates 4A and 4B

BCN-MS (2.7 mL, 15.0 μ mol BCN) in 100 mM citrate 50% isopropanol, pH 3.0 were combined with 4.8 μ mol N₃- α -GDM-iPrSO₂-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 or N₃- α -GDM-SO₂NMe₂-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (1.2 equiv) and incubated at 37°C for 16 hours with agitation. The loaded microspheres were each washed 4 times with 12 mL of the reaction solvent followed by 4 washes with 12 mL isotonic acetate buffer (10 mM Na acetate, 143 mM NaCl, 0.05% polysorbate 20 (w/v) pH 5.0). The final microspheres were formulated in 10 mM Na acetate containing 143 mM NaCl, 0.05% polysorbate 20 (w/v) and 1.2% 40kDa Na hyaluronate at pH 5.0.

The [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 concentration and PEG content were determined as described (2). The percent loading of the MS slurry was determined as the ratio of peptide concentration to the theoretical PEG reactive end groups. Final MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 slurries were 3.6 mM (α -GDM-iPrSO₂-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, 4A) and 3.1 mM (α -GDM-SO₂NMe₂-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, 4B) final [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 content.

3. MS-peptide release kinetics.

The half-life for release of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 from MS 4A and 4B was determined in duplicate at pH 9.4, 37 °C, and estimated at pH 7.4 by $k_{pH\ 7.4} = k_{pH} \times 10^{(pH-7.4)}$ as previously described (2, 3). The release $t_{1/2}$ values were 6 h for 4A and 15.8 h for 4B, at pH 9.4, 37 °C corresponding to $t_{1/2}$ values of 600 and 1580 h at pH 7.4, 37 °C, respectively.

4. Cell based assay of CNP analogs.

The ability of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 and vosorotide to elicit intracellular cGMP release via stimulation of the NPR-B receptor on NIH3T3 cells was measured as previously described (4). Briefly, NIH3T3 cells were maintained in DMEM/F-12 medium supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum and 5 mM glutamine at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. Cells were harvested using TrpLE Express (Gibco) and suspended in PBS containing 0.5 mM 3-isobutyle-1-methylxanthine to a concentration of 500 K cells/mL. Stimulation of intracellular cGMP was measured using the CisBio cGMP hTRF assay (Cat# 62GM2PEG). In duplicate wells a half area white 96-well plate, 25K cells (5 μ L) were combined with an equal volume of 64 pM – 3.8 μ M [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38

or vosoritide and incubated at 37 °C for 30 minutes. cGMP-d2 conjugate and anti-cGMP cryptate in lysis buffer (5 µL each) were added, and hTRF was read 1 hour later. cGMP concentrations were interpolated from a cGMP vs hTRF standard curve, plotted against the concentration of the CNP analog and EC₅₀ values were obtained by fitting a logistic curve.

5. *In vitro* vosoritide, CNP-38 and [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 degradation

A) HPLC analysis. Solution of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 or vosoritide (100 µM) in 10 mM sodium phosphate containing 0.13 M NaCl, pH 7.4, were kept at 37 °C, and aliquots were periodically removed and stored at -20 °C prior to analysis. Samples were analyzed on a Dionex BioLC, ProPac SCX-10, 250 x 4 mm at 40 °C using a gradient of 0-100% Buffer B over 10 min and a flow rate of 1 mL/min. Peaks were monitored at 220 nm. Buffer A: 10 mM MES, pH 6.2; Buffer B: 10 mM MES, 1 M NaCl, pH 6.2.

B) Isoaspartate analysis of degradation products. In 1.5 mL low binding Eppendorf tubes, 100 µM CNP-38 or vosoritide in 10 mM sodium phosphate containing 0.13 M NaCl, pH 7.4, or 100 mM NH₄HCO₃ pH 7.7 were kept at 37 °C, and aliquots were periodically removed and stored at -20 °C prior to analysis. Protein isoaspartate methyl transferase (PIMT) assays were performed using the ISOQUANT isoaspartate detection kit as recommended by the supplier (Promega). Concentration values were converted to the ratio isoAsp residues per peptide and fit with a single exponential using Prism.

