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(54) **HEPARAN SULFATE HAVING HIGH 3-O-SULFATION RATE OF GLUCOSAMINE RESIDUES**
HEPARANSULFAT MIT HOHER 3-O-SULFATIERUNGSRATE VON GLUCOSAMINRÜCKSTÄNDEN
HÉPARANE SULFATE AYANT UN TAUX ÉLEVÉ DE SULFATATION 3-O DE RÉSIDUS DE
GLUCOSAMINE

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Remarks:

The complete document including Reference Table(s) and the Sequence Listing(s) can be downloaded from the EPO website

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 **[0001]** The present invention relates to a novel sulfated polysaccharide having an anticoagulant activity. The sulfated polysaccharide having the anticoagulant activity is useful, for example, in the medical field.

BACKGROUND ART

10 **[0002]** For example, various heparan sulfates such as heparin are known as a sulfated polysaccharides having an anticoagulant activity. That is, heparin is one of anticoagulants, and is used for the treatment of thromboembolism and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) and for the prevention of the blood coagulation in artificial dialysis or extracorporeal circulation.

15 **[0003]** Heparin exhibits an anticoagulation effect through activation of antithrombin III that is an anticoagulation factor. Antithrombin III inhibits thrombin, factor Xa (active form of a factor X) and other serine proteases by binding to its active serine site. Thrombin is a blood coagulation factor, and factor Xa is a factor involved in maturation of thrombin. Heparin binds to antithrombin III to change its structure and activate its inhibitory action. Thrombin has a higher affinity for a heparin-antithrombin III complex than factor Xa.

20 **[0004]** Low molecular weight heparin having an average molecular weight of 4000 to 6000 Da obtained by the enzymatic/chemical treatment and the fractionation of heparin has less side effect of bleeding and has become used more frequently in recent years. Low molecular weight heparin can bind to antithrombin III due to its short sugar chain, but scarcely bind to thrombin. Here, thrombin needs to bind to heparin in the inhibition of thrombin by heparin-antithrombin III complex, whereas factor Xa does not need to bind to heparin in the inhibition of factor Xa by heparin-antithrombin III complex. Thus, the low molecular weight heparin scarcely inhibits the action of thrombin, whereas it can inhibit an action of factor Xa.

25 **[0005]** At present, a majority of heparin preparations are extraction products from porcine intestinal mucosa. However, a fatal accident caused by contamination occurred in 2008, and thus the development of the production of quality-controlled non-animal-derived heparin has been investigated.

30 **[0006]** Many methods of producing non-animal-derived heparin have been reported, and are broadly divided into two types. In a first type of method, heparosan, which is a sugar chain skeleton of heparin, is produced by a fermentation method using a microorganism such as an *Escherichia coli* K5 strain, and is converted to an anticoagulant polysaccharide like heparin using a chemical or enzymatic technique, followed by low molecularizing it using a chemical, enzymatic or physical technique (Non-patent Literatures 1 and 2). In a second type of method, sugar chains are linked only by a chemical synthesis method (Patent Literature 1).

35 **[0007]** As a method of producing heparin using heparosan as a starting material, a method mainly involving chemical conversion and a method mainly involving enzymatic conversion have been reported. The produced heparin-analogous polysaccharides are different in structural characteristics and strength of the anticoagulant activity (Patent documents 2 and 3).

40 **[0008]** In the heparin-analogous polysaccharides produced in the method mainly involving the chemical conversion, the 3-O-sulfation rate in glucosamine residues is high, whereas a portion of glucuronic acid residues are also 3-O-sulfated. This 3-O-sulfated glucuronic acid residue is a structure that is not present in animal-derived heparin, and its side reaction in vivo is concerned.

45 **[0009]** On the other hand, while the heparin-analogous polysaccharides produced in the method mainly involving the enzymatic conversion has the same sulfation pattern as that in animal-derived heparin, its anticoagulant activity is about one half of that in animal-derived products.

50 **[0010]** From the above prior findings, no heparin-analogous polysaccharide having the same sulfation pattern as that in animal-derived heparin and exhibiting a high anticoagulant activity has been known yet.

PRIOR ART REFERENCES

PATENT LITERATURES

[0011]

55 Patent Literature 1: US20120116066
 Patent Literature 2: US8227449
 Patent Literature 3: US20120322114

NON-PATENT LITERATURES

[0012]

- 5 Non-patent Literature 1: Lindahl U. et al. (2005), J. Med. Chem., 48(2): 349-352
 Non-patent Literature 2: Zhang Z. et al. (2008), Journal of the American Chemical Society, 130 (39): 12998-13007

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

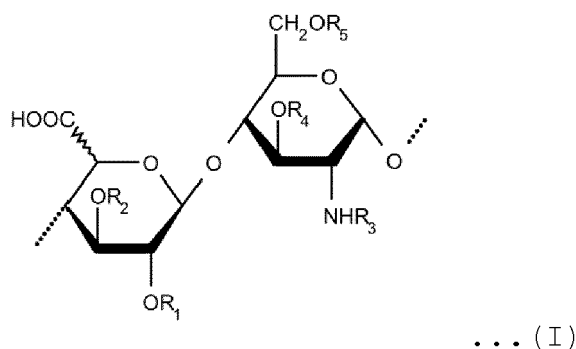
10 PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0013] It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel sulfated polysaccharide having an anticoagulant activity.

MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEM

15 [0014] As a result of an extensive study, the present inventors have found a novel sulfated polysaccharide comprising a repetitive structure of a disaccharide unit composed of a hexuronic acid (HexA) residue and an α -D-glucosamine (GlcN) residue, exhibiting high 3-O-sulfation rate in GlcN residues and having an anticoagulant activity, and completed the present invention.

20 [0015] That is, the present invention is defined in the appended claims.
 In particular, the present invention is directed to a polysaccharide having an anticoagulant activity, wherein a ratio of anti-factor Xa activity/anti-factor IIa activity is 1.5 or more, comprising a repetitive structure of a disaccharide unit shown in a following general formula (I):



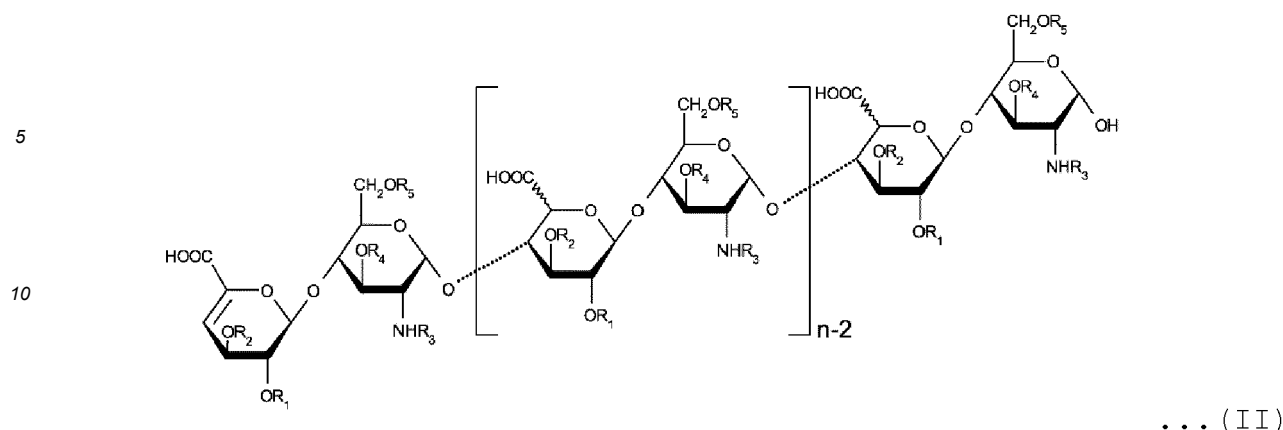
wherein

- 40 R_1 to R_5 meet following conditions;
 R_1 , R_2 , R_4 and R_5 each independently represent a hydrogen or a sulfate group;
 R_3 represents a hydrogen, a sulfate group or an acetyl group;
 a rate of a sulfate group in R_2 in glucuronic acid residues is less than 15%;
 at least a part of R_3 is a sulfate group;
 45 a rate of the sulfate group in R_4 is 13% or more; and
 a rate of the sulfate group in R_5 is 50% or more,

wherein 50% or more sugar chains in total number of sugar chains that constitute said polysaccharide are composed of a structure shown in a following general formula (II):

50

55



wherein

R₁ to R₅ are the same as R₁ to R₅ in said general formula (I) ; and
n is 3 to 30 as an average value,

wherein the number average molecular weight measured by gel permeation chromatography using pullulan as a standard is 12000 to 40000.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0016] The present invention can provide a novel sulfated polysaccharide having the anticoagulant activity.

EMBODIMENT FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0017] Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in detail.

<1> Polysaccharide in the present invention

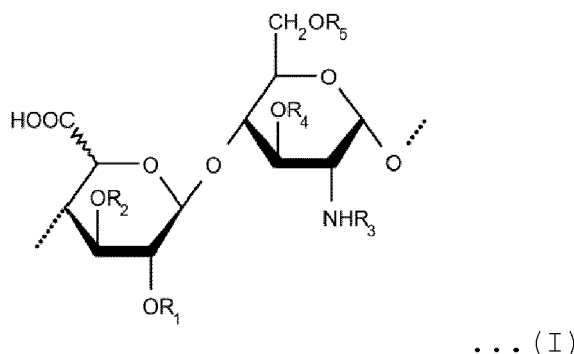
[0018] The polysaccharide of the present invention is a novel sulfated polysaccharide having an anticoagulant activity. The polysaccharide of the present invention is optionally referred to as "heparan sulfate". The polysaccharide of the present invention may be composed of a single type of sugar chain or may be a mixture of multiple types of sugar chains. The polysaccharide of the present invention is typically obtained as a mixture of multiple types of sugar chains. The "mixture of multiple types of sugar chains" refers to a combination of two or more types of sugar chains that are different in structure (number of linked sugars, molecular weight and a type and a position of a substituent, and the like). When the polysaccharide of the present invention is composed of a single type of sugar chain, each parameter that identifies the polysaccharide of the present invention corresponds to that parameter in that sugar chain unless otherwise specified. When the polysaccharide of the present invention is a mixture of multiple types of sugar chains, each parameter that identifies the polysaccharide of the present invention corresponds to an averaged value of the parameters in the entire mixture unless otherwise specified. The same applies to other polysaccharides such as intermediates upon producing the polysaccharide of the present invention.

[0019] Each parameter that identifies the polysaccharide of the present invention can be determined by known techniques used for detection and identification of compounds such as polysaccharides. Examples of such techniques include a disaccharide analysis, a molecular weight analysis (e.g., gel permeation chromatography; GPC), aqueous size exclusion chromatography (SEC) using a ultraviolet and visible light absorbance detector (UV) and a refractive index detector (RI) (SEC-RI/UV method), as well as HPLC, LC/MS, NMR. These techniques can be used alone or in combination as appropriate. These techniques can be appropriately selected depending on a type of a parameter to be determined. For example, a disaccharide structure or a content rate thereof can be determined by a disaccharide analysis. A disaccharide analysis can be performed by a standard method. The disaccharide analysis can be performed according to the conditions in a previous report (T. Imanari, et.al., "High-performance liquid chromatographic analysis of glycosaminoglycan-derived oligosaccharides." J. O. Chromato. A, 720, 275-293(1996)). That is, for example, an amount of constituent disaccharides can be quantified by, as needed, decomposing a polysaccharide N-sulfated into unsaturated disaccharides using heparinase, and separating and quantifying the decomposed products. Examples of heparinase include heparinase I, heparinase II, and heparinase III. Heparinase can be used alone or in combination as appropriate. Heparinase to be used

can be appropriately selected depending on various conditions such as a type of a hexuronic acid (HexA) residue contained in the polysaccharide. For example, a combination of heparinase II and III can be utilized for the disaccharide analysis of a polysaccharide comprising β -D-glucuronic acid (GlcA) residue. Also for example, a combination of heparinase I and II can be utilized for the disaccharide analysis of a polysaccharide comprising α -L-iduronic acid (IdoA) residue. An amount of each constituent disaccharide can be quantified by decomposing the polysaccharide with a nitrous acid and separating and quantifying the decomposed product. The separation and quantification of the decomposed product can be performed by known methods used for identification of compounds such as HPLC, LC/MS. Conditions for the disaccharide analysis specifically include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. A content rate of a target disaccharide unit can be calculated based on the amount of each constituent disaccharide. When a polysaccharide is cleaved using heparinase such as heparinase III, typically, a linkage between C4 and C5 becomes a double bond in a HexA residue at a unreduced terminus resulted therefrom. The IdoA residue and the GlcA residue cannot be distinguished in the HexA residue having a double bond between C4 and C5. Thus when it is necessary to distinguish the IdoA residue from the GlcA residue, the disaccharide analysis may be performed by a technique such as nitrous acid decomposition method that can distinguish the IdoA residue from the GlcA residue. Each parameter that identifies other polysaccharides such as intermediates when the polysaccharide of the present invention is produced can also be determined as well.

[0020] In the present invention, an average molecular weight (number average molecular weight (Mn) and weight average molecular weight (Mw)) can directly be determined using pullulan as a standard unless otherwise indicated. Alternatively, a true average molecular weight of heparan sulfate may be calculated indirectly by proportional calculation based on a molecule having a known true average molecular weight (e.g., enoxaparin sodium). In the present invention, the average molecular weight of heparan sulfate may be measured directly or indirectly as above, and is preferably measured directly.

[0021] The polysaccharide of the present invention is specifically a polysaccharide having an anticoagulant activity, comprising a repetitive structure of a disaccharide unit as shown in the following general formula (I).



[0022] In the formula, R_1 , R_2 , R_4 and R_5 each independently represent a hydrogen (-H) or a sulfate group ($-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$), and R_3 represents a hydrogen (-H), a sulfate group ($-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$), or an acetyl group ($-\text{COCH}_3$). R_1 to R_5 are independently selected in each repeated unit and each sugar chain. A type of a hexuronic acid (HexA) residue is also independently selected in each repeated unit and each sugar chain.

[0023] The polysaccharide of the present invention may comprise the above repetitive structure as a major constituent element. That "the polysaccharide of the present invention may comprise the above repetitive structure as a major constituent element" may be that 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more or 100% (all) portion of the polysaccharide of the present invention is composed of the above repetitive structure. That "the polysaccharide of the present invention may comprise the above repetitive structure as a major constituent element" may substantially be that 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more or 100% (all) portion of the polysaccharide of the present invention is composed of the above disaccharide unit (disaccharide unit shown in the general formula (I)). A percentage of the portion composed of the above disaccharide unit is also referred to as a "content rate of the above disaccharide unit". That is, the content rate of the above disaccharide unit in the polysaccharide of the present invention may be, for example, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more or 100%. The content rate of the above disaccharide unit can be measured by, for example, the disaccharide analysis. That is, the content rate of the above disaccharide unit can be calculated, for example, as a percentage (molar ratio) of a total amount of the above disaccharide units relative to a total amount of disaccharide when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis.

[0024] The number of average repetition of the above disaccharide unit, an average number of linked sugars, the number average molecular weight (Mn) and the weight average molecular weight (Mw) in the polysaccharide of the

present invention can be appropriately configured. The number of average repetition of the above disaccharide unit may be, for example, 3 or more, 4 or more, 5 or more, or 6 or more, 50 or less, 30 or less, 20 or less, 15 or less, 12 or less, or 9 or less, or a combination thereof. Specifically, the number of average repetition of the above disaccharide unit may be 3 to 15, or 6 to 9. The average number of linked sugars (number of residues) may be, for example, 6 or more, 8 or more, 10 or more, or 12 or more, 100 or less, 60 or less, 40 or less, 30 or less, 24 or less, or 18 or less, or a combination thereof. Specifically, the average number of linked sugars may be, for example, 6 to 60, 6 to 30 or 12 to 18 residues. The average number of repetitions and the average number of linked sugars can be determined by techniques used for detection or identification of compounds as exemplified above. Specifically, the average number of repetitions and the average number of linked sugars can be determined, for example, based on a molecular weight. The molecular weight can be measured by a standard method. A method of measuring the molecular weight includes gel permeation chromatography (GPC), and aqueous size exclusion chromatography (SEC) using a ultraviolet and visible light absorbance detector (UV) and a refractive index detector (RI) (SEC-RI/UV method; according to the European Pharmacopeia (EP)). Specifically, conditions for measuring the molecular weight by GPC include, for example, conditions described in Examples. The number average molecular weight (M_n) may be, for example, 7000 or more, 8000 or more, 10000 or more, 12000 or more, 15000 or more, or 18000 or more, 150000 or less, 100000 or less, 60000 or less, 50000 or less, 43000 or less or 40000 or less, or a combination thereof, as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard. Specifically, the number average molecular weight (M_n) may be, for example, 8000 to 60000, or 12000 to 40000, or 18000 to 43000 as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard. The weight average molecular weight (M_w) may be, for example, 9000 or more, 10000 or more, 12000 or more, 15000 or more, 21000 or more, or 25000 or more, 200000 or less, 150000 or less, 100000 or less, 80000 or less, 60000 or less, or 50000 or less, or a combination thereof as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard. Specifically, the weight average molecular weight (M_w) may be, for example, 10000 to 100000 or 15000 to 50000, or 25000 to 60000 as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard. A ratio (M_w/M_n) of the weight average molecular weight (M_w) to the number average molecular weight (M_n) may be, for example, 1 or more, 2.0 or less, 1.9 or less, 1.8 or less, 1.7 or less, 1.6 or less, 1.55 or less, 1.5 or less, 1.45 or less, 1.4 or less, 1.35 or less, 1.3 or less, 1.25 or less, or 1.2 or less, or a combination thereof as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard. Specifically, the ratio of the weight average molecular weight to the number average molecular weight (M_w/M_n) may be, for example, 1 to 1.6, 1 to 1.5 or 1 to 1.4 as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard.

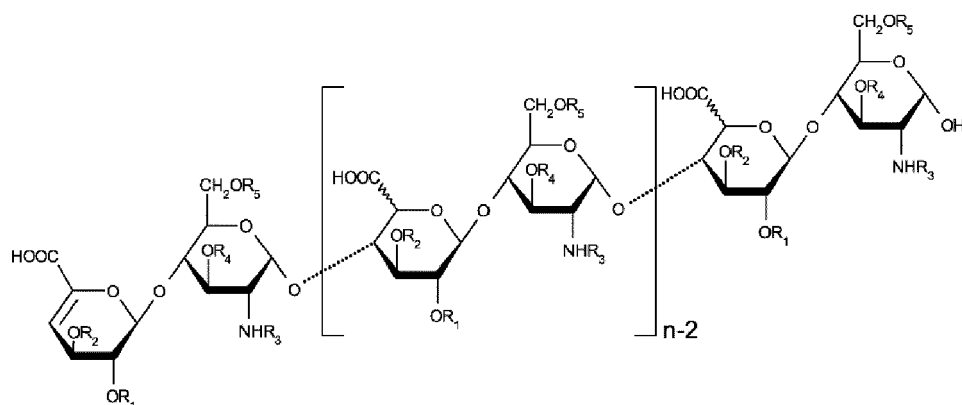
[0025] The above disaccharide unit is composed of a hexuronic acid (HexA) residue (left sugar residue in the formula) and α -D-glucosamine (GlcN) residue (right sugar residue in the formula). In the above disaccharide unit, a HexA residue side (left side) and a GlcN residue side (right side) are also referred to as a "non-reduced terminal side" and a "reduced terminal side", respectively. The hexuronic acid residue is a β -D-glucuronic acid (GlcA) residue or an α -L-iduronic acid (IdoA) residue. That is, in the present invention, the term "hexuronic acid (HexA)" is used as an inclusive term for the β -D-glucuronic acid (GlcA) and the α -L-iduronic acid (IdoA). The term "hexuronic acid (HexA)", i.e., the term, " β -D-glucuronic acid (GlcA)" and " α -L-iduronic acid (IdoA)" includes all possible derivatives depending on selection of R_1 and R_2 , unless otherwise specified. The term " α -D-glucosamine" includes potentially all derivatives depending on selection of R_3 , R_4 and R_5 , unless otherwise specified.

