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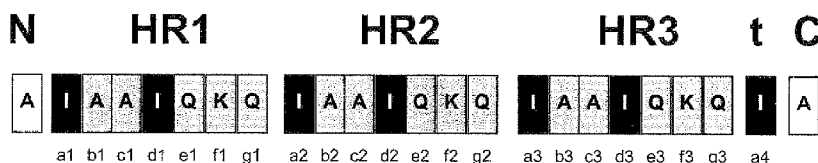
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(54) **Title:** SINGLE-CHAIN ANTIPARALLEL COILED COIL PROTEINS

FIGURE 1



(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to single-chain proteins of the formula HRS1-L1-HRS2-L2-HRS3, wherein HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 are heptad repeat sequences and L1 and L2 are structurally flexible linker sequences, and wherein HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 form a thermodynamically stable triple-stranded, antiparallel, alpha-helical coiled coil structure in aqueous solution. The invention also relates to amino acid sequence variants, conditions and methods to obtain such proteins and variants, and usages thereof, especially their usage as scaffolds and as therapeutic products.



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SINGLE-CHAIN ANTIPARALLEL COILED COIL PROTEINS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is in the field of molecular biology and relates to thermodynamically stable, single-chain proteins that essentially consist of a triple-stranded, antiparallel, alpha-helical coiled coil scaffold structure in aqueous solutions. Such molecules are very stable and tolerant to amino acid substitutions. Accordingly, they meet the basic requirements of a protein-based scaffold. This scaffold exhibiting therapeutic, diagnostic and/or purification capacities, is usable in the field of drug discovery, analytical research, purification technology and as a model for improving the design of new proteinaceous (protein-like) scaffold structures. Protein-based scaffold molecules are often considered as the 'next-generation' class of compounds for molecular recognition, which increasingly compete with immunoglobulin-based compounds. Accordingly, the compounds of the present invention offer an alternative approach to immunoglobulins, and an additional type of protein-based (proteinaceous) scaffold.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Triple-stranded (3-stranded) alpha-helical coiled
5 coil complexes (coiled coil structures, coiled coils) are
formed in solution by the association (coming together)
of individual (separate, monomeric, free) peptide
molecules into trimers (3-molecule complexes). The
individual peptides typically comprise one or more heptad
10 repeats (heptad units, heptads) which provide the
thermodynamic driving force for such association.

An important practical problem encountered with the
formation of trimeric complexes is the fact that such
reactions are extremely dependent on the concentration.
15 Therefore, unless the thermodynamic driving force is
extremely strong (i.e., only if the heptads form
extremely tight interactions), one has to apply
relatively high concentrations in order for the trimeric
complex to form. High concentrations can have multiple
20 adverse effects when applied to (administered as)
pharmaceutical compounds. In contrast to trimeric
complexes, the formation of (folding of) single-chain
coiled coil structures of the present invention is not
dependent on their concentration in solution. The present
25 invention therefore intends to provide a solution to the
problem of concentration dependence.

A second problem related to the usage of peptidic
oligomeric (multimeric) complexes is that the
constituting peptides are difficult to produce
30 (synthesize) via recombinant methods (i.e., using
molecular biological techniques). This contrasts with
stably folded single-chain proteins, which are ideally
suited for recombinant synthesis. Thus, the present
invention provides a solution to technical problems

relating to synthesis of trimeric coiled coil scaffolds in peptidic form.

Thirdly, the present invention aims at providing a practical solution to the problem of creating
5 heterotrimeric coiled coil structures. The oligomeric nature of peptidic coiled coils is in general defined by the number of associated peptides (e.g., 2, 3, 4, for dimeric, trimeric, tetrameric complexes, respectively), their mutual orientation (e.g., parallel or antiparallel)
10 and their chemical similarity (i.e., their amino acid sequence with optional derivatization; e.g., homotrimeric coiled coils are formed by three identical peptides, heterotrimeric coiled coils comprise at least one different-sequence or derivatized peptide). Oligomeric
15 coiled coils can be obtained in aqueous solution by mixing non-identical peptides. Then, after a sufficiently long incubation time, a distribution of homo- and heteromeric coiled coils will form, depending primarily on the latter's thermodynamic fitness (stability, free
20 energy, quality of association). In view of the complicated atomic interactions that lie at the basis of thermodynamic fitness and, thereby, oligomeric preferences (distributions), the creation of specific, desired types of heteromeric coiled coils is technically
25 hard to control. It is in this respect that the present invention provides a practical solution to a technical problem: since the coiled coil-forming peptide fragments are covalently linked together into a single chain (through suitably chosen linker fragments), their
30 propensity to form coiled coil structures of predefined (desired) nature is considerably enhanced compared to equivalent coiled coils consisting of assemblies of free peptides. Consequently, the construction of specific heteromeric (e.g., heterotrimeric) coiled coils is

considerably facilitated. In addition, the single-chain coiled coil format also offers the advantage of avoiding (or considerably reducing the risk of) formation of undesired (e.g., non-functional) types of association. In general, the single-chain format, which applies to all embodiments of the present invention, provides a practical solution to controlling and preserving the fold specificity of a trimeric coiled coil wherein the coiled coil-forming peptide fragments are (optionally) different in amino acid sequence.

All embodiments of the present invention relate to 'single-chain' yet 'triple-stranded' alpha-helical coiled coil structures. For the sake of clarity, it is explained here (and discussed further below in detail) that the property 'single-chain' relates to the complete molecules of the present invention, whereas the property 'triple-stranded' relates to the alpha-helical coiled coil part within these molecules. Wherever the description 'single-chain coiled coil' is used, this should be interpreted as a tight association between (three) coiled coil-forming peptide fragments that are covalently interconnected by (two) structurally flexible linker fragments; the said peptide and linker fragments together form one protein molecule consisting of a single, contiguous, amino acid chain. The single-chain coiled coil proteins of the present invention are also monomers (monomeric protein molecules in solution), which is not to be confused with the trimeric nature of the coiled coil structure that is contained within each such protein.

The vast majority of triple-stranded coiled coil structures in the Protein Data Bank (hereinafter referred to as PDB) are parallel coiled coils, i.e. of the type 'parallel alpha-helical peptides'. This means that the coiled coils exist as complexes (non-covalent

associations) of three alpha-helical peptides per structure and wherein the helices are oriented in a parallel configuration (orientation). Very rarely, one of the three alpha-helices is oriented antiparallel to the other two (which are then parallel to each other). Such antiparallel arrangement is exceptional in natural proteins and has never been observed in the form of a regular coiled coil structure that is composed of, and stabilized by, conventional heptad repeat motifs. TABLE 1 shows an exhaustive list of 179 peptidic triple-stranded coiled coil complexes from the PDB, 175 of which are parallel and only 4 are antiparallel. This suggests that a parallel orientation is the most stable configuration for peptidic trimeric coiled coils. A likely reason for the abundance of parallel configurations is the preservation of 3-fold symmetry, which allows a maximal number of optimal contacts. In contrast, all embodiments of the present invention relate to single-chain coiled coils which adopt an antiparallel orientation. In view of the rare examples of antiparallel triple-stranded coiled coil structures in the PDB, the design and creation of such structures is absolutely not obvious. For example, such work is not only complicated by the lack of representative template (example) structures, it is also a priori unclear whether antiparallel coiled coils can be developed with core interactions of comparable quality as observed in parallel triple-stranded coiled coils. In view of the previous, one of the major inventive aspects of the present invention is the unanticipated finding that highly stable antiparallel triple-stranded coiled coils can be obtained. This indicates that core residues at conventional heptad repeat positions can also make quasi-optimal interactions in an antiparallel configuration, which was previously unknown.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The inventors have constructed single-chain triple-
5 stranded coiled coil protein structures that were
anticipated to fold in parallel configuration, but with
linker fragments that were significantly too short to
permit this type of folding. Unexpectedly, it was found
that the latter constructs had the same physical
10 properties (alpha-helical content, thermal stability,
solubility, etc) as variants with very long linkers.
While, in general, constructs with physically too short
linkers provoke unfolding of the structure, the trimeric
scaffold structures of the present invention unexpectedly
15 exhibited high thermal stability under conditions
significantly deviating from physiological conditions,
e.g. in 8 M urea, or at temperatures exceeding 90°C, and
this irrespective of the linker lengths. These findings
strongly suggest that the molecules of the present
20 invention fold into an antiparallel configuration. The
latter was also confirmed by NMR spectroscopy. Such novel
coiled coil structures consequently are of high value for
many scaffold-based applications.

The present invention relates to a class of novel
25 single-chain proteins of the formula HRS1-L1-HRS2-L2-
HRS3, wherein HRS1, L1, HRS2, L2 and HRS3 represent amino
acid sequence fragments that are covalently
interconnected, and wherein

- 30 a) fragments HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 are heptad repeat
sequences, and
b) fragments L1 and L2 are structurally flexible
linker sequences;

and wherein the said protein spontaneously folds in
aqueous solutions by way of the HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3

fragments forming a triple-stranded, anti-parallel, alpha-helical coiled coil structure.

Stated in a more explicit way, the present invention relates to a class of novel, isolated, preferably non-natural, single-chain proteins of the formula HRS1-L1-HRS2-L2-HRS3, wherein HRS1, L1, HRS2, L2 and HRS3 represent amino acid sequence fragments that are covalently interconnected, said proteins spontaneously folding in aqueous solution by way of the HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 fragments forming a triple-stranded, antiparallel, alpha-helical coiled coil structure, and wherein

- a) each of HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 is independently a heptad repeat sequence that is characterized by a n-times repeated 7-residue pattern of amino acid types, represented as (a-b-c-d-e-f-g)_n or (d-e-f-g-a-b-c)_n, wherein the pattern elements 'a' to 'g' denote conventional heptad positions at which said amino acid types are located and n is a number equal to or greater than 2, and
- b) conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are predominantly occupied by hydrophobic amino acid types and conventional heptad positions 'b', 'c', 'e', 'f' and 'g' are predominantly occupied by hydrophilic amino acid types, the resulting distribution between hydrophobic and hydrophilic amino acid types enabling the identification of said heptad repeat sequences, and
- c) each of L1 and L2 is independently a linker consisting of 1 to 30 amino acid residues, this linker including any amino acid residue that cannot be unambiguously assigned to a heptad repeat sequence.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates an amino acid sequence of a synthetic peptide comprising heptad repeats. The amino acid sequence is presented in single-letter notation, wherein A refers to alanine, I to isoleucine, Q to glutamine, and K to lysine. The peptide comprises heptad repeats (HRx), core residues (black boxes), non-core residues (gray boxes) and flanking regions (white boxes). The peptide further comprises a C-terminal heptad core residue labeled 't'. The peptide further comprises N- and C-terminal flanking fragments labeled 'N' and 'C', respectively. Each heptad repeat residue is further annotated with indices 'a' to 'g' and a number corresponding to the heptad repeat number. Core residues are located at a- and d-positions.

Figure 2 illustrates the principles of a triple-stranded, alpha-helical coiled coil complex. The figure provides a helical wheel representation of triple-stranded, alpha-helical coiled coil structures. The left panel shows a top view on a parallel coiled coil. The right panel shows a top view on an antiparallel coiled coil. The middle panel shows the linear sequence of heptad repeat positions. Only one heptad repeat is displayed for clarity reasons. Different shades are used to indicate specific topological positions.

Figure 3 illustrates the thermal denaturation of a peptidic coiled coil, monitored by circular dichroism (CD). The CD spectrum of the peptide Ac-MSIEEIQKQQAIIQKQIAAIIQKQIYRMTP-NH₂ at 5 and 90 degrees Celcius is shown (black and gray curves, respectively). The peptide was dissolved at a concentration of 292

microM in 20 mM phosphate buffer (PBS), 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

Figure 4 illustrates the reversible unfolding and folding of the peptide of Figure 3, as monitored by the CD signal at 222 nm as a function of temperature (UP and DOWN scans are shown).

Figure 5 illustrates the further thermodynamic analysis of the thermal unfolding curve of Figure 4. The black curve represents experimental data taken from Figure 4, whereas the white curve represents the fitted curve. The theoretic (fitted) curve was obtained by the procedure explained in EXAMPLE 3. The fitted parameters (fitting results) are listed at the right in Figure 5. 'Transit. T' corresponds to T_t , but is expressed in degrees Celsius. The parameter ' ΔC_p ' was kept constant at $3.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$. The parameters ' $\theta_M(T)$ ' and ' $\theta_T(T)$ ' were treated as linear functions of T , resulting in the dotted straight lines described by the respective offsets and slopes indicated at the right in the figure. 'RMS Resid.' refers to the root-mean-square of the differences between experimental and theoretic data points.

Figure 6 illustrates the CD thermal scan curve for a sample preparation of the Q2aI peptide under the same conditions as in Example 3. The Q2aI peptide has the amino acid sequence Ac-MSIEEIQKQIAAIQKQIAAIQKQIYRMTP-NH₂. The results of an UP and DOWN scan are shown in black and gray, respectively.

Figure 7 illustrates the analytical sedimentation equilibrium ultracentrifugation results for the Q2aI peptide of Figure 6. The sedimentation curve was obtained at 25000 rotations per minute (rpm). The figure shows the linearized optical density (OD) curve in comparison with

the theoretical curves for monomeric, dimeric and trimeric complexes, as indicated by the labels.

Figure 8 illustrates the static light scattering results for the Q2aI peptide of Figure 6. 200 microliter peptide at 1 mg/ml in PBS was put on a Superdex 75 10/300
5 GL gel filtration column connected to ultra-violet (UV), refractive index (RI) and static light scattering (SLS) detectors. The signals (curves) from the three different detectors are labeled accordingly.

10 Figure 9 illustrates the amino acid sequences of two proteins forming specific embodiments of the present invention. These two proteins are referred to as 'scQ2aI_L8' and 'scQ2aI_L16', respectively. Their full amino acid sequences are listed at the bottom of each
15 table panel, to the right of the label 'Full'. Specific segments within the same sequences are also shown on top, to facilitate identification of N- and C-terminal flanking segments (labeled 'N' and 'C', respectively), linker segments (labeled 'L1' and 'L2', respectively) and
20 the actual heptad repeat sequences (labeled 'HRS1', 'HRS2' and 'HRS3'). Heptad a- and d-positions are provided at the top row to facilitate their identification within the heptad repeat sequences.

Figure 10 illustrates the CD thermoscan for the
25 scQ2aI_L16 construct. The scan was recorded for this construct in 20 mM PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2.

Figure 11 illustrates the thermal denaturation of scQ2aI_L16 and scQ2aI_L8 (labeled accordingly) in 6 M GuHCl recorded by CD at 222 nm in PBS buffer and at a
30 protein concentration of about 30 μ M. The thermoscans were fitted to a two-state transition model and converted to fraction folded protein.

Figure 12 illustrates the transition temperatures of various constructs forming specific embodiments of the

present invention, as a function of GuHCl (denaturant) concentration. Said constructs are referred to as 'scQ2aI_L16', 'short_L6', 'short_L10', 'short_L14' and 'short_L18', and the corresponding curves are labeled accordingly. The sequences of said constructs, a method for producing them, and experimental conditions are further detailed in EXAMPLE 5.

Figure 13 shows the ^{15}N ^1H HSQC NMR spectra for the constructs scQ2aI_L16 and scQ2aI_L8 (as labeled accordingly).

Figure 14 shows a zoom on the NMR spectrum of a spin-labeled tryptophan-cysteine double mutant of the scQ2aI_L16 construct, as explained in EXAMPLE 6. The spectrum was recorded on the untreated sample and on a vitamin C-treated sample (resonances labeled accordingly).