6. Pharmacokinetics of MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates in wild-type mice.

Syringes (0.3 mL U-100 insulin syringe with fixed 29g x ½" needle, BD) were filled under sterile conditions with 100 µL of **4A** containing 900 µg [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (20 nmol, 8.3 µmol/kg, 33.9 mg/kg) or 100 µL of **4B** containing 2.9 mg [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (700 nmol, 26.3 µmol/kg, 107.6 mg/kg). The content of each syringe was administered SC to seven week male CD-1 mice (average weight 27g). For **4A**, blood samples (~100 µL) were drawn from the tail vein at 8, 24, 48, 72, 120, 168, 240, 336, 432, 504, 600 and 672 h on a staggered schedule from 12 mice to give 4 replicates at each time-point. For **4B**, blood samples (~100 µL) were drawn from the tail vein at 8, 24, 24, 96, 168, 240, 336, 408, 504, 576, 672, 840, 1008, 1176, 1344, and 1512 h from 8 mice on a staggered schedule to give 4 replicates at each time-point. Blood samples were processed to plasma with K₂EDTA and the addition of protease inhibitors (Halt protease inhibitor cocktail, ThermoScientific, 1 µL per 100 µL blood collected). Plasma [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 was quantified by ELISA and LC-MS/MS.

ELISA analysis of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 concentrations in mouse plasma were measured using the CNP-22 fluorescent EIA Kit from Phoenix Pharmaceuticals, Inc (cat # FEK-012-03) read on a Molecular Devices Spectramax i3 plate reader. Plasma samples were diluted in blank mouse plasma to obtain concentrations in the range of a standard curve (2 pM to 2 nM) generated using [Gln^{6,14}]CNP38 in place of CNP-22.

7. Pharmacodynamics of MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 in wild type mice.

Three-week old wild-type male mice (FVB/nJ; Charles River Laboratory, Inc) were administered subcutaneous injections of MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4A and 4B at either a constant dose per kg or constant dose per mouse, independent of the animal weight, over 35 days. The following treatments were performed at a constant dose/mouse: QWk MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4A 50 nmol/mouse/wk; QWk MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4A 20 nmol/mouse/wk; single dose MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4B 600 nmol/mouse; single dose MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4B 85 nmol/mouse. Doses were given independent of the mouse weight at the time of dosing. The following treatments were performed at a constant dose/kg: QWk MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4A 1500 nmol/kg; QWk MS-

[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4A 2200 nmol/kg; Q2Wk MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4A 2200 nmol/kg; single dose MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 4B 6100 nmol/kg.. Doses were calculated based on the body weight just prior to dosing and performed at approximately the same time of day. Additional animals were dosed QD [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 70 nmol/kg; AD vosoritide 70 nmol/kg; and with MS formulation buffer. Peptides were formulated for injection in 30 mM AcOH pH 4.0 containing 10% (w/v) sucrose and 1% (v/v) benzyl alcohol (4). Daily doses were calculated based on the body weight just prior to dosing and performed at approximately the same time each day.

Blood collections were made via tail vein with the addition of protease inhibitors (Halt protease inhibitor cocktail, ThermoScientific) and processed with K₂EDTA to provide ~15-20 μ L plasma, for analysis of free [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. For the qwk MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4A** dosed mice, blood collection occurred at 0, 24, 168, 192, 336, 360, 504, 528, 672 and 840 hr. For single dose MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4B**, blood collection occurred at 0, 24, 168, 336, 504, 672 and 840 hr.

Body weight, tail length and naso-anal length were collected at study initiation and were measured weekly during the in-life treatment period. The mice were anesthetized using isoflurane and placed on a table in the supine position, the tail was pulled straight, and a metal ruler was used to gently press down on the mouse to straighten any curvature of the spine so that the mouse was fully elongated. The naso-anal (distance from the tip of the nose to the anus) and the tail length (distance from the anus to the tip of the tail) were measured and recorded. The same ruler was used for all measurements, and all measurements were conducted and recorded in centimeters.