[0026] The polysaccharide of the present invention may have the above repetition structure so that the above disaccharide unit is present in a part or all of the non-reduced terminus. For example, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more or 100% of disaccharide units at the non-reduced terminus of the polysaccharide of the present invention may be the above disaccharide unit. That is, for example, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more or 100% of sugar residues at the non-reduced terminus of the polysaccharide of the present invention may be the HexA residue. Also the polysaccharide of the present invention may have the above repetition structure so that the above disaccharide unit is present in a part or all of the reduced terminus. For example, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more or 100% of disaccharide units at the reduced terminus of the polysaccharide of the present invention may be the above disaccharide unit. That is, for example, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more or 100% of sugar residues at the reduced terminus of the polysaccharide of the present invention may be the GlcN residue. When the above disaccharide unit is present at the terminus of the sugar chain, a terminal glycoside linkage may be appropriately replaced with an adequate structure as a terminus. That is, the glycoside linkage at position C-4 of the HexA residue at the non-reduced terminus may be replaced with a hydroxyl group (-OH) or with a double bond between C-4 and C-5. In the HexA residue having a double bond between C-4 and C-5, the IdoA residue and the GlcA residue are not distinguished. Thus, when each parameter that identifies the polysaccharide such as the polysaccharide of the present invention is calculated, such a HexA residue is addressed as one corresponding to the HexA residue but corresponding to neither the IdoA residue nor the GlcA residue unless otherwise specified. Also, the glycoside linkage at position C-1 of the GlcN residue at the reduced terminus may be replaced with, for example, the hydroxyl group (-OH).

[0027] More specifically, the polysaccharide of the present invention may comprise a structure shown in the following general formula (II). For example, a part or all of the polysaccharide of the present invention (i.e., a part or all of sugar chains that constitutes the polysaccharide of the present invention) may be composed of the structure shown in the

following formula (II). For example, 50% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more, or 100% sugar chains in total number of sugar chains that constitute the polysaccharide of the present invention may be composed of the structure shown in the following formula (II). In the formula, R_1 to R_5 are as described above. In the formula, the number "n" represents the number of repetition of the above disaccharide unit in the formula.

The number "n" may be configured so that the polysaccharide of the present invention can accomplish the repetition number of the above disaccharide unit, the average number of linked sugar chains, the number average molecular weight (M_n), the weight average molecular weight (M_w) or combinations thereof as described above. The number "n" can be calculated by further converting a weight average molecular weight in terms of pullulan using a molecular weight of enoxaparin sodium (Sanofi-Aventis, France) that is a low molecular weight heparin formulation. Specifically, the value 3.75, which is calculated by dividing the value 16215, which is a measured value of enoxaparin sodium based on GPC method, by the value 4325, which is a measured value based on SEC-RI/UV method according to the EP, is used as a conversion factor, and the number "n" can be calculated by dividing the weight average molecular weight in terms of pullulan of the polysaccharide of the present invention by the conversion factor 3.75 and the heparin disaccharide average molecular weight 665.4. In each sugar chain, the number "n" may be, for example, 3 to 200, 3 to 100 or 3 to 50. Also, the number "n" may be specifically, for example, the number of the average repetition of the above disaccharide unit (e.g., 3 to 30, 3 to 15, or 6 to 9) in the polysaccharide of the present invention, as an average value of the entire mixture of the sugar chains.



... (II)

[0028] A percentage of the IdoA residue in the HexA residue (also referred to as an "epimerization rate") may be, for example, 0% or more, 10% or more, 20% or more, 30% or more, 40% or more, or 50% or more, 100% or less, 90% or less, 80% or less, 70% or less, or 60% or less, or a combination thereof. Specifically, the epimerization rate may be, for example, 0% to 70%, 20% to 70% or 30% to 60%. In this case, the "HexA residue" upon calculating epimerization rate refers to the IdoA residue and the GlcA residue provided that HexA residue having a double bond between C-4 and C-5 is excluded. The epimerization rate can be measured, for example, by the disaccharide analysis. That is, the epimerization rate can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is the IdoA residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is the IdoA residue or the GlcA residue when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. A linkage between C-4 and C-5 of the HexA residue may be a double bond. A position of the HexA residue having a double bond between C-4 and C-5 is not particularly limited. For example in particular, the linkage between C-4 and C-5 may be a double bond in the HexA residue at the non-reduced terminus. That is, for example, 50% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more, or 100% of the HexA residues having a double bond between C-4 and C-5 may be present at the non-reduced terminus. Also, for example, 50% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more, or 100% of the HexA residues not having a double bond between C-4 and C-5 may be present at positions other than the non-reduced terminus. Also, for example, the linkage between C-4 and C-5 may be a double bond in 50% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more, or 100% of the HexA residues at the non-reduced terminus. Also, for example, the linkage between C-4 and C-5 may not be a double bond in 50% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, 90% or more, 95% or more, 97% or more, 99% or more, or 100% of the HexA residues at positions other than the non-reduced terminus.

[0029] R_1 represents a hydrogen (-H) or a sulfate group ($-SO_3H$). A percentage of the sulfate group in R_1 may be or may not be identical to that in the IdoA residue and the GlcA residue. The percentage of the sulfate group in R_1 in the entire HexA residues (also refers to as "2-O-sulfation rate of the HexA residues"), the percentage of the sulfate group in R_1 in the IdoA residues (also refers to as "2-O-sulfation rate of the IdoA residues"), and the percentage of the sulfate

group in R₁ in the GlcA residues (also refers to as "2-O-sulfation rate of the GlcA residues") each may be, for example, 0% or more, 5% or more, 10% or more, 15% or more, 20% or more, 30% or more, 40% or more, 50% or more, 60% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, or 90% or more, 100% or less, 95% or less, 90% or less, 85% or less, 80% or less, 70% or less, 60% or less, 50% or less, 40% or less, or 30% or less, or a consistent combination thereof. Specifically, the 2-O-sulfation rate of the HexA residues may be, for example, 0% to 80%, 10% to 70% or 15% to 70%. Specifically, the 2-O-sulfation rate of the IdoA residues may be, for example, 0% to 100%, 15% to 100%, or 30% to 100%. Specifically, the 2-O-sulfation rate of the GlcA residues may be, for example, 0% to 50%, 0% to 40% or 0% to 30%. The percentage of the sulfate group in R₁ can be measured by, for example, the disaccharide analysis. That is, the 2-O-sulfation rate of the HexA residue can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is a 2-O-sulfated HexA residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. Also, the 2-O-sulfation rate of the IdoA residue can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is a 2-O-sulfated IdoA residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is the IdoA residue when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. Also, the 2-O-sulfation rate of the GlcA residue can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is a 2-O-sulfated GlcA residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is the GlcA residue when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis.

[0030] R₂ represents a hydrogen (-H) or a sulfate group (-SO₃H). A percentage of the sulfate group in R₂ may be or may not be identical in the IdoA residues and the GlcA residues. The sulfate group of R₂ is not present in naturally occurring heparin. Thus, for example, in light of concern for a side reaction *in vivo*, it can be potentially preferred that the percentage of the sulfate group in R₂ be low. The percentage of the sulfate group in R₂ in the entire HexA residues (also referred to as a "3-O-sulfation rate in HexA residues"), the percentage of the sulfate group in R₂ in the IdoA residues (also referred to as a "3-O-sulfation rate in IdoA residues"), and the percentage of the sulfate group in R₂ in the GlcA residues (also referred to as a "3-O-sulfation rate in GlcA residues") each may be, for example, less than 15%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, less than 1%, less than 0.5%, less than 0.1%, or 0%. The percentage of the sulfate group in R₂ can be measured, for example, by the disaccharide analysis. That is, the 3-O-sulfation rate in HexA residues can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is a 3-O-sulfated HexA residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. Also, the 3-O-sulfation rate in IdoA residues can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is a 3-O-sulfated IdoA residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is the IdoA residue when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. Also, the 3-O-sulfation rate in GlcA residues can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is a 3-O-sulfated GlcA residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units where the HexA residue is the GlcA residue when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis.

[0031] R₃ represents a hydrogen (-H), a sulfate group (-SO₃H) or an acetyl group (-COCH₃). At least a portion of R₃ is the sulfate group. A percentage of the sulfate group (also referred to as an "N-sulfation rate") in R₃ may be, for example, 60% or more, 70% or more, or 80% or more, 100% or less, 95% or less, or 90% or less, or a combination thereof. Specifically, the N-sulfation rate may be, for example, 70% to 100% or 80% to 95%. A percentage of the acetyl group (also referred to as an "N-acetylation rate") in R₃ may be, for example, 0% or more, 1% or more, 1.5% or more, 3% or more, 5% or more, 7% or more, 9% or more, or 11% or more, 50% or less, 45% or less, 40% or less, 35% or less, 33% or less, 30% or less, 25% or less, 20% or less, or 17% or less, or a combination thereof. Specifically, the N-acetylation rate may be, for example, 0% to 33%, 1% to 33%, 7% to 33%, 7% to 30%, or 11% to 17%. The N-sulfation rate and the N-acetylation rate can be measured, for example, by the disaccharide analysis. That is, the N-sulfation rate can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the GlcN residue is an N-sulfated GlcN residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. Also, the N-acetylation rate can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the GlcN residue is an N-deacetylated GlcN residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. A position of the GlcN residue where R₃ is a hydrogen, a sulfate group or an acetyl group is not particularly limited. For example in particular, R₃ may be a hydrogen or an acetyl group in the GlcN residue at the reduced terminus. That is, for example, 50% or more, 70 or more, 80 or more, 90 or more, 95 or more, 97 or more, 99 or more, or 100% of the GlcN residues where R₃ is a hydrogen or an acetyl group may be present at the reduced terminus.

[0032] R₄ represents a hydrogen (-H) or a sulfate group (-SO₃H). A percentage of the sulfate group in R₄ (also referred to as "3-O-sulfation rate in GlcN residues" or simply "3-O-sulfation rate") is 13% or more. The 3-O-sulfation rate in GlcN residues may be, for example, 45% or less, 40% or less or 33% or less. Specifically, the 3-O-sulfation rate in GlcN

residues may be, for example, 13% to 45%, 13% to 40%, or 13% to 33%. The N-sulfation rate of the GlcN residues can be measured, for example, by the disaccharide analysis. That is, the N-sulfation rate of the GlcN residues can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the GlcN group is a 3-O-sulfated GlcN group relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis.

[0033] R_5 represents a hydrogen (-H) or a sulfate group (-SO₃H). At least a portion of R_5 is the sulfate group. A percentage of the sulfate group in R_5 (also referred to as "6-O-sulfation rate of the GlcN groups" or simply "6-O-sulfation rate") may be, for example, 50% or more, 60% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, or 90% or more, 100% or less, or 95% or less, or a combination thereof. Specifically, the 6-O-sulfation rate may be, for example, 50 to 100%, 60 to 100%, or 70 to 100%. The 6-O-sulfation rate can be measured, for example, by the disaccharide analysis. That is, the 6-O-sulfation rate can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of an amount of the above disaccharide units where the GlcN residue is a 6-O-sulfated GlcN residue relative to a total amount of the above disaccharide units when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis.

[0034] Specifically, the polysaccharide of the present invention may comprise, for example, one or more, for example, all disaccharide units selected from GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S), GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), GlcA-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS3S), IdoA-GlcN(NS6S), and GlcA-GlcN(NS). A total content rate of GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S), GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), GlcA-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS3S), IdoA-GlcN(NS6S), and GlcA-GlcN(NS) in the polysaccharide of the present invention may be, for example, 50% or more, 60% or more, 70% or more, 80% or more, or 90% or more. The above total content rate can be measured, for example, by the disaccharide analysis. That is, the above total content rate can be calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of a total amount of GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S), GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), GlcA-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS3S), IdoA-GlcN(NS6S), and GlcA-GlcN(NS) relative to a total amount of the disaccharides when the polysaccharide of the present invention is subjected to the disaccharide analysis. In the description of such a disaccharide unit, a position and a type of a substituent is written in a parenthesis, and R_1 to R_5 not written in the parenthesis represent a hydrogen (-H).

[0035] The polysaccharide of the present invention has an anticoagulant activity. The anticoagulant activity specifically means an anti-blood coagulation activity. The anticoagulant activity includes an anti-factor Xa activity and an anti-factor IIa activity. The polysaccharide of the present invention may have at least the anti-factor Xa activity. The anti-factor Xa activity in the polysaccharide of the present invention may be, for example, 100 IU/mg or more, 200 IU/mg or more, 300 IU/mg or more, or 400 IU/mg or more. The anti-factor Xa activity in the polysaccharide of the present invention particularly has no upper limit, and may be, for example, 5000 IU/mg or less, 2000 IU/mg or less, or 1000 IU/mg or less. Also the polysaccharide of the present invention may have a high ratio of anti-factor Xa activity/anti-factor IIa activity. The ratio of anti-factor Xa activity/anti-factor IIa activity in the polysaccharide of the present invention may be, for example, 1.5 or more, 2 or more, 2.5 or more, or 3 or more. Also, the ratio of anti-factor Xa activity/anti-factor IIa activity in the polysaccharide of the present invention particularly has no upper limit, and may be, for example, 50 or less, 20 or less, or 10 or less. Both the anti-factor Xa activity and the anti-factor IIa activity can be measured by standard methods. Methods for measuring the anti-factor Xa activity and the anti-factor IIa activity include, for example, methods described in Examples.

[0036] The polysaccharide of the present invention may be a free form, a salt form, or a mixture thereof. That is, the term "polysaccharide of the present invention (e.g., heparan sulfate)" means a free form of the polysaccharide, or a salt form thereof, or a mixture thereof unless otherwise specified. That is, any functional group that is present in the polysaccharide of the present invention and can form a salt may be a free form, may form a salt, or may be a combination thereof unless otherwise specified. Specifically, for example, any functional group capable of forming a salt in the general formula (I) and the general formula (II) may be a free form, may form a salt, or may be a combination thereof unless otherwise specified. The functional group capable of forming the salt in the general formula (I) and the general formula (II) includes an amino group (-NH₂) of the GlcN residue and a carboxyl group (-COOH) of the HexA residue when R_1 to R_5 are sulfate groups (-SO₃H) and R_3 is a hydrogen (-H). That is, the term "sulfate group" refers to a free form of the sulfate group, or the sulfate group that forms a salt, or a combination thereof. The explanation for the sulfate group can apply to other functional groups capable of forming a salt. The salts include pharmacologically acceptable salts. The pharmacologically acceptable salt can be appropriately selected depending on various conditions such as utilization aspects of the polysaccharide of the present invention. The pharmacologically acceptable salts include the followings. Examples of salts for an acidic group such as a sulfate group specifically include an ammonium salt, a salt with an alkaline metal such as sodium, potassium, and lithium, a salt with an alkaline earth metal such as calcium and magnesium, an aluminum salt, a zinc salt, a salt with organic amine such as triethylamine, ethanolamine, morpholine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, and dicyclohexylamine, and a salt with a basic amino acid such as arginine and lysine. Also, examples of salts for a basic group such as an amino group specifically include a salt with an inorganic acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, and hydrobromic acid, a salt with an organic carboxylic acid such as acetic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, tannic acid, butyric acid, hibenzic acid, pamoic

acid, enanthic acid, decanoic acid, teoclic acid, salicylic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, mandelic acid, and malic acid, and a salt with organic sulfonic acid such as methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, and p-toluenesulfonic acid. The salt may be selected from, for example, an ammonium salt, a sodium salt, a lithium salt and a calcium salt. As the salt, one salt may be used, or two or more salts may be used in combination.

<2> Method of producing polysaccharide of the present invention.

[0037] A technique for producing the polysaccharide of the present invention is not particularly limited. The polysaccharide of the present invention can be produced by the derivation from other polysaccharide (i.e., using the other polysaccharide as a raw material). Other polysaccharide includes glycosaminoglycan (GAG). GAG includes N-acetyl heparosan (also simply referred to as "heparosan") and heparan sulfates other than the polysaccharide of the present invention. Heparosan is a polysaccharide composed of a repetitive structure of a disaccharide composed of glucuronic acid (GlcA) residue and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) residue [$\rightarrow 4$]- β -GlcA-($1 \rightarrow 4$)- α -GlcNAc-($1 \rightarrow$]. The production of the polysaccharide of the present invention using the other polysaccharide as a raw material can be performed by, for example, a physical technique, a chemical technique, an enzymatic technique, or a combination thereof. Specifically, using other polysaccharide as a raw material, the polysaccharide of the present invention can be produced by adjustment to a predetermined molecular weight, isomerization at a predetermined ratio, introduction or removal of a functional group at a predetermined ratio, or a combination thereof. The polysaccharide of the present invention can be entirely synthesized from monosaccharides and the like as a raw materials.

[0038] One example of a method of producing the polysaccharide of the present invention from heparosan is explained below.

[0039] The polysaccharide of the present invention can be produced, for example, by partially N-deacetylating heparosan followed by treating it with heparinase III to conduct low molecularization, and then converting the produced low molecular products into the polysaccharide of the present invention. That is, the method of producing the polysaccharide of the present invention includes a method comprising (A) step of partially N-deacetylating heparosan, (B) step of treating a product in the step (A) with heparinase III to conduct low molecularization, and (C) step of producing the polysaccharide of the present invention from a product in the step (B). Steps (A), (B) and (C) are also referred to as "N-deacetylation step", "low molecularization step", and "heparan sulfate production step", respectively. According to this method, in particular, the polysaccharide of the present invention having a desired average molecular weight can be produced efficiently.

<2-1> Production of heparosan

[0040] Heparosan can be produced by a fermentation method utilizing a bacterium having an ability to produce heparosan (also referred to as a "heparosan producing bacterium") (WO2015/050184)

[0041] In the present invention, the "bacterium having the ability to produce heparosan (heparosan producing bacterium)" refers to a bacterium that has an ability to produce heparosan when cultured in medium and to accumulate heparosan in the medium to the extent that heparosan can be recovered. The bacterium having the ability to produce heparosan may be a bacterium that can accumulate heparosan, for example, in an amount of 50 mg/L or more, 100 mg/L or more, 200 mg/L or more, or 300 mg/L or more in the medium.

[0042] A type of the bacterium is not particularly limited. The bacterium includes bacteria belonging to genus *Escherichia*. The bacteria belonging to genus *Escherichia* are not particularly limited, and include bacteria classified into genus *Escherichia* by classification known to microbiological experts. The bacteria belonging to genus *Escherichia* include, for example, those described in a literature by Neidhardt et al. (Backmann, B. J. 1996. Derivations and Genotypes of some mutant derivatives of *Escherichia coli* K-12, p.2460-2488 Table 1. In: F. D. Neidhardt (ed.), *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* Cellular and Molecular Biology/Second Edition, American Society for Microbiology Press, Washington, D.C.). Examples of the bacteria belonging to genus *Escherichia* include *Escherichia coli*. Examples of *Escherichia coli* include *Escherichia coli* K-12 strain such as W3110 strain (ATCC 27325) and MG1655 strain (ATCC 47076); *Escherichia coli* K5 strain (ATCC 23506); *Escherichia coli* B strain such as BL21 (DE3) strain, and derivative strains thereof.

[0043] These bacterial strains can be purchased from American Type Culture Collection (address: 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852 P. O. Box 1549, Manassas, VA 20108, United States of America). That is, an access number has been given to each bacterial strain, and the bacterial strain can be purchased utilizing this access number (see <http://www.atcc.org/>). The access number corresponding to each bacterial strain has been listed on a catalogue of American Type Culture Collection. BL21 (DE3) strain is available from, for example, Life Technologies (product number C6000-03).

[0044] The bacterium having the ability to produce heparosan may be one inherently having the ability to produce heparosan or one modified to have the ability to produce heparosan. The bacterium inherently having the ability to produce heparosan includes *Escherichia coli* K5 strain (ATCC 23506). The bacterium having the ability to produce

heparosan can be acquired by imparting the ability to produce heparosan to the bacterium as above. The bacterium inherently having the ability to produce heparosan may be modified to increase the ability to produce heparosan, and used.

[0045] The ability to produce heparosan can be imparted by introducing a gene encoding a protein involved in production of heparosan. The protein involved in production of heparosan includes glycosyltransferase and a heparosan efflux carrier protein. In the present invention, one gene may be introduced, or two or more genes may be introduced. Introduction of the gene can be performed as is the case with a technique for increasing a copy number of a gene described later.

[0046] "Glycosyltransferase" referred to here refers to a protein having an activity to catalyze a reaction in which N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (GlcNAc) and/or glucuronic acid (GlcA) is added to a non-reduced terminus of a sugar chain to extend a heparosan chain. This activity is also referred to as a "glycosyltransferase activity". A gene encoding glycosyltransferase includes a kfiA gene, a kfiC gene and a pmHS1 gene.