Figure 15 shows molecular models of parallel and antiparallel 3-stranded single-chain coiled coils (labeled accordingly). The models were prepared as explained in EXAMPLE 7. The three alpha-helices in each model are labeled 'A', 'B' and 'C' and represent heptad repeat sequences HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 in said single-chain coiled coils, respectively. The labels 'L1' and 'L2' indicate the respective linker segments. 'Nt' and 'Ct' indicate the N- and C-termini of each construct, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The term 'scaffold' is used within the context of
5 the present invention to denote 'a specific,
conformationally (structurally) and thermodynamically
(thermally and chemically) stable proteinaceous (protein-
like or protein) molecule with a specific, fixed
(invariable, invariant) three-dimensional (3-D, tertiary)
10 structure (spatial arrangement of constituting elements)
consisting of one or more protein or proteinaceous
polypeptide chains, the said structure being demonstrably
tolerant to a variety of single and multiple amino acid
substitutions at a variety of amino acid residue
15 positions.

The notion 'tolerant to amino acid substitutions' is
herein to be understood in the sense that the integrity
(correctness) of the structure remains essentially
unaltered upon performing said amino acid substitutions.
20 It is evident that any amino acid substitution in a
protein alters the 3-D structure to some extent, but such
changes are in the public domain and herein considered
non-essential if the protein backbone (main chain) of the
mutated (substituted) 3-D structure remains structurally
25 superimposable with the non-mutated (original, wild-type)
structure; two structures are considered superimposable
if at least 70% of the backbone atoms (excluding hydrogen
atoms) of both structures can be superimposed with a
root-mean-square (RMS) deviation of preferably less than
30 1 Ångström (1 Å), less preferably 2 Å or 3 Å. In cases
wherein a structural superimposition is not feasible
(e.g. if one of both 3-D structures is not available),
then the notion 'tolerant to amino acid substitutions' is
to be interpreted in the thermodynamic sense: a protein
35 is considered tolerant to amino acid substitution(s) if

the substitution(s) diminish the midpoint of thermal transition (transition temperature, T_t , melting temperature, T_m , unfolding temperature T_u) by preferably not more than 10 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) compared to wild-type, less preferably by not more than 20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, or 30 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, or 40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, or 50 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, and in any case not to the extent that the substituted protein quantitatively unfolds at physiological temperature (37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$). The property 'tolerant to a variety of substitutions at a variety of positions' is herein intended to mean tolerant to at least about 10 different amino acid residues at at least 5 different amino acid positions, more preferably at 10 positions, or 20 positions, most preferably at about 50% or more of all amino acid positions.

The essence of what is generally understood by a scaffold molecule is a molecule that acts as a carrier of chemical groups. Similarly, scaffold proteins (or, briefly, scaffolds) herein refer to protein or proteinaceous molecules that serve as carriers of amino acid side chains. They may also serve as carriers of other proteins, or fragments, domains or peptides that are attached to any of their termini (i.e., as part of a fusion construct), but this is not the intended meaning within the present context. Since amino acid side chains in a protein are attached to the main chain (backbone), the folded backbone formally constitutes the chemically purest form of a scaffold. However, pure protein backbones, with poly-glycine as the closest polypeptide analog, do not stably fold in solution, and therefore do not meet the requirements of a useful scaffold. Consequently, proteins that are partially or fully deprived of their side chains do not form the subject of the present invention. Instead, the present invention claims real-life proteins that adopt a given 3-D fold (in

casu, a single-chain triple-stranded antiparallel alpha-helical coiled coil structure) and which do this in a thermodynamically stable manner, even after having undergone a substantial number of mutations. Thus, the term 'scaffold' refers to their structural and thermodynamical robustness, rather than to a carrier function.

The protein molecules of the present invention can be used as scaffolds, similarly to many other documented scaffolds (reviewed in Skerra [J Mol Recognit 2000, 13:167-187], Binz et al. [Nat Biotechnol 2005, 23:1257-1268], Hosse et al. [Protein Sci 2006, 15:14-27]). The notion 'used as a scaffold' essentially means that desired molecules (e.g., with a certain functionality) can be obtained (derived) from a preselected reference construct (reference scaffold). The derived molecules are typically amino acid-substituted or loop-substituted variants of the reference scaffold.

Non-immunoglobulin protein-based (proteinaceous) scaffold molecules are considered in the field as a 'next-generation' class of compounds for molecular recognition. They are mostly derived from natural protein molecules which have been selected on basis of preferred physico-chemical properties and available experimental data. Examples of this class of compounds are listed by Hosse et al. [Protein Sci 2006, 15:14-27] and by Binz et al. [Nat Biotechnol 2005, 23:1257-1268].

The present invention discloses a particular type of non-immunoglobulin protein molecules that have excellent properties for use as protein scaffolds. Because of their high stability and structural robustness, large libraries (scaffold-based libraries, scaffold libraries) of molecules with essentially the same tertiary structures and slightly different sequences can be constructed.

Alternatively, surface residues can be varied by making use of standard protein engineering methods. Making use of the skilled person's knowledge, appropriate selection methods can be applied for the purpose of identifying
5 variants (scaffold derivatives, specific molecular compounds) with highly desired binding properties (e.g., affinities and specificities) similar to immunoglobulins.

Protein-based scaffold molecules have been ascribed numerous advantages over immunoglobulins including, for
10 example, their relatively small size, high structural stability and absence of post-translational modifications. These features considerably facilitate their synthesis, purification and storage. Moreover, high-affinity compounds can be generated without the need
15 to proceed via an immunization step. The protein scaffolds of the present invention embody all of aforementioned features, thereby rendering them particularly well-suited for scaffold-based applications.

The present invention relates to a particular type
20 of protein-based scaffold that is largely insensitive to substitution of surface residues and standard protein engineering actions. All embodiments of the present invention relate to a specific type of protein structure (3-D structure, tertiary structure, fold) that has so far
25 not been exploited as a highly mutable protein scaffold, in casu, a single-chain triple-stranded antiparallel alpha-helical coiled coil structure.

The proteins of the present invention have a broad spectrum of possible applications, largely comparable to
30 those of immunoglobulins. More concretely, specific scaffold-derived mutants may be usable as therapeutic compounds (e.g., inhibitors), detection probes (e.g., detection of a recombinant protein) and purification

probes (e.g., in affinity chromatography), as detailed hereinafter.

The protein molecules of the present invention may be suitable as therapeutic compounds. More specifically, 5 they may interfere with (influence, modify) biological processes through impeding (blocking, inhibiting) natural chemical reactions or natural molecular recognition events, or through creation of non-natural molecular recognition events. Instances of biological interference 10 include, without limitation, blocking of human receptors, binding to pathogenic species, and binding to disease- or disorder-related proteins. Such type of biological interference is typically intended to curate severe diseases or disorders. These applications belong to the 15 field of therapeutic research and development. Current therapeutic treatments are generally based on pharmacological or biotechnological compounds, the latter including either immunoglobulin(-derived) or non-immunoglobulin compounds. The production, purification, 20 testing and optimization of both types of biotechnological compounds is generally labor-intensive, riskful and expensive. Accordingly, there is a need for new biotechnological compounds with specific biological activity, as well as improved methods for the production, 25 purification, testing and optimization of such compounds.

The protein molecules of the present invention may be suitable as detection probes. Instances wherein specific probe molecules (probes) are applied to detect the presence of an analyte of interest (target analyte) 30 in a given sample of interest (study sample), include, without limitation, experimental analyses of samples of human, animal, plant, bacterial, viral, biotechnological or synthetic origin. Such samples typically contain biomolecules (e.g., polypeptides, polynucleotides,

polysaccharides, hormones, vitamins or lipids, or derivatives thereof) that can interact specifically with a selected probe molecule. The latter interaction typically gives rise to a characteristic (e.g., spectroscopic or radioactive) signal, indicative of the presence of said target analyte in said study sample. These applications belong to the field of analytical research and development. The number of combinations of different types of probes and targets that are effectively used in medical and biotechnological applications is virtually unlimited. In view of the continuous evolution in these areas, there is an ongoing need for new analytical tools (e.g., probes) with desired physico-chemical properties (e.g., specificity, affinity, stability, solubility), as well as improved methods for the production, purification, testing and optimization of such compounds.

The protein molecules of the present invention may be suitable for purification applications. Instances wherein specific ligand molecules (ligands) are applied to retain (extract, isolate, purify, filter) other molecules of interest (targets, target analytes) in a given sample of interest (crude sample) include, without limitation, samples of human, animal, plant, bacterial, viral, biotechnological or synthetic origin containing biomolecules (e.g., polypeptides, polynucleotides, polysaccharides, hormones, vitamins or lipids, or derivatives thereof) that can interact (associate) with high specificity with selected ligand molecules, where the latter are separated, or can be separated, from the crude sample (e.g., by attachment onto a solid support or by precipitation), for the purpose of co-separating the target molecules from the crude sample. These applications belong to the field of purification

technology. More specific examples of purification methods include affinity chromatography and immunoprecipitation. In view of the continuous evolution in these areas, there is an ongoing need for new ligands
5 for purification with desired physico-chemical properties (e.g., specificity, affinity, stability, solubility), as well as improved methods for the production, purification, testing and optimization of such compounds.

The protein scaffold molecules of the present
10 invention fold into an alpha-helical coiled coil structure. The alpha-helical coiled coil forms a special type of 3-D structural framework (structural motif, fold). The coiled coil fold occurs in a wide variety of proteins including motor proteins, DNA-binding proteins,
15 extracellular proteins and viral fusion proteins (e.g., Burkhard et al. [Trends Cell Biol 2001, 11:82-88]). It has been estimated that 3 to 5 %, or more, of all amino acids in natural proteins are part of a coiled coil structure [Wolf et al., Protein Sci 1997, 6:1179-1189].

20 Coiled coils have been functionally characterized as folding (assembly, oligomerization) motifs, i.e., formation of a coiled coil structure drives in many instances the non-covalent association of different protein chains. Coiled coils have been structurally
25 characterized as 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-stranded assemblies of alpha-helices arranged in parallel, antiparallel or mixed topologies (e.g., Lupas [Trends Biochem Sci 1996, 21:375-382]. The helices are slightly wrapped (coiled, wound) around each other in a left- or right-handed manner,
30 termed supercoiling. All embodiments of the present invention exclusively relate to triple-stranded (3-stranded, trimeric) coiled coil structures.

Alpha-helical coiled coils have been further characterized at the level of their amino acid sequences,

in that, each helix is constituted of a series of heptad repeats. A heptad repeat (heptad unit, heptad) is a 7-residue sequence motif which can be encoded as HppHppp, and wherein each 'H' represents a (potentially different) hydrophobic residue and each 'p' is a (potentially different) polar residue. Occasionally (infrequently), p-residues are observed at H-positions, and vice versa. A heptad repeat is also often encoded by the patterns a-b-c-d-e-f-g (abcdefg) or d-e-f-g-a-b-c (defgabc), in which case the indices 'a' to 'g' refer to the conventional heptad positions at which typical amino acid types are observed. By convention, indices 'a' and 'd' denote the positions of the core residues (central, buried residues) in a coiled coil. The typical amino acid types that are observed at core a- and d-positions are hydrophobic amino acid residue types; at all other positions (non-core positions), predominantly polar (hydrophilic) residue types are observed. Thus, conventional heptad patterns 'HppHppp' match with the pattern notation 'abcdefg' ('HpppHpp' patterns match with the pattern notation 'defgabc', this notation being used for coiled coils starting with a hydrophobic residue at a d-position). All embodiments of the present invention include at least 2, preferably 3 or more consecutive (uninterrupted) heptad repeats in each alpha-helix of the coiled coil structure. Each series of consecutive heptad repeats in a helix is denoted a 'heptad repeat sequence' (HRS). The start and end of a heptad repeat sequence is preferably determined on the basis of the experimentally determined 3-dimensional (3-D) structure, if available. If a 3-D structure is not available, the start and end of a heptad repeat sequence is preferably determined on the basis of an optimal overlay of a (HppHppp)_n or (HpppHpp)_n pattern with the actual amino acid sequence, where 'H' and 'p'

denote hydrophobic and polar residues, respectively, and where 'n' is a number equal to or greater than 2. Then the start and end of each heptad repeat sequence is taken to be the first and last hydrophobic residue at an a- or
5 d-position, respectively. Conventional H-residues are preferably selected from the group consisting of valine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan, histidine, glutamine, threonine, serine and alanine, more preferably from the group consisting of
10 valine, isoleucine, leucine and methionine, and most preferably isoleucine. Conventional p-residues are preferably selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, cysteine, serine, threonine, histidine, asparagine, aspartic acid, glutamine, glutamic acid,
15 lysine and arginine. In case this simple method does not permit unambiguous assignment of amino acid residues to a heptad repeat sequence, a more specialized analysis method can be applied, such as the COILS method of Lupas et al. [Science 1991, 252:1162-1164;
20 <http://www.russell.embl-heidelberg.de/cgi-bin/coils-svr.pl>].

Coiled coils have been thermodynamically characterized as follows. When the sequence folds into an alpha-helix, the hydrophobic residues (H) form a
25 hydrophobic seam, whereas the polar residues (p) form a polar face. The hydrophobic seams of different alpha-helices, when associated into a coiled coil, form a central hydrophobic core (center, interior, inner part). Formation of this core, in combination with orientation
30 of the polar faces toward solvent, is assumed to provide the main thermodynamic driving force required for stable association, although certain non-core residues may enhance stability as well. All embodiments of the present invention relate to triple-stranded coiled coil

structures consisting of at least two heptad repeats per alpha-helix and wherein the H-residues of the heptad repeats form the hydrophobic core and, as such, provide the main thermodynamic driving force for folding of the structure.

Peptidic (non-single-chain) 3-stranded coiled coils can exhibit a high thermal stability in spite of their dependence on oligomerization and, hence, high concentration dependence. For example, the Ile-zipper of Suzuki et al. [Protein Eng 1998, 11:1051-1055] was shown to have a melting (unfolding, transition) temperature exceeding 80°C. Similarly, Harbury et al. [Science 1993, 262:1401-1407; Nature 1994, 371:80-83] designed a GCN4-derived triple-stranded coiled coil, named GCN4-pII, which was found stable in the crystal and in solution. Further, heterotrimeric parallel coiled coils were also designed with success [Nautiyal and Alber, Protein Sci 1999, 8:84-90]. The main rules for peptides to assemble into trimeric parallel configurations are also grossly known [Yu, Adv Drug Deliv Rev 2002, 54:1113-1129]. Further, international application PCT/EP2008/061886 has claimed peptidic 3-stranded coiled coils under the form of a non-natural, thermodynamically stable, proteinaceous scaffold. The molecules of the present invention also comprise a 3-stranded coiled coil structure, but they fundamentally differ from peptidic coiled coils (which form trimeric complexes) in that, they are made of a single amino acid chain that folds as a monomeric protein.

While the previous may suggest that the design of 3-stranded parallel coiled coils is relatively straightforward, many studies have reported serious difficulties. For example, a coiled coil that was designed as a parallel dimer was observed in the crystal

structure as an antiparallel trimer [Lovejoy et al.,
Science 1993, 259:1288-1293]. Further, the requirement of
a trigger sequence for enhancing the folding kinetics has
been a matter of debate [Yu, *ibid*]. In addition, the
5 thermal unfolding process does not always follow a simple
two-state mechanism [Dragan and Privalov, J mol Biol
2002, 321:891-908] and the assembly (folding) process is
occasionally very slow [Dragan et al., Biochemistry 2004,
43:14891-14900]. Accordingly, in view of the many
10 unexpected results obtained by skilled researchers
despite abundance of experimental data on parallel coiled
coils, it can be concluded that the design and
application of even parallel alpha-helical coiled coil
molecules is absolutely not obvious. Consequently, the
15 development of antiparallel coiled coils can be envisaged
as being still more complicated.