On day 35, the mice were anesthetized and in addition to the nasal-anal and tail length measurements, bone length measurements were made by digital X-ray (spine, right femur, right tibia, humerus and ulna). Following deep anesthesia with isoflurane, the mice were placed in the prone position and the length of the spine (lateral view, distance from the most cranial end of the C1 vertebra to the most caudal end of the S4 vertebra and accounting for curvature manually), the right femur (distance from the most proximal femoral head ossification center to the most distal ossification center in dorso-ventral view), the right tibia (distance from the most proximal ossification center to the most distal ossification center in dorso-ventral view), the right humerus (distance from the most proximal ossification center to the most distal ossification center in dorso-ventral view), and the right ulna (distance from the most proximal ossification center to the most distal ossification center in dorso-ventral view) of each mouse were measured by x-ray using a Spectral Imaging Instruments AMI HTX and the associated *Aura* software.

8. Pharmacokinetics of MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates in cynomolgus monkeys and pharmacokinetic simulation in humans.

Juvenile cynomolgus monkeys (n=3, 1 female and 2 males, aged >18 months, 1.8-2.6 kg body weight) were administered MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4A** subcutaneously at 1.3 μ mol/kg. Blood samples (~1 mL) were collected from the peripheral vein at predose, 8, 24, 48, 96, 168, 240, 336, 408, 504, 576, 672, 744, and 840 hours after dose administration. Blood samples were processed to plasma by collection in tubes containing K₂EDTA and protease inhibitor (Halt protease inhibitor, ThermoFisher Scientific). [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 concentrations were measured by ELISA as described above, using cynomolgus monkey plasma for standard preparation and sample dilution.

Analysis of the C vs t plot for [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 released from MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 shows an initial elimination $t_{1/2,\alpha}$ of ~10 h followed by a slower terminal phase $t_{1/2,\beta}$ of ~550 hr, with a range

of ~420 to 680 hr (Figure S5). The pharmacokinetics were used to simulate the [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 C vs t plot at steady state for biweekly (panel A) and monthly (panel B) dosing in human children. Here, the dose used for human simulations were those used in the monkey, without scaling. If we use the allometric scaling factor of 3 (5) the predicted concentrations in human would be 3-fold higher. These simulated concentrations were compared with the respective CNP-38 variant concentrations from daily vosoritide and weekly TransCon CNP based on the reported human pharmacokinetics (6). The simulated [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 C vs t plots resulting from biweekly (0.055 µmol/kg/2 week, 0.11 µmol/kg/month) or monthly dosing of MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (0.16 µmol/kg/month) are similar to those achieved with weekly dosing of TransCon (0.037 µmol/kg/wk, 0.15 µmol/kg/month), but have a much reduced C_{max}/C_{min} compared to daily vosoritide (0.0038 µmol/kg/day, 0.114 µmol/kg/month). Using the previously mentioned factor of 3 for allometric scaling would lower the predicted human dosing 3-fold. Noteworthy is the observation that the same MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4A** can be used for either biweekly or monthly dosing.

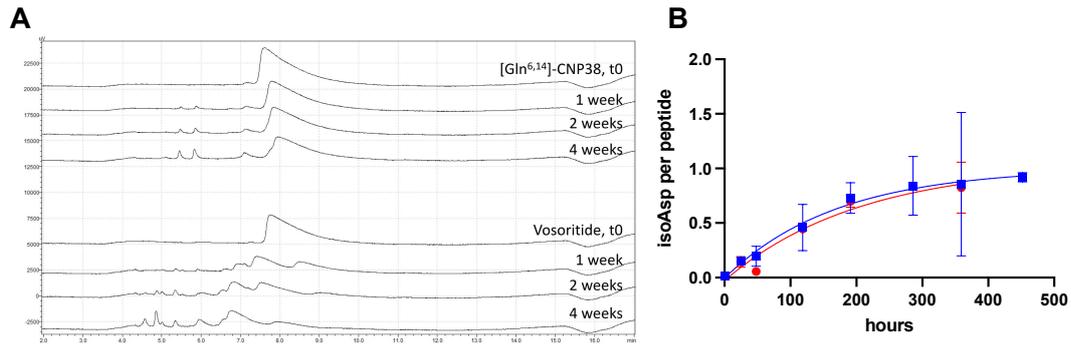


Figure S1. Analysis of vosoritide, CNP-38 and [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 *in vitro* degradation. A) RP-HPLC analysis of vosoritide and [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 degradation in 10 mM sodium phosphate containing 0.13 M NaCl, pH 7.4. B) Isoaspartate formation in CNP-38 and vosoritide peptides *in vitro* in 100 mM NH₄HCO₃ pH 7.7. Blue squares, vosoritide; red circles, CNP-38.