[0047] The kfiA gene and the kfiC gene include the kfiA gene and the kfiC gene in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain. A KfiA protein encoded by the kfiA gene in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain adds GlcNAc to the non-reduced terminus of the sugar chain using UDP-GlcNAc as a substrate. A KfiC protein encoded by the kfiC gene in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain adds GlcA to the non-reduced terminus of the sugar chain using UDP-GlcA as a substrate. The kfiA gene and the kfiC gene in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain together with a kfiB and kfiD genes constitute a KfiABCD operon (also referred to as Region 2). A nucleotide sequence of a region including the KfiABCD operon in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain is shown in SEQ ID NO:1. In the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1, the kfiA, kfiB, kfiC and kfiD genes correspond to a sequence at positions 445 to 1164, a sequence at positions 1593 to 3284, a sequence at positions 4576 to 6138, and a sequence at positions 6180 to 7358, respectively. Amino acid sequences of the KfiA, KfiB, KfiC and KfiD proteins are shown in SEQ ID NOS:2 to 5.

[0048] The pmHS1 gene includes a pmHS1 gene in *Pasteurella multocida* type D strain. A PmHS1 protein encoded by the pmHS1 gene in *Pasteurella multocida* type D strain alternately adds GlcNAc and GlcA to the non-reduced terminus of the sugar chain using both UDP-GlcNAc and UDP-GlcA as substrates.

[0049] The "heparosan efflux carrier protein" referred to here refers to a protein having an activity to carry the heparosan chain out of a cell through a cell membrane. This activity is also referred to as a "heparosan efflux activity". Genes encoding the heparosan efflux carrier protein include kpsC, kpsD, kpsE, kpsM, kpsS, and kpsT genes. The kpsC, kpsD, kpsE, kpsM, kpsS, and kpsT genes include a kpsC, kpsD, kpsE, kpsM, kpsS, and kpsT genes in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain and *Escherichia coli* B strain. The KpsC, kpsD, kpsE and KpsS genes in these strain together with a kpsF and kpsU genes constitute a kpsFEDUCS operon (also referred to as Region 1). Also, the kpsM and kpsT genes constitute a kpsMT operon (also referred to as Region 3).

[0050] A gene to be introduced can be appropriately selected depending on a type of a bacterium to be used. That is, the ability to produce heparosan can be imparted to a bacterium by modifying the bacterium to have both the gene encoding glycosyltransferase and the gene encoding the heparosan efflux carrier protein. For example, *Escherichia coli* B strain has the gene encoding the heparosan efflux carrier protein, but does not have the gene encoding glycosyltransferase. Thus, the ability to produce heparosan can be imparted to *Escherichia coli* B strain by introducing the gene encoding glycosyltransferase. Also, for example, *Escherichia coli* K-12 strain has neither the gene encoding glycosyltransferase nor the gene encoding the heparosan efflux carrier protein. Thus, the ability to produce heparosan can be imparted to *Escherichia coli* K-12 strain by introducing both the gene encoding glycosyltransferase and the gene encoding the heparosan efflux carrier protein.

[0051] That is, examples of genus *Escherichia* bacteria having the ability to produce heparosan include *Escherichia coli* K5 strain; strains obtained by introducing the kfiA gene and the kfiC gene derived from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain into *Escherichia coli* B strain such as BL21 (DE3); strains obtained by introducing the kfiA gene and the kfiC gene derived from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain and the kpsC, kpsD, kpsE, kpsM, kpsS, and kpsT genes derived from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain or *Escherichia coli* B strain into *Escherichia coli* K-12 strain such as W3110 strain and MG1655 strain; and derivative strains thereof. Examples of the strain obtained by introducing the kfiA gene and the kfiC gene derived from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain into *Escherichia coli* B strain specifically include *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3)/pVK9-kfiABCD (WO2015/050184).

[0052] Also, the bacterium having the ability to produce heparosan may be modified so as to enhance the expression of the gene originally possessed by the bacterium among the genes encoding the protein involved in production of heparosan. That is, for example, *Escherichia coli* K5 strain may be modified so that the expression of one or more genes encoding the protein involved in the production of heparosan is enhanced. Also, for example, *Escherichia coli* B strain may be modified so that the expression of one or more genes encoding the heparosan efflux carrier protein is enhanced.

[0053] Also, as long as the ability to produce heparosan is not impaired, other modification may be given to the bacterium having the ability to produce heparosan. For example, the bacterium having the ability to produce heparosan may be modified so that the expression of one or more genes selected from genes of kfiB, kfiD, kpsF, and kpsU is enhanced. That is, for example, when the gene encoding glycosyltransferase is introduced, Region 2 may be collectively introduced, and when the gene encoding glycosyltransferase and the gene encoding the heparosan efflux carrier protein are introduced, Regions 1 to 3 may collectively be introduced. The kfiB gene and the kfiD gene include the kfiB gene

and the kfiD gene in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain. The kpsF gene and the kpsU gene include the kpsF gene and the kpsU gene in *Escherichia coli* K5 strain and *Escherichia coli* B strain.

[0054] The bacterium having the ability to produce heparosan may be modified so that the expression of one or more genes selected from rbsR, rbsK, rbsB, hsrA, glgB, lgX, micF, rcsD, rcsB, ybiX, ybiI, ybiJ, ybiC, ybiB, rfaH, nusG, pcoR, pcoS, pcoE, yhcN, yhcO, aaeB, aaeA, aaeX, g1455, alpA, g1453, yrbA, mlaB, mlaC, mlaD, mlaE, mlaF, yrbG, norW, ybjI, ybjJ, ybjK, rybB, yjjY, yjtD, thrL, thrA, thrB, fruA, psuK, ytfT, yjff, fbp, yagU, paoA, paoB, gsiC, gsiD, yliE, irp2, irp1, bhsA, ycfS, lepB, rnc, era, dapA, gcvR, bcp, hyfA, rpoE, nadB, yfiC, srmB, g1414, g1413, nuoE, nuoF, nuoG, glmZ, hemY, hemX, hemD, rlmL, artQ, artM, artJ, rlmC, ybjO, yejO, yejM, yejL, rpoS, ygbN, ygbM, ygbL, g3798, g3797, g3796, g3795, g3794, g3793, g3792, ryjA, soxR, soxS, yjcC, yjcB, efeU, efeO, slyA, hns, pgm, galF, ugd, glmU, glmS, glmM, and rcsA are enhanced (WO2015/050184, Journal of Technical Disclosure No. 2015-501775). These genes include genes in *Escherichia coli* such as *Escherichia coli* K-12 MG1655 strain, BL21 (DE3) strain, and K5 strain, and genes in other various bacteria.

[0055] "The expression of a gene is enhanced" encompasses not only increasing an expression amount of a target gene in a bacterial strain that originally expresses the target gene, but also expressing the target gene in a bacterial strain that does not originally express the target gene. That is, "the expression of a gene is enhanced" encompasses, for example, introducing a target gene into a bacterial strain that does not originally express the target gene and expressing the target gene. The expression of the gene can be enhanced by, for example, increasing a copy number of the gene and increasing transcription and translation of the gene. The copy number of the gene can be increased by introducing a vector in which the gene has been mounted into a host or introducing the gene onto a chromosome of the host. A gene to be introduced can be obtained by cloning from an organism having the gene or chemical synthesis. The obtained gene can be utilized as an original state or with appropriate modifications. The transcription and translation of a gene can be increased by modifying an expression regulating sequence of the gene such as promoters and SD sequences.

[0056] Nucleotide sequences of genes used for modification of bacteria, such as imparting the ability to produce heparosan, and amino acid sequences of proteins encoded by such genes can be obtained from public databases such as NCBI (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) and references such as WO2015/050184 and Journal of Technical Disclosure No. 2015-501775.

[0057] The genes used for modification of bacteria, such as imparting the ability to produce heparosan are not limited to the genes exemplified above and the genes having a known nucleotide sequence and may be variants thereof as long as the gene encodes a protein keeping an original function. The variant includes homologs and artificially modified genes of the known genes. The phrase "keeping the original function" refers to a variant of a protein having a glycosyltransferase activity in the case of the function of glycosyltransferase, and a variant of a protein having a heparosan efflux carrier activity in the case of the function of the heparosan efflux carrier protein. For example, the genes used for the modification of bacteria, such as imparting the ability to produce heparosan may be genes encoding proteins having an amino acid sequence having one or several (e.g., 1 to 50, 1 to 40, 1 to 30, preferably 1 to 20, more preferably 1 to 10, still preferably 1 to 5, particularly preferably 1 to 3) amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions or additions at one or several positions in an amino acid sequence of a known protein. For example, the genes used for the modification of bacteria, such as imparting the ability to produce heparosan may be genes encoding proteins having, for example, 50% or more, 65% or more, 80% or more, preferably 90% or more, more preferably 95% or more, still preferably 97% or more, and particularly preferably 99% or more identity to the amino acid sequence of the known protein. The description for such variants can apply to other proteins such as heparinase III and genes encoding them.

[0058] Heparosan is accumulated in medium by culturing a heparosan-producing bacterium. Culture conditions for the heparosan-producing bacterium are not particularly limited as long as a desired amount of heparosan is obtained. The culture conditions of the heparosan-producing bacterium can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as a configuration of an expression system for and a type of a host for a gene involved in heparosan production. Cultivation can be performed aerobically, for example, using a liquid medium containing various organic ingredients and inorganic ingredients such as a carbon source, a nitrogen source, and trace nutrition, at 30 to 37°C for 16 to 72 hours (WO2015/050184).

[0059] Heparosan may be subjected to an N-deacetylation step while being included in a culture solution, or may be recovered from the culture solution followed by being subjected to the N-deacetylation step. A procedure for recovering heparosan from the culture solution is not particularly limited. The procedure for recovering heparosan includes known techniques used for separation and purification of a compound, such as a membrane treatment method and a precipitation method. For example, heparosan in a culture supernatant can be precipitated and recovered by separating the supernatant from the culture solution and then adding a water-miscible organic solvent such as ethanol or methanol (WO2015/050184). An amount of the organic solvent to be added may be 2.5 to 3.5 times an amount of the supernatant. Heparosan may be appropriately subjected to treatment such as purification, dilution, concentration, drying, and dissolution, followed by being subjected to the N-deacetylation step. The purification may be performed to a desired extent. These treatments may be performed alone or in combination as appropriate.

<2-2> N-deacetylation step

[0060] The N-deacetylation step is a step in which heparosan is partially N-deacetylated. Partially N-deacetylated heparosan is produced by N-deacetylation step. A product by the N-deacetylation step (Partially N-deacetylated heparosan) is also referred to as "N-deacetylated heparosan". "Heparosan is partially N-deacetylated" refers to N-deacetylating heparosan so that a portion of N-acetyl groups of heparosan remains. By allowing a portion of N-acetyl groups of heparosan to remain, a site of a glucosamine residue having the N-acetyl group can be preferentially cleaved in a low molecularization step, thereby the polysaccharide of the present invention having a desired average molecular weight can be produced efficiently. A degree of the N-deacetylation is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention can be produced. The N-deacetylation step can be performed so that a residual rate of the N-acetyl group becomes the following value. That is, the residual rate of the N-acetyl group may be, for example, 1% or more, 1.5% or more, 3% or more, 5% or more, 7% or more, 9% or more, or 11% or more, 50% or less, 45% or less, 40% or less, 35% or less, 33% or less, 30% or less, 25% or less, 20% or less, or 17% or less, or a combination thereof. Specifically, the residual rate of the N-acetyl group may be for example, 1% to 33%, 7% to 33%, 7% to 30%, or 11% to 17%. For example, the residual rate of the N-acetyl group of 7% to 30% approximately corresponds to a state where the N-acetyl groups are present at a rate of one N-acetyl group per 6 to 28 sugar residues (one per 3 to 14 units as a disaccharide unit). Also for example, the residual rate of the N-acetyl group of 11% to 17% approximately corresponds to a state where the N-acetyl groups are present at a rate of one N-acetyl group per 12 to 18 sugar residues (one per 6 to 9 units as a disaccharide unit). A degree of N-deacetylation (i.e., residual rate of the N-acetyl groups) can be confirmed, for example, by the disaccharide analysis. The residual rate of the N-acetyl groups can be measured as the aforementioned N-acetylation rate.

[0061] Residual N-acetyl groups may be appropriately removed after the low molecularization step. For example, further N-deacetylation may be performed, or further N-deacetylation and N-sulfation may be performed at any timing after the low molecularization step.

[0062] A procedure for performing the N-deacetylation step is not particularly limited as long as a desired degree of N-deacetylation is obtained. The N-deacetylation step can be performed chemically using a deacetylation agent. The deacetylation agent includes sodium hydroxide and hydrazine.

[0063] As conditions for N-deacetylation utilizing sodium hydroxide, for example, the previously reported conditions (Kuberan B. et al., (2003) "Chemoenzymatic Synthesis of Classical and Non-classical Anticoagulant Heparan Sulfate Polysaccharides." J. Biol. Chem., 278 (52): 52613-52621. and US2011281820A1) can be referenced. That is, N-deacetylation can be performed by dissolving heparosan in an aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen and heating it. A concentration, a reaction temperature and a reaction time period of each component in its reaction system can be appropriately configured so that a desired degree of N-deacetylation is obtained. The concentration of heparosan may be, for example, 0.05% (w/v) to 50% (w/v). The concentration of sodium hydroxide may be, for example, 1 M to 5 M. The reaction temperature may be, for example, 40 to 80°C. The reaction time period may be, for example, 5 minutes to 30 hours.

[0064] As conditions for N-deacetylation utilizing hydrazine, for example, the previously reported conditions ([1] Glycobiology, 10 (2000) 159-171, [2] Carbohydrate Research, 290 (1996) 87-96, [3] Biochem. J. 217 (1984) 187-197) can be referenced. Also the conditions for N-deacetylation utilizing hydrazine specifically include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. That is, the N-acetylation can be performed, for example, by dissolving heparosan in an aqueous solution of hydrazine containing sulfuric acid or hydrazine sulfate, replacing a gas phase with an inert gas such as nitrogen, and heating it. Hydrazine includes hydrazine anhydride and hydrazine monohydrate. For example, hydrazine monohydrate may be utilized directly or by appropriately diluting as an aqueous solution of hydrazine. After heating, the reaction can be stopped with ice-cooling. Then the terminus of the sugar chain can be reduced with iodine. A concentration, a reaction temperature and a reaction time period of each component in its reaction system can be appropriately configured so that a desired degree of the N-deacetylation is obtained. The concentration of heparosan may be, for example, 0.05% (w/v) to 50% (w/v). The concentration of hydrazine may be, for example, 10% (w/v) to 70% (w/v). The concentration of sulfuric acid or hydrazine sulfate may be, for example, 0.01 M to 0.1 M. The reaction temperature may be, for example, 60 to 118°C. The reaction time period may be, for example, 5 minutes to 20 hours. Specifically for example, when the N-deacetylation is performed under the conditions described in the Examples, the reaction time period may be, for example, 4 to 5 hours.

[0065] N-deacetylated heparosan is produced by performing the N-deacetylation in this way. N-deacetylated heparosan may be subjected to the low molecularization step while being contained in the reaction solution at the N-deacetylation step, or may be recovered from the reaction solution followed by being subjected to the low molecularization step. A procedure for recovering N-deacetylated heparosan from the reaction solution is not particularly limited. The procedure for recovering N-deacetylated heparosan includes known techniques used for separation and purification of a compound, such as a membrane treatment method and a precipitation method. N-deacetylated heparosan may be appropriately subjected to treatments such as purification, neutralization, desalting, dilution, concentration, drying, and dissolution,

followed by being subjected to the low molecularization step. The purification may be performed to a desired extent. These treatments may be performed alone or in combination as appropriate.

<2-3> Low molecularization step

[0066] The low molecularization step is a step where N-deacetylated heparosan is cleaved with heparinase III to make small molecules. Low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan is produced by the low molecularization step. A product by the low molecularization step (low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan) is also referred to as "low molecular weight N-deacetylated heparosan". A degree of low molecularization is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention can be produced. The low molecularization step can be performed, for example, so that an average molecular weight of low molecular weight N-deacetylated heparosan becomes an average molecular weight of the polysaccharide of the present invention as described later (e.g., a number average molecular weight (Mn) of 1000 to 150000, preferably 8000 to 60000 and a weight average molecular weight (Mw) of 2000 to 300000, preferably 10000 to 100000 as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard).

[0067] The degree of the low molecularization can be confirmed, for example, by measuring its molecular weight. Measurement of the molecular weight can be performed by a standard method. Methods for measuring the molecular weight include gel permeation chromatography (GPC), and aqueous size exclusion chromatography (SEC) using a ultraviolet and visible light absorbance detector (UV) and a refractive index detector (RI) (SEC-RI/UV method; according to the European Pharmacopeia (EP)). Specifically, conditions for measuring the molecular weight by GPC include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. The number average molecular weight (Mn) of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan may be, for example, 1000 to 150000, 3000 to 36000, or 4000 to 26000, or 5000 to 36000, or 12000 to 26000 as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard. The weight average molecular weight (Mw) of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan may be, for example, 2000 to 300000, 5000 to 60000, 6000 to 70000, or 9000 to 35000, or may be 7000 to 60000, or 17000 to 35000 as a value measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard. The molecular weight can be measured to confirm a degree of the low molecularization after performing a part or all of steps of producing heparan sulfate such as a step of sulfation described later. When the molecular weight is measured after performing a part or all of steps of producing heparan sulfate, variation of the molecular weight depending on the performed step can be considered. When a molecular weight of a product is measured after performing a part or all of steps of producing heparan sulfate, the number average molecular weight (Mn) of the product may be 1000 to 150000, 2000 to 100000, 4000 to 80000, 7000 to 42000 or 15000 to 30000, and the weight average molecular weight (Mw) of the product may be 2000 to 300000, 5000 to 150000, 5000 to 100000, 8000 to 70000, 8000 to 41000, or 21000 to 41000 as values measured by GPC using pullulan as a standard.

[0068] "Heparinase III" refers to an enzyme (typically EC 4.2.2.8) that cleaves a site of N-sulfated or N-deacetylated glucosamine residue of glycosaminoglycan such as heparosan. Heparinase III to be used in the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it can preferentially cleave a site of a glucosamine residue having an N-acetyl group in N-deacetylated heparosan. "Cleaving preferentially the site of the glucosamine residue having the N-acetyl group" refers to cleaving the site of the glucosamine residue having the N-acetyl group more preferentially than the site of the glucosamine residue having no N-acetyl group. "Cleaving preferentially the site of the glucosamine residue having the N-acetyl group" may mean that the site of the glucosamine residue having the N-acetyl group is cleaved but the site of the glucosamine residue having no N-acetyl group is not substantially cleaved. "Cleaving the site of the glucosamine residue" refers to cleaving α -1,4-glycoside linkage between the glucosamine residue and a glucuronic acid (GlcA) residue downstream thereof (on a side of the reduced terminus).

[0069] An origin of heparinase III is not particularly limited, and heparinase may be derived from any of microorganisms, animals and plants. Variants such as homologs and artificially modified enzymes of known heparinase III may be utilized as heparinase III. Specifically, heparinase III includes bacterial heparinase III derived from *Flavobacterium heparinum*, *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, *Bacteroides eggerthii*, and the like. A nucleotide sequence of a hepC gene encoding heparinase III in *Flavobacterium heparinum* ATCC 13125 and an amino acid sequence of heparinase III (HepC) are shown in SEQ ID NOS:16 and 17, respectively.

[0070] Heparinase III can be produced by allowing a host having a gene encoding heparinase III (heparinase III gene) to express the gene. The host having the heparinase III gene is also referred to as a host having heparinase III. The host having the heparinase III gene may be one inherently having the heparinase III gene or one modified to have the heparinase III gene. The host inherently having the heparinase III gene includes the above bacteria from which heparinase III is derived. The host modified to have the heparinase III gene includes a host in which the heparinase III gene has been introduced. The host into which the heparinase III gene is introduced is not particularly limited as long as it can express functional heparinase III. The host includes bacteria, actinomycetes, yeasts, fungi, plant cells, insect cells and animal cells. The bacteria include *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria and coryneform group of bacteria. *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria include genus *Escherichia* bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*. The coryneform group of bacteria includes genus *Corynebacterium* bacteria such as *Corynebacterium glutamicum*. The host inherently having the heparinase III gene

may be modified to enhance the expression of the heparinase III gene, and used. The heparinase III gene can be expressed and a culture containing heparinase III is obtained by culturing the host having the heparinase III gene. Conditions for culturing the host can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as constitution of an expression system of the heparinase III gene and a type of the host.

[0071] Heparinase III can also be produced by expressing the heparinase III gene in a cell free protein synthesis system.

