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Uses of anti-CTLA-4 antibodies

57	ABSTRACT (NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS)

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The sheet(s) containing the abstract is/are attached.

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~~The figure of the drawing to which the abstract refers is attached.~~

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(54) Title: USES OF ANTI-CTLA-4 ANTIBODIES

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to treatment of cancer in a mammal who has undergone stem cell transplantation by administering an effective amount of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody to the mammal. Stem cell transplantation may be allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantation and may be preceded by a preparatory treatment such as chemotherapy. The methods of the invention may be combined with additional cancer treatments. Further, the invention relates to treatment of cancer using at least 10 mg/kg of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody, and, more preferably, about 15-20 mg/kg of antibody.

USES OF ANTI-CTLA-4 ANTIBODIES

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to compositions containing anti-CTLA-4 antibodies having amino acid sequences derived from human genes and uses thereof for treatment of cancer and in combination with stem cell transplantation.

Background

CTLA-4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4) is a member of the immunoglobulin (Ig) superfamily of proteins that acts to down regulate T-cell activation and maintain immunologic homeostasis. In particular, it is believed that CD28 and CTLA-4 deliver opposing signals that are integrated by the T cell in determining the response to antigen. The outcome of T cell receptor stimulation by antigens is regulated by CD28 costimulatory signals, as well as inhibitory signals derived from CTLA-4. It is also determined by the interaction of CD28 or CTLA-4 on T cells with B7 molecules expressed on antigen presenting cells.

Kwon et al. *PNAS USA* 94:8099-103 (1997) demonstrated that *in vivo* antibody-mediated blockade of CTLA-4 enhanced antiprostate cancer immune responses. Yang et al. *Cancer Res* 57:4036-41 (1997), based on *in vitro* and *in vivo* results, found that CTLA-4 blockade in tumor-bearing animals enhanced their capacity to generate antitumor T-cell responses; in this model, the enhancing effect was restricted to early stages of tumor growth. Hurwitz et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 95:10067-71 (1998) used a combination of CTLA-4 blockade and a vaccine (consisting of granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor-expressing SM1 cells) to induce regression of parental SM1 tumors, despite the ineffectiveness of either treatment alone.

U.S. Patent 5,811,097 of Allison et al. refers to administration of CTLA-4 blocking agents to decrease tumor cell growth. WO 00/37504 (published June 29, 2000) refers to human anti-CTLA-4 antibodies, and the use of those antibodies in treatment of cancer. WO 01/14424 (published March 1, 2001) refers to additional human anti-CTLA-4 antibodies, and the use of such antibodies in treatment of cancer. WO 93/00431 (published January 7, 1993) refers to regulation of cellular interactions with a monoclonal antibody reactive with a CTLA4Ig fusion protein. WO 00/32231 (published June 8, 2000) refers to combination of a CTLA-4 blocking agent with a tumor vaccine to stimulate T-cells. WO03/086459 refers to a method of promoting a memory response using CTLA-4 antibodies.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to methods of treating cancer using anti-CTLA-4 antibodies.

In one embodiment, the invention relates to a method of treating cancer in a mammal by administering more than 10 mg/kg of anti-CTLA-4 antibody in single or multiple doses.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for the treatment of cancer in a mammal who has undergone stem cell transplantation comprising administering an effective amount of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody to the mammal.

In yet another aspect, the invention relates to a method for the treatment of cancer in a mammal comprising the steps of (i) performing stem cell transplantation in the mammal, and (ii) administering an effective amount of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody. Preferably, the mammal is a human. Stem cell transplantation may be allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantation.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to a method for the treatment of cancer in a mammal comprising the steps of (i) administering chemotherapy to the mammal; (ii) performing stem cell transplantation, and (iii) administering an effective amount of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody. Stem cell transplantation may be allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantation, and chemotherapy may be high-dose chemotherapy.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1A-W shows the full-length nucleotide and amino acid sequences of the anti-CTLA-4 antibodies 4.1.1; 4.8.1; 4.13.1; 6.1.1 and 11.2.1.

Figure 2A-C shows an amino acid sequence alignment between the predicted heavy chain clones 4.1.1, 4.8.1, 4.14.3, 6.1.1, 3.1.1, 4.10.2, 4.13.1, 11.2.1, 11.6.1, 11.7.1, 12.3.1 and 12.9.1.1 and the germline DP-50 (3-33) amino acid sequence. Changes from germline are indicated in bold.