The inventors initially contemplated the use of
peptidic triple-stranded coiled coil scaffolds, while at
the same time attempting to find a practical solution to
20 the inherent disadvantages of such complexes, which have
to trimerize first in solution before adopting the proper
(i.e. intended, functional) fold. Such solution was
eventually found under the form of a single-chain version
of a trimer, wherein the C-terminal end (C-terminus) of a
25 first constituting alpha-helix is connected (joined,
linked) to the N-terminal end (N-terminus) of a second
alpha-helix, and the C-terminal end of the latter to the
N-terminal end of a third alpha-helix. According to the
terminology of Harris et al. [J Mol Biol 1994, 236:1356-
30 1368], connections between parallel helices are called
'overhand' (or 'long') connections, and between
antiparallel helices they are called 'underhand' (or
'short') connections. In the embodiments of the present
invention, connections between consecutive alpha-helices

are realized through the usage of structurally flexible linker fragments, giving rise to constructs wherein three alpha-helices are linked together by two flexible linkers. All embodiments of the present invention belong to this type of arrangement. The molecules of the present invention can therefore be formally written as a sequence of the formula HRS1-L1-HRS2-L2-HRS3, wherein HRS1, L1, HRS2, L2 and HRS3 represent amino acid sequence fragments that are covalently and consecutively interconnected in the order as indicated in the said formula, and wherein fragments HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 are heptad repeat sequences as described supra, and wherein fragments L1 and L2 are structurally flexible linker sequences.

Flexible linker fragments are frequently used in the field of protein engineering to interconnect different functional units, e.g. in the creation of single-chain variable fragment (scFv) constructs derived from antibody variable light (VL) and variable heavy (VH) chains. At present, the application of flexible linker fragments in combination with trimeric coiled coil structures, for the purpose of creating a single-chain yet triple-stranded coiled coil scaffold structure has not been disclosed nor anticipated in the public domain. It is also remarked that there is no contradiction in the formulation 'single-chain yet triple-stranded' because 'single-chain' refers to the full amino acid sequence, whereas 'triple-stranded' is the common term to denote that the coiled coil structure consists of three individual alpha-helical strands (chain fragments). All embodiments of the present invention comprise exactly two flexible linker segments (fragments) within the context of a 3-stranded coiled coil structure. The linker segments are not necessarily identical in length or amino acid sequence. Yet, to enhance the probability that they are conformationally

flexible in solution, they are preferably and predominantly composed of polar amino acid residue types. Typical (frequently used) amino acids in flexible linkers are serine and glycine. Less preferably, flexible linkers
5 may also include alanine, threonine and proline. Still less preferred (because of the increasing risk of undesired interactions) is the incorporation of cysteine, histidine, asparagine, aspartic acid, glutamine, glutamic acid, lysine and arginine, or non-natural derivatives
10 thereof, in combination with the said more preferred amino acids.

A preferred and simple method to distinguish the linker fragments from the heptad repeat sequences is to first determine the latter by any of the methods
15 described supra, and then to include the remaining amino acid fragments in the linkers. This method applies both to the case wherein there exists no experimentally determined 3-D structure of the protein molecule and to the case wherein there does exist one or more such
20 structures. If such experimentally determined structure(s) would give rise to uncertainty or ambiguity concerning the structurally flexible state of any of the linkers, than the notion 'flexible linker' is to be interpreted merely as a fragment that is able to connect
25 (link, bridge) between two heptad repeat sequences, and not as a structurally dynamic or mobile fragment.

The use of flexible linkers in the present invention is primarily intended to interconnect the alpha-helical fragments for the purpose of creating a linear amino acid
30 sequence (single-chain construct). While this is technically straightforward, an important aspect that has to be considered is the length (number of amino acid residues) of each linker. For parallel coiled coils wherein the helices comprise the same number of residues,

the distance in 3-D space from the end (C-terminus) of a given alpha-helix to the beginning (N-terminus) of an adjacent alpha-helix (overhand connection) can be roughly calculated by the formula 'number of residues per alpha-helix, multiplied by 1.5 Ångström'. The distance that can be bridged by a linker in extended conformation can be roughly calculated by the formula 'number of residues in the linker fragment, multiplied by 3.0 Ångström'. Hence, as a rule, a linker must have at least half of the number of residues per alpha-helix to enable overhand connection in a relaxed manner. (Exceptions to this rule apply when the helices are of different length or when the helix-to-linker turns are not easily made: in such cases, a small number of additional linker residues is preferably added.)

Importantly, said rule provides a practical way to calculate the minimum linker length needed for an overhand connection between alpha-helical elements in parallel configuration, and not a method to impose parallel orientation. The conformation of a flexible linker in solution will, or is at least intended to be essentially random in structure and dynamic in behavior (i.e., structurally variable in time). Hence, a linker 'of sufficient length' will permit, but not impose, parallel folding. Reversely, a linker 'of insufficient length' ('too short linker') will not permit parallel folding and therefore induce either unfolding or formation of an alternative fold (provided the latter is stable itself). One such possibility of an alternative fold is an antiparallel coiled coil structure: the requirements for linkage between antiparallel helices (underhand connection) are topologically very complex, but are generally less restrictive. In other words, a linker that is significantly too short to bridge the

distance between alpha-helices in parallel orientation may very well permit antiparallel folding. Importantly, the latter does not imply that such short linker is required for, or will necessarily induce, antiparallel
5 folding - the latter essentially depends on the possibility of the formation of a physically and thermodynamically stable core in antiparallel mode, possibly further enhanced by additional favorable interactions between non-core residues.

10 Since it has been observed that trimeric coiled coil structures fold, with rare exceptions, in parallel orientation, it is unlikely that the same sequences can also adopt a stable antiparallel fold. The latter is of specific relevance for the present invention, because the
15 inventors have generated and characterized single-chain triple-stranded coiled coil structures that were provided with linkers that are significantly too short for parallel folding, while yet the molecules folded with full preservation of alpha-helical content and with
20 negligible effects on the transition temperature in thermal unfolding experiments (see EXAMPLE 5). Based on these experiments, it was concluded that these constructs (and possibly also those with long linkers) presumably adopt an antiparallel fold.

25 To test whether antiparallel folding is structurally feasible, the inventors have attempted to generate 3-D models of a single-chain trimeric coiled coil wherein the second alpha-helix ('B') is antiparallel to the first ('A') and third ('C'). Unexpectedly, credible models with
30 regular 'knobs-into-holes' packing could be generated by standard protein modeling operations (see EXAMPLE 7). All core-forming side chains could be placed in their most relaxed rotameric conformation. Interestingly, conventional heptad a-positions of the antiparallel B-

helix pack onto d-residues of the A- and C-helices (d-layers). In this way, the B-helix interacts with A and C over its entire length, suggesting that all heptad core positions contribute to the stability of the fold. While
5 this does not prove that antiparallel folding is the case, the modeling results suggest that it is at least structurally feasible, in contrast to the original assumptions.

A similar unexpected observation was made by Lovejoy
10 et al. [Science 1993, 259:1288-1293] for 'Coil-Ser', a peptide that was designed to form a double-stranded parallel coiled coil, but actually assembled into a triple-stranded coiled coil. This structure was stabilized by a distinctive, unintended hydrophobic
15 interface consisting of eight layers (each a-layer within the parallel helices was found to be associated with a d-residue from the antiparallel helix, and each d-layer was associated with an a-residue; the layers were termed 'a-a-d' and 'd-d-a', respectively). In another study by
20 Holton and Alber [Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 2004, 101:1537-1542], a GCN4 leucine zipper Ala-mutant also switched from the default parallel dimer configuration into an antiparallel trimer configuration. This structural switch was found due to the avoidance of creating cavities in
25 the core. The same arrangement into alternating a-a-d and d-d-a layers was found as in the Holton and Alber study. Importantly, both of these studies related to coiled coils having a core formed by leucine residues ('Leu-zippers'), whereas the present inventors observed an
30 antiparallel orientation for coiled coils having a core formed by isoleucine residues ('Ile-zippers'); never before have Ile-zippers been found to form antiparallel 3-stranded coiled coils. Second, both of the said studies related to peptidic coiled coils, whereas the molecules

of the present invention exclusively relate to single-chain coiled coils; never before have antiparallel 3-stranded coiled coils been made in the form of single-chain molecules (single-chain format). It is not known
5 whether the antiparallel orientation of these protein molecules is due to the presence of the linker fragments, or to their specific amino acid sequences, or to any other reason, or to a combination of reasons. In any case, the 3-D models of the molecules of the present
10 invention, as well as the crystallographic structures described in the cited studies by Lovejoy et al. [*ibid*] and Holton and Alber [*ibid*], are all true coiled coil structures with regularly packed core residues in regularly spaced layers. This distinguishes them from
15 ordinary three-helix bundles.

Triple-stranded antiparallel coiled coil structures are not to be confused with ordinary three-helix bundles: there are plentiful examples of associations (bundles) of three alpha-helices that are not regular coiled coils.
20 Bundles of alpha-helices can be observed in a large number of mainly alpha-helical proteins, and bundles of three mutually interacting helices can often be discerned within such proteins. Triple-stranded coiled coils are evidently also bundles of three alpha-helices, but in
25 order for a 3-helix bundle to be a coiled coil, a number of additional conditions need to be fulfilled. First, it is required that all three helices mutually interact with each other, which excludes topologies wherein only two of the three possible pairs of helices are in contact with
30 each other (non-cohesive topologies). Second, there must be an appropriate degree of supercoiling (i.e., wrapping of the helices around each other). The primary determinant of supercoiling is the angle between each pair of helices (interhelical angle, helix-helix

interaction angle, crossing angle). For parallel alpha-helices, this angle can vary from small negative values for 'right-handed' supercoiling, typically in the range of about -10 degrees to 0 degrees, to positive values for
5 'left-handed' supercoiling, typically in the range of about 20 degrees to 0 degrees. For antiparallel alpha-helices, 180 degrees is to be subtracted from the said values. Topologies with a too high angle, the latter set at 40 degrees in absolute value, are not considered as
10 coiled coils. Third, there must be discernible heptad repeats within each of the interacting alpha-helices (as defined supra). True coiled coils comprise at least 2, preferably at least 3 heptad repeats in each alpha-helix. Fourth, the alpha-helices must be tightly packed against
15 each other by way of their side chains interacting in a knobs-into-holes fashion, as illustrated for parallel dimeric, trimeric and tetrameric coiled coils in Harbury et al. [Nature 1994, 371:80-83] and for antiparallel trimeric coiled coils in Lovejoy et al. [Science 1993,
20 259:1288-1293]. Walshaw et al. [J Struct Biol 2003, 144:349-361] describe more sophisticated rules and a method to distinguish true coiled coils from multi-helix assemblies.

In addition to the foregoing, the protein molecules
25 of the present invention exist as isolated proteins and do not require additional associated alpha-helices (or other protein fragments) for their stable folding in solution, as is the case for certain classes of complex coiled coil assemblies listed in the 'CC+ database of
30 coiled coils'
[http://coiledcoils.chm.bris.ac.uk/ccplus/search/periodic_table].

Further, the coiled coil structures of the present invention contain no irregularities in their heptad

repeat sequences (i.e., stammers or stutters), meaning that they have the standard 3-4 spacing between consecutive core residues (at conventional heptad 'a' and 'd' positions) along the sequence.

5 As far as it is possible to measure (i.e., if a 3-D structure can be obtained), the molecules of the present invention also have a high degree of structural symmetry, in that, they have repeated, regularly spaced layers of core 'a' residues (a-layers) and core 'd' residues (d-
10 layers) within the two parallel alpha-helices that exist within the antiparallel coiled coil fold. Since the core residues form the primary determinants of the type of folding, structural symmetry can also be discerned, and even imposed, on basis of the amino acid sequence, i.e.,
15 by appropriate selection of core amino acid residues. Such structural symmetry is important for developing non-natural (designed) coiled coil molecules, because it renders the design task manageable (irregular structures cannot be designed de novo). Moreover, the creation of
20 structural symmetry by way of introducing symmetry at the level of the core residues considerably enhances the likelihood of folding into highly stable, regular coiled coils.

One possibility to ensure formation of regular a-
25 and d-layers is by avoiding selection of bulky aromatic residues (tryptophan, tyrosine, phenylalanine) and tiny residues (glycine, alanine) at core positions. Another way to promote regular a- and d-layers is by selecting hydrophobic core residues of moderate size, such as
30 isoleucine, leucine, methionine and valine. Yet another way to obtain regular a- and d-layers is by selecting the same amino acid residues in consecutive layers of the core (e.g., isoleucine at all a-layer positions). Yet another way to obtain regular core layers is by selecting

the same amino acid residues at equivalent core positions in adjacent alpha-helices (e.g., isoleucine at the first heptad a-position in both the first and the third alpha-helix, these helices forming the parallel helices of the coiled coil structure). In general, the higher the amino acid sequence symmetry at the core positions, the higher will be the chance that designed molecules will fold as desired. Hence, the molecules of the present invention include at least some, preferably a fair, most preferably a high degree of sequence symmetry and, thereby, structural symmetry.

The existence or lack of symmetry forms an adequate discriminator between the molecules of the present invention and known 3-helix bundles which do not form embodiments of the invention. In nature, highly symmetric coiled coils are only observed as oligomers and never as single-chain molecules. (The underlying reasons for this observation are complex and intriguing, but are of little importance here.) Reversely, natural single-chain 3-helix bundles are not only very rare (they usually appear as small antiparallel domains in larger proteins or complexes), they are also markedly devoid of internal symmetry.

One of the closest examples of prior art on antiparallel 3-helix bundles is found in the PDB structure of the human GGA1 GAT domain [Zhu et al., EMBO J 2004, 23:3909-3917; PDB code: 1X79]. Residues 210-302 of GGA1 GAT domain form an antiparallel three-helix bundle motif which might perhaps be confused with the antiparallel coiled coil structures of the present invention. The first alpha-helix in this bundle runs largely parallel with the third helix, while the second helix is oriented antiparallel to these. Packing is relatively tight and occurs in a knobs-into-holes

fashion. However, the two parallel helices are devoid of packing symmetry, as can be observed from the absence of a- and d-layers in the structure, and the absence of structurally similar heptad core residues in the amino acid sequences of helices 1 and 3: large (1 arginine, 1 tyrosine) and small (2 alanines) interdigitate with a mixture of aliphatic core residues (valine, isoleucine, leucine). Moreover, the crystallographers do not denote the GAT domain a coiled coil (but a 3-helix bundle), while they do classify the bound rabaptin5 ligand as a (dimeric) coiled coil. Other examples of non-coiled coil 3-helix bundles include the B, E and Z domains in Staphylococcal protein A and the tertiary structure of villin headpiece.

The specific type and format of the coiled coil-forming molecules of the present invention are not observed in nature, which is one of the reasons why they are preferably referred to as 'non-natural'.

The present invention primarily relates to, and a preferred embodiment of the present invention includes, an isolated single-chain protein being represented by the formula HRS1-L1-HRS2-L2-HRS3, wherein HRS1, L1, HRS2, L2 and HRS3 represent amino acid sequence fragments that are covalently interconnected and wherein

a) each of HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 is independently a heptad repeat sequence consisting of a repeated 7-residue pattern of amino-acids represented as a-b-c-d-e-f-g, and

b) L1 and L2 are each independently a linker consisting of 1 to 30 amino acid residues; and wherein the said protein spontaneously folds in aqueous solution by way of the HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 fragments forming a triple-stranded, anti-parallel, alpha-helical coiled coil structure.

Stated in a more explicit way, the present invention primarily relates to, and a preferred embodiment of the present invention includes, an isolated, non-natural single-chain protein represented by the formula HRS1-L1-
5 HRS2-L2-HRS3, wherein HRS1, L1, HRS2, L2 and HRS3 represent amino acid sequence fragments that are covalently interconnected, said protein spontaneously folding in aqueous solution by way of the HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 fragments forming a triple-stranded, antiparallel,
10 alpha-helical coiled coil structure, and wherein

a) each of HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 is independently a heptad repeat sequence that is characterized by a n-times repeated 7-residue pattern of amino acid types, represented as (a-b-c-d-e-f-g)_n or (d-e-f-g-a-b-c)_n, wherein the pattern elements 'a' to 'g'
15 denote conventional heptad positions at which said amino acid types are located and n is a number equal to or greater than 2, and

b) conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are predominantly occupied by hydrophobic amino acid types and conventional heptad positions 'b', 'c', 'e', 'f' and 'g' are predominantly occupied by hydrophilic amino acid types, the resulting distribution between hydrophobic and hydrophilic
20 amino acid types enabling the identification of said heptad repeat sequences, and

c) each of L1 and L2 is independently a linker consisting of 1 to 30 amino acid residues, this linker including any amino acid residue that
25 cannot be unambiguously assigned to a heptad repeat sequence;

30 said protein hereinafter being denoted 'single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein'.