[0072] Also, a commercially available product can be used as heparinase III.

[0073] Heparinase III contained in the culture solution and the like may directly be used or heparinase III may be used after recovering it from the culture solution and the like. That is, purified heparinase III (purified enzyme) may be used, or any fraction containing heparinase III may be used as heparinase III. The recovery of heparinase III can be performed by a known technique for separation and purification of proteins. Heparinase III may be purified to a desired extent. Heparinase III may be utilized in a free state or in a state where the enzyme is immobilized to a solid phase such as a resin. The fraction containing heparinase III is not particularly limited as long as heparinase III is contained to be able to act upon N-deacetylated heparosan. The fraction containing heparinase III includes a culture of a host having the heparinase III gene, a microbial cell collected from the culture (cultured microbial cell), a disrupted product of the microbial cell, a lysed product of the microbial cell, an extracted product of the microbial cell (cell free extract solution), a treated microbial cell such as an immobilized microbial cell obtained by immobilizing the microbial cell to a carrier such as acrylamide or carrageenan, a culture supernatant collected from the culture, and a partially purified product thereof (crude purified product). These fractions each may be utilized alone or in combination with purified heparinase III.

[0074] The low molecularization step can be performed by allowing heparinase III to act upon N-deacetylated heparosan. Specifically, allowing heparinase III to act upon N-deacetylated heparosan can be accomplished by allowing heparinase III and N-deacetylated heparosan to coexist in a reaction solution. That is, the low molecularization step can be performed in an appropriate reaction solution. The low molecularization step may be performed by a batch system or a column system. In the batch system, for example, the low molecularization step can be performed by mixing heparinase III and N-deacetylated heparosan in the reaction solution in a reaction container. The low molecularization step may be performed with leaving to stand or performed with stirring or shaking. In the column system, for example, the low molecularization step can be performed by passing a reaction solution containing N-deacetylated heparosan through a column packed with immobilized microbial cells or an immobilized enzyme. The reaction solution includes aqueous media (aqueous solvent) such as water and aqueous buffers.

[0075] The reaction solution may contain if necessary a component other than N-deacetylated heparosan in addition to N-deacetylated heparosan. The component other than N-deacetylated heparosan includes metal ions and pH buffering agents. A type and a concentration of the component contained in the reaction solution can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as nature of heparinase III to be used.

[0076] Conditions (pH of the reaction solution, reaction temperature, reaction time period, concentration of each component and the like) are not particularly limited as long as the desired degree of the low molecularization is obtained. That is, the reaction conditions can be appropriately configured so that the desired degree of the low molecularization is obtained. Specifically, the reaction conditions include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. The concentration of N-deacetylated heparosan in the reaction solution may be, for example, 0.05% (w/v) to 50% (w/v). The concentration of heparinase III in the reaction solution may be, for example, 6.3 IU/L to 6.3×10^4 IU/L or 6.3×10^1 IU/L to 6.3×10^3 IU/L. A pH value in the reaction solution may typically be, for example, 6.0 to 10.0, preferably 6.5 to 9.0. The reaction temperature may typically be, for example, 15 to 50°C, preferably 15 to 45°C, more preferably 20 to 40°C. The reaction time period may typically be, for example, 5 minutes to 20 hours, preferably 10 minutes to 10 hours. Specifically for example, when the low molecularization is performed under the conditions described in the Examples, the reaction time period may be 5 to 10 hours. In the case of the column system, a liquid passage speed of the reaction solution may be, for example, a speed so that the reaction time period is within the reaction time period exemplified above.

[0077] An activity of heparinase III can be measured, for example, based on production of an unsaturated hexuronic acid in a dependent manner on the enzyme and a substrate in an enzymatic reaction performed at pH 7.0 and 37°C using heparosan as a substrate. The production of the unsaturated hexuronic acid can be measured as increase in A_{232nm}. An amount of the enzyme that produces the unsaturated hexuronic acid of 1 μmol per minute is defined as one international unit(IU).

[0078] Heparinase III, N-deacetylated heparosan and the other component may additionally be supplied alone or in any combination to the reaction solution in a process of the low molecularization step. These components may be supplied once or multiple times, or may be supplied continuously.

[0079] Also, the reaction conditions may be uniform from a start to an end of the low molecularization step, or may be changed in the process of the low molecularization step. That "the reaction conditions are changed in the process of the low molecularization step" includes not only that the reaction conditions are changed temporally but also that the reaction conditions are changed spatially. That "the reaction conditions are changed spatially" means, for example, that the reaction conditions such as the reaction temperature and an enzyme concentration and the like are different depending on a position on a flow path when the low molecularization step is performed in the column system.

[0080] Low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan is produced by performing the low molecularization step in this way. Low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan in the reaction solution of the low molecularization step may directly be subjected to a heparan sulfate production step, or may be recovered from the reaction solution and then subjected to the heparan sulfate production step. A procedure for recovering low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan is not particularly limited. A procedure for recovering low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan includes known techniques used for the separation and purification of the compound, such as the membrane treatment method and the precipitation method. Low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan may be appropriately subjected to treatments such as purification, dilution, concentration, drying, and dissolution, and then subjected to the heparan sulfate production step. The purification may be performed to a desired extent. These treatments may be performed alone or in combination as appropriate.

<4> Heparan sulfate production step

[0081] The heparan sulfate production step is a step of producing the polysaccharide of the present invention from low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan. The heparan sulfate production step may comprise one or more, for example, all steps selected from the steps of N-sulfation, C5-epimerization, 2-O-sulfation, 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues, and 6-O-sulfation of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan. Types of the steps included in the heparan sulfate production step are not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention is obtained. That is, the types of the steps included in the heparan sulfate production step can be appropriately configured depending on the structure of the polysaccharide of the present invention. The heparan sulfate production step may comprise, for example, at least the steps of N-sulfation, 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues and 6-O-sulfation.

[0082] An order of performing respective steps included in the heparan sulfate production step is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention is obtained. The order of performing respective steps included in the heparan sulfate production step can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as procedure for performing respective steps and substrate specificity of enzymes used in respective steps. The steps included in the heparan sulfate production step may each be performed separately or may not. That is, a part or all of the steps included in the heparan sulfate production step may simultaneously be performed in a part or all of the time period.

[0083] The heparan sulfate production step may be performed in the order of the following steps C1 and C3.

(C1) N-sulfation

(C3) 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues and 6-O-sulfation

[0084] The heparan sulfate production step may be performed in the order of the following steps C1, C2, and C3.

(C1) N-sulfation

(C2) C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation

(C3) 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues and 6-O-sulfation

[0085] The step C2 may be performed in the order of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation, or may be performed in the order of 2-O-sulfation and C5-epimerization. In the step C2, C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation may be performed simultaneously in a part or all of the reaction time period.

[0086] The step C3 may be performed in the order of 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues and 6-O-sulfation, or may be performed in the order of 6-O-sulfation and 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues.

[0087] Hereinafter, unless otherwise specified, each step is explained on the assumption that the heparan sulfate production step is performed in the order of N-sulfation, C5-epimerization, 2-O-sulfation, 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues, and 6-O-sulfation. When the type of steps included in the heparan sulfate production step and the order of performing respective steps are different from the above, the explanation can be appropriately read depending on the type of the selected step and the configured order of performing the steps.

[0088] The N-sulfation is a step of sulfating an amino group in low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan. The N-sulfation can be performed chemically using a sulfation reagent. The sulfation reagent includes sulfur trioxide complex such as sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (PySO₃) and sulfur trioxide trimethylamine complex (TMASO₃). A reaction conditions for the N-sulfation can be appropriately configured by a person skilled in the art. As reaction conditions for the N-sulfation, the previously reported conditions (Kuberan B. et al., (2003) "Chemoenzymatic Synthesis of Classical and Non-classical Anticoagulant Heparan Sulfate Polysaccharides." J. Biol. Chem., 278 (52): 52613-52621.; US8227449B2 (Jul. 24, 2012)) can be referenced. Specifically, the reaction conditions for the N-sulfation include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. A degree of the N-sulfation is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention is obtained. That is, the N-sulfation can be performed so that the N-sulfation rate exemplified above is obtained. Also, the N-sulfation can be performed so that 90% or more, 95% or more, 99% or more, or all of the N-deacetylated glucosamine residues is N-sulfated. The degree of the N-sulfation (i.e., N-sulfation

rate) can be confirmed, for example, by the disaccharide analysis.

[0089] The C5-epimerization is a step of isomerizing the glucuronic acid (GlcA) residue in the N-sulfated product to the iduronic acid (IdoA) residue. The C5-epimerization can be performed enzymatically by utilizing C5-epimerase. C5-epimerase is not particularly limited as long as it can catalyze the isomerization of the glucuronic acid (GlcA) residue to the iduronic acid (IdoA) residue. Also, depending on the order of the C5-epimerization and the other steps, C5-epimerase having an adequate substrate specificity may be selected and used. C5-epimerase may be derived from any of animals, plants, microorganisms and the like. For example, human C5-epimerase can be utilized as C5-epimerase. Also, variants such as homologs and artificially modified enzymes of known C5-epimerase may be utilized as C5-epimerase. The description for production methods and utilization aspects for heparinase III can apply to production methods and utilization aspects for C5-epimerase. Reaction conditions for the C5-epimerization can be appropriately configured by a person skilled in the art. As reaction conditions for the C5-epimerization, the previously reported conditions (Chen J, et al., "Enzymatic redesigning of biologically active heparan sulfate." J. Biol. Chem. 2005 Dec 30; 280(52): 42817-25) can be referenced. Specifically, the reaction conditions for the C5-epimerization include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. A degree of the C5-epimerization is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention is obtained. That is, the C5-epimerization can be performed so that the epimerization rate exemplified above is obtained.

[0090] The 2-O-sulfation is a step of sulfating position 2-O in the IdoA residue in the product by the C5-epimerization. The 2-O-sulfation can be performed enzymatically by utilizing a 2-O-sulfation enzyme (2-OST). 2-OST is not particularly limited as long as it can catalyze the sulfation at position 2-O of the IdoA residue. 2-OST may further be able to catalyze the sulfation at position 2-O of the GlcA residue. 2-OST may further be able to catalyze the sulfation at position 2-O of the HexA residue where a linkage between C4 and C5 is a double bond. Also, 2-OST having an adequate substrate specificity may be selected and used depending on the order of the 2-O-sulfation and the other steps. 2-OST may be derived from any of animals, plants, microorganisms and the like. For example, hamster 2-OST can be utilized as 2-OST. Also variants such as homologs and artificially modified enzymes of known 2-OST may be utilized as 2-OST. The description for production methods and utilization aspects for heparinase III can apply to production methods and utilization aspects for 2-OST. Reaction conditions for the 2-O-sulfation can be appropriately configured by a person skilled in the art. As reaction conditions for the 2-O-sulfation, the previously reported conditions (Chen J, et al., "Enzymatic redesigning of biologically active heparan sulfate." J. Biol. Chem. 2005 Dec 30; 280(52): 42817-25.) can be referenced. Specifically, the reaction conditions for the 2-O-sulfation include for example, the conditions described in the Examples. A degree of the 2-O-sulfation is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention is obtained. That is, the 2-O-sulfation can be performed so that the 2-O-sulfation rate exemplified above is obtained.

[0091] The isomerization of the GlcA residue to the IdoA residue by C5-epimerase is a reversible equilibrated reaction. That is, when the C5-epimerization is performed utilizing C5-epimerase, a part of the IdoA residues produced by the C5-epimerization can be converted to the GlcA residues again. On the other hand, a 2-O-sulfated hexuronic acid (HexA) residue is not a substrate of C5-epimerase in general. Thus, for example, by performing the C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation in coupling, the IdoA residue produced by the C5-epimerization can be 2-O-sulfated sequentially, thereby the IdoA residue can be prevented from being converted to the GlcA residue again. Therefore, the C5-epimerization rate can be enhanced by performing the C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation in coupling. In this way, the C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation may simultaneously be performed in a part or all of the reaction time period. For example, the C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation can collectively be performed by allowing a product of N-sulfation, C5-epimerase and 2-OST to coexist in the reaction system. Specifically, conditions for a coupled reaction of the C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation include the conditions described in the Examples.

[0092] The 6-O-sulfation is a step of sulfating position 6-O of an N-sulfated glucosamine (GlcNS) residue in a product produced by the 2-O-sulfation.

[0093] The 6-O-sulfation can be performed enzymatically utilizing, for example, a 6-O-sulfation enzyme (6-OST). 6-OST is not particularly limited as long as it can catalyze the sulfation at position 0-6 in the N-sulfated glucosamine (GlcNS) residue. 6-OST having an adequate substrate specificity may be selected and used depending on the order of the 6-O-sulfation and the other steps. 6-OST may be derived from any of animals, plants, microorganisms and the like. 6-OST includes 6-OST-1, 6-OST-2 and 6-OST-3. For example, hamster 6-OST-1 and mouse 6-OST-3 can be utilized as 6-OST. Also variants such as homologs and artificially modified enzymes of known 6-OST may be utilized as 6-OST. The description for production methods and utilization aspects for heparinase III can apply to production methods and utilization aspects for 6-OST. Reaction conditions for the 6-O-sulfation can be appropriately configured by a person skilled in the art. As reaction conditions for the 6-O-sulfation, the previously reported conditions (Chen J, et al., "Enzymatic redesigning of biologically active heparan sulfate." J. Biol. Chem. 2005 Dec 30; 280(52): 42817-25.) can be referenced.

[0094] The 6-O-sulfation can also be performed chemically by utilizing a sulfation reagent. The sulfation reagent includes sulfur trioxide complex such as sulfur trioxide pyridine complex (PySO₃) and sulfur trioxide trimethylamine complex (TMAO₃). Reaction conditions for the 6-O-sulfation can be appropriately configured by a person skilled in the art. As reaction conditions for the 6-O-sulfation utilizing the sulfation reagent, the previously reported conditions

(US8227449B2 (Jul. 24, 2012)) can be referenced. Specifically, the reaction conditions for the 6-O-sulfation utilizing the sulfation reagent include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. The 6-O-sulfation utilizing the sulfation reagent can be performed in an organic solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF). A reaction temperature in the 6-O-sulfation may be, for example, -20°C to 5°C, preferably -20°C to 0°C. An amount of the sulfation reagent used for the 6-O-sulfation may be, for example, 1.5 to 10 molar equivalents, preferably 2 to 5 molar equivalents relative to an amount of a hydroxyl group targeted by the 6-O-sulfation.

[0095] A degree of the 6-O-sulfation is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention is obtained. That is, the 6-O-sulfation can be performed so that the 6-O-sulfation rate exemplified above is obtained.

[0096] The 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues is a step of sulfating position 3-O of the glucosamine residues that are N-sulfated and 6-O-sulfated in a product by the 6-O-sulfation. The 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues can be performed enzymatically by utilizing a 3-O-sulfation enzyme (3-OST). 3-OST is not particularly limited as long as it can catalyze the sulfation at position O-3 of the N-sulfated 6-O-sulfated glucosamine residue. 3-OST having an adequate substrate specificity may be used depending on the order of the 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues and the other steps. 3-OST may be derived from any of animals, plants, microorganisms, and the like. 3-OST includes 3-OST-1, 3-OST-2, 3-OST-3, 3-OST-4, and 3-OST-5. For example, 3-OST-1 from a mouse can be utilized as 3-OST. Also variants such as homologs and artificially modified enzymes of known 3-OST may be utilized as 3-OST. The description for production methods and utilization aspects for heparinase III can apply to production methods and utilization aspects for 3-OST. Reaction conditions for the 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues can be appropriately configured by a person skilled in the art. As reaction conditions for the 6-O-sulfation of the GlcN residue, the previously reported conditions (Chen J, et al., "Enzymatic redesigning of biologically active heparan sulfate." J. Biol. Chem. 2005 Dec 30; 280 (52): 42817-25.) can be referenced. Specifically, the reaction conditions for the 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues include, for example, the conditions described in the Examples. A degree of the 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues is not particularly limited as long as the polysaccharide of the present invention is obtained. That is, the 3-O-sulfation in GlcN residues can be performed so that the 3-O-sulfation rate in GlcN residues exemplified above is obtained.

[0097] The product by each step contained in the reaction solution of each step may directly be subjected to a subsequent step, or may be recovered from the reaction solution and then subjected to the subsequent step. A procedure for recovering each product from the reaction solution is not particularly limited. The procedure for recovering each product includes known techniques used for the separation and purification of the compound, such as a membrane treatment method and a precipitation method. The product in each step may be appropriately subjected to the treatments such as purification, dilution, concentration, drying, dissolution, and inactivation of the enzyme, and then subjected to the subsequent step. The purification may be performed to the desired extent. These treatments may be performed alone or in combination as appropriate.

[0098] The polysaccharide of the present invention is produced by performing the heparan sulfate production step as described above. The polysaccharide of the present invention can be appropriately recovered from the reaction solution. The polysaccharide of the present invention can be recovered by the known technique used for the separation and purification of the compound. Examples of such a technique include an ion exchange resin method, a membrane treatment method, a precipitation method, and a crystallization method. These techniques can be used in combination as appropriate. The recovered polysaccharide of the present invention may comprise components such as water and components used when the polysaccharide of the present invention is produced, in addition to the polysaccharide of the present invention. That is, the polysaccharide of the present invention may be provided, for example, as a mixture containing the polysaccharide of the present invention. The polysaccharide of the present invention may be purified to the desired extent. The polysaccharide of the present invention can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as utilization aspects of the polysaccharide of the present invention. For example, the polysaccharide of the present invention may be provided as one purified to a pharmacologically acceptable extent for compounding and utilizing as an active ingredient of a pharmaceutical composition. Specifically, a purity of the polysaccharide of the present invention may be, for example, 30%(w/w) or more, 50%(w/w) or more, 70%(w/w) or more, 80%(w/w) or more, 90%(w/w) or more, or 95%(w/w) or more.

<3> Utilization of polysaccharide of the present invention

[0099] The polysaccharide of the present invention can be compounded as an active ingredient in a composition, and utilized. That is, the present invention provides a compound containing the polysaccharide of the present invention. This composition is also referred to as the "composition of the present invention". The composition includes a pharmaceutical composition. The composition of the present invention may be, for example, for prevention, amelioration and/or treatment of symptoms attributed to blood coagulation. That is, the composition of the present invention may be, for example, a preventive agent, an improving agent and/or a therapeutic agent for the symptoms attributed to the blood coagulation. The symptoms attributed to the blood coagulation include disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), thrombotic embolism (venous thrombosis, myocardial infarction, pulmonary embolism, cerebral embolism, limb arterial thrombotic

embolism, thrombotic embolism during and after operation, and the like), blood coagulation in artificial dialysis and blood coagulation in extracorporeal circulation.

[0100] The composition of the present invention contains the polysaccharide of the present invention. The composition of the present invention may consist of the polysaccharide of the present invention alone, or may contain other component(s). The "other component" is not particularly limited as long as it is pharmacologically acceptable. The "other component" includes, for example, components that are compounded in the pharmaceutical composition and utilized.

[0101] For example, the composition of the present invention may be formulated into any dosage form. Examples of the dosage form include liquid agents, suspensions, powdered agents, tablets, pills, capsules, and injectable agents. Upon being formulated, for example, pharmacologically acceptable additives such as excipients, binding agents, disintegrants, lubricants, stabilizing agents, flavoring agents, odor improving agents, perfumes, diluents, surfactants and the like can be used.

[0102] A concentration of the polysaccharide of the present invention in the composition of the present invention is not particularly limited as long as it is an effective amount depending on the use of the composition of the invention. That is, the concentration of the polysaccharide of the present invention in the composition of the present invention may be a concentration effective for the prevention, the amelioration and/or the treatment of the symptoms attributed to the blood coagulation. The concentration of the polysaccharide of the present invention in the composition of the present invention can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as the anticoagulant activity of the polysaccharide of the present invention, the dosage form of the composition of the present invention, and use aspects of the composition of the present invention. The concentration of the polysaccharide of the present invention in the composition of the present invention is not particularly limited, and may be, for example, 0.01% or more, 0.1% or more, or 1% or more, 100% or less, 10% or less, or 1% or less, or a combination thereof.

[0103] The symptoms attributed to the blood coagulation in a subject can be prevented, ameliorated and/or treated by administering the composition of the present invention to the subject. That is, the present invention provides a method of preventing, ameliorating and/or treating the symptoms attributed to the blood coagulation, comprising administering the composition of the present invention to the subject. Also for example, for the purpose of preventing the blood coagulation in the artificial dialysis or the extracorporeal circulation, the composition of the present invention could be extracorporeally added into blood. "Administering the composition of the present invention to the subject" includes not only the case of administering to an organism such as human but also the case of adding to an abiotic material such as blood. That is, the "subject" referred to here may be an organism such as human or an abiotic material such as blood.