Figure 3 shows an amino acid sequence alignment between the predicted heavy chain sequence of the clone 2.1.3 and the germline DP-65 (4-31) amino acid sequence. Changes from germline are indicated in bold and CDRs are underlined.

Figure 4A-B shows an amino acid sequence alignment between the predicted kappa light chain sequences of the clones 4.1.1, 4.8.1, 4.14.3, 6.1.1, 4.10.2, and 4.13.1 and the germline A27 amino acid sequence. Changes from germline are indicated in bold and CDRs are underlined.

Figure 5 shows an amino acid sequence alignment between the predicted kappa light chain sequences of the clones 3.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.6.1, and 11.7.1 and the germline O12 amino acid sequence. Changes from germline are indicated in bold and CDRs are underlined.

Figure 6 shows an amino acid sequence alignment between the predicted kappa light chain sequence of the clone 2.1.3 and the germline A10/A26 amino acid sequence. Changes from germline are indicated in bold and CDRs are underlined.

Figure 7 shows an amino acid sequence alignment between the predicted kappa light chain sequence of the clone 12.3.1 and the germline A17 amino acid sequence. Changes from germline are indicated in bold and CDRs are underlined.

Figure 8 shows an amino acid sequence alignment between the predicted kappa light chain sequence of the clone 12.9.1 and the germline A3/A19 amino acid sequence. Changes from germline are indicated in bold and CDRs are underlined.

Figure 9A-L shows the full-length nucleotide and amino acid sequences of the anti-CTLA-4 antibodies 4.1.1 (FIG. 9A), 4.8.1 (FIG. 9B), 4.14.3 (FIG. 9C), 6.1.1 (FIG. 9D), 3.1.1 (FIG. 9E), 4.10.2 (FIG. 9F), 2.1.3 (FIG. 9G), 4.13.1 (FIG. 9H), 11.6.1 (FIG. 9I), 11.7.1 (FIG. 9J), 12.3.1.1 (FIG. 9K), and 12.9.1.1 (FIG. 9L).

Detailed Description of the Invention

All patents, patent applications, publications, and other references cited herein are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

In one aspect, the present invention relates to a method of treating cancer in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal more than 10 mg/kg of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody. Preferably, the mammal is a human. Examples of the cancers to be treated are breast cancer, including metastatic breast cancer, lung cancer, including small-cell lung cancer, bone cancer, pancreatic cancer, skin cancer, cancer of the head or neck, melanoma including cutaneous or intraocular malignant melanoma, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, rectal cancer, cancer of the anal region, stomach cancer, colon cancer, testicular cancer, uterine cancer, carcinoma of the fallopian tubes, carcinoma of the endometrium, carcinoma of the cervix, carcinoma of the vagina, carcinoma of the vulva, Hodgkin's Disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, cancer of the esophagus, cancer of the small intestine, cancer of the endocrine system, cancer of the thyroid gland, cancer of the parathyroid gland, cancer of the adrenal gland, sarcoma of soft tissue, cancer of the urethra, cancer of the penis, prostate cancer, chronic or acute leukemias including acute myeloid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, solid tumors of childhood, lymphocytic lymphomas, cutaneous T cell lymphoma, cancer of the bladder, cancer of the kidney or ureter, renal cell carcinoma, carcinoma of the renal pelvis, neoplasm of the central nervous system (CNS), primary CNS lymphoma, tumor angiogenesis, spinal axis tumor, brain stem glioma, pituitary adenoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, epidermoid cancer, squamous cell cancer, t cell lymphoma, environmentally induced cancers including those induced by asbestos, myeloma, neuroblastoma, pediatric sarcomas, and combinations of said cancers. In certain embodiments, solid tumors, such as breast cancer including metastatic breast cancer, testicular cancer, ovarian cancer, small-cell lung cancer, neuroblastoma and pediatric sarcomas are treated. In another embodiment, the cancer is melanoma and the mammal is a human. In another embodiment, the cancer is prostate cancer, and the mammal is a human.

As used herein, the term "treating," unless otherwise indicated, means reversing, alleviating, inhibiting the progress of the disorder or condition to which such term applies, or one

or more symptoms of such disorder or condition. The term "treatment", as used herein, unless otherwise indicated, refers to the act of treating as "treating" is defined immediately above. The effect of cancer treatment may be monitored by observing disease endpoints such as extended survival, disease-free survival (time to recurrence), response rate, duration of response and/or time to progression.