The aforementioned property 'isolated' essentially relates to the requirement that the proteins of the present invention form stable structures without the need to be further associated with ligands (e.g., other
5 proteins, peptides, nucleic acids, carbohydrates ions, etc), or be embedded within a larger protein context (i.e., within a fusion construct or as a domain), as also explained supra.

The aforementioned property 'non-natural'
10 essentially relates to the requirement that the proteins of the present invention are not observed in nature, as natural proteins, or as naturally occurring protein domains. To distinguish them from natural proteins or domains, the percentage amino acid sequence identity
15 amounts to preferably less than 90%, more preferably less than 80%, most preferably less than 70%. The term 'non-natural' also refers to the fact that the proteins are designed, or conceived, preferably on a rational basis by humans.

20 The aforementioned property 'single-chain' essentially relates to the fact that the proteins of the present invention are made of a single amino acid chain (polypeptide chain), and not of oligomeric (dimeric, trimeric, etc) assemblies. This implies that they can be
25 isolated as monomers in solution. The latter, however, does not exclude the possibility that they can interact with (associate with, form complexes with, bind to) other molecules, biological entities, or non-biological materials in vitro or in vivo.

30 The aforementioned property 'protein' essentially means a polypeptide composed of amino acids (amino acid residues, optionally non-natural or derivatized amino acids) arranged in a linear chain and folded in solution

(aqueous solution, water-rich medium) into a globular form.

The aforementioned term 'spontaneously' essentially means in a reasonable (non-extreme) time, under
5 reasonable conditions, by itself.

The aforementioned term 'folding' essentially means the formation of a globular (compact, 'globe-like') fold, this formation being characterized and driven by intra-chain, interatomic interactions.

10 The aforementioned terms 'triple-stranded', 'antiparallel', 'coiled coil structure', 'heptad repeat sequence', 'pattern', 'conventional heptad positions', 'predominantly occupied by', 'hydrophobic amino acid types', 'hydrophilic amino acid types', 'linker' and
15 'unambiguously assigned to a heptad repeat sequence' have the meaning as explained elsewhere in this document. They are chosen so as to maximally conform to common terminology in the field.

Related to this invention is also a method for the
20 production of said protein. Such a method entails for example the expression of said protein in a bacterial host, as described in EXAMPLE 5. Alternatively, expression of said protein can be carried out in eukaryotic systems such as yeast or insect cells.
25 Alternatively, the small size of said protein allows its production via chemical synthesis, using process steps well known in the art.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil
30 protein wherein at least 50%, preferably at least 70%, at least 90%, or wherein 100% (all) of the conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are occupied by amino acids selected from the group consisting of valine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan,

histidine, glutamine, threonine, serine, alanine or non-natural derivatives thereof. The preferred percentage of said amino acids at said conventional heptad positions depends on the level of risk one is prepared to take in the design of said protein. A percentage below 50% is considered to form a too high risk for the correctness of the fold.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or wherein 100% of the conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are occupied by amino acids selected from the group consisting of valine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine or non-natural derivatives thereof. Since the latter amino acids correspond to more standard (more frequently observed) coiled coil core residues, this embodiment is preferred over the previous.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or wherein 100% of the conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are occupied by isoleucines. Since the initial discovery of said single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein was made with constructs having isoleucine residues at conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd', this embodiment is preferred over the previous.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or wherein 100% of the conventional heptad positions 'b', 'c', 'e', 'f' and 'g' are occupied by amino acids selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, cysteine, serine, threonine, histidine, asparagine, aspartic acid, glutamine, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine or non-natural

derivatives thereof. The preferred percentage of said amino acids at said conventional heptad positions depends on the level of risk one is prepared to take in the design of said protein. A percentage below 50% is considered to form a too high risk for the correctness of the fold and for the solubility of the protein.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein L1 and L2 have an amino acid composition comprising at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or comprising 100% amino acids selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, cysteine, proline, serine, threonine, histidine, asparagine, aspartic acid, glutamine, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine or non-natural derivatives thereof. The preferred percentage of said amino acids within the linkers depends on the level of risk one is prepared to take in the design of said protein. A percentage below 50% is considered to form a too high risk for the correctness of the fold, for the solubility of the protein, and for its possible function (e.g., specific binding to a given target).

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein L1 and L2 have an amino acid composition comprising at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or comprising 100% amino acids selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, serine, threonine, proline or non-natural derivatives thereof. Since the latter amino acids correspond to more standard (more usually selected) linker residues, this embodiment is preferred over the previous.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein L1 and L2 have an amino acid

composition comprising at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or comprising 100% glycine and/or serine amino acids. Since the latter amino acids correspond to the most standard (most frequently selected) linker residues, this
5 embodiment is preferred over the previous.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein the number of amino acid residues of each of L1 and L2 amounts to less than half of the number
10 of amino acid residues of the heptad repeat sequence preceding the respective L1 or L2. Respecting this rule considerably lowers the risk of unintended folding (e.g., as a parallel coiled coil), as explained supra.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein amino acid residues near the termini of L1 and/or L2 stabilize the alpha-helical ends of the coiled coil structure. Possibilities to select such amino acids are well documented in the literature and are
15 generally known as 'helix-capping amino acids or helix-capping motifs'.
20

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein amino acid residues near the termini
25 of L1 and/or L2 promote formation of a local turn in the structure. Possibilities to select such amino acids include, for example, the selection of helix-breaking amino acids such as glycine and proline, or helix-initiating amino acids such as serine or aspartic acid.
30 Certain helix-capping motifs may also be applied for the same purpose. Alternatively, helix-loop-helix motifs may be applied as documented in the literature or observed in the protein data bank (PDB).

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein conventional heptad positions 'e' and 'g' are occupied by glutamines. Computer modeling of antiparallel coiled coil molecules of the present invention suggested that glutamine pairs at said positions may form quasi-ideal interactions (i.e., energetically favorable hydrogen bonds) between antiparallel helices, thereby augmenting the global stability of the fold.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein wherein conventional heptad positions 'b', 'c' and 'f' are polar, solubility-promoting amino acids. Since these positions are the most solvent-exposed, the exclusive selection of polar, and preferably charged, amino acids at these positions may considerably enhance the solubility of said protein.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein, which folds in aqueous solution having a pH between 1 and 13, or between 2 and 12, or between 3 and 11, or between 4 and 10, or between 5 and 9. The pH range wherein a protein remains folded is an important determinant of its applicability. For example, insensitivity (tolerance) to extreme pH conditions may render it suitable for therapeutic applications wherein the protein needs to pass through, or perform its function in, the gastrointestinal tract. Further, pH-insensitive proteins may be resistant to the acidic conditions of the lysosomal pathway following endocytosis. Therefore, proteins of the present invention are preferably stable in the pH range 5-9, more preferably 4-10, 3-11, 2-12, and most preferably 1-13.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein, which folds in aqueous solution having a temperature between 0°C and 100°C, or between 0°C to 5 80°C, or between 0°C to 60°C. Thermal stability is an important determinant of global stability (including proteolytic stability and long-term stability or 'shelf life') and therefore also preservation of function. Proteins of the present invention are preferably stable 10 at temperature ranges 0-60°C, more preferably 0-80°C, and most preferably 0-100°C.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein, which folds in aqueous solution having an 15 ionic strength between 0 and 1.0 molar. Physiological conditions require stable folding and preservation of function at ionic strengths (largely corresponding to salt concentrations) of about 150 millimolar. Proteins of the present invention are preferably stable (and 20 functionally active) at broader ranges of ionic strength, most preferably in the range 0-1 molar.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein, which is used as a scaffold. Protein 25 molecules of the present invention are highly useful as scaffolds, as explained supra.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a single-chain antiparallel coiled coil protein, as shown in figure 15.

30 The proteins of the present invention are amenable to a vast number of modifications, using knowledge from the art, including (multiple) amino acid substitutions, introduction of non-natural amino acids, attachment of particular chemical moieties, peptidic extensions,

labeling, avidity enhancement through self-concatenation, concatenation into fusion proteins, etc., without compromising (changing, destroying) the coiled coil fold of the protein. A number of such modifications can be formulated here to illustrate the intrinsic potential of the protein to be subject to advanced engineering steps. Concretely, the present inventors contemplate the following engineered constructs, which all include the protein of the present invention with all of its specified characteristics:

- any protein of the present invention may be modified in amino acid sequence, thereby creating one or more derivatives thereof;
- any protein or derivative may be modified, e.g., to enhance its stability;
- any protein or derivative may be modified, e.g., to enhance its folding kinetics;
- any protein or derivative may be modified, e.g., to enhance the correctness of its folded state;
- any protein or derivative may be modified, e.g., to enhance its binding affinity to a target compound;
- any protein or derivative may be modified, e.g., to enhance its binding specificity for a target compound;
- any protein or derivative may be modified, e.g., to enhance its solubility;
- any protein or derivative may be covalently linked to any other protein or proteinaceous molecule, either via its N- and/or C-terminal ends or via one or more of its side chains;
- any protein or derivative may be covalently linked to other copies of the same protein or derivative, e.g., to increase avidity;

- any protein or derivative may be covalently linked to any protein or derivative with different binding properties, e.g., to provide bi- or multispecificity;
- 5
- any protein or derivative may be covalently linked to any existing natural or non-natural protein or protein domain or peptide that is not related to the present invention, including, without limitation, Fc domains, Fc receptor, serum albumin, fluorescent
- 10
- proteins, protein molecules of another type, etc.;
 - any protein or derivative may be covalently linked to one or more detection tags;
 - any protein or derivative may be covalently linked to one or more purification tags;
- 15
- any protein or derivative may be covalently linked to organic compounds by way of a chemical reaction with one or more protein side-chain moieties;
 - any protein or derivative may be glycosylated;
 - any protein or derivative may be PEGylated.
- 20
- In view of the fact that the protein of the present invention, and derivatives thereof, form stable and compact structures, they may be constructed or manipulated, in principle, by all techniques applicable to proteins.
- 25
- The protein molecules of the present invention can be made synthetically according to techniques well-known in the art or produced via genetic engineering using techniques that are also well-known in the art. When made with genetic engineering techniques, the protein
- 30
- molecules of the invention are encoded by polynucleotides (also referred to herein as nucleic acids), preferably DNA or RNA. The protein molecules of the invention can be encoded by any nucleic acid in accordance with the

degeneracy of the genetic code of the host organism in which the protein molecule is made.

The polynucleotides (also referred to herein as nucleic acids) of the present invention can be
5 incorporated into a recombinant vector, for example a cloning or expression vector. The term 'vector' includes expression vectors, transformation vectors and shuttle vectors. The term 'expression vector' means a construct capable of in vivo or in vitro expression. The term
10 'transformation vector' means a construct capable of being transferred from one entity to another entity - which may be of the same species or may be of a different species. If the construct is capable of being transferred from one species to another - such as from a viral vector
15 such as MMLV or FIV to a human or mammalian primary cell or cell line, then the transformation vector is sometimes referred to as a "shuttle vector". A large variety of expression systems may be used in different hosts. For example, episomal, chromosomal and virus-derived systems
20 (e.g. vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, bacteriophage, papova virus such as SV40, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, and retrovirus). The DNA sequence can be inserted into the vector by a variety of techniques. In general the DNA sequence is inserted into an appropriate
25 restriction endonuclease site by procedures known in the art and deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art. The DNA sequence in the expression vector is linked operatively to appropriate control sequences that direct mRNA synthesis (i.e., the promoter). The vectors
30 of the present invention may be transformed into a suitable host cell as described below to provide for expression of a protein molecule of the present invention. Thus, in a further aspect, the invention provides a process for preparing protein molecules

according to the present invention which comprises cultivating a host cell transformed or transfected with an expression vector as described above under conditions to provide for expression by the vector of a coding
5 sequence encoding the protein molecules, and recovering the expressed protein molecules. The vectors may be, for example, plasmid, virus or bacteriophage (phage) vectors provided with an origin of replication, optionally a promoter for the expression of the polynucleotide and
10 optionally a regulator of the promoter. The vectors of the present invention may contain one or more selectable marker genes. The most suitable selection systems for industrial micro-organisms are those formed by the group of selection markers which do not require a mutation in
15 the host organism. Examples of fungal selection markers are the genes for acetamidase (amdS), ATP synthetase, subunit 9 (oliC), orotidine-5'-phosphate-decarboxylase (pvrA), phleomycin and benomyl resistance (benA). Examples of non-fungal selection markers are the
20 bacterial G418 resistance gene (this may also be used in mammalian cells, yeast, but not in filamentous fungi), the ampicillin resistance gene (E. coli), the neomycin resistance gene (mammalian cells) and the E. coli uidA gene, coding for beta-glucuronidase (GUS). Vectors may be
25 used in vitro, for example for the production of RNA or used to transfect or transform a host cell. Thus, polynucleotides or nucleic acids of the present invention can be incorporated into a recombinant vector (typically a replicable vector), for example a cloning or expression
30 vector. The vector may be used to replicate the nucleic acid in a compatible host cell. Thus, in a further embodiment, the invention provides a method of making polynucleotides of the present invention by introducing a polynucleotide of the present invention into a replicable

vector, introducing the vector into a compatible host cell, and growing the host cell under conditions which bring about replication of the vector. The vector may be recovered from the host cell. Suitable host cells are described below in connection with expression vectors. The term 'host cell' - in relation to the present invention - includes any cell that could comprise the nucleotide sequence coding for the recombinant protein according to the present invention and/or products obtained therefrom, wherein a promoter can allow expression of the nucleotide sequence according to the present invention when present in the host cell. Thus, a further embodiment of the present invention provides host cells transformed or transfected with a polynucleotide of the present invention. Preferably said polynucleotide is carried in a vector for the replication and expression of said polynucleotide. The cells will be chosen to be compatible with the said vector and may, for example, be prokaryotic (for example, bacterial cells), or eukaryotic (i.e. mammalian, fungal, insect and yeast cells). Introduction of polynucleotides into host cells can be effected by methods as described in Sambrook, et al., eds. (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, NY, USA. These methods include, but are not limited to, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transvection, microinjection, transduction, scrape loading, and ballistic introduction. Examples of representative hosts include, bacterial cells (e.g., *E. coli*, *Streptomyces*); fungal cells such as yeast cells and *Aspergillus*; insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* SF9 cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, HEK, HeLa, and 3T3 cells. The selection of the

appropriate host is deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art. Depending on the nature of the polynucleotide encoding the protein molecule of the present invention, and/or the desirability for further processing of the expressed protein, eukaryotic hosts such as yeasts or other fungi may be preferred. In general, yeast cells are preferred over fungal cells because they are easier to manipulate. Examples of suitable expression hosts within the scope of the present invention are fungi such as *Aspergillus* species and *Trichoderma* species; bacteria such as *Escherichia* species, *Streptomyces* species and *Pseudomonas* species; and yeasts such as *Kluyveromyces* species and *Saccharomyces* species. By way of example, typical expression hosts may be selected from *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus niger* var. *tubigenis*, *Aspergillus niger* var. *awamori*, *Aspergillus aculeatis*, *Aspergillus nidulans*, *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Trichoderma reesei*, *Kluyveromyces lactis*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Pichia pastoris* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. The use of suitable host cells - such as mammalian, yeast, insect and fungal host cells - may provide for post-translational modifications (e.g. myristoylation, glycosylation, truncation, and tyrosine, serine or threonine phosphorylation) as may be needed to confer optimal biological activity on recombinant expression products of the present invention. As indicated, the host cell can be a prokaryotic or a eukaryotic cell. An example of a suitable prokaryotic host is *E. coli*. Teachings on the transformation of prokaryotic hosts are well documented in the art, for example see Sambrook et al. (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd edition, 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, NY, USA) and Ausubel et al. (*Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (1995), John

Wiley & Sons, Inc.). In a preferred embodiment, the transformed host is a mammalian cell or, for example, an insect cell, wherein introduction of polynucleotides into said host cells can be effected by methods as described in, for example, Sambrook et al. (Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd edition, 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, NY, USA). These methods include, but are not limited to, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transvection, microinjection, transduction, scrape loading, and ballistic introduction. In another embodiment the transgenic organism can be a yeast. In this regard, yeast have also been widely used as a vehicle for heterologous gene expression. The species *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* has a long history of industrial use, including its use for heterologous gene expression. Expression of heterologous genes in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* has been reviewed by Goodey et al. (1987, Yeast Biotechnology, D. R. Berry et al., eds, pp 401-429, Allen and Unwin, London) and by King et al. (1989, Molecular and Cell Biology of Yeasts, E. F. Walton and G. T. Yarronton, eds, pp 107-133, Blackie, Glasgow). According to the present invention, the production of the protein molecule of the present invention can be effected by the culturing of eukaryotic or prokaryotic expression hosts, which have been transformed with one or more polynucleotides of the present invention, in a conventional nutrient fermentation medium. The selection of the appropriate medium may be based on the choice of expression hosts and/or based on the regulatory requirements of the expression construct. Such media are well-known to those skilled in the art. The medium may, if desired, contain additional components favouring the

transformed expression hosts over other potentially
contaminating micro-organisms.