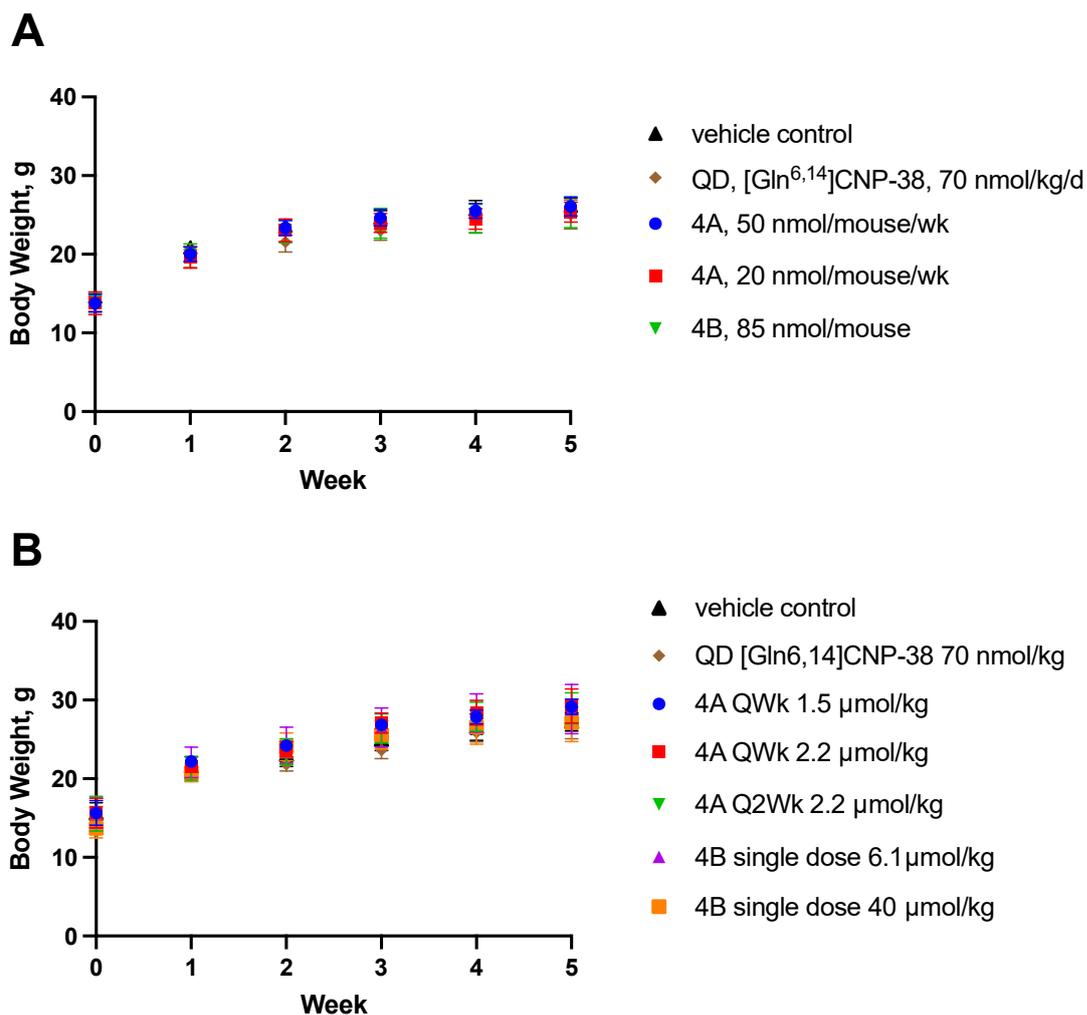


Figure S2. Body weight over time of mice treated with vehicle, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38, and MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates **4A** and **4B**. A) comparison of mice dosed with MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 based on constant nmol/mouse and B) comparison of mice dosed with MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 based on μmol/kg. All plots shown with vehicle control and QD 70 nmol/kg [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. Values are displayed as the mean ± SD.

