

**[0186]** In some embodiments, the oligonucleotide pharmaceutical composition includes a plurality of single stranded oligonucleotide species. In another embodiment, the single stranded oligonucleotide species has sequences that are non-overlapping and non-adjacent to another species with respect to a naturally occurring target sequence (e.g., a PRC2-associated region). In another embodiment, the plurality of single stranded oligonucleotide species is specific for different PRC2-associated regions. In another embodiment, the single stranded oligonucleotide is allele specific. In some cases, a patient is treated with a single stranded oligonucleotide in conjunction with other therapeutic modalities.

**[0187]** Following successful treatment, it may be desirable to have the patient undergo maintenance therapy to prevent the recurrence of the disease state, wherein the compound of the invention is administered in maintenance doses, ranging from 0.0001 mg to 100 mg per kg of body weight.

**[0188]** The concentration of the single stranded oligonucleotide composition is an amount sufficient to be effective in treating or preventing a disorder or to regulate a physiological condition in humans. The concentration or amount of single stranded oligonucleotide administered will depend on the parameters determined for the agent and the method of administration, e.g. nasal, buccal, pulmonary. For example, nasal formulations may tend to require much lower concentrations of some ingredients in order to avoid irritation or burning of the nasal passages. It is sometimes desirable to dilute an oral formulation up to 10-100 times in order to provide a suitable nasal formulation.

**[0189]** Certain factors may influence the dosage required to effectively treat a subject, including but not limited to the severity of the disease or disorder, previous treatments, the general health and/or age of the subject, and other diseases present. Moreover, treatment of a subject with a therapeutically effective amount of a single stranded oligonucleotide can include a single treatment or, preferably, can include a series of treatments. It will also be appreciated that the effective dosage of a single stranded oligonucleotide used for treatment may increase or decrease over the course of a particular treatment. For example, the subject can be monitored after administering a single stranded oligonucleotide composition. Based on information from the monitoring, an additional amount of the single stranded oligonucleotide composition can be administered.

**[0190]** Dosing is dependent on severity and responsiveness of the disease condition to be treated, with the course of treatment lasting from several days to several months, or until a cure is effected or a diminution of disease state is achieved. Optimal dosing schedules can be calculated from measurements of UTRN expression levels in the body of the patient. Persons of ordinary skill can easily determine optimum dosages, dosing methodologies and repetition rates. Optimum dosages may vary depending on the relative potency of individual compounds, and can generally be estimated based on EC50s found to be effective in *in vitro* and *in vivo* animal models. In some embodiments, the animal models include transgenic animals that express a human UTRN. In another embodiment, the composition for testing includes a single stranded oligonucleotide that is complementary, at least in an internal region, to a sequence that is conserved between UTRN in the animal model and the UTRN in a human.

**[0191]** In one embodiment, the administration of the single stranded oligonucleotide composition is parenteral, e.g. intravenous (e.g., as a bolus or as a diffusible infusion), intradermal, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intrathecal, intraven-

tricular, intracranial, subcutaneous, transmucosal, buccal, sublingual, endoscopic, rectal, oral, vaginal, topical, pulmonary, intranasal, urethral or ocular. Administration can be provided by the subject or by another person, e.g., a health care provider. The composition can be provided in measured doses or in a dispenser which delivers a metered dose. Selected modes of delivery are discussed in more detail below.

#### Kits

**[0192]** In certain aspects of the invention, kits are provided, comprising a container housing a composition comprising a single stranded oligonucleotide. In some embodiments, the composition is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a single stranded oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In some embodiments, the individual components of the pharmaceutical composition may be provided in one container. Alternatively, it may be desirable to provide the components of the pharmaceutical composition separately in two or more containers, e.g., one container for single stranded oligonucleotides, and at least another for a carrier compound. The kit may be packaged in a number of different configurations such as one or more containers in a single box. The different components can be combined, e.g., according to instructions provided with the kit. The components can be combined according to a method described herein, e.g., to prepare and administer a pharmaceutical composition. The kit can also include a delivery device.

**[0193]** The present invention is further illustrated by the following Examples, which in no way should be construed as further limiting. The entire contents of all of the references (including literature references, issued patents, published patent applications, and co-pending patent applications) cited throughout this application are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

#### EXAMPLES

**[0194]** The invention is further described in the following examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention described in the claims.

#### Materials and Methods:

##### Real Time PCR

**[0195]** RNA was harvested from the cells using Promega SV 96 Total RNA Isolation system or Trizol omitting the DNase step. In separate pilot experiments, 50 ng of RNA was determined to be sufficient template for the reverse transcriptase reaction. RNA harvested from cells was normalized so that 50 ng of RNA was input to each reverse transcription reaction. For the few samples that were too dilute to reach this limit, the maximum input volume was added. Reverse transcriptase reaction was performed using the Superscript II kit and real time PCR performed on cDNA samples using iQyycler SYBR green chemistry (Biorad). A baseline level of mRNA expression for UTRN was determined through quantitative PCR as outlined above. Baseline levels were also determined for mRNA of various housekeeping genes which are constitutively expressed. A "control" housekeeping gene with approximately the same level of baseline expression as the target gene was chosen for comparison purposes.