EXAMPLES

Example 1. Amino acid sequence of a synthetic peptide with core and non-core residues.

5

This example provides the amino acid sequence of a specific peptide which relates to the present invention. The amino acid sequence, AIAAIQKQIAAIQKQIAAIQKQIA, is presented in single-letter notation, wherein A refers to
10 alanine, I to isoleucine, Q to glutamine, and K to lysine. The peptides with this amino acid sequence form triple-stranded, alpha-helical coiled coil complexes by way of their isoleucine and leucine amino acid residues forming a hydrophobic core (center, interior) and the
15 other residues being oriented towards solvent. The artificial peptide comprises three heptad repeats labeled 'HR1', 'HR2' and 'HR3' in Figure 1.

The Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the amino acid sequence of an artificial peptide comprising
20 heptad repeats (HRx), core residues (black boxes), non-core residues (gray boxes) and flanking regions (white boxes). The peptide further comprises a C-terminal heptad core residue labeled 't'. The peptide further comprises N- and C-terminal flanking fragments labeled 'N' and 'C',
25 respectively. Each heptad repeat residue is further annotated with indices 'a' to 'g' and a number corresponding to the heptad repeat number. Core residues are located at a- and d-positions. All 6 core residues of the three full heptad repeats are isoleucines. The
30 isoleucine residue labeled 'a4' belongs to the partial heptad repeat 't'. The heptad repeats HR1, HR2 and HR3 and the partial heptad repeat 't' together make up a heptad repeat sequence, starting with core residue a1 and ending with core residue a4.

Example 2. Principles of a triple-stranded, alpha-helical coiled coil complex.

5 Heptad core residues are shielded from solvent in triple-stranded, alpha-helical coiled coil complexes, as illustrated in Figure 2. Non-covalent interactions between contacting core residues (positions A and D in Figure 2) provide the main thermodynamic driving force
10 for the peptides to adopt such fold.

The Figure 2 is a helical wheel representation of triple-stranded, alpha-helical coiled coil structures. The left panel shows a top view on a parallel coiled coil. The right panel shows a top view on an antiparallel
15 coiled coil. The middle panel shows the linear sequence of heptad repeat positions. Only one heptad repeat is displayed for clarity reasons. Different shades are used to indicate specific topological positions.

The core residues (positions A and D) are fully
20 buried in the complex and are not solvent accessible. The non-core residues (positions B, C, E, F and G) are at least partially solvent-accessible (positions E, G less than B, C, and positions B, C less than F) and are susceptible to amino acid substitutions without (major)
25 implications for the stability of the complex.

Example 3. Alpha-helical structure and reversible folding/unfolding.

5 Peptidic alpha-helical coiled coils do not form the subject of the present invention because they do not fold into a single-chain protein. However, the single-chain proteins of the present invention do comprise a trimeric coiled coil region. Evidently, connecting the N- and C-
10 terminal ends by linker fragments can (will) influence the folding kinetics, but the essential physical properties of the 'excised' coiled coil peptides are expected to be generally preserved. Hence, peptidic coiled coils may serve as a study system.

15 To demonstrate quantitative formation of alpha-helical secondary structure of a reference artificial peptide in solution, the inventors have synthesized the peptide with the amino acid sequence Ac-MSIEEIQKQQAIAIQKQIYRMTP-NH₂ and recorded the circular dichroism (CD) spectrum.

20 The amino acid sequence is given in single-letter code; Ac- and -NH₂ mean that the peptide was acetyl-initiated and amide-terminated, respectively. This peptide is to be considered as a derivative of the reference peptide composed of the triple heptad repeat sequence (IAAIQKQ)₃,
25 with modifications at the amino- (N-) and carboxy- (C-) terminal ends to improve the alpha-helical nature of the termini (often referred to as capping). More specifically, the flanking residues Ac-MS- were attached at the N-terminus, in combination with the substitution
30 of two consecutive glutamic acid residues (EE) for the two alanine residues (AA) in the first heptad of the reference sequence. Furthermore, the flanking residues -IYRMTP-NH₂ were attached at the C-terminus, such that the amino acids isoleucine (I) and methionine (M) are located

at conventional heptad a- and d-positions, allowing this flanking sequence to form an extra, though incomplete, heptad. The tyrosine (Y) was introduced at a solvent-oriented b-position to enable spectrophotometric concentration determination. The arginine (R), threonine (T) and proline (P-NH₂) residues were introduced to improve C-terminal helical capping. In addition, the isoleucine (I) residue at the a-position of the second heptad was replaced by a glutamine (Q) residue to force the coiled coil-forming peptides to associate in the correct (intended) way, i.e., to ascertain formation of a trimeric complex and to avoid possible heptad register shifts [Eckert et al., J Mol Biol 1998, 284:859-865].

The said synthesized peptide was dissolved at a concentration of 292 microM in 20 mM phosphate buffer (PBS), 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2. The CD spectra were measured between 200 and 250 nm, at 5°C and 90°C (Figure 3). The spectrum at 5°C was indicative of a high alpha-helical secondary structure content, in agreement with the expectation that all heptad regions, but not all of the flanking residues, would assemble as alpha-helical coiled coils. The spectrum at 90 degrees Celsius showed that the alpha-helical structure was greatly, but not completely, lost at elevated temperatures.

In order to analyze whether the temperature-induced transition between helical and non-helical states was reversible, a forward (up) and backward (down) thermal scan was performed on the same sample, by recording the CD signal at 222 nm as a function of temperature at a scanning rate of about 1 degree Celsius per minute (Figure 4). It was observed that the up and down scans almost perfectly coincided, thereby confirming the quantitative unfolding and refolding of the peptides in the sample.

It was further analyzed whether the thermal unfolding curve of Figure 4 conformed to the thermodynamic equations describing the equilibrium folding/unfolding reaction between three molecules free (monomeric) peptide and one entity of folded (trimeric) complex. This reaction is generally written as

3 peptide \rightleftharpoons peptide₃

wherein ' \rightleftharpoons ' refers to a chemical equilibrium, 'peptide' to a monomeric peptide in solution and 'peptide₃' to a trimeric entity in the folded (assembled, associated) state. This thermal unfolding curve was fitted to the theoretic equations:

$$\theta(T) = \theta_M(T) + (\theta_T(T) - \theta_M(T)) \left(1 + \sqrt[3]{F \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{F}{27}} \right)} + \sqrt[3]{F \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{F}{27}} \right)} \right)$$

wherein

$$F = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\Delta H_t}{RT}(1-T/T_t) - \frac{\Delta C_p}{RT}(T-T_t - T \ln(T/T_t))\right)}{4}$$

and

T \equiv the temperature, in degrees Kelvin, of the sample

$\theta(T)$ \equiv the CD-signal $[\theta]_{222 \text{ nm}}$, in $\text{deg cm}^2 \text{ dmol}^{-1}$, as a function of T

$\theta_M(T)$ \equiv the CD-signal for 100% free (monomeric) peptide as a function of T

$\theta_T(T)$ \equiv the CD-signal for 100% associated (trimeric) peptide as a function of T

T_t \equiv the transition temperature, where 50% of the total peptide concentration is associated

ΔH_t \equiv the enthalpy difference, in kJ per mole peptide, between mono- and trimeric states

ΔC_p \equiv the heat capacity difference, in $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$, between mono- and trimeric states

R \equiv the ideal (universal) gas constant $\equiv 8.31 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

15

The results of this fitting operation are shown in Figure 5. It was found that the theoretic curve almost perfectly coincided over the entire temperature range

with the experimental curve, thereby confirming trimeric association of the peptides.

Figure 5 represents fitting of a theoretic equation for trimeric association to experimental data. The experimental data are taken from Figure 4, curve labeled 'UP'. The theoretic equations used are listed *supra*. The fitted parameters (fitting results) are listed at the right in Figure 5. 'Transit. T' corresponds to T_t , but is expressed in degrees Celsius. The parameter 'delta C_p ' was kept constant at $3.0 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$. The parameters 'theta_M(T)' and 'theta_T(T)' were treated as linear functions of T, resulting in the dotted straight lines described by the respective offsets and slopes indicated at the right in the figure. 'RMS Resid.' refers to the root-mean-square of the differences between experimental and theoretic data points. The fitted (theoretic) curve itself is plotted in white on the figure and coincides over the entire temperature range with the experimental data points shown in black.

20

Example 4. Usage of all-isoleucine core residues.

To analyze whether the glutamine residue at position
5 a of the second heptad in the reference peptide of
Example 3 was required for correct (intended) folding
into a trimeric coiled coil, this residue was replaced by
isoleucine, resulting in a peptide named 'Q2aI' having a
sequence with isoleucine at all core positions (except
10 methionine within the C-terminal flanking fragment). For
this purpose, the peptide with the following sequence was
synthesized: Ac-MSIEEIQKQIAAIQKQIAAIQKQIYRMTP-NH₂.

Figure 6 shows the thermal denaturation curve for a
sample preparation of the Q2aI peptide under the same
15 conditions as in Example 3. The global CD signal was
somewhat lower than expected, which could be due to an
instrumental deviation, an error in the concentration
determination, a lower purity, or a lower than expected
alpha-helical content. Nevertheless, the main goal of
20 this experiment was to examine the effect of the
glutamine-to-isoleucine mutant on the stability of the
complex. It was therefore interesting to find that this
variant showed extremely high resistance against thermal
denaturation, i.e., it was extremely thermostable. The
25 estimated transition temperature was around 97 degrees
Celsius, although the latter was difficult to determine
because of incompleteness of the transition. Also, the
down-scan showed full recovery of the CD signal,
indicating full reversibility.

30 To confirm that the assembled complex had the
correct molecular weight (MW), as expected for a trimer,
the Q2aI peptide was submitted to analytical
sedimentation equilibrium ultracentrifugation at 25000
rpm at a concentration of approximately 1 mg/ml. Figure 7

shows the linearized optical density (OD) curve in comparison with the theoretical curves for monomeric, dimeric and trimeric complexes. It was found that the experimental data points coincided very well with the
5 trimeric model curve. From the slope of the linear regression line, the apparent molecular weight of 10500 Da was derived, in good agreement with the theoretic value of 10242 Da (3 times the MW of 3414 Da for a monomer).

10 To further confirm formation of trimeric complexes, the same Q2aI peptide was also analyzed by static light scattering. 200 microliter peptide at 1 mg/ml in PBS was put on a Superdex 75 10/300 GL gel filtration column connected to ultra-violet (UV), refractive index (RI) and
15 static light scattering (SLS) detectors. Figure 8 shows the results. The signals (curves) from the three different detectors are labeled accordingly. A well-shaped light scattering peak was observed coinciding with a UV and RI peak. The apparent molecular weight derived
20 for the UV peak was 12530 ± 1510 Da, again in good agreement with the expected value.

It was concluded that the use of all-isoleucine core residues had no adverse effect on the assembly of the peptides into trimers, as could be expected on the basis
25 of theoretical considerations about potential (unintended) heptad register shifts. Instead, all tests indicated the proper and exclusive folding into trimers with the correct (expected) molecular weight. Furthermore, this all-isoleucine core peptide had a very
30 high thermal stability, for it did not quantitatively unfold up to 95 degrees Celsius. Therefore, this peptide can be considered as a preferred trimeric coiled coil-forming peptide.

Example 5. Single-chain coiled coil scaffold constructs.

In order to examine whether single-chain coiled coil scaffolds could be derived from peptidic coiled coils by way of connecting termini of individual heptad repeat sequences (HRS) using structurally flexible linker fragments, three constructs with different linker lengths were designed, produced and tested. Concretely, the single-chain coiled coil scaffold molecules with the amino acid sequences listed in Figure 9 were constructed. These scaffolds were derived from the peptidic trimeric coiled coil scaffold of Example 4 (Q2aI). Gly/Ser-rich linkers of 8 and 16 amino acids in length were tested. These constructs are herein denoted as 'scQ2aI_L8' and 'scQ2aI_L16', respectively. In view of the definition of heptad repeat sequences (provided supra) starting and ending with a core residue, the N- and C-terminal capping residues methionine-serine ('MS') and threonine ('T'), respectively, are formally included in the linkers, and the sequences 'MGHHHHHHHHHHSSGHIEGRHMS' and 'TP' are considered as flanking sequences. The N-terminal flanking sequence (leader sequence) comprises a 10-His tag (HHHHHHHHHH) followed by a 'factor Xa' cleavage site (IEGRH).

The constructs were produced according to the following method. Genes coding for the constructs were retrieved. Nucleotide sequences were optimized to match the codon usage for expression in *E. coli*. The genes were provided in the pCR 4 TOPO plasmid and appended with a 3' -NdeI and a 5' -XhoI restriction site for subsequent sub-cloning in the pET16b vector (Novagen). The latter were transformed into the *E. coli* BL21(DE3)/pLysE strain and small-scale expression tests were performed. Briefly,

25 ml of medium containing the appropriate antibiotics (LB medium + 50 microg/ml ampicillin + 25 microg/ml chloramphenicol) was inoculated with an O/N culture (dilution 1/150x) and cells were grown at 37°C till OD600
5 reached about 0.65. Expression of the target proteins was then induced by the addition of 0.4 mM of IPTG and cells were further grown at either 37°C or 30°C. Culture aliquots were taken after 3.5 hours (t1, 37°C) and 5.5 hours (t2, 37°C and t2', 30°C) and analyzed on SDS-PAGE
10 gels (10% acryl, Coomassie staining), together with a before-induction (t0) sample. For all constructs, upon induction, a band appeared at about the expected MW.

To isolate protein from the soluble fraction, about 1.3 liter of culture was induced for 5.5 hours at 30°C.
15 Cells were harvested, resuspended in a 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.8 buffer and then disrupted by passing through a cell cracker. The soluble fraction was recovered by centrifugation and loaded onto a 5 ml column charged with Ni²⁺ for IMAC-based isolation of the target protein. The
20 column was washed with 10 column volumes of buffer containing 20 mM of imidazole and a gradient of 20 to 600 mM of imidazole was used for the elution step. Protein containing fractions were pooled and concentrated from
~15 to ~6 ml (Vivaspin MWCO 5 kDa, 2800 rpm). The
25 proteins were further purified on a preparative gel filtration column (Superdex 75 16/90; 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.8 as running buffer; two runs; ~3 ml loaded/run). The proteins eluted at around 130 ml; relevant fractions were pooled and concentrated to a
30 final volume of ~10 ml (Vivaspin MWCO 5kDa, 2800 rpm). Calculated soluble expression levels were in the range 10 - 15 mg per liter bacterial culture.