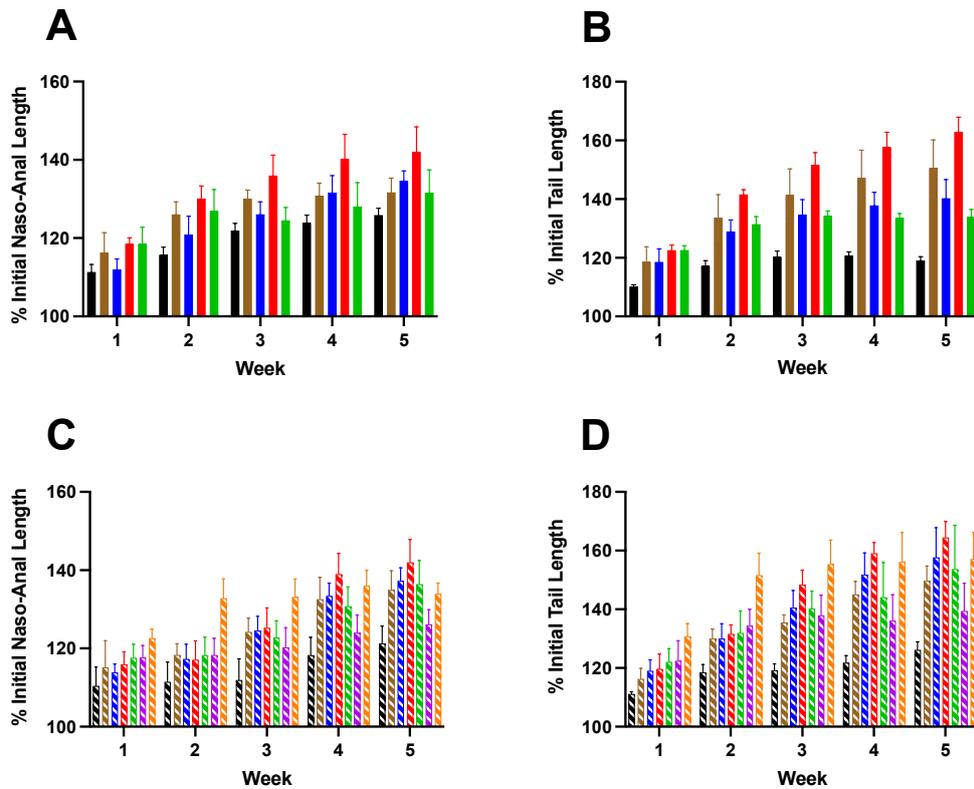


Figure S3. Growth of mice treated with MS-[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates **4A** and **4B**. A) naso-anal and B) tail length growth of mice dosed with (left to right) vehicle control (solid black), QD 70 nmol/kg [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (solid brown), QWk **4A** 20 nmol/mouse (solid blue), QWk **4A** 50 nmol/mouse (solid red), s.d. **4B** 85 nmol/mouse (solid green). C) naso-anal and D) tail length growth of mice dosed with (left to right) vehicle control (striped black), QD 70 nmol/kg [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (striped brown), QWk **4A** 1.5 μmol/kg (striped blue), QWk **4A** 2.2 μmol/kg (striped red), Q2Wk **4A** 2.2 μmol/kg (striped green), s.d. **4B** 6.1 μmol/kg (striped purple), s.d. **4B** 40 μmol/kg (striped orange). All values are displayed as the mean ± SD.