[0104] The composition of the present invention can directly be administered to the subject, or can be diluted, dissolved or dispersed using a pharmacologically acceptable solvent such as water, saline or buffer to administer to the subject. It goes without saying that the case of being diluted, dissolved or dispersed in this way is included in the scope of the composition of the present invention. A method of administration is not particularly limited, and includes, for example, oral administration, invasive administration such as injection, and transdermal administration. The method of administration can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as use of the composition of the present invention. A dosage of the composition of the present invention can be appropriately configured depending on various conditions such as the anticoagulant activity of the polysaccharide of the present invention, the concentration of the polysaccharide of the present invention, the method of administration, age, sex, and level of symptoms.

[Examples]

[0105] Hereinafter, the present invention will be explained more specifically based on the Examples.

Example 1: Preparation of heparosan

(1) Heparosan fermentation

[0106] A culture solution containing heparosan was obtained using the heparosan-producing bacterium (*Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3)/pVK9-kfiABCD strain) and the culture conditions described in Example 1 of WO2015/050184.

(2) Purification of heparosan

[0107] A culture supernatant was collected from the culture solution by centrifugation. In order to remove medium ingredients, 1 mL of the culture supernatant was washed with Milli-Q water using a UF membrane, and concentrated to 250 μ L. To 250 μ L of the solution concentrated with the UF membrane, 500 μ L of 100% ethanol was added, and heparosan was precipitated by centrifugation. The resulting precipitate was dried in air to obtain heparosan. Also from the remaining culture supernatant, heparosan was purified by the same procedure. Total 10 g of heparosan was obtained.

Example 2: N-deacetylation of heparosan

[0108]

1) To 1.22 g of the heparosan, 61 mL of hydrazine-H₂O and 4.7 mL of 1 N sulfuric acid were added, and after replacing the gas phase with nitrogen, the mixture was heated to 100°C and reacted for 4.75 hours.

2) After stopping the reaction by ice cooling, 61 mL of 16% NaCl aqueous solution and 610 mL of MeOH were added and the mixture was centrifuged. The supernatant was removed. The resulting precipitate was dissolved in 50 mL of H₂O, and was then desalted and concentrated using Amicon UF membrane (3 kDa).

3) To the resulting concentrated solution, the twice volume of H₂O and the equivalent volume of 1 M NaHCO₃ were added, and then, 0.2 M I₂/0.4 M KI solution was dripped until coloring yellow. Subsequently, hydrazine-H₂O was dripped to reduce the excessive iodine to iodine ion, and then the solution was desalted and concentrated using Amicon UF membrane (3 kDa) again. The concentrated solution was dried under reduced pressure to obtain N-deacetylated heparosan. The residual rate of the acetyl group in the obtained N-deacetylated heparosan was 14.9% (described later).

Example 3: Low molecularization of N-deacetylated heparosan

(1) Preparation of heparinase III

<Construction of *Flavobacterium heparinum*-derived hepC gene expression plasmid>

[0109] The hepC gene encoding heparinase III derived from *Flavobacterium heparinum* was cloned into a pMIV-Pnlp0 vector (US Patent Application publication 20050196846) to construct the hepC gene expression plasmid pMIV-Pnlp0-hepC. The pMIV-Pnlp0-ter includes a potent nlp0 promoter (Pnlp0) and an rrnB terminator, and can function as an expression unit by inserting an objective gene between the promoter and the terminator. "Pnlp0" represents a promoter for the wild type nlpD gene derived from *Escherichia coli* K-12.

[0110] Details for the construction of the expression plasmid is shown below. A DNA fragment comprising about 300 bp of a promoter region (Pnlp0) for the nlpD gene was obtained by PCR with chromosomal DNA from *Escherichia coli* MG1655 as a template using primer P1 (SEQ ID NO:6) and primer P2 (SEQ ID NO:7). Sites for restriction enzymes Sall and PaeI have been designed in each 5' terminus of these primers. PCR cycles were as follows. First, 95°C for 3 minutes, then two cycles of 95°C for 60 seconds, 50°C for 30 seconds and 72°C for 40 seconds, subsequently 25 cycles of 94°C for 20 seconds, 55°C for 20 seconds and 72°C for 15 seconds, and finally 72°C for 5 minutes. A resulting fragment was treated with Sall and PaeI, and inserted into the Sall-PaeI site of pMIV-5JS (Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2008-99668) to obtain plasmid pMIV-Pnlp0. The nucleotide sequence of the PaeI-Sall fragment of the Pnlp0 promoter inserted into this pMIV-Pnlp0 plasmid is as shown in SEQ ID NO:8.

[0111] Subsequently, the DNA fragment (SEQ ID NO:11) comprising about 300 bp of a terminator region of the rrnB gene was obtained by PCR with chromosomal DNA from MG1655 as a template using primer P3 (SEQ ID NO:9) and primer P4 (SEQ ID NO:10). Sites of restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI have been designed at each 5' terminus of these primers. The PCR cycles were as follows. First, 95°C for 3 minutes, then two cycles of 95°C for 60 seconds, 50°C for 30 seconds and 72°C for 40 seconds, subsequently 25 cycles of 94°C for 20 seconds, 59°C for 20 seconds and 72°C for 15 seconds, and finally 72°C for 5 minutes. A resulting fragment was treated with XbaI and BamHI, and inserted into the XbaI-BamHI site of pMIV-Pnlp0 to obtain plasmid pMIV-Pnlp0-ter.

[0112] Subsequently, a DNA chain comprising ORF of the hepC gene derived from *Flavobacterium heparinum* (ATCC 13125) (Su H. et. al., Appl. Environ. Microbiol., 1996, 62: 2723-2734) was artificially synthesized. A DNA fragment of the hepC gene was amplified by PCR with this DNA chain as a template using primer P5 (SEQ ID NO:12) and primer P6 (SEQ ID NO:13). The PCR was performed using PrimeStar polymerase (TaKaRa) in the reaction composition described in the protocol. The PCR cycle was as follows. First, 94°C for 5 minutes, then 30 cycles of 98°C for 5 seconds, 55°C for 10 seconds and 72°C for 8 minutes, and finally keeping at 4°C. Also, a DNA fragment of pMIV-Pnlp0 was obtained by PCR with pMIV-Pnlp0 as a template DNA using oligonucleotides of a primer 7 (SEQ ID NO:14) and a primer 8 (SEQ ID NO:15) as primers. PCR was performed using PrimeStar polymerase (TaKaRa) and the reaction composition described in the protocol. The PCR cycle was as follows. First, 94°C for 5 minutes, then 30 cycles of 98°C for 5 seconds, 55°C for 10 seconds and 72°C for 6 minutes, and finally keeping at 4°C. Resulting both DNA fragments were ligated using In-Fusion (registered trademark) HD cloning kit (Clontech) to construct the hepC gene expression plasmid pMIV-Pnlp0-hepC. A nucleotide sequence of the cloned hepC gene and an amino acid sequence of heparinase III (HepC) encoded by it are shown in SEQ ID NOS:16 and 17, respectively.

<Construction of *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) strain expressing hepC gene and preparation of heparinase III enzyme solution>

[0113] The hepC gene expression plasmid pMIV-Pnlp0-hepC was introduced into *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) strain (Life Technologies) by electroporation (Cell; 80 μ L, 200 Ω , 25 μ F, 1.8kV, cuvette; 0.1 mL) to obtain *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3)/pMIV-Pnlp0-hepC strain as a heparinase III-producing strain. This strain was pre-cultured in 25 μ g/mL chloramphenicol-added LB medium at 37°C overnight. Subsequently, the culture solution was inoculated to 300 mL LB medium in a Sakaguchi flask at a final concentration of 2%v/v. The cultivation with shaking was performed at 37°C for 4 hours, and the cultivation was stopped. After centrifugation, the microbial cells were washed twice with 0.85% NaCl, and suspended in 30 mL of 50 mM HEPES buffer (pH 7.0). The suspension was subjected to sonication disruption to disrupt the microbial cells. The disrupted microbial cell solution was centrifuged to prepare a heparinase III enzyme solution as a supernatant (cell free extract solution).

(2) Low molecularization by heparinase III reaction

[0114] The 1 g of N-deacetylated heparosan with an N-acetyl group residual rate of 14.9% obtained in Example 2 and 2 mL of 31.3 mIU/ μ L heparinase III solution were dissolved in 100 mL of Tris buffer solution (pH 8.0) containing 100 mM NaCl and 1.5 mM CaCl_2 , and reacted at 37°C for 5.3 hours. To the reaction solution, 100 mL of 16% NaCl aqueous solution and 900 mL of EtOH were added and mixed and were centrifuged to remove a supernatant and obtain low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan.

Example 4: N-sulfation of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan

[0115]

1) The 1 g of the low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan obtained in Example 3 was dissolved in 50 mL of MilliQ water, and 50 mL of an aqueous solution of 20 mg/mL NaHCO_3 /20 mg/mL trimethylamine- SO_3 was added thereto, and the mixture was reacted at 55°C overnight.

2) To the mixture, 1 L of EtOH was added, which was then centrifuged to remove a supernatant to obtain N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan.

3) The obtained N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan was dissolved in MilliQ water up to 500 μ L, and the disaccharide analysis was performed to calculate a yield relative to N-deacetylated heparosan. Also it was subjected to GPC to calculate a molecular weight distribution. The procedures are shown below.

<Disaccharide analysis>

[0116] The disaccharide analysis of N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan was performed according to the conditions previously reported (T. Imanari, et. al., "High-performance liquid chromatographic analysis of glycosaminoglycan-derived oligosaccharides." J. O. Chromato. A, 720, 275-293 (1996)). That is, an amount of each constituent disaccharide was quantified by decomposing N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan into unsaturated disaccharides using heparinases II and III and analyzing each decomposed product by HPLC.

[0117] Likewise, the disaccharide analysis of N-deacetylated heparosan was performed. The disaccharide analysis of N-deacetylated heparosan was performed after N-deacetylated heparosan was N-sulfated. That is, the amount of each constituent disaccharide was quantified by N-sulfating N-deacetylated heparosan, subsequently decomposing it into unsaturated disaccharides using heparinases II and III, and analyzing each decomposed product by HPLC. The N-sulfation of N-deacetylated heparosan was performed as was the case with the N-sulfation of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan.

[0118] The disaccharide analysis was specifically performed by the following procedure.

1) The 0.2 U of heparinase II (Sigma), 0.02 to 0.03 mIU of heparinase III, 5 μ g of a polysaccharide sample, and 10 μ L of buffer for enzymatic digestion (100 mM CH_3COONa , 10 mM $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Ca}$, pH 7.0) were mixed and diluted with Milli-Q water up to 100 μ L of measured volume to use as a reaction solution.

2) The reaction solution was reacted at 37°C for 16 hours or longer, and subsequently boiled at 100°C for 2 minutes to stop the reaction.

3) Impurities were removed through 0.45 μ m filter to obtain a solution, which was then used as a sample for the disaccharide analysis.

4) The analysis was performed using a column of Inertsil ODS-3 150 mm \times 2.1 mm with 5 μ m particle size under the conditions of temperature at 50°C, a flow rate of 0.25 mL/min and a detection wavelength of 230 nm, and using

an eluent composition of 4% acetonitrile and 1.2 mM tributylamine as solution A and 4% acetonitrile and 0.1 M CsCl as solution B with a gradient from 1 to 90% of solution B.

[0119] The yield was calculated from the sum of the amounts of constituent disaccharides produced from each polysaccharide sample. That is, the yield was calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of a total amount of disaccharides produced from N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan relative to a total amount of disaccharides produced from N-deacetylated heparosan. Also, at that time, it was confirmed that 99% or more of amino groups produced by N-acetylation was N-sulfated in the obtained N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan.

[0120] Also, the residual rate of the N-acetyl groups in N-deacetylated heparosan was calculated based on the amount of each constituent disaccharide produced from N-deacetylated heparosan. That is, the residual rate of the acetyl group was calculated as a percentage (molar ratio) of the amount of disaccharides having the acetyl group relative to the total amount of disaccharides. The residual rate of the acetyl groups was 14.9%.

<GPC analysis>

[0121] N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan and heparan sulfate (dissolved at 1 mg/mL in MilliQ water) was subjected to gel filtration by HPLC (GPC analysis). GS520 (Shodex, Asahipak GS-520HQ, 7.5 mm×300 mm, particle size of 7 μm) was used as a column, an aqueous solution of 100 mM potassium dihydrogen phosphate was used as an eluent, and the analysis was performed at a flow rate of 0.6 mL/min, at a column temperature of 40°C, and at a detection wavelength of 200 nm. Average molecular weights (Mn and Mw) were calculated using a molecular weight marker set of pullulan (Shodex, STANDARD P-82, molecular weight range from 5900 to 708000) as a standard.

Example 5: Coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation

(1) Expression and purification of C5-epimerase

[0122] The fusion protein of the catalytic site of 5-epimerase derived from human (Gln29 to Asn617) and maltose binding protein (MBP) (MBP-C5-epimerase) was used as C5-epimerase. Thus, the nucleotide sequence encoding this catalytic site was cloned into pMAL-c2x vector (New England Biolabs) to construct the MBP-C5-epimerase expression plasmid pMAL-c2x-MBP-C5epi. According to the pMAL-c2x vector, the cloned gene is expressed as a fusion protein with MBP.

[0123] Details for construction of the expression plasmid are shown below. With reference to Jin-ping Li et al's report (Li J. et. al., Jour. Biol. Chem. 1997, 272: 28158-28163), cDNA of C5-epimerase derived from human was prepared by artificial gene synthesis (Thermo Fisher Scientific). A DNA fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site of C5-epimerase (Gln29 to Asn617) was obtained by PCR with this cDNA as a template using C5-epi fw (SEQ ID NO:18) and C5-epi rv (SEQ ID NO:19) as primers. The PCR was performed using PrimeStar polymerase (TaKaRa) in the reaction composition described in the protocol. The PCR cycle was as follows. First, 94°C for 5 minutes, subsequently 30 cycles of 98°C for 5 seconds, 55°C for 10 seconds and 72°C for 2 minutes, and finally keeping at 4°C. Also, a DNA fragment of pMAL-c2x was obtained by PCR with pMAL-c2x (SEQ ID NO:20, New England Biolabs) as a template DNA using oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NOS:21 and 22 as primers. The PCR was performed using PrimeStar polymerase in the reaction composition described in the protocol. The PCR cycle was as follows. First, 94°C for 5 minutes, subsequently 30 cycles of 98°C for 5 seconds, 55°C for 10 seconds and 72°C for 6 minutes, and finally keeping at 4°C. The both resulting DNA fragments were ligated using In-Fusion (registered trademark) HD cloning kit (Clontech) to construct the MBP-C5-epimerase expression plasmid pMAL-c2x-MBP-C5epi, in which the nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site of C5-epimerase is fused with the MBP gene originally included in pMAL-c2x. The nucleotide sequence of the C5-epimerase insertion fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site of C5-epimerase) and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby are shown in SEQ ID NOS:23 and 24, respectively.

[0124] The MBP-C5-epimerase expression plasmid pMAL-c2x-MBP-C5epi and the chaperonin expression plasmid pGro7 (TaKaRa) were introduced into *Escherichia coli* Origami B (DE3) strain (Novagen) by electroporation (Cell; 80 μL, 200 Ω, 25 pF, 1.8 kV, cuvette; 0.1mL) to obtain Origami B(DE3)/pMAL-c2x-MBP-C5epi/pGro7 strain. This strain was inoculated to the LB medium (0.1% (w/v) peptone, 0.5% (w/v) yeast extract, 1.0% (w/v) NaCl) with 100 ug/mL ampicillin and 25 ug/mL chloramphenicol added, and pre-cultured at 37°C overnight. Subsequently, the resulting culture solution was inoculated at a final concentration of 1% to 100 mL of the LB medium in a Sakaguchi flask. After cultivation with shaking at 37°C for 3 hours, isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) (Nacalai Tesque) at a final concentration of 0.5 mM and arabinose (Wako Pure Chemical) at a final concentration of 0.2% were added thereto, and the cultivation was continued at 22°C overnight.

[0125] After centrifuging the culture solution, microbial cells were collected, washed once with a washing solution (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 200 mM NaCl), and suspended in the washing solution. FastBreak (Promega) was added to the

resulting suspension, which was then incubated at 30°C for 10 minutes to one hour, and subsequently centrifuged at 9,100 g for 10 minutes. The resulting supernatant was used as a microbial cell extract solution.

(2) Expression and purification of 2-O-sulfation enzyme (2-OST)

[0126] The fusion protein (MBP-2-OST) of the catalytic site (Arg51 to Asn356) of the mutant of 2-OST derived from Chinese hamster with substitution of tyrosine residue at position 94 with isoleucine residue with maltose binding protein (MBP) was utilized as a 2-O-sulfation enzyme (2-OST). Thus, a nucleotide sequence encoding this catalytic site was cloned into a pMAL-c2x vector (New England Biolabs) to construct the MBP-2-OST expression plasmid pMAL-c2x-MBP-2OST.

[0127] Details for the construction of the expression plasmid are shown below. With reference to Kobayashi et al's report (Kobayashi M. et. al., Jour. Biol. Chem. 1997, 272: 13980-13985), cDNA of the mutant of 2-OST derived from Chinese hamster with substitution of tyrosine residue at position 94 with isoleucine residue was made by the artificial gene synthesis (Thermo Fisher Scientific). The DNA fragment comprising the nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site (Arg51 to Asn356) of the 2-OST mutant was obtained by PCR with this cDNA fragment as a template using 2-OST fw (SEQ ID NO:25) and 2-OST rv (SEQ ID NO:26) as primers. The PCR was performed using PrimeStar polymerase (TaKaRa) in the reaction composition described in the protocol. The PCR cycle was as follows. First, 94°C for 5 minutes, subsequently 30 cycles of 98°C for 5 seconds, 55°C for 10 seconds and 72°C for 2 minutes, and finally keeping at 4°C. Also, the DNA fragment of pMAL-c2x was obtained by PCR with pMAL-c2x as a template DNA using oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NOS:21 and 22 as primers. The PCR was performed using PrimeStar polymerase in the reaction composition described in the protocol. The PCR cycle was as follows. First, 94°C for 5 minutes, subsequently 30 cycles of 98°C for 5 seconds, 55°C for 10 seconds and 72°C for 6 minutes, and finally keeping at 4°C. Resulting both DNA fragments were ligated using In-Fusion (registered trademark) HD cloning kit (Clontech) to construct the MBP-2-OST expression plasmid pMAL-c2x-MBP-2OST, in which fused the nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site of the 2-OST mutant with the MBP gene originally included in pMAL-c2x. The nucleotide sequence of the 2-OST insertion fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site of the 2-OST mutant) and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby are shown in SEQ ID NOS:27 and 28, respectively.

[0128] The MBP-2OST expression plasmid pMAL-c2x-MBP-2OST and the chaperonin expression plasmid pGro7 (TaKaRa) were introduced into *Escherichia coli* Origami B (DE3) strain (Novagen) according to the same technique as in Example 5(1) to obtain Origami B(DE3)/pMAL-c2x-MBP-2OST/pGro7 strain. This strain was inoculated to the LB medium with 100 ug/mL ampicillin and 25 ug/mL chloramphenicol added, and pre-cultured at 37°C overnight. Subsequently, the resulting culture solution was inoculated at a final concentration of 1% to 100 mL of the LB medium in a Sakaguchi flask. After cultivation with shaking at 37°C for 3 hours, isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) (Nacalai Tesque) at a final concentration of 0.5 mM and arabinose (Wako Pure Chemical) at a final concentration of 0.2% were added thereto, and the cultivation was continued at 22°C overnight.

[0129] Purified MBP-2-OST was prepared from the culture solution by the following procedure. First, the culture solution was centrifuged to collect microbial cells. Then, the microbial cells were disrupted by sonication to obtain a microbial cell extract solution. Then, the microbial cell extract solution was mixed with amylose resin (New England Biolabs) equilibrated with 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5) and 200 mM NaCl to adsorb MBP-2-OST to the resin. Subsequently, the resin was washed with the equilibration buffer in an amount of 4 times the resin, and the equilibration buffer to which 10 mM maltose had been added (elution buffer) was added. Fractions containing MBP-2-OST were fractionated to use as purified MBP-2-OST.