Figure 10 shows the CD thermoscan for the scQ2aI_L16 construct in 20 mM PBS, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2. The

thermoscan indicates that there is no thermal unfolding up to 90 degrees Celsius. This shows that the said construct is hyperthermostable, with a transition temperature exceeding 100 degrees Celcius.

5 To be able to observe a full transition, subsequent thermal unfolding experiments were performed in the presence of 6 M guanidinium hydrochloride (GuHCl). Figure 11 shows the thermal denaturation scans of scQ2aI_L16 and scQ2aI_L8 in 6 M GuHCl recorded by CD at 222 nm. The
10 protein concentration was about 30 μ M in the same PBS buffer. The scans were fitted to a two-state transition model and converted to fraction folded protein. The transition temperature of the scQ2aI_L8 construct was found to be 7 degrees Celcius higher than that of the
15 scQ2aI_L16 construct. This result was not expected because only the L16 construct is supplied with linkers that are long enough to bridge the distance between the helical termini in parallel orientation ('overhand connection'). As described supra, for an overhand
20 connection, the number of residues in the linker must be at least half the number of residues in the coiled coil helices'. Indeed, the 8-residue Gly/Ser-linker comprises less than $28/2 = 14$ residues that are theoretically required, even if the capping residues are taken to be
25 part of the linker (i.e., ignoring the fact that they need to allow reversal of chain direction, which also requires at least one or two residues). Thus, it was concluded that the higher thermostability of the scQ2aI_L8 construct was in contradiction with a parallel
30 coiled coil structure.

It was also considered that the too short linkers might induce local unfolding of one or more of the helical termini, and thereby still allow overhand closure in parallel orientation. This hypothesis was considered

unlikely because such phenomenon would logically yield a less stable construct instead of the observed higher stability. Nevertheless, in order to exclude the latter possibility, a series of 'short' constructs was made comprising one less heptad in each alpha-helix. Concretely, the heptad repeat sequences of the new constructs consisted of the sequence IEEIQKQIAAIIQKQIYRM (instead of IEEIQKQIAAIIQKQIAAIIQKQIYRM), with otherwise identical flanking segments and Gly/Ser linkers of the formula (GGSG)_nGG with n = 1, 2, 3, 4, yielding the respective constructs named 'short_L6', 'short_L10', 'short_L14' and 'short_L18'. It was reasoned that, if local unfolding would occur for the constructs with too short linkers (theoretically, for the L6 and L10 constructs), this should definitely lower their thermal stability. Therefore, these constructs were tested by CD-thermoscan at varying concentrations of GuHCl, and their transition temperatures were determined. Figure 12 shows the results. It was found that all four short constructs were less stable than the reference scQ2aI_L16 by about 40 degrees Celcius at the same GuHCl concentrations, which was expected in view of the reduced coiled coil sizes. The relative stabilities of the four short constructs were highly similar under all conditions tested. At the highest GuHCl concentration (4 M), the construct with the shortest linker (short_L6) was again a little more stable than the others. It was therefore concluded that the hypothesis of local helical unwinding does not apply and, hence, that most likely all constructs are not parallel but, instead, antiparallel.

Example 6. NMR experiments.

To further provide evidence for the antiparallel
5 fold of the reference coiled coil sequences of previous
examples, ^{15}N ^1H HSQC NMR spectra were recorded for the
constructs scQ2aI_L16 and scQ2aI_L8. Figure 13 shows the
spectra, labeled 'L16' and 'L8', respectively. The side-
chain and backbone amides roughly cluster in the upper-
10 right and lower-left quadrant, respectively, and the more
flexible linker backbone amides cluster in the upper-left
quadrant. It is observed that the two spectra are highly
similar, which is indicative of a type of fold that is
independent of the linker length. Since the L8 linker is
15 structurally incompatible with the parallel fold, it is
concluded from these results that both are most likely
antiparallel.

To provide additional evidence, a scQ2aI_L16
derivative was made wherein a tryptophan (W) was
20 introduced near the N-terminus of the second helix and a
cysteine (C) near the C-terminus of the third helix. The
full amino acid sequence was MGHHHHHHHHHSSGHIEGRHMS-
IEEIQKQIAAIIQKQIAAIIQKQIYRM-TGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGWS-
IEEIQKQIAAIIQKQIAAIIQKQIYRM-TGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGMS-
25 IEEIQKQIAAIIQKQIAAIIQCQIYRM-TP (mutations emphasized). If
this sequence folds as a single-chain antiparallel coiled
coil, then the two mutated positions should be proximal
in space. The latter can be checked by way of conjugating
the cysteine to a spin label and monitoring the effect of
30 the spin label on the resonance of the tryptophan side-
chain NHs. If the labeled cysteine and the tryptophan are
in close proximity (i.e., preferably less than about 15
Å), then the NHs tryptophan signal should be significantly
decreased. Treatment with vitamin C reduces the NO \cdot free

radical and thereby restores (or increases) the NH ϵ signal.

Figure 14 shows the NMR resonances of the said tryptophan NH ϵ of the said mutated construct. The spin
5 label used in the present experiment was 3-(2-iodoacetamido)-proxyl [i.e., 3-(2-iodoacetamido)-2,2,5,5 tetramethyl-1-pyrrolidinyloxy, free radical from Acros Organics cat. no. 224980250]. When comparing the signals for the untreated and vitamin C-treated samples (marked
10 accordingly in Figure 14), it is observed that the signal of the untreated sample, bearing the free radical spin label, is indeed significantly decreased in comparison with the control sample with the reduced label. This proves that the tryptophan and cysteine are in close
15 proximity, which, in view of the dimensions of the coiled coil structure (about 40 Å in length), is only possible in an antiparallel fold.

Example 7. Molecular modeling of parallel and antiparallel single-chain coiled coils

5 Figure 15 depicts 3-D molecular models of a parallel (left panel) and an antiparallel (right panel) triple-stranded single-chain coiled coil with the amino acid sequence of the construct scQ2aI_L16 (without N-terminal tag). The alpha-helices constituted of HRS1, HRS2 and
10 HRS3 are respectively denoted as A, B and C. The two linker fragments are labeled L1 and L2, respectively.

The parallel model was constructed by homology modeling starting from the PDB structure 1GCM. The antiparallel model was constructed by reversing the
15 orientation of the B helix in the parallel model, followed by shifting it along its helical axis until all side chains were free of atomic overlap. The latter was accomplished without modifying the rotameric structures of the core side chains. Linker fragments were modeled by
20 a combination of interactive rotation around main-chain dihedral angles, molecular dynamics simulations and energy minimizations, while restraining the alpha-helical segments.

The models have been generated to examine whether
25 antiparallel orientation is structurally feasible. Since all core-forming side chains could be placed in their most relaxed rotameric conformation, without leaving intermittent cavities, and resulting in credible packing of each heptad layer, it was concluded that antiparallel
30 orientation is structurally possible, at least in the models shown.

			MoMLV p15	MoMLV	1MOF
			Paramyxovirus sv5	SV5 strain w3	1SVF
			Paramyxovirus hPIV3	hPIV3 strain	1ZTM
			Mumps virus	Mumps virus	2FYZ
			NDV stalk	NDV	1G5G
			HRSV fusion	HRSV	1G2C
			HERV-FRD	Human	1Y4M
			Nipah virus	Nipah virus	1WP7
			Hendra virus	Hendra virus	1WP8
		Coronavirus S2	E2 spike	MHV	1WDG, 1WDF
				SARS	2BEQ, 1WNC, 1WYY, 1ZV8, 2BEZ, 1ZVB, 2FXP
				NL63	2IEQ
				Synthetic	2IGO
Designed	Coiled serine trimeric coiled coil			Synthetic	Antiparallel: 1COS
			Vald	Synthetic	1COI
			Amyloidogenic design-1	Synthetic	Antiparallel: 1G6U
			Unnamed design-1	Synthetic	1S9Z
			Unnamed design-2	Synthetic	1HQJ
			Right-handed coiled coil trimer	Synthetic	1KYC
All alpha proteins	Right-handed coiled coil			Synthetic	1TGG
Membrane and cell surface	Hypothetical protein Yhal			Bacillus Subtilis	1SED
Small proteins	VP4 membrane interaction domain			Rhesus rotavirus	1SLQ
	Resistin			Mouse	1RGX, 1RFX
			Resistin-like	Mouse	1RH7
		G-protein binding domain	Rabaptin-5	Human	Antiparallel: 1X79

CLAIMS

5

1. An isolated single-chain protein being represented by the formula HRS1-L1-HRS2-L2-HRS3, wherein HRS1, L1, HRS2, L2 and HRS3 represent amino acid sequence fragments that are covalently interconnected and wherein

10 a) each of HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 is independently a heptad repeat sequence consisting of a repeated 7-residue pattern of amino-acids represented as a-b-c-d-e-f-g, and

b) L1 and L2 are each independently a linker
15 consisting of 1 to 30 amino acid residues;

and wherein the said protein spontaneously folds in aqueous solution by way of the HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 fragments forming a triple-stranded, anti-parallel, alpha-helical coiled coil structure.

20

2. An isolated single-chain protein represented by the formula HRS1-L1-HRS2-L2-HRS3, wherein HRS1, L1, HRS2, L2 and HRS3 represent amino acid sequence fragments that are covalently interconnected, said protein spontaneously
25 folding in aqueous solution by way of the HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 fragments forming a triple-stranded, antiparallel, alpha-helical coiled coil structure, and wherein

a) each of HRS1, HRS2 and HRS3 is independently a heptad repeat sequence that is characterized by a
30 n-times repeated 7-residue pattern of amino acid types, represented as (a-b-c-d-e-f-g)_n or (d-e-f-g-a-b-c)_n, wherein the pattern elements 'a' to 'g' denote conventional heptad positions at which said amino acid types are located and n is a number
35 equal to or greater than 2, and

- b) conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are predominantly occupied by hydrophobic amino acid types and conventional heptad positions 'b', 'c', 'e', 'f' and 'g' are predominantly occupied by hydrophilic amino acid types, the resulting distribution between hydrophobic and hydrophilic amino acid types enabling the identification of said heptad repeat sequences, and
- 5
- c) each of L1 and L2 is independently a linker consisting of 1 to 30 amino acid residues, this linker including any amino acid residue that cannot be unambiguously assigned to a heptad repeat sequence.
- 10
3. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 or 2, which is a non-natural protein.
- 15
4. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 3, wherein at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or wherein 100% of the conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are occupied by amino acids selected from the group consisting of valine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan, histidine, glutamine, threonine, serine, alanine or non-natural derivatives thereof.
- 20
5. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or wherein 100% of the conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are occupied by amino acids selected from the group consisting of valine, isoleucine, leucine, methionine or non-natural derivatives thereof.
- 25
6. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 5, wherein at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or wherein 100% of the conventional heptad positions 'a' and 'd' are occupied by isoleucines.
- 30

7. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 6, wherein at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or wherein 100% of the conventional heptad positions 'b', 'c', 'e', 'f' and 'g' are occupied by amino acids selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, cysteine, serine, threonine, histidine, asparagine, aspartic acid, glutamine, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine or non-natural derivatives thereof.
8. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein L1 and L2 have an amino acid composition comprising at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or comprising 100% amino acids selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, cysteine, proline, serine, threonine, histidine, asparagine, aspartic acid, glutamine, glutamic acid, lysine, arginine or non-natural derivatives thereof.
9. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 8, wherein L1 and L2 have an amino acid composition comprising at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or comprising 100% amino acids selected from the group consisting of glycine, alanine, serine, threonine, proline or non-natural derivatives thereof.
10. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 9, wherein L1 and L2 have an amino acid composition comprising at least 50%, 70%, 90%, or comprising 100% glycine and/or serine amino acids.
11. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the number of amino acid residues of each of L1 and L2 amounts to less than half of the number of amino acid residues of the heptad repeat sequence preceding the respective L1 or L2.

12. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 11, wherein amino acid residues near the termini of L1 and/or L2 stabilize the alpha-helical ends of the coiled coil structure.
- 5 13. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 12, wherein amino acid residues near the termini of L1 and/or L2 promote formation of a local turn in the structure.
14. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 13, wherein conventional heptad positions 'e' and 'g' are
10 occupied by glutamines.
15. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 14, wherein conventional heptad positions 'b', 'c' and 'f' are polar, solubility-promoting amino acids.
16. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 15, which
15 folds in aqueous solution having a pH between 1 and 13, or between 2 and 12, or between 3 and 11, or between 4 and 10, or between 5 and 9.
17. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 16, which folds in aqueous solution having a temperature between
20 0°C and 100°C, or between 0°C to 80°C, or between 0°C to 60°C.
18. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 17, which folds in aqueous solution having an ionic strength between 0 and 1.0 molar.
- 25 19. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 to 18, which is used as a scaffold.
20. The isolated protein of any of claims 1 or 2, as shown in the antiparallel orientation of Figure 15.

21. A nucleic acid encoding a protein according to any of claims 1 to 20.
22. A vector comprising a nucleic acid according to claim 21.
- 5 23. A host cell comprising a nucleic acid or vector according to claim 21 or 22.
24. A method for the production of a protein according to any of claims 1 to 20 comprising introducing a nucleic acid or vector into a host cell, culturing said host cell
10 in a medium under conditions in which the nucleic acid is expressed and the protein is produced, and isolating the protein from said host cell and/or said medium.