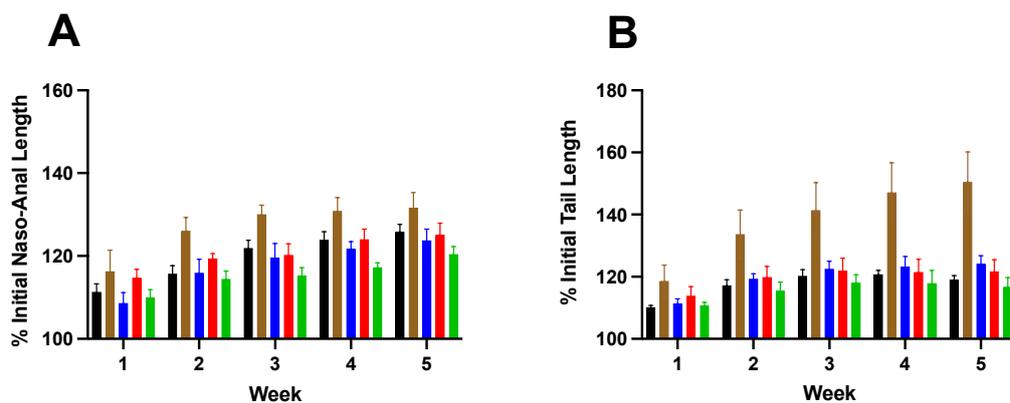


Figure S4. Growth of mice treated with low doses of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 conjugates **4A** and **4B**. A) naso-anal and B) tail length growth of mice dosed with (left to right) vehicle control (solid black), QD 70 nmol/kg [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 (solid brown), QWk **4A** 7 nmol/mouse (solid blue), single dose **4B** 34 nmol/mouse (solid red), single dose **4B** 12 nmol/mouse (solid green). All values are displayed as the mean \pm SD.

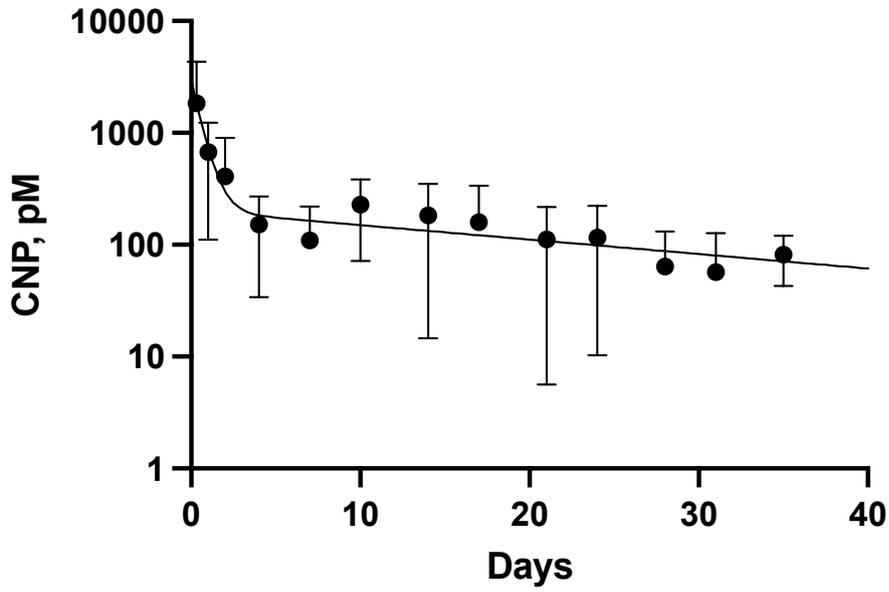


Figure S5. Concentration vs time plot of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 released from MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 in cynomolgus monkeys. Single dose of MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4A** at 1.3 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$ [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38. Data points are mean \pm SD.