(3) Enzymatic reactions (coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation)

[0130] The C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation were performed using the prepared MBP-C5-epimerase microbial cell extract solution and purified MBP-2-OST. To 703 mL of a mixed solution of 166 mg of N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan obtained in Example 4, 50 mM MES (pH 7.0), 100 mM NaCl and 1 mM PAPS, 108 mL of the extract solution of the microbial cells expressing C5-epimerase at a final concentration of 0.9 mg/mL and 16.9 mL of purified MBP-2-OST at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL were added to prepare a reaction solution in a total amount of 828 mL. This reaction solution was reacted at 37°C for 24 hours.

(4) Quantification of conversion rate

[0131] A conversion rate (C5-epimerization rate and 2-O sulfation rate) was quantified by a disaccharide composition analysis using nitrous acid decomposition.

<Reagents>

[0132]

- 5 NaNO₂ (CAS No.: 7632-00-0, MW: 69.01)
 Citric acid (CAS No.: 77-92-9, MW: 192.1)
 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine (CAS No.: 119-26-6, MW: 198.1), 50% hydrous product (abbreviation: DNPH)
 Heparin (manufactured by Aldrich)

10 <Test solution>

[0133]

- Heparin standard solution: 1 mg/mL
 15 NaNO₂ aqueous solution: 49.5 mg of the reagent was dissolved in 1 mL of H₂O.
 Citric acid aqueous solution: 384.2 mg of the reagent was dissolved in 1 mL of H₂O.
 DNPH solution: 20.4 mg (50% hydrous) of the reagent was dissolved in 1 mL of acetonitrile.

<LC-MS analysis conditions>

20

<LC conditions>

[0134]

- 25 Column: ODS Z-CLUE 3 μ m 2.0 mm \times 250 mm manufactured by Sumika Chemical Analysis Service
 Column oven temperature: 50°C
 Eluent flow rate: 0.3 mL/min
 Detection: UV 365 nm
 Injection amount: 5 μ L
 30 Eluent composition:
- solution A: 50 mM HCOONH₄ (pH 4.5)
 solution B: MeCN

35

Table 1. Gradient conditions for LC

Time (min)	Solution A (%)	Solution B (%)
0.0	90	10
13.0	80	20
27.0	20	80
27.1	90	10
40.0	90	10

40

45

<MS conditions>

[0135]

50

- Ionization method: Electrospray ionization (ESI (+/-)) DL temperature: 250°C
 Heat block: 250°C
 Nebulizer gas flow rate: 1.5 L/min
 55 Dry gas flow rate: 15 L/min

Table 2

Disaccharide derivative (Structure before nitrous acid decomposition)	m/z (-)	Relative retention time (min)
GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S)	677	0.83
GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)		0.97
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)		1
GlcA-GlcN(NS6S)	597	1.35
GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS)		1.41
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)		1.50
GlcA-GlcN(NS)	517	1.73
IdoA-GlcN(NS)		1.89

<Analysis procedure and results>

[0136] The 20 μ L of the heparin standard solution, 20 μ L of the citrate buffer aqueous solution and 10 μ L of the NaNO_2 aqueous solution were added in this order into a 1.5 mL microtube (Eppendorf), and the mixed solution was stirred at 65°C for 2 hours (1000 rpm) to obtain a nitrous acid decomposition solution. To 40 μ L of the resulting nitrous acid decomposition solution, 20 μ L of the DNPH solution was added, and stirred at 45°C for 2 hours (1000 rpm) to obtain a derivatization solution. The composition of the resulting derivatization solution was analyzed by LC-MS. The conversion factor [area purity of 1 $\text{mg} \times \text{IdoA}(2\text{S})\text{-GlcN}(\text{NS6S})/\text{area value of IdoA}(2\text{S})\text{-GlcN}(\text{NS6S})$] was calculated from the peak of IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S) obtained by analyzing the heparin standard solution. The concentration was calculated from the area value of each disaccharide derivative in a subject solution. The calculated disaccharide structures and the ratio thereof are shown in Table 3. In the table, data for unidentified peaks thought to include disaccharide derivatives and the like having the N-acetyl group were omitted, and the total amount of GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), GlcA-GlcN(NS), and IdoA-GlcN(NS) was assumed to be 100%. The C5-epimerization rate (the sum of the rates of IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS) and IdoA-GlcN(NS)) and the 2-O-sulfation rate (the sum of the rates of GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS) and IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)) were confirmed to be 58% and 65%, respectively.

Table 3. Disaccharide composition in reaction products by coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation

Disaccharide derivative	Content rate (%)
GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	12
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	53
GlcA-GlcN(NS)	30
IdoA-GlcN(NS)	5

Example 6: 6-O-sulfation

[0137] The 30 mL of the enzymatic reaction solution (reaction solution after coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation) obtained in Example 5 was centrifuged (7000G, 30 minutes), and the supernatant was filtrated through 0.45 μ m filter. The filtrated solution (27.3 g) was applied onto 15 g of a weak anion exchange resin (DIAION WA-30 manufactured by Mitsubishi Chemical, preliminarily adjusted to pH 5.5 with 25.6 mM NaH_2PO_4) packed in a column (model number XK26) manufactured by Pharmacia to adsorb polysaccharide components onto the resin, and 480 mL of a washing solution (0.5 M NaCl + 25.6 mM NaH_2PO_4 (pH 5.5)) was passed through the column (flow rate: 6.4 mL/min). Subsequently, 230 mL of an eluent (2 M NaCl + 25.6 mM NaH_2PO_4 (pH 5.5)) was passed through the column (flow rate: 6.4 mL/min) to obtain the eluent containing the polysaccharide components. The obtained eluent was charged to Amicon-3K (manufactured by Merck Millipore), which was then centrifuged (4000G). Further 100 mL of water was added to a resulting concentrated solution, which was then centrifuged again. This washing manipulation was repeated three times to obtain 11 g of a washed concentrated solution.

<Ion exchange>

[0138] The 11 g of the washed concentrated solution was passed through 3 mL of strong cation exchange resin

(DIAION UBK550 manufactured by Mitsubishi Chemical, preliminarily exchanged to H type with 1 M hydrochloric acid) (pH 2.25), and subsequently neutralized (pH 8.36) by adding 1.8 mL of mixed solution of 2.36 mg of tributylamine/10 μ L with ethanol. The obtained neutralized solution was lyophilized.

<6-O-Sulfation reaction>

[0139] Under argon gas flow, 1.92 mL of DMF and 76.4 mg (0.48 mmol) of a trioxide sulfur pyridine complex were added to a total amount of the lyophilized one, and the mixture was stirred at -10°C for 48 hours. After the reaction, 2.8 mL of an aqueous solution of 5 M Na acetate and 31 mL of water was added and stirred at room temperature for 1 hour to stop the reaction. The reaction stopped solution was filtrated through a 0.2 μ m filter, and its filtrate was charged to Amicon-3K (manufactured by Merck Millipore), which was then centrifuged (4000G). Further, 20 mL of water was added to a resulting concentrated solution, which was then centrifuged again. This manipulation was repeated twice to obtain 3.92 g of a washed concentrated solution. The obtained washed concentrated solution was sampled and subjected to the disaccharide analysis by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5. As a result, it was confirmed that a reaction product (polysaccharide) in an amount of 76.5 mg in terms of disaccharide unit amount was contained in 3.92 g of the washed concentrated solution.

Example 7: 3-O-Sulfation reaction in GlcN residues

(1) Preparation of strain expressing 3-O-sulfation enzyme (3-OST)

[0140] The amino acid sequence of 3-OST-1 derived from mouse (NCBI-Protein ID: NP_034604: SEQ ID NO:29) was obtained from the KEGG (Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes) database. The DNA fragment comprising the nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site of 3-OST-1 (Gly48 to His311) and optimized based on codon usage in *Escherichia coli* (SEQ ID NO:30) was synthesized with reference to the previous report (Edavettal S. C. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 2004; 279 (24) 25789-97). The resulting DNA fragment was inserted into the EcoRI-Sall site of pETDuet-1 vector (Novagen) to construct the 3-OST-1 expression plasmid pETDuet-3-OST-1. According to this plasmid, 3-OST-1 with His-tag added to the N terminal side is expressed, and thus, it becomes possible to purify 3-OST-1 using this His-tag. This expression plasmid was introduced into *Escherichia coli* BL21 (DE3) strain according to the same technique as in Example 5 (1) to obtain the 3-OST-1 expressing strain pETDuet-3-OST-1/BL21 (DE3) strain.

(2) Expression and purification of 3-OST-1

[0141] The *Escherichia coli* pETDuet-3-OST-1/BL21 (DE3) strain was inoculated to LB agar medium (1.0% (w/v) peptone, 0.5% (w/v) yeast extract, 1.0% (w/v) NaCl, 1.5% (w/v) agar) containing 100 μ g/mL of ampicillin, and cultured statically at 37°C overnight. Subsequently, 20 μ L of microbial cells grown on the agar medium was suspended in 1 mL of the LB medium, and 50 μ L thereof was added to 50 mL of Overnight Express TB medium (Merck, containing 100 μ g/mL of ampicillin) in a Sakaguchi flask. The microbial cells in 16 Sakaguchi flasks were cultured with shaking at 120 reciprocations/min at 22°C for 24 to 26 hours, and then collected by centrifugation (4°C, 8,000 rpm, 5 minutes). The microbial cells obtained as a pellet were suspended in 160 mL of an equilibration buffer (50 mM sodium phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.0), and centrifuged (4°C, 8,000 rpm, 5 minutes) again to wash the microbial cells. After repeating this washing manipulation twice, the microbial cells obtained as a pellet were resuspended in 160 mL of the equilibration buffer, which was then subjected to disruption with sonication (190W, 20 minutes) with ice cooling. The disrupted cell solution was centrifuged (4°C, 8,000 rpm, 10 minutes), and a resulting supernatant was used as a cell free extract solution.

[0142] The resulting cell free extract solution was applied to a column composed of linked three 5 mL HisTALON Superflow Cartridge columns (manufactured by Clontech) preliminarily equilibrated with the equilibration buffer to adsorb 3-OST-1. The column was washed with washing buffer (50 mM sodium phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, 10 mM imidazole, pH 7.0), and then 3-OST-1 was eluted with elution buffer (50 mM sodium phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, 150 mM imidazole, pH 7.0) to obtain active fractions of 3-OST-1. The buffer in the obtained active fraction was exchanged with a buffer (50 mM sodium phosphate, 300 mM NaCl, pH 7.0) using a PD-10 column (manufactured by GE Healthcare) according to the protocol. The enzyme solution after the buffer exchange was used as purified 3-OST-1 in the subsequent experiments.

(3) Enzymatic reaction (3-O-sulfation reaction in GlcN residues)

[0143] The mixed solution in an amount of 326.5 mL containing the total amount of the reaction product obtained in Example 6, 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.5) and 221 μ M PAPS was prepared. The 56 mL of purified 3-OST-1 was added at a final concentration of 234 mg/L to this mixed solution preliminarily warmed to 37°C in a water bath to prepare a reaction solution in a total amount of 382.5 mL, and the reaction was initiated. The reaction was carried forward with gently

stirring, and after 24 hours have passed, the enzyme was inactivated by heating at 90°C for 20 minutes.

(4) Quantification of 3-O-sulfation rate in GlcN residues

[0144] The disaccharide composition analysis of the reaction product was performed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5. Calculated disaccharide structures and its rate are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Disaccharide composition of reaction products before and after 3-O-sulfation reaction in GlcN residues

Disaccharide derivative	Before 3-OST reaction (%)	After 3-OST reaction (%)
GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S)	0	13.6
GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)	10.8	7.6
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)	30.0	27.3
GlcA-GlcN(NS6S)	25.8	19.2
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	24.2	23.3
Total of unidentified peaks	8.9	9.0

Example 8: Purification of reaction product

[0145] The 371 g of the enzymatic reaction solution (reaction solution after 3-O-sulfation reaction in GlcN residues) obtained in Example 7 was centrifuged (8000G, 30 minutes), and its supernatant was filtrated through a 0.45 µm filter. This filtrate was charged to Amicon-3K (manufactured by Merck Millipore), which was then centrifuged (4000G). Further, 200 mL of water was added to a resulting concentrated solution, which was then centrifuged again. This washing manipulation was repeated three times to obtain 11.6 g of a washed concentrated solution. This washed concentrated solution was applied onto 7.5 g of a weak anion exchange resin (DIAION WA-30 manufactured by Mitsubishi Chemical, preliminarily adjusted to pH 5.5 with 25.6 mM NaH₂PO₄) packed in a column (model number XK16) manufactured by Pharmacia to adsorb polysaccharide components onto the resin, and 500 mL of a washing solution (0.5 M NaCl + 25.6 mM NaH₂PO₄ (pH 5.5)) was passed through the column (flow rate: 3.0 mL/min). Subsequently, 500 mL of an eluent (2 M NaCl + 25.6 mM NaH₂PO₄ (pH 5.5)) was passed through the column (flow rate: 3.0 mL/min) to obtain the eluent containing the polysaccharide components. 171 g of the obtained eluent was charged to Amicon-50K (manufactured by Merck Millipore), which was then centrifuged (4000G). A resulting permeated solution was further charged to Amicon-3K (manufactured by Merck Millipore), which was then centrifuged (4000G). Further 100 mL of water was added to a resulting concentrated solution, which was then centrifuged again. This washing manipulation was repeated three times to obtain 8.58 g of a washed concentrated solution. The obtained washed concentrated solution was lyophilized to obtain 41 mg of purified polysaccharide.

Example 9: Quality analysis of purified polysaccharide

[0146] Items shown in Table 5 were measured for the purified polysaccharide obtained in Example 8. Measurement methods are described later. Results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Quality of purified polysaccharide

Item	Unit	Measured value
Anti-Factor Xa	IU/mg	211
Anti-Factor IIa	IU/mg	168
LPS	EU/mg	0.1
Protein (in terms of BSA)	pg/mg	9
GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S)	%	13
Mw		34000
Mn		23000

Example 10: Preparation of sulfated polysaccharide having different structure

[0147] Multiple types of sulfated polysaccharides that were different in parameters such as epimerization rate, 2-O-sulfation rate, and 3-O-sulfation rate in GlcN residues were prepared and were evaluated for anticoagulant activity.

(1) Coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation

[0148] Total 100 mL of a reaction solution having the same reaction solution composition as in Example 5(3) was prepared, and reacted at 37°C for 0 hour, 4 hours and 8 hours. A composition of disaccharides contained in the reaction product was analyzed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5. Calculated disaccharide structures and their rate are shown in Table 6. In the table, data for unidentified peaks thought to include disaccharide derivatives and the like having the N-acetyl group were omitted, and a total amount of GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), GlcA-GlcN(NS), and IdoA-GlcN(NS) was assumed to be 100%.

Table 6. Disaccharide composition in reaction product by coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation.

Disaccharide derivative	Content rate (%)		
	0 hour	4 hours	8 hours
GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	0	3	6
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	0	15	31
GlcA-GlcN(NS)	100	66	52
IdoA-GlcN(NS)	0	17	12

(2) 6-O-Sulfation reaction

[0149] Each 100 mL of the obtained enzymatic reaction solution (reaction solution after the coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation) was purified and 6-O-sulfated according to the same procedures as in Example 6 to obtain a washed concentrated solution. The resulting washed concentrated solution was sampled and the disaccharide composition in the sample was analyzed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5. As a result, each sample was confirmed to contain a reaction product (polysaccharide) in an amount of about 80 µg in terms of amount of the disaccharide unit in the washed concentrated solution.

(3) 3-O-Sulfation reaction in GlcN residues

[0150] For the obtained reaction product of the 6-O-sulfation reaction, a reaction solution in a total amount of 300 µL was prepared in the same reaction solution composition as in Example 7, and reacted at 37°C for 24 hours. The disaccharide composition of the reaction product was analyzed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5. Calculated disaccharide structures and the rate thereof are shown in Table 7. In the table, for the samples for 4 hours and 8 hours, data for unidentified peaks were omitted, and a total amount of the disaccharide units shown in the table was assumed to be 100%.

Table 7. Disaccharide composition of reaction products by 3-O-sulfation reaction in GlcN residues

Disaccharide derivative	Content rate (%)		
	0 hour	4 hours	8 hours
GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S)	28.6	33	23
GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)	0	8	14
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)	0	6	7
GlcA-GlcN(NS6S)	57	33	24
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	0	5	6
IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	0	7	24
GlcA-GlcN(NS)	0	8	2
Total of unidentified peaks	14.4	-	-

In the table, the time represents a coupled reaction time of the C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation.

(4) Anticoagulant activity of purified polysaccharide

[0151] The reaction products from the 3-O-sulfation reaction in GlcN residues were purified according to the same procedure as in Example 8 and were measured for anticoagulant activity. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Quality of purified polysaccharides

	Anti-Factor Xa (IU/mg)	Anti-Factor IIa (IU/mg)
0 hour	135	150
4 hours	261	148
8 hours	244	145
In the table, the time represents a coupled reaction time of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation.		

<Measurement methods>

[0152] Respective items in Examples 9 and 10 were measured according to the procedures shown below.

<Anti-factor Xa>

[0153]

Kit used: Test Team Heparin S (manufactured by Shimizu Medical)

Low molecular weight heparin standard preparation: Japanese Pharmacopoeia standard preparation (manufactured by Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science Society of Japan, Anti-factor Xa: 1750 IU)

Instruments used:

Mixer and incubator: Thermomixer compact (manufactured by Eppendorf)

UV absorption spectrometer: PD-303S (manufactured by APEL)

UV cell: acrylic square cell (light path length: 10 mm)

Preparation of reagents

[0154] Substrate solution: One vial of a substrate agent was dissolved in 20 mL of MilliQ water.

[0155] Anti-thrombin III solution: One vial of an anti-thrombin III agent was dissolved in 10 mL of MilliQ water.

[0156] Factor Xa solution: One vial of a factor Xa agent was dissolved in 10 mL of MilliQ water.

[0157] Buffer: A provided vial was directly used.

[0158] Normal plasma: One vial of a normal plasma product was dissolved in 0.1 mL of MilliQ water.

[0159] Reaction stopping solution: MilliQ water was added to 20 mL of glacial acetic acid (special grade) to make a total volume of 40 mL.

[0160] Heparin standard solution:

Primary diluted heparin solution (35 IU/mL): Heparin 1750 IU was dissolved in 50 mL of MilliQ water.

Secondary diluted heparin solution (0.175 IU/mL): To 100 μ L of the primary diluted heparin solution, 900 μ L of the buffer was precisely added and mixed. Further, 950 μ L of the buffer was precisely added to and mixed with 50 μ L of this mixture.

Heparin standard solution: The secondary diluted heparin solution was diluted and mixed as shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Dilution series

ST* No	Heparin concentration (IU/mL)	Buffer (μ L)	Anti-thrombin III solution (μ L)	Normal plasma (μ L)	Secondary diluted heparin solution (μ L)
1	0.00875	375	50	50	25
2	0.0175	350	50	50	50

(continued)

ST* No	Heparin concentration (IU/mL)	Buffer (μ L)	Anti-thrombin III solution (μ L)	Normal plasma (μ L)	Secondary diluted heparin solution (μ L)
3	0.035	300	50	50	100
4	0.0525	250	50	50	150
5	0.07	200	50	50	200
ST*: Standard solution					

Preparation of specimens (measurement samples)

[0161] The purified polysaccharide was diluted with or dissolved in MilliQ water so that a substrate concentration was 2 μ g/mL, to obtain a diluted solution A.

Table 10

Substrate concentration (μ g/mL)	Buffer (μ L)	Anti-thrombin III solution (μ L)	Normal plasma (μ L)	Diluted solution A (μ L)
0.2	350	50	50	50

Measurement procedure

[0162] The 200 μ L of a specimen was precisely collected in a microtube for measurement and a specimen blank, respectively, and incubated and stirred at 37°C for 4 minutes. The 100 μ L of factor Xa solution was added to the microtube for measurement, mixed thoroughly, left standing for 30 seconds, and then incubated at 37°C precisely for 30 seconds. To the microtube for measurement, 200 μ L of a substrate solution preliminarily incubated at 37°C was added, mixed thoroughly, left standing for 30 seconds, and then incubated at 37°C precisely for 180 seconds. The 300 μ L of a reaction stopping solution was added to each microtube, and immediately mixed. 800 μ L of the reaction solution was dispensed to a UV cell, and absorbance at a wavelength of 405 nm was measured. Likewise, the measurement was performed for the heparin standard solutions at the dilution series, and a standard curve was calculated from the heparin standard solutions. An anti-factor Xa activity in the specimen was obtained based on the standard curve. A concentration at which the coagulation of 1 mL blood was inhibited for 1 hour was defined as 1 IU/mL.