FIGURE 3

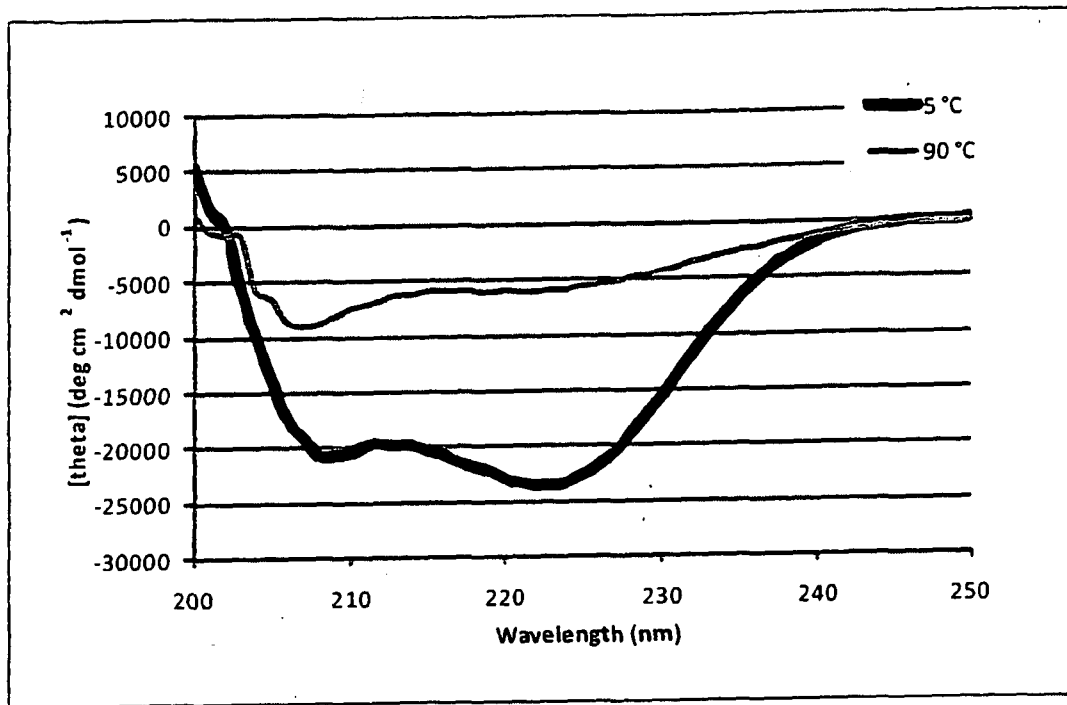


FIGURE 4

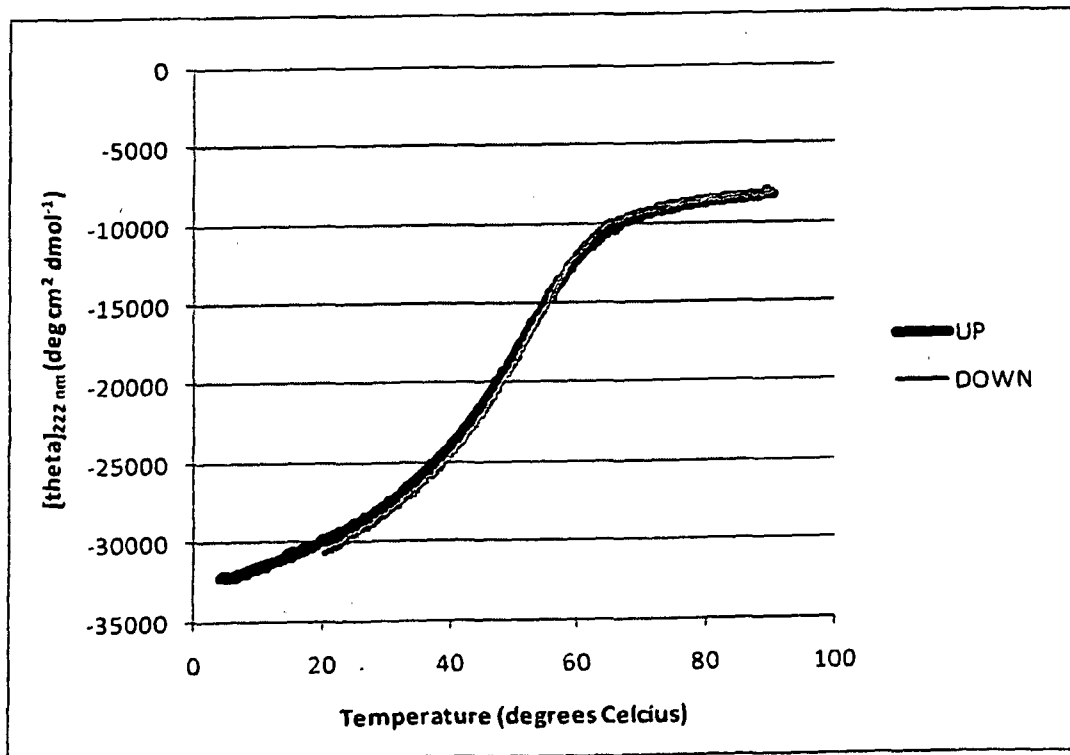


FIGURE 5

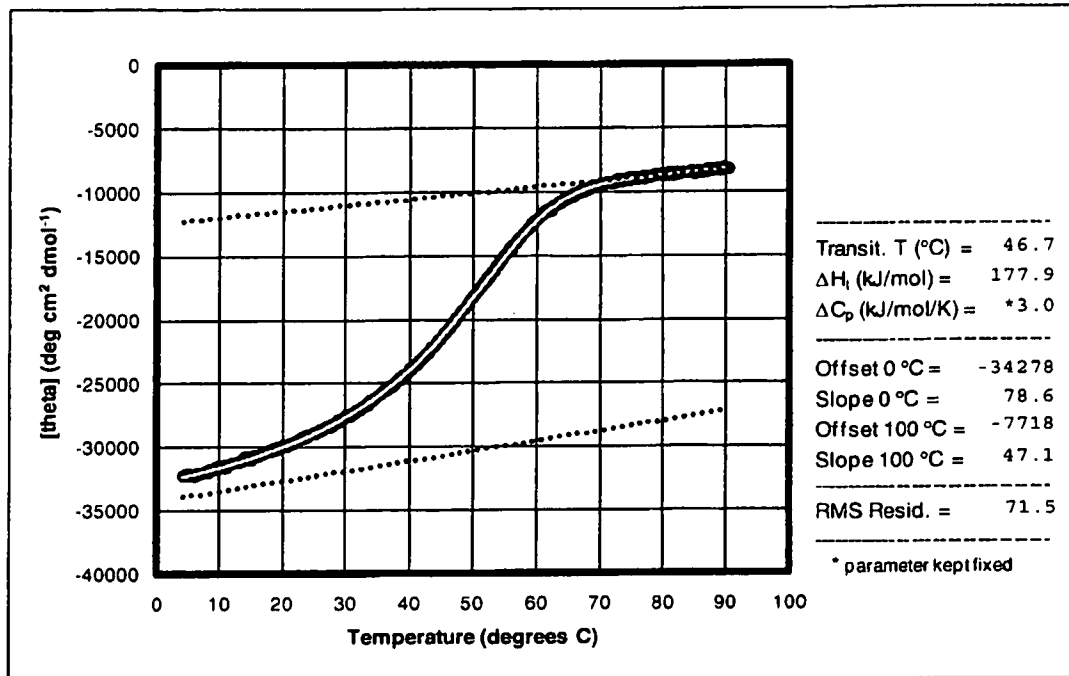


FIGURE 6

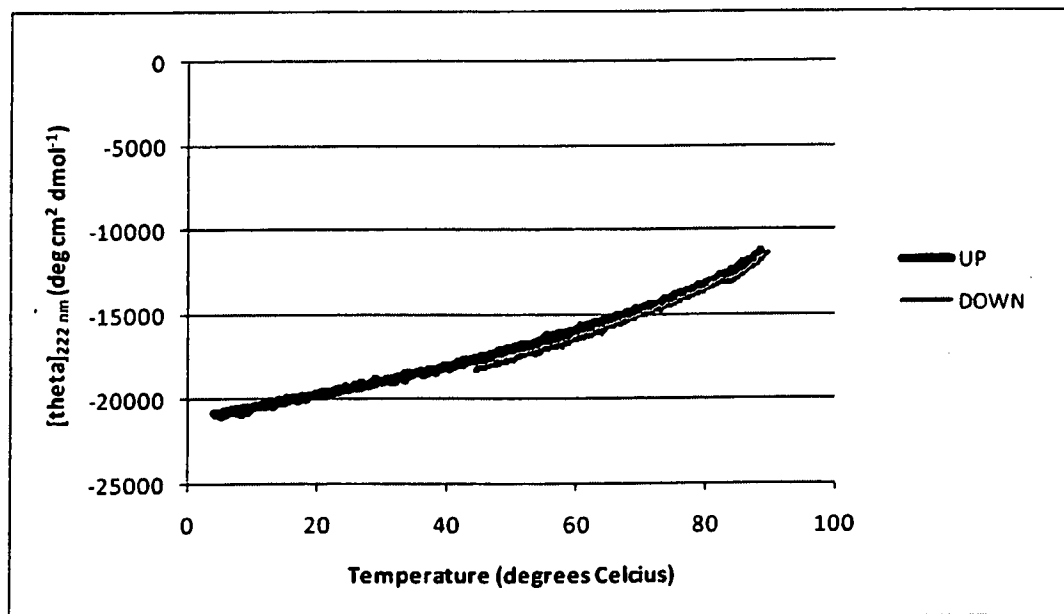


FIGURE 7

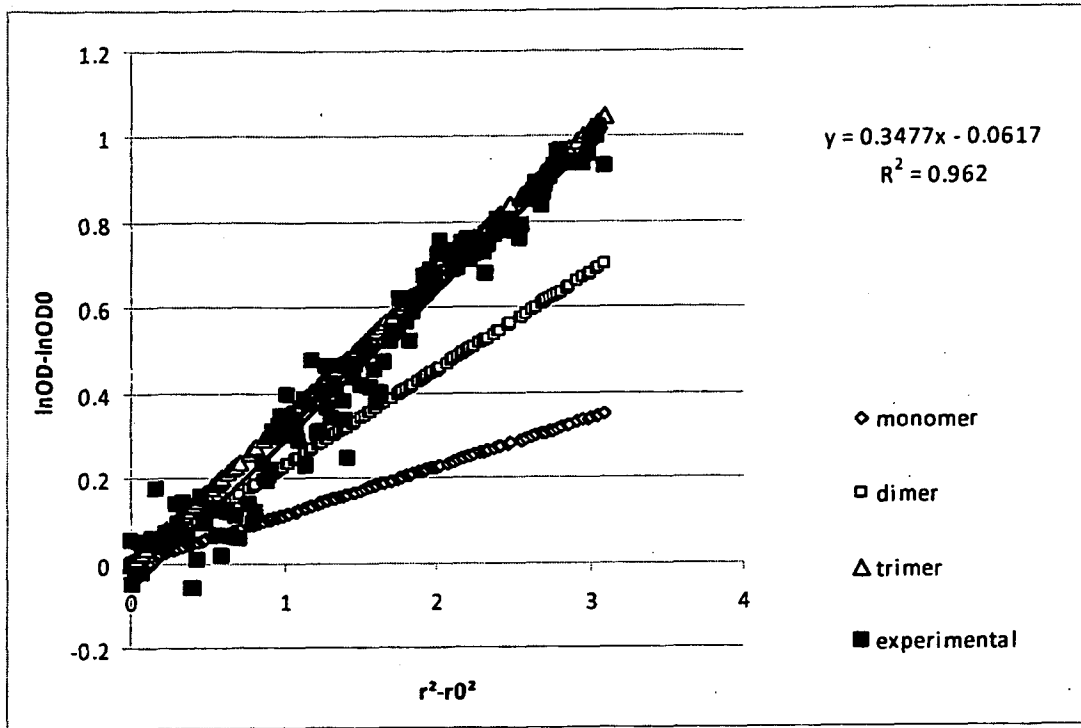


FIGURE 8

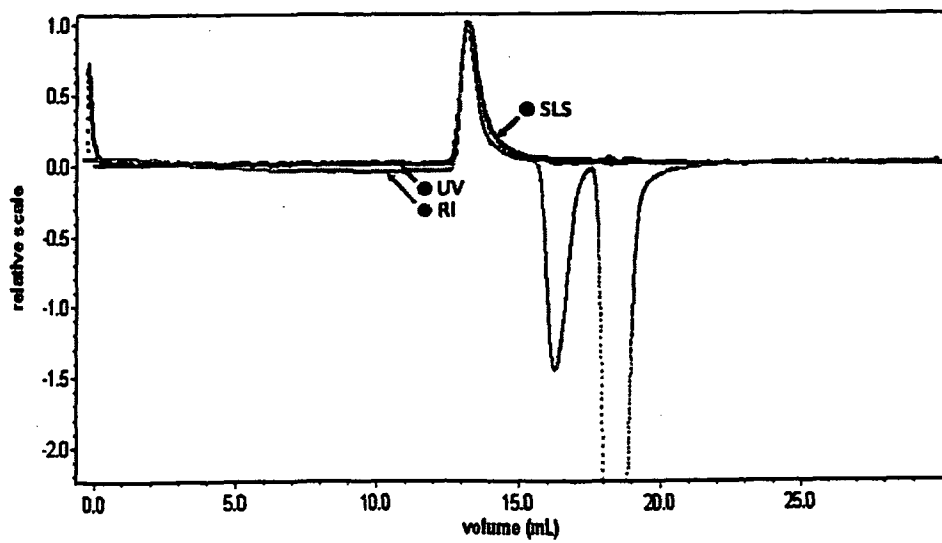


FIGURE 9

scQ2aI_L8		a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d
N		MGHHHHHHHHHHSSGHIEGRHMS							
HRS1	IEEIQKQIAA	IQKQIAA	IQKQI	YRM					
L1		TGGSGGGSGMS							
HRS2	IEEIQKQIAA	IQKQIAA	IQKQI	YRM					
L2		TGGSGGGSGMS							
HRS3	IEEIQKQIAA	IQKQIAA	IQKQI	YRM					
C		TP							
Full	MGHHHHHHHHHHSSGHIEGRHMSIEEIQKQIAA								
	MSIEEIQKQIAA								
	IQKQIAA								
	IQKQIYRMTGGSGGGSGMSIEEIQKQIAA								
	IQKQIYRMT								

scQ2aI_L16		a	d	a	d	a	d	a	d
N		MGHHHHHHHHHHSSGHIEGRHMS							
HRS1	IEEIQKQIAA	IQKQIAA	IQKQI	YRM					
L1		TGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGMS							
HRS2	IEEIQKQIAA	IQKQIAA	IQKQI	YRM					
L2		TGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGMS							
HRS3	IEEIQKQIAA	IQKQIAA	IQKQI	YRM					
C		TP							
Full	MGHHHHHHHHHHSSGHIEGRHMSIEEIQKQIAA								
	GGSGGGSGMSIEEIQKQIAA								
	IQKQIAA								
	IQKQIYRMTGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSGMSIEE								
	IQKQIAA								
	IQKQIYRMT								