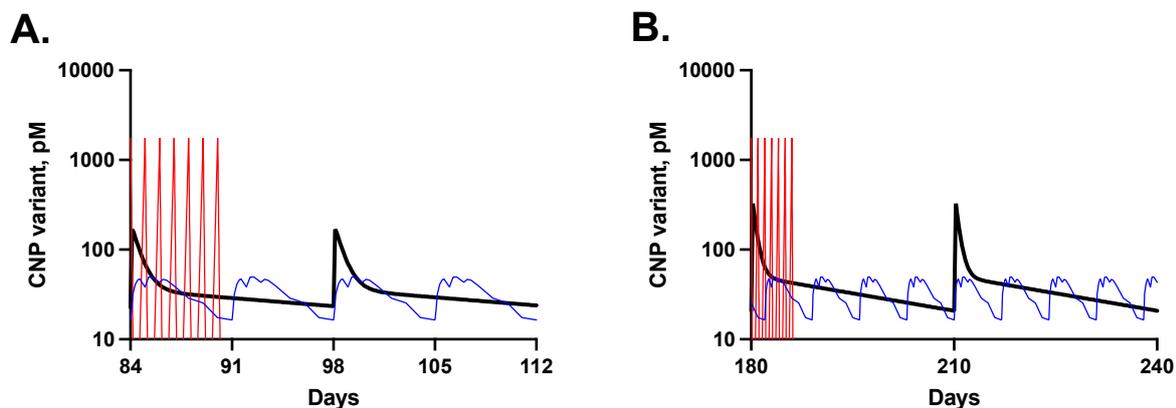


Figure S6. Comparison of the expected C vs t plots for CNP-38 variants in children at steady state for vororitide (red), CNP-38 from TransCon CNP (blue) and [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 from MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4A** (black). Panel A, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 estimated for biweekly MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 dosing compared with reported daily vororitide and weekly TransCon CNP dosing. Panel B, [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 estimated for monthly MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 **4A** dosing compared with reported daily vororitide and weekly TransCon dosing. Concentrations of the CNP-38 variants were calculated from the reported Phase I clinical trial data for TransCon CNP (5), the concentrations of vororitide are from the VOXZOGO label, and concentrations of [Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38 are simulated from the cyno monkey pharmacokinetic data for MS~[Gln^{6,14}]CNP-38.

Table S1. Bone length after 5 weeks of treatment with **4A** or **4B**. Measured by X-ray. [standard deviation] (% change from vehicle).

Treatment	Dose	Bone Length (mm)				
		Femur	Tibia	Spine	Humerus	Ulna
vehicle	N/A	12.5 [0.7]	18.4 [0.2]	57.5 [1.2]	12.2 [0.5]	14.8 [0.1]
[Gln6,14]CNP-38	QD 70 nmol/kg	14.2 [1.0] (13.6%)	20.0 [0.5] (8.7%)	63.3 [1.4] (10.1%)	12.3 [0.8] (0.8%)	15.6 [0.4] (5.4%)
4A	QWk 50 nmol/mouse	14.1 [1.0] (12.8%)	21.9 [0.3] (19.0%)	74.1 [2.5] (28.9%)	13.9 [0.9] (13.9%)	16.3 [0.4] (10.1%)
	QWk 20 nmol/mouse	13.5 [0.9] (8.0%)	20.2 [0.9] (9.8%)	64.9 [0.9] (12.9%)	12.7 [0.6] (4.1%)	16.0 [0.4] (8.1%)
	QWk 1.5 μ mol/kg	16.1 [0.4] (28.8%)	21.1 [0.8] (14.7%)	71.2 [1.4] (26.0%)	13.1 [0.9] (4.8%)	16.7 [0.5] (12.1%)
	QWk 2.2 μ mol/kg	15.5 [1.3] (24.0%)	20.9 [1.0] (13.6%)	73.8 [2.6] (30.6%)	13.7 [0.8] (9.6%)	16.8 [0.5] (12.8%)
	Q2Wk 2.2 μ mol/kg	14.5 [0.8] (16.0%)	20.4 [0.6] (10.9%)	66.4 [1.7] (17.5%)	13.4 [0.7] (7.2%)	16.0 [0.6] (7.4%)
4B	s.d. 84 nmol/mouse	12.7 [1.1] (1.6%)	19.3 [0.4] (4.9%)	62.0 [1.8] (7.8%)	12.5 [0.2] (2.5%)	14.8 [0.5] (0.0%)
	s.d. 6.1 μ mol/kg	12.5 [1.0] (0.6%)	19.2 [0.8] (4.3%)	61.9 [3.2] (9.6%)	12.8 [0.7] (2.4%)	15.6 [0.5] (4.7%)
	s.d. 40 μ mol/kg	11.7 [0.8] (-6.4%)	20.3 [0.5] (10.3%)	64.0 [3.8] (11.3%)	12.1 [0.9] (-0.8%)	15.9 [0.5] (7.4%)

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