<Anti-factor IIa>

Reagent and kit used

[0163]

Calcium chloride solution for measuring activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) (0.025 mol/L, GMY-300A) manufactured by Sysmex

Activated partial thromboplastin time kit Actin FSL GAC-200A manufactured by Sysmex

Normal control plasma Dade Citrol level 1, GCA-110A manufactured by Sysmex

Low molecular weight heparin standard preparation: Japanese Pharmacopoeia standard preparation (manufactured by Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Regulatory Science Society of Japan, Anti-factor IIa: 670 IU)

Instrument used

Semiautomatic blood coagulation measurement apparatus (CA-104 manufactured by Sysmex)

Measurement procedure

[0164] Into a cuvette, 10 μ L of the standard solution (dilution series of low molecular weight heparin standard preparation) or a subject solution (solution of purified polysaccharide), 50 μ L of actin, and 50 μ L of the control plasma were added, the cuvette was immediately inserted in a detection unit, and a light shielding hatch was closed. After stirring for 3 minutes, 50 μ L of a calcium chloride solution was added from an introduction unit. A coagulation time was automatically

displayed. An anti-factor IIa activity in the subject solution was obtained based on the standard curve calculated from the standard solutions. A concentration at which the coagulation of 1 mL blood was inhibited for one hour was defined as 1 IU/mL.

5 <LPS method>

[0165]

Instrument used: Toxinometer ET-6000 (manufactured by Wako Pure Chemical)
 10 Reagents used: Lysate reagent (limulus ES-11 Single Test Wako)
 Standard LPS (JPSE10000)
 LPS standard solutions (EU/mL): 0.01, 0.1, 1

Measurement procedures

15 **[0166]** Into an ES-11 Single Test Wako, 20 μ L of an LPS standard solution or a subject solution (solution of purified polysaccharide) was dispensed, which was stirred using a mixer for 5 seconds. After confirming no large air bubble in the tube, the tube was inserted into position 1 in the Toxinometer (measurement was automatically initiated). A time at which a transmittance reached 94.9% was obtained, and a concentration of LPS in the subject solution was obtained
 20 based on a standard curve calculated from the LPS standard solutions.

<Protein analysis>

[0167]

25 Instrument used
 Plate reader (SPECTRA NAX190, manufactured by Molecular Devices)
 Reagents used
 30 NaOH/ Na_2CO_3 solution: 2 g of NaOH and 10 g of Na_2CO_3 were dissolved in water to make a total volume of 500 mL.
 Copper sulfate/Na tartrate solution: 2.5 g of copper sulfate pentahydrate and 5.96 g of sodium tartrate dihydrate were dissolved in water to make a total volume of 500 mL.
 Copper sulfate alkaline solution: 5 mL of the NaOH/ Na_2CO_3 solution and 1 mL of the Copper sulfate/Na tartrate
 35 solution were mixed (freshly prepared).
 Folin aqueous solution: Folin reagent manufactured by Aldrich (F9252-100 mL) was diluted two times with water.
 Albumin standard solution: Standard solution (2 mg/mL) manufactured by Thermo Scientific was used and diluted to 0.125, 0.25, 0.5 and 1 mg/mL.

40 Measurement procedure

[0168] To a 1.5 mL microtube, 20 μ L of the albumin standard solution or the subject solution (solution of purified polysaccharide) and 300 μ L of the copper sulfate alkaline solution were dispensed, the mixture was stirred by a mixer, and subsequently left standing for 10 minutes. Further, 30 μ L of the Folin aqueous solution was added, and the mixture
 45 was stirred and subsequently left standing for 30 minutes. 300 μ L of a resulting color-developed solution was placed in a 96-well plate, and absorbance at 750 nm was obtained. A protein concentration in the subject solution was obtained based on the standard curve calculated from the albumin standard solutions.

<Disaccharide analysis>

50 **[0169]** The disaccharide composition was analyzed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5 to calculate a content rate of GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S).

<Measurement of average molecular weight>

55 **[0170]** GPC analysis was performed using molecular weight markers of pullulan as a standard according to the same procedure as in Example 4 to calculate the average molecular weights (M_n and M_w).

Example 11: Reduction of molecular weight of N-sulfated heparosan having high residual rate of acetyl group

(1) N-deacetylation of heparosan

5 **[0171]**

1) To 120 mg of heparosan, 6 mL of 2 M NaOH was added, and the mixture was heated up to 48°C and reacted for 4.1 hours.

10 2) After the reaction was stopped by adding 12 mL of 6N HCl, 45 mL of MeOH was added, the mixture was then centrifuged, and supernatant was removed. The resulting pellet was dissolved in 8 mL of 0.25 M NaHCO₃, and subsequently the solution was desalted and concentrated using Amicon UF membrane (3 kDa) to obtain 6 mL of N-deacetylated heparosan solution. The residual rate of acetyl groups in the obtained N-deacetylated heparosan was 27.6% (described later).

15 (2) Low molecularization by heparinase III

[0172] The 6 mL of the N-deacetylated heparosan solution having 27.6% of N-acetyl group residual rate obtained (1) above and 221 µL of 10 mIU/µL heparinase III solution were mixed with 0.6 mL of Tris buffer solution (pH 8.0) containing 1 M NaCl and 15 mM CaCl₂, then MilliQ water was added thereto to make a total volume of 12 mL, and the mixture was
20 reacted at 37°C for 8 hours. To the reaction solution, 86 mL of EtOH was added and mixed, the solution was centrifuged, and supernatant was removed to obtain low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan.

(3) N-sulfation of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan

25 **[0173]**

1) The total amount of the low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan obtained (2) above was dissolved in 6 mL of MilliQ water, 6 mL of an aqueous solution of 20 mg/mL of NaHCO₃/20 mg/mL of trimethylamine·SO₃ was added thereto, and the mixture was reacted at 55°C overnight.

30 2) The 86 mL of EtOH was added thereto and mixed, the mixture was centrifuged, and supernatant was removed to obtain N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan.

3) The average molecular weights of the obtained N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan were calculated according to the same techniques as in Example 4.

35 Example 12: Control of molecular weight of low-molecularized N-sulfated heparosan depending on N-acetyl group residual rate

(1) N-deacetylation of heparosan

40 **[0174]** Heparosan was subjected to N-deacetylation reaction in the same manner as in Example 11, and N-deacetylated heparosan having 2.6% to 29.6% of residual rate of N-acetyl groups was obtained by controlling the reaction time.

(2) Low molecularization by heparinase III

45 **[0175]** The N-deacetylated heparosan obtained in (1) above was reacted with heparinase III under the same conditions as in Example 11 to obtain low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan.

(3) N-sulfation of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan

50 **[0176]** The low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan obtained in (2) above was subjected to N-sulfation reaction under the same conditions as in Example 11 to obtain N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan.

(4) Summary of average molecular weights

55 **[0177]** The average molecular weights of the obtained N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan were calculated according to the same technique as in Example 4. The resulting yields and average molecular weights (in terms of pullulan) are shown in Table 11.

[0178] From the results in Table 11, it was shown that the molecular weight could be controlled to be reduced by

increasing the residual rate of N-acetyl groups.

Table 11

	N-Ac%	Mn (in terms of pullulan)	Mw (in terms of pullulan)
No. A	27.6%	9000	15000
No. B	17.6%	15000	27000
No. C	2.6%	54000	87000
No. D (No treatment for low molecularization)	29.6%	138000	175000

Example 13: Preparation of low-molecularized N-sulfated heparosan for examining difference of activity due to difference of molecular weight

[0179] Since a residual amount of the N-acetyl groups affects the activity of heparan sulfate, for the purpose of examining an effect of difference of the molecular weight on the activity, samples of low-molecularized N-sulfated heparosan having the same residual amount of the N-acetyl groups and the different molecular weight were prepared. The molecular weight was controlled by the reaction time for the low molecularization reaction.

(1) N-Deacetylation of heparosan

[0180] Heparosan was subjected to N-deacetylation reaction in the same manner as in Example 11 to obtain N-deacetylated heparosan having 29.4% of N-acetyl group residual rate.

(2) Low molecularization by heparinase III reaction

[0181] The low molecularization of the N-deacetylated heparosan obtained in (1) above was performed by reacting with heparinase III under the same conditions as in Example 11. The molecular weight was controlled by changing the additive amount of oxygen and the reaction time to obtain four kinds of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan.

(3) N-sulfation of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan

[0182] The four kinds of low-molecularized N-deacetylated heparosan obtained in (2) above were subjected to the N-sulfation reaction under the same conditions as in Example 11 to obtain N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan. (4) The yields and the molecular weight distribution of the obtained N-sulfated low-molecularized heparosan were calculated according to the same techniques as in Example 4.

Table 12

	Amount of added heparinase III [mIU/ μ L]	Low molecularization time	Mn (in terms of pullulan)	Mw (in terms of pullulan)
No. 1	0.79	6.0 hours	12000	17000
No. 2	0.79	2.7 hours	18000	27000
No. 3	-	-	119000	158000

Example 14: Preparation of sulfated polysaccharides having different molecular weight

(1) Expression and purification of C5-epimerase

[0183] As C5-epimerase, the fusion protein (MBP*-C5-epimerase (G101)) of the catalytic site of C5-epimerase derived from human (Gly101 to Asn617) and the maltose binding protein having substituted three amino acids at the C-terminus (MBP*, previous report (Rob J. Center, et. al., "Crystallization of a trimeric human T cell leukemia virus type 1 gp21 ectodomain fragment as a chimera with maltose-binding protein." Protein Science, 7, 1612-1619 (1998))) was utilized.

[0184] Details for construction of the expression plasmid are shown below. First, a DNA fragment of the C-terminal region of MBP* was obtained by PCR with pMAL-c2x (SEQ ID NO:20, New England BioLabs) as a template DNA using

oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NOS:31 and 32 as primers. In the above PCR reaction, a recognition site for restriction enzyme BglII was added to 5' terminus, and recognition sites for restriction enzymes HindIII, BamHI, SacI, XhoI and NotI were added to 3' terminus. pMAL-c2x plasmid DNA and the DNA fragment of the C-terminal region of MBP* were cleaved with BglII and HindIII, and ligated to obtain pMAL-MBP* plasmid. The nucleotide sequence of the pMAL-MBP* plasmid is shown in SEQ ID NO:33.

[0185] A DNA fragment of C5-epimerase (G101) was obtained by PCR with the pMAL-c2x-MBP-C5epi plasmid prepared in Example 5 as a template DNA using oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NOS:34 and 35 as primers. In this PCR, a recognition site for restriction enzyme NotI was added to the 5' terminus and a recognition site for restriction enzyme XhoI was added to the 3' terminus. The pMAL-c2x-MBP-C5epi plasmid DNA and the DNA fragment of C5-epimerase (G101) were cleaved with NotI and XhoI and ligated to obtain pMAL-MBP*-C5epi (G101) plasmid. The nucleotide sequence of the insertion fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site (Gly101 to Asn617) of C5-epimerase) and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby are shown in SEQ ID NOS:36 and 37, respectively. The expression plasmid pMAL-MBP*-C5epi (G101) and the chaperonin expression plasmid pGro7 (TaKaRa) were introduced into *Escherichia coli* Origami B (DE3) strain (Novagen) in the same method as in Example 5 to obtain an Origami B (DE3)/pMAL-MBP*-C5epi (G101)/pGro7 strain. A microbial cell extract solution was prepared using this strain according to the same method as in Example 5.

(2) Expression and purification of 2-O-sulfation enzyme (2-OST)

[0186] As 2-O-sulfation enzyme (2-OST), a fusion protein of the catalytic site (Asp68 to Asn356) of the mutant of 2-OST derived from Chinese hamster with substitution of tyrosine residue at position 94 with isoleucine and MBP* (MBP*-2-OST (D68)) was utilized.

[0187] Details for construction of the expression plasmid are shown below. A DNA fragment of 2-OST (D68) was obtained by PCR with the pMAL-c2x-MBP-2OST plasmid made in Example 5 as a template DNA using oligonucleotides of SEQ ID NOS:38 and 39 as primers. In this PCR, recognition sites for restriction enzymes NotI and XhoI were added to the 5' terminus and the 3' terminus, respectively. The pMAL-c2x-MBP-2OST plasmid DNA and the DNA fragment of 2-OST (D68) were cleaved with NotI and XhoI and ligated to obtain pMAL-MBP*-2OST (D68) plasmid. The nucleotide sequence of the insertion fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding the catalytic site (Asp68 to Asn356) of 2-OST) and the amino acid sequence encoded thereby are shown in SEQ ID NOS:40 and 41, respectively. The MBP*-2-OST (D68) expression plasmid pMAL-MBP*-2OST (D68) and the chaperonin expression plasmid pGro7 (TaKaRa) were introduced into *Escherichia coli* Origami B (DE3) strain (Novagen) according to the same method as in Example 5 to obtain Origami B (DE3)/pMAL-MBP*-2OST (D68)/pGro7 strain. A purified 2-OST protein was prepared using this strain in the same method as in Example 5.

(3) Coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation

[0188] To 68.9 mL of a mixed solution containing 14 mg of the N-sulfated heparosan No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 prepared in Example 13, 50 mM MES (pH 7.0), 100 mM NaCl and 0.5 mM PAPS as a composition of a reaction solution, 0.7 mL of an extract solution from microbial cells expressing C5-epimerase at a final concentration of 0.09 mg/mL and 0.4 mL of the purified 2-OST protein at a final concentration of 0.07 mg/mL were added to each prepare a reaction solution in a total volume of 70 mL, which was then reacted at 37°C for 10 hours.

[0189] A composition of disaccharides contained in a reaction product was analyzed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5. The calculated disaccharide structures and the rate thereof are shown in Table 13. In the table, data for unidentified peaks thought to include disaccharide derivatives and the like having the N-acetyl group were omitted, and a total amount of GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), GlcA-GlcN(NS), and IdoA-GlcN(NS) was assumed to be 100%.

Table 13. Content rate (%) of disaccharide composition in reaction product by coupled reaction of C5-epimerization and 2-O-sulfation

	Reaction product		
	No.4	No.5	No.6
	Substrate used		
	No.1	No.2	No.3
Disaccharide derivative	Content rate (%)		
GlcA(2S) -Glc (NS)	6	8	1

(continued)

5		Reaction product		
		No.4	No.5	No.6
		Substrate used		
		No.1	No.2	No.3
	Disaccharide derivative	Content rate (%)		
10	IdoA(2S)-Glc(NS)	14	18	21
	GlcA-Glc(NS)	70	67	67
	IdoA-Glc(NS)	10	7	11

(4) C5-epimerization reaction

[0190] To 5.4 mL of the mixed solution containing 14 mg of the N-sulfated heparosan No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 prepared in Example 13, 50 mM MES (pH 7.0) and 100 mM NaCl as a composition of a reaction solution, 0.6 mL of an extract solution from microbial cells expressing C5-epimerase at a final concentration of 1.0 mg/mL was added to each prepare a reaction solution in a total volume of 5 mL, which was then reacted at 37°C for 24 hours. The same C5-epimerase as used in Example 14(1) was used. A composition of disaccharides contained in a reaction product was analyzed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedures as in Example 5. Calculated disaccharide structures and its rate are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. Content rate (%) of disaccharide composition in reaction product by C5-epimerization reaction

25	Disaccharide derivative	Reaction product		
		No.7	No.8	No.9
		Substrate used		
		No.1	No.2	No.3
	Disaccharide derivative	Content rate(%)		
30	GlcA-Glc (NS)	67	68	69
	IdoA-Glc (NS)	33	32	31

(5) 6-O-Sulfation reaction

[0191] Obtained enzyme reaction solutions No. 4 to No. 9 (reaction solutions after the coupled reaction of the C5-epimerization and the 2-O-sulfation, or reaction solutions after the C5-epimerization reaction alone) were purified and 6-O-sulfated according to the same procedures as in Example 6 to obtain washed concentrated solutions.

(6) 3-O-sulfation reaction

[0192] A reaction solution in the same reaction solution composition as in Example 7 and in a total amount of 300 μ L including each 80 μ g of the reaction product obtained from the 6-O-sulfation reaction was prepared, and reacted at 37°C for 24 hours. A composition of disaccharides in the reaction product was analyzed by nitrous acid decomposition according to the same procedure as in Example 5. The calculated disaccharide structures and the rate thereof are shown in Table 15. Data for unidentified peaks were omitted, and a total amount of the disaccharide units shown in the table was assumed to be 100%.

Table 15. Disaccharides composition in reaction products by 3-O-sulfation reaction

55	Disaccharide derivative	Content rate (%)				
		No.4	No.5	No.6	No.7	No.8
	GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S)	30.4	37.0	20.9	45.5	40.5
	GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)	7.5	4.7	0	8.1	7.9
	IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S)	9.3	7.5	6.9	0	0

(continued)

	Disaccharide derivative	Content rate (%)					
		No.4	No.5	No.6	No.7	No.8	No.9
5	GlcA-GlcN(NS6S)	26.2	24.5	20.7	25.5	27.8	16.9
	IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS)	9.7	5.4	24.6	0	0	0
	IdoA-GlcN(NS6S)	0	0	0	6.7	7.7	23
	GlcA-GlcN(NS)	4.8	4.5	9.8	4.0	3.6	24.7
	Sum of unidentified peaks	12.1	16.4	17.1	10.2	12.5	9.3
10							

(7) Anticoagulant activity of purified polysaccharides

[0193] The reaction products of the 3-O-sulfation reaction was purified according to the same procedure as in Example 8, and their anticoagulant activity was measured. Results are shown in Table 16.