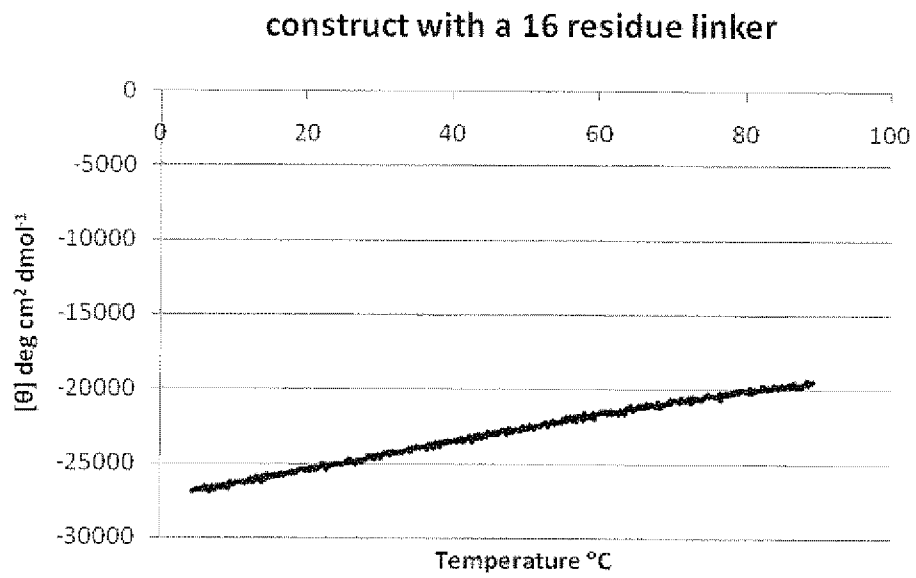


FIGURE 11

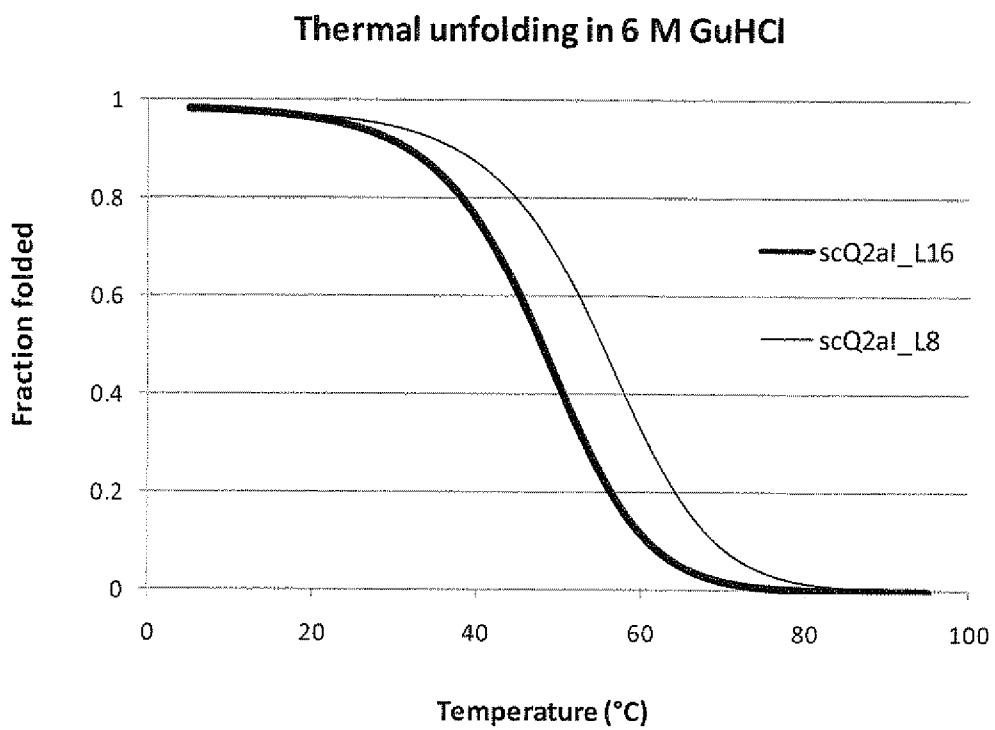


FIGURE 12

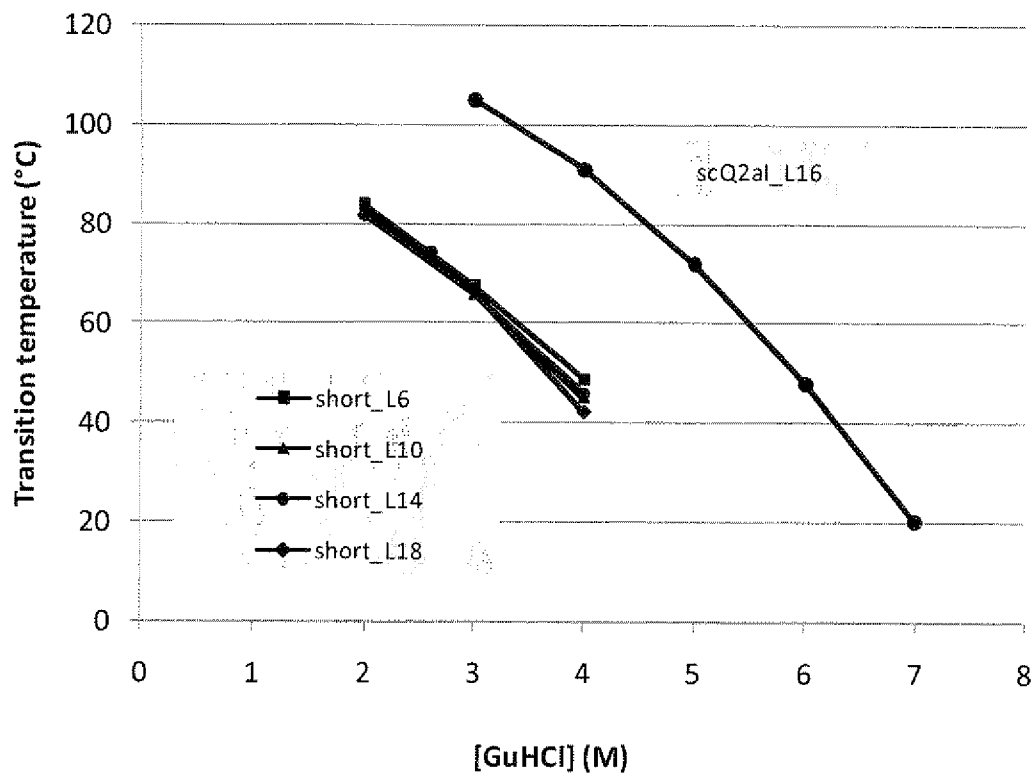


FIGURE 13

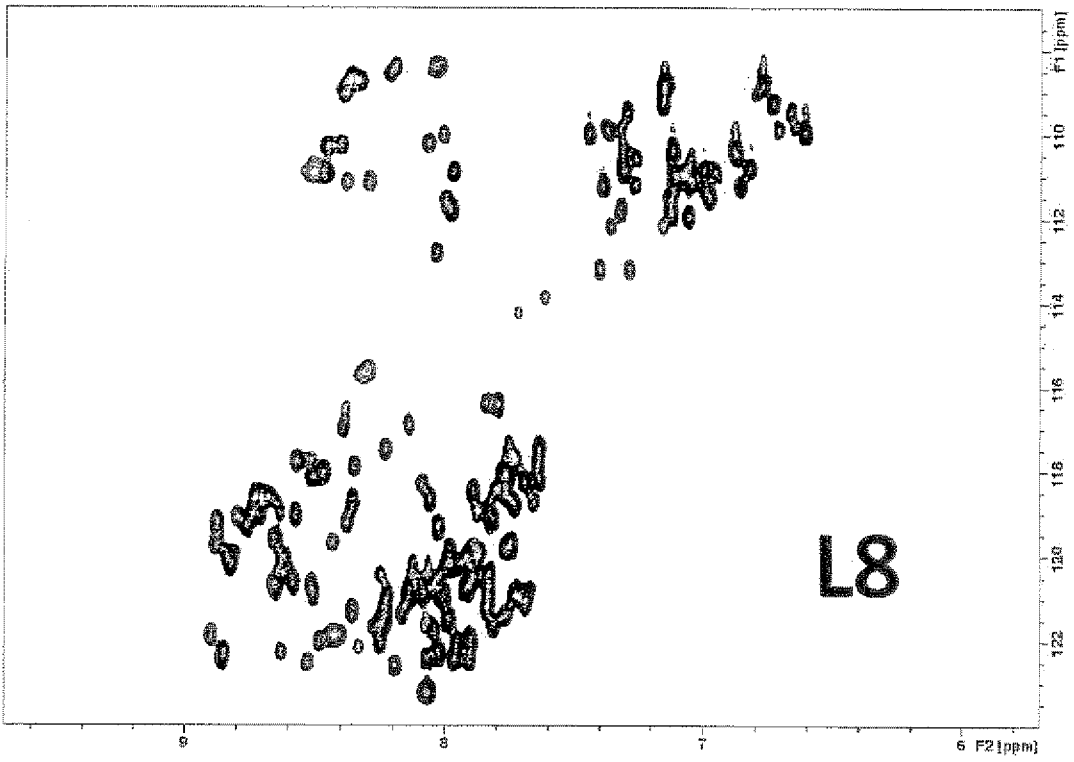
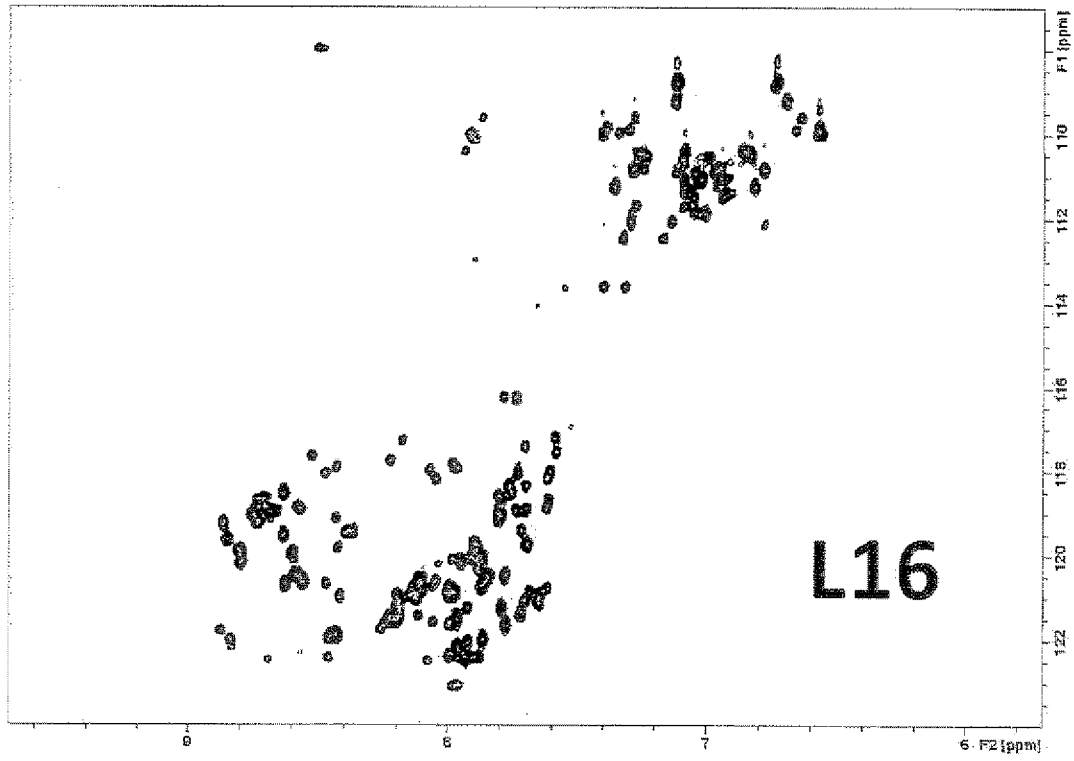
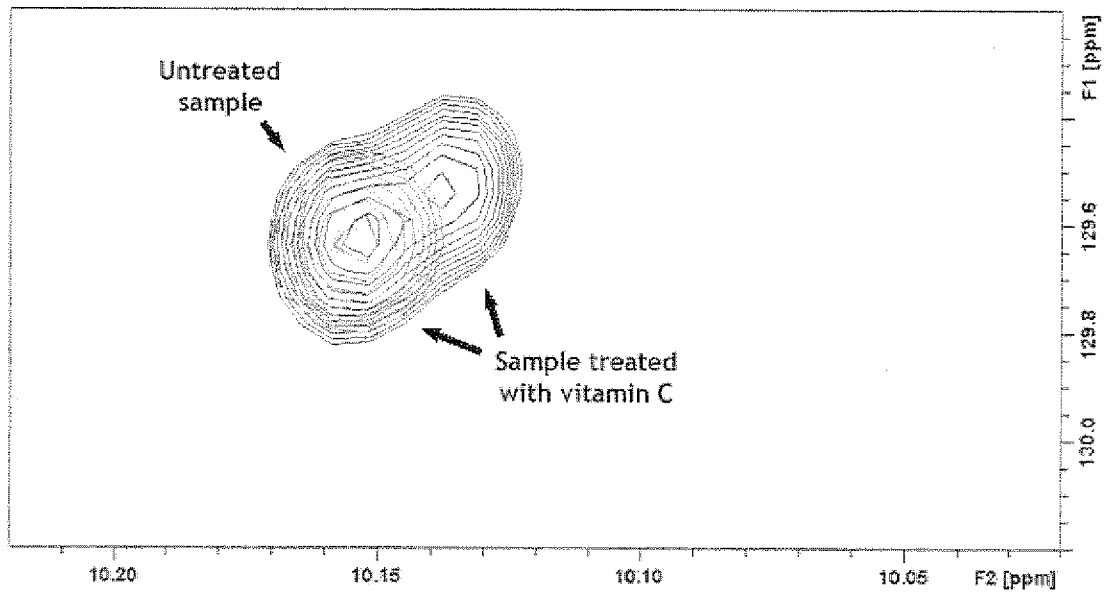
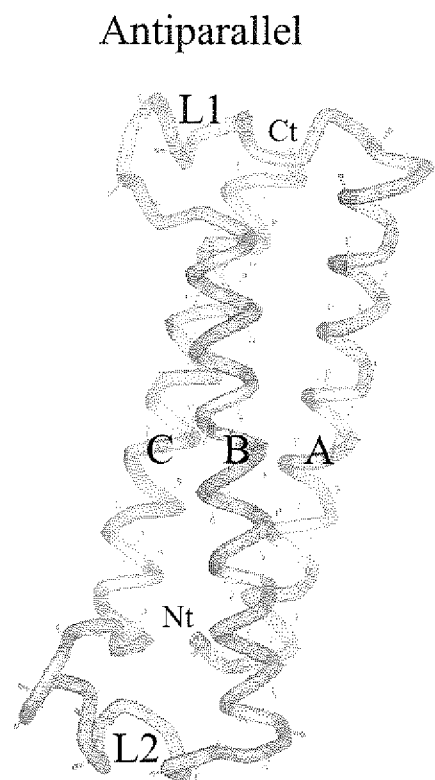
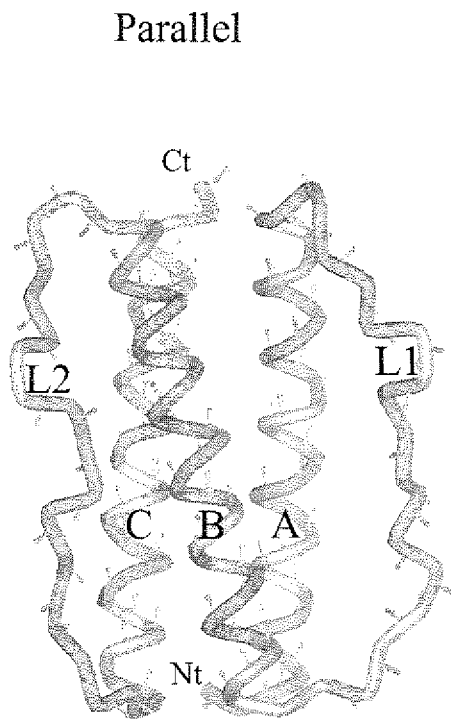


FIGURE 14





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2009/066640

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. C07K1/00 C07K7/08 C07K14/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PASCUAL J ET AL: "Solution structure of the spectrin repeat: a left-handed antiparallel triple-helical coiled-coil" JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, LONDON, GB, vol. 273, no. 3, 31 October 1997 (1997-10-31), pages 740-751, XP004453905 ISSN: 0022-2836	1-5,7-8, 11-13, 15-24
Y	abstract page 741, column 2, paragraph 3 page 743, column 2, paragraph 3 - page 747, column 2, paragraph 1 figures 1,2,6; table 2 ----- -/--	6,9-10, 14

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

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- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 March 2010

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/04/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Mossier, Birgit

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2009/066640

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	WO 2005/077103 A2 (UNIV COLORADO [US]; TRIPET BRIAN [US]; HODGES ROBERT S [US]) 25 August 2005 (2005-08-25) abstract paragraph [0017] paragraph [0033] in particular see SEQ ID NO:4; paragraph [0044]; figure 2	1-5,7-8, 11-13, 15-24 6,9-10, 14
Y	----- WOOLFSON D N: "THE DESIGN OF COILED-COIL STRUCTURES AND ASSEMBLIES" ADVANCES IN PROTEIN CHEMISTRY, ACADEMIC PRESS, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 70, 1 January 2005 (2005-01-01), pages 79-112, XP008073019 ISSN: 0065-3233 the whole document	6,9-10, 14
Y	----- PARRY DAVID A D ET AL: "Fifty years of coiled-coils and alpha-helical bundles: a close relationship between sequence and structure." JOURNAL OF STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY SEP 2008, vol. 163, no. 3, September 2008 (2008-09), pages 258-269, XP002575056 ISSN: 1095-8657 abstract page 260, column 1 - page 262, column 1	6,9-10, 14
A	----- KIYOKAWA TOMOHIRO ET AL: "Engineering of the hydrophobic core of an alpha-helical coiled coil" BIOPOLYMERS, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 55, no. 5, 1 September 2000 (2000-09-01), pages 407-414, XP008105332 ISSN: 0006-3525 [retrieved on 2001-02-15] abstract table 1 page 413, column 1, paragraph 2 - column 2	1-24
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2009/066640

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EFIMOV V P ET AL: "Fibritin Encoded by Bacteriophage T4 Gene wac has a Parallel Triple-stranded .alpha.-Helical Coiled-coil Structure" JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, LONDON, GB, vol. 242, 1 January 1994 (1994-01-01), pages 470-486, XP002523719 ISSN: 0022-2836 -----	1-24
E	EP 2 161 278 A1 (COMPLIX N V [BE]) 10 March 2010 (2010-03-10) the whole document -----	1-24
A,P	WO 2009/030780 A2 (COMPLIX NV [BE]; DESMET JOHAN [BE]; LASTERS IGNACE [BE]) 12 March 2009 (2009-03-12) -----	1-24

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Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/EP2009/066640

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EP 2161278	A1	10-03-2010	NONE
WO 2009030780	A2	12-03-2009	NONE