Table 16. Quality of purified polysaccharides

		Anti-Factor Xa (IU/mg)	Anti-Factor IIa (IU/mg)	Mn (in terms of pullulan)	Mw (in terms of pullulan)
20	No.4	220	181	18000	22000
	No.5	275	227	25000	31000
	No.6	232	212	111000	145000
25	No.7	262	149	24000	29000
	No.8	288	257	32000	40000
	No.9	234	266	116000	145000

<Explanation of Sequence Listing>

[0194]

SEQ ID NO:1 Nucleotide sequence of kfiABCD operon from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain
 SEQ ID NO:2 Amino acid sequence of KfiA protein from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain
 SEQ ID NO:3 Amino acid sequence of KfiB protein from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain
 SEQ ID NO:4 Amino acid sequence of KfiC protein from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain
 SEQ ID NO:5 Amino acid sequence of KfiD protein from *Escherichia coli* K5 strain
 SEQ ID NOS:6 and 7 Primers
 SEQ ID NO:8 Nucleotide sequence of PaeI-Sall fragment including wild type nlpD promoter (PnlpD)
 SEQ ID NOS:9 and 10 Primers
 SEQ ID NO:11 Nucleotide sequence of rrnB terminator
 SEQ ID NOS:12 to 15 Primers
 SEQ ID NO:16 Nucleotide sequence of hepC gene from *Flavobacterium heparinum* ATCC 13125
 SEQ ID NO:17 Amino acid sequence of HepC protein from *Flavobacterium heparinum* ATCC 13125
 SEQ ID NOS:18 and 19 Primers
 SEQ ID NO:20 pMAL-c2x
 SEQ ID NOS:21 and 22 Primers
 SEQ ID NO:23 Nucleotide sequence of C5-epimerase inserted fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding catalytic site of C5-epimerase derived from human)
 SEQ ID NO:24 Amino acid sequence of catalytic site of C5-epimerase derived from human
 SEQ ID NOS:25 and 26 Primers
 SEQ ID NO:27 Nucleotide sequence of 2-OST inserted fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding catalytic site of 2-OST mutant derived from Chinese hamster)
 SEQ ID NO:28 Amino acid sequence of catalytic site of 2-OST mutant derived from Chinese hamster
 SEQ ID NO:29 Amino acid sequence of 3-OST-1 derived from mouse
 SEQ ID NO:30 Nucleotide sequence optimized for codon usage in *Escherichia coli* and encoding catalytic site (Gly48 to His311) of 3-OST-1 derived from mouse

SEQ ID NOS:31 and 32 Primers

SEQ ID NO:33 pMAL-MBP*

SEQ ID NOS:34 and 35 Primers

SEQ ID NO:36 Nucleotide sequence of C5-epimerase (G101) inserted fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding catalytic site (Gly101 to Asn617) of C5-epimerase derived from human) SEQ ID NO:37 Amino acid sequence of catalytic site (Gly101 to Asn617) of C5-epimerase derived from human

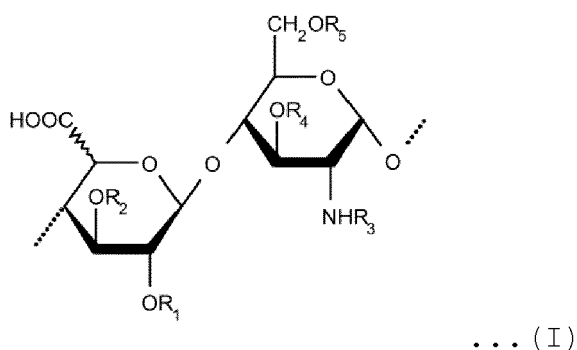
SEQ ID NOS:38 and 39 Primers

SEQ ID NO:40 Nucleotide sequence of 2-OST (D68) inserted fragment (nucleotide sequence encoding catalytic site (Asp68 to Asn356) of 2-OST mutant derived from Chinese hamster)

SEQ ID NO:41 Amino acid sequence of catalytic site (Asp68 to Asn356) of 2-OST mutant derived from Chinese hamster

Claims

1. A polysaccharide having an anticoagulant activity, wherein a ratio of anti-factor Xa activity/anti-factor IIa activity is 1.5 or more, comprising a repetitive structure of a disaccharide unit shown in a following general formula (I):



wherein

R_1 to R_5 meet following conditions;

R_1 , R_2 , R_4 and R_5 each independently represent a hydrogen or a sulfate group;

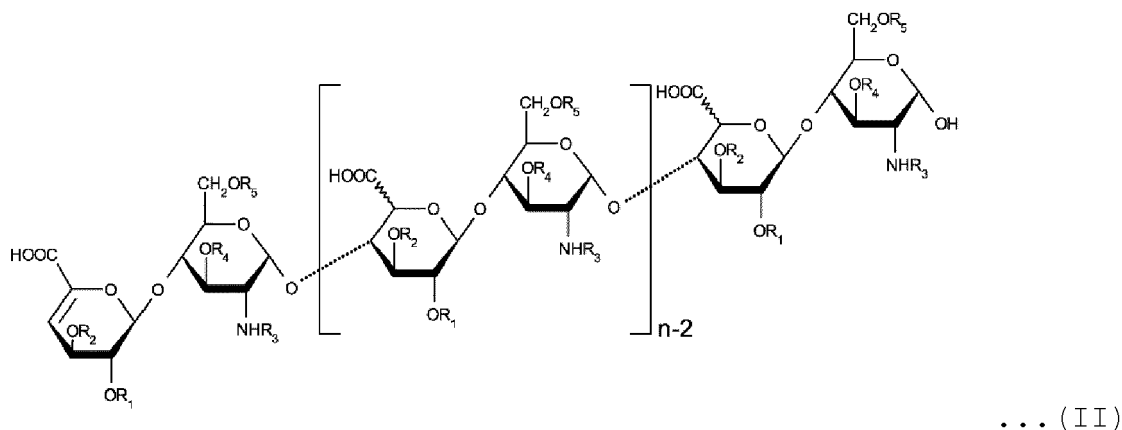
R_3 represents a hydrogen, a sulfate group or an acetyl group; a rate of a sulfate group in R_2 in glucuronic acid residues is less than 15%;

at least a part of R_3 is a sulfate group;

a rate of the sulfate group in R_4 is 13% or more; and

a rate of the sulfate group in R_5 is 50% or more,

wherein 50% or more sugar chains in total number of sugar chains that constitute said polysaccharide are composed of a structure shown in a following general formula (II):

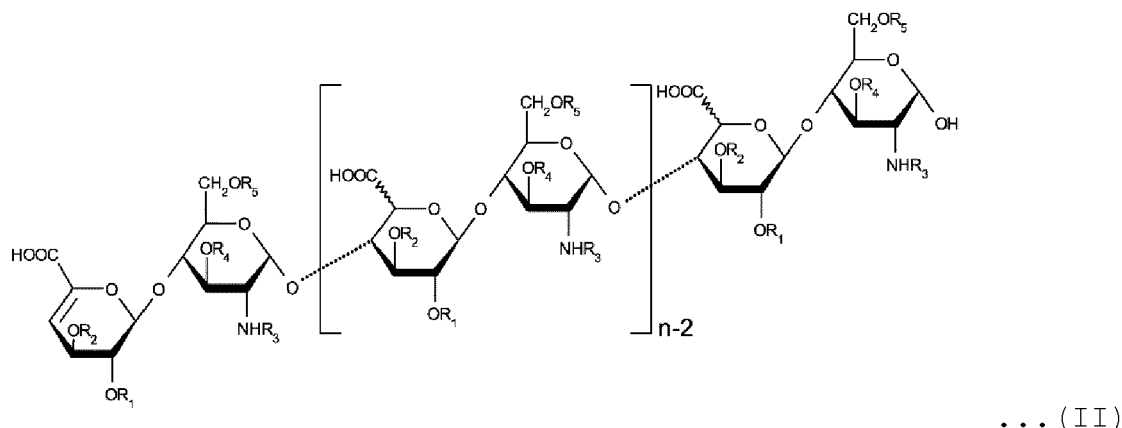


wherein

R_1 to R_5 are the same as R_1 to R_5 in said general formula (I); and
 n is 3 to 30 as an average value,

wherein the number average molecular weight measured by gel permeation chromatography using pullulan as a standard is 12000 to 40000.

2. The polysaccharide according to claim 1, wherein a content rate of said disaccharide unit is 90% or more.
3. The polysaccharide according to claim 1 or 2, wherein 50% or more sugar chains in total number of sugar chains that constitute said polysaccharide are composed of a structure shown in a following general formula (II):



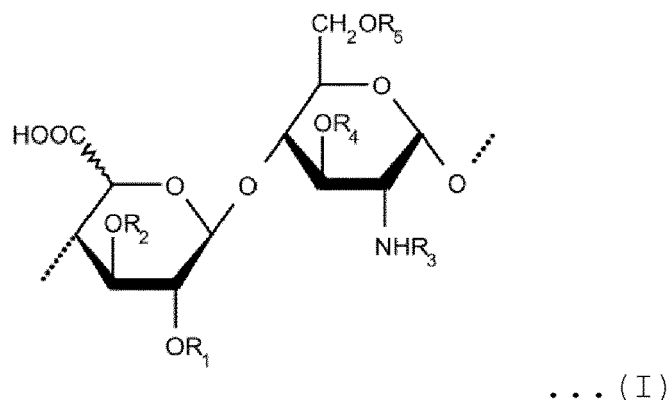
wherein

R_1 to R_5 are the same as R_1 to R_5 in said general formula (I); and
 n is 3 to 15 as the average value.

4. The polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein an average number of linked sugar residues is 6 to 60.
5. The polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a rate of a sulfate group in R_1 is 0% to 80%.
6. The polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a rate of a sulfate group in R_3 is 70% to 100%.
7. The polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein a rate of a sulfate group in R_4 is 45% or less.
8. The polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein a rate of a sulfate group in R_5 is 70% to 100%.
9. The polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 8, comprising one or more disaccharide units selected from GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S), GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), GlcA-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS3S), IdoA-GlcN(NS6S), and GlcA-GlcN(NS) at a total content rate of 50% or more.
10. The polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 9, which is a free form, or a pharmacologically acceptable salt, or a mixture thereof.
11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the polysaccharide according to any one of claims 1 to 10.
12. The composition according to claim 11, which is used for prevention, amelioration and/or treatment of a symptom attributed to blood coagulation.
13. The composition according to claim 12, wherein said symptom is disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome, thrombotic embolism, blood coagulation in artificial dialysis or blood coagulation in extracorporeal circulation.

Patentansprüche

1. Polysaccharid mit gerinnungshemmender Aktivität, wobei das Verhältnis von Anti-Faktor-Xa-Aktivität/Anti-Faktor-IIa-Aktivität 1,5 oder mehr beträgt, umfassend eine sich wiederholende Struktur einer Disaccharideinheit der folgenden allgemeinen Formel (I):



wobei

R_1 bis R_5 die folgenden Bedingungen erfüllen;

R_1 , R_2 , R_4 und R_5 jeweils unabhängig voneinander für Wasserstoff oder eine Sulfatgruppe stehen;

R_3 ein Wasserstoffatom, eine Sulfatgruppe oder eine Acetylgruppe darstellt;

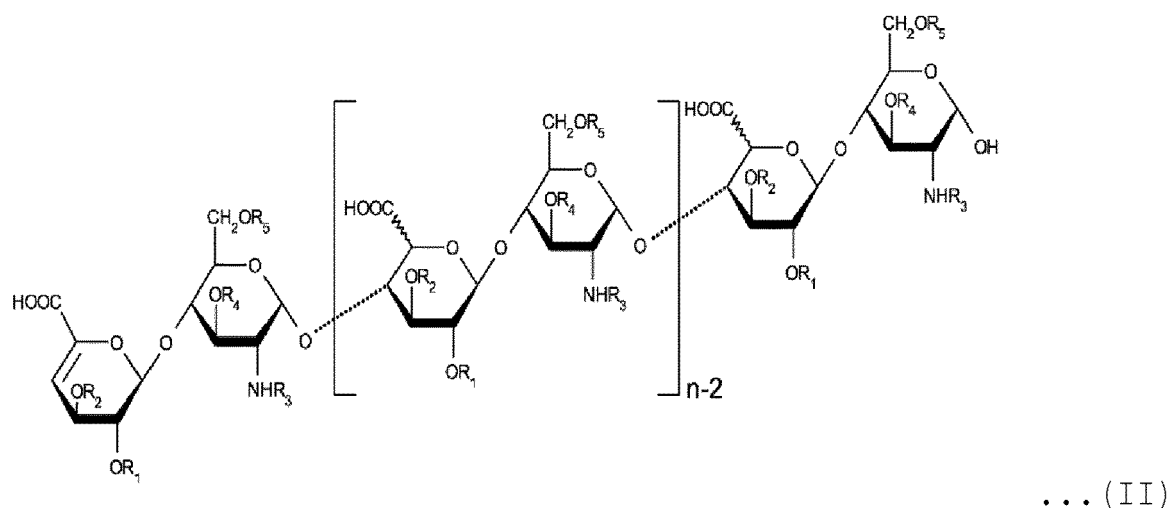
der Anteil einer Sulfatgruppe in R_2 in Glucuronsäureresten weniger als 15% ist;

mindestens ein Teil von R_3 eine Sulfatgruppe ist;

der Anteil der Sulfatgruppe in R_4 13 % oder mehr beträgt; und

der Anteil der Sulfatgruppe in R_5 50 % oder mehr beträgt,

wobei 50 % oder mehr Zuckerketten in der Gesamtzahl der Zuckerketten, die das Polysaccharid bilden, aus einer Struktur der folgenden allgemeinen Formel (II) bestehen:



wobei

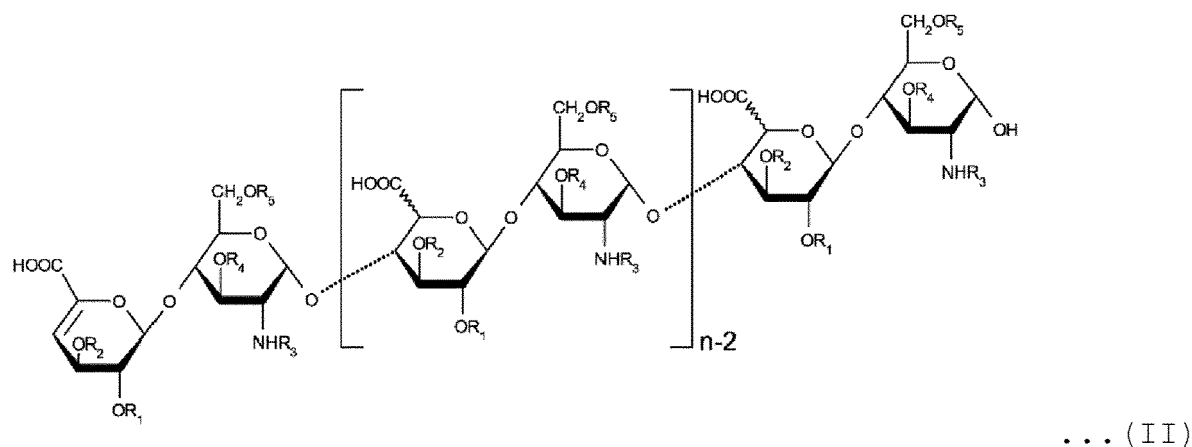
R_1 bis R_5 die gleichen wie R_1 bis R_5 in der allgemeinen Formel (I) sind;

und

n 3 bis 30 als Durchschnittswert ist,

wobei das durch Gelpermeationschromatographie mit Pullulan als Standard gemessene zahlenmittlere Molekulargewicht 12000 bis 40000 ist.

2. Polysaccharid nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Gehalt der Disaccharideinheit 90 % oder mehr beträgt.
3. Polysaccharid nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei 50 % oder mehr Zuckerketten in der Gesamtzahl der Zuckerketten, die das Polysaccharid bilden, aus einer Struktur der folgenden allgemeinen Formel (II) bestehen:



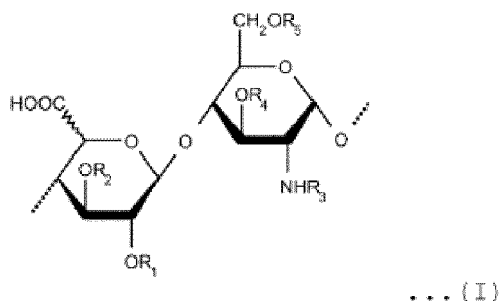
wobei

R_1 bis R_5 die gleichen wie R_1 bis R_5 in der genannten allgemeinen Formel (I) sind;
und
 n 3 bis 15 als Durchschnittswert ist.

4. Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die durchschnittliche Anzahl der verbundenen Zuckerreste 6 bis 60 ist.
5. Das Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei der Anteil einer Sulfatgruppe in R_1 0 % bis 80 % beträgt.
6. Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei der Anteil einer Sulfatgruppe in R_3 70 % bis 100 % beträgt.
7. Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei der Anteil einer Sulfatgruppe in R_4 45 % oder weniger beträgt.
8. Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei der Anteil einer Sulfatgruppe in R_5 70 % bis 100 % beträgt.
9. Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, umfassend eine oder mehrere unter GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S), GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), GlcA-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS3S), IdoA-GlcN(NS6S) und GlcA-GlcN(NS) ausgewählte Disaccharideinheiten mit einem Gesamtgehalt von 50% oder mehr.
10. Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, das in freier Form oder als pharmakologisch akzeptables Salz oder als Mischung davon vorliegt.
11. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, umfassend das Polysaccharid nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10.
12. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 11, die zur Vorbeugung, Linderung und/oder Behandlung eines auf die Blutgerinnung zurückzuführenden Symptoms verwendet wird.
13. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 12, wobei das Symptom ein disseminiertes intravaskuläres Gerinnungssyndrom, eine thrombotische Embolie, eine Blutgerinnung bei künstlicher Dialyse oder eine Blutgerinnung bei extrakorporalem Kreislauf ist.

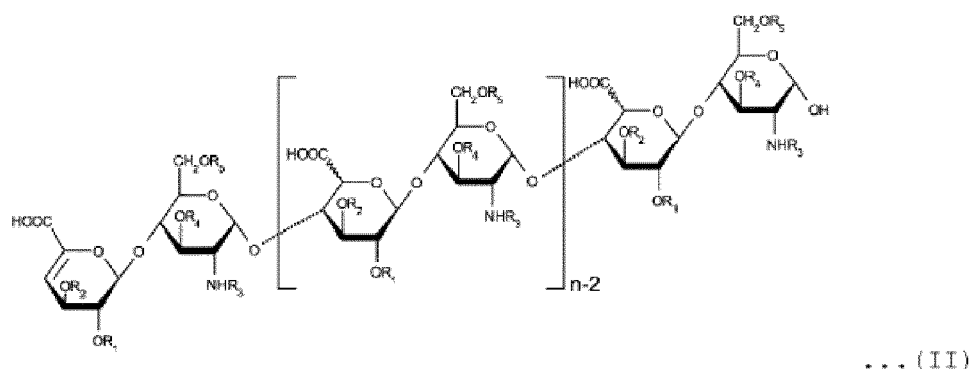
Revendications

1. Polysaccharide ayant une activité anticoagulante, dans lequel un rapport d'activité anti-facteur Xa/activité anti-facteur IIa est de 1,5 ou plus, comprenant une structure répétitive d'un motif disaccharide montré dans une formule générale (I) suivante :



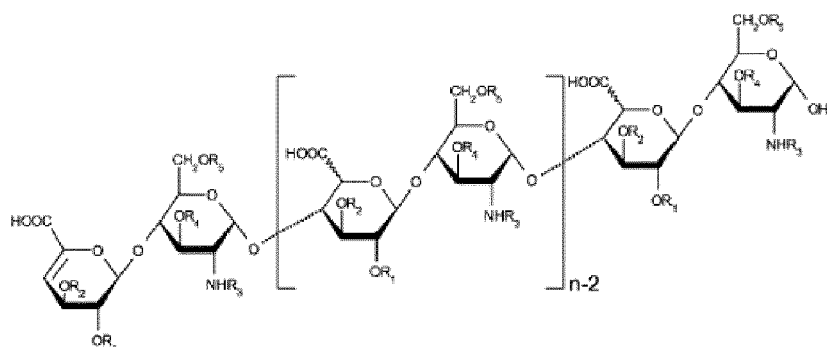
dans lequel

- R_1 à R_5 satisfont aux conditions suivantes ;
 R_1 , R_2 , R_4 et R_5 représentent chacun indépendamment un hydrogène ou un groupe sulfate ;
 R_3 représente un hydrogène, un groupe sulfate ou un groupe acétyle ;
 un taux d'un groupe sulfate dans R_2 dans des résidus d'acide glucuronique est inférieur à 15 % ;
 au moins une partie de R_3 est un groupe sulfate ;
 un taux du groupe sulfate dans R_4 est de 13 % ou plus ; et
 un taux du groupe sulfate dans R_5 est de 50 % ou plus,
 dans lequel 50 % ou plus des chaînes de sucre dans un nombre total de chaînes de sucre qui constituent ledit polysaccharide sont composées d'une structure montrée dans une formule générale (II) suivante :



dans lequel

- R_1 à R_5 sont identiques à R_1 à R_5 dans ladite formule générale (I) ; et
 n vaut de 3 à 30 en tant que valeur moyenne,
 dans lequel le poids moléculaire moyen en nombre mesuré par chromatographie par perméation de gel en utilisant du pullulane comme étalon est de 12 000 à 40 000.
2. Polysaccharide selon la revendication 1, dans lequel un taux dudit motif disaccharide est de 90 % ou plus.
3. Polysaccharide selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel 50 % ou plus des chaînes de sucre dans un nombre total de chaînes de sucre qui constituent ledit polysaccharide sont composées d'une structure montrée dans une formule générale (II) suivante :



... (II)

dans lequel

R_1 à R_5 sont identiques à R_1 à R_5 dans ladite formule générale (I) ; et n vaut de 3 à 15 en tant que valeur moyenne.

4. Polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel un nombre moyen de résidus de sucre liés est de 6 à 60.
5. Polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel un taux d'un groupe sulfate dans R_1 est de 0 % à 80 %.
6. Polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel un taux d'un groupe sulfate dans R_3 est de 70 % à 100 %.
7. Polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel un taux d'un groupe sulfate dans R_4 est de 45 % ou moins.
8. Polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7, dans lequel un taux d'un groupe sulfate dans R_5 est de 70 % à 100 %.
9. Polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8, comprenant un ou plusieurs motifs disaccharide choisis parmi GlcA-GlcN(NS3S6S), GlcA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS6S), GlcA-GlcN(NS6S), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS), IdoA(2S)-GlcN(NS3S), IdoA-GlcN(NS6S) et GlcA-GlcN(NS), à un taux total de 50 % ou plus.
10. Polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 9, qui est sous une forme libre, ou un sel pharmacologiquement acceptable, ou un mélange de ceux-ci.
11. Composition pharmaceutique comprenant le polysaccharide selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10.
12. Composition selon la revendication 11, qui est utilisée pour la prévention, l'amélioration et/ou le traitement d'un symptôme attribué à la coagulation sanguine.
13. Composition selon la revendication 12, dans laquelle ledit symptôme est le syndrome de coagulation intravasculaire disséminée, l'embolie thrombotique, la coagulation sanguine en dialyse artificielle ou la coagulation sanguine en circulation extracorporelle.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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