To treat cancer, the antibodies described herein may be administered as described below, for example, in the amount of more than 10 mg/kg. In some embodiments, the amount of the antibody may be from more than 10 mg/kg to 21 mg/kg, for example 10.5 mg/kg to 21 mg/kg or 11 mg/kg to 21 mg/kg, or, for example, more than 10 mg/kg to 18 mg/kg, for example 10.5 mg/kg to 18 mg/kg or 11 mg/kg to 18 mg/kg. In another embodiment, the amount of antibody is at least 15 mg/kg, for example 15 mg/kg. In another embodiment, the amount of antibody is about 20 mg/kg. A single dose or multiples doses of the antibody may be administered. For example, at least one dose, or at least three, six or 12 doses may be administered. The doses may be administered, for example, every two weeks, monthly, every three months, every six months or yearly.

The methods of the present invention also relate to the treatment of cancer in a mammal who has undergone stem cell transplantation, which methods comprise administering to the mammal an amount of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody that is effective in treating the cancer in combination with stem cell transplantation. Examples of the cancers to be treated are breast cancer, including metastatic breast cancer, lung cancer, including small-cell lung cancer, bone cancer, pancreatic cancer, skin cancer, cancer of the head or neck, melanoma including cutaneous or intraocular malignant melanoma, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, rectal cancer, cancer of the anal region, stomach cancer, colon cancer, testicular cancer, uterine cancer, carcinoma of the fallopian tubes, carcinoma of the endometrium, carcinoma of the cervix, carcinoma of the vagina, carcinoma of the vulva, Hodgkin's Disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, cancer of the esophagus, cancer of the small intestine, cancer of the endocrine system, cancer of the thyroid gland, cancer of the parathyroid gland, cancer of the adrenal gland, sarcoma of soft tissue, cancer of the urethra, cancer of the penis, prostate cancer, chronic or acute leukemias including acute myeloid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, solid tumors of childhood, lymphocytic lymphoma, cancer of the bladder, cancer of the kidney or ureter, renal cell carcinoma, carcinoma of the renal pelvis, neoplasm of the central nervous system (CNS), primary CNS lymphoma, tumor angiogenesis, spinal axis tumor, brain stem glioma, pituitary adenoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, epidermoid cancer, squamous cell cancer, t-cell lymphoma, environmentally induced cancers including those induced by asbestos, myeloma, neuroblastoma, pediatric sarcomas, and combinations of said cancers. Preferably, solid tumors, such as breast cancer including metastatic breast cancer, testicular cancer, ovarian

cancer, small-cell lung cancer, neuroblastoma and pediatric sarcomas are treated. Preferably, the mammal is a human.

In the combination treatment, the antibodies described herein may be administered as described further below, for example, in the amount of at least 1 mg/kg, in at least 5 mg/kg, at least 10 mg/kg or at least 15 mg/kg. A single dose or multiples doses of the antibody may be administered. For example, at least one dose, or at least three, six or 12 doses may be administered. The doses may be administered, for example, every two weeks, monthly, every three months, every six months or yearly. The first dose may be administered after the immune system of the mammal has recovered from transplantation, for example, in the period of from one to 12 months post transplantation. In certain embodiments, the first dose is administered in the period of from one to three, or one to four months post transplantation. The patient may undergo stem cell transplantation and preparatory treatment(s) as described below.

The invention also relates to a method for the treatment of cancer in a mammal comprising the steps of (i) performing stem cell transplantation in the mammal, and (ii) administering an effective amount of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody. Preferably, the mammal is a human. Stem cell transplantation may be allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantation.

The term "stem cell transplantation" as used herein means infusion of hematopoietic stem cells into a mammal, which stem cells may be derived from any appropriate source of stem cells in the body. Thus, the stem cells may be derived from, for example, bone marrow, peripheral circulation (e.g. blood) following mobilization from the bone marrow, or fetal sources such as fetal tissue, fetal circulation and umbilical cord blood.

"Bone marrow transplantation" as used herein is one form of stem cell transplantation.

"Allogeneic stem cell transplantation" involves a donor and recipient who are not immunologically identical.

"Autologous stem cell transplantation" involves the removal and storage of the patient's own stem cells with subsequent reinfusion. This approach commonly follows a high-dose myeloablative therapy.

Stem cell transplantation may be performed according to the methods known in the art. Some such methods are described in F.R. Appelbaum, Bone Marrow and Stem Cell Transplantation, Chapter 14, in Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, Eugene Braunwald *et al.*, Editors (McGraw-Hill Professional; 15th edition, February 16, 2001), which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Thus, bone marrow may be collected from the donor's posterior and sometimes anterior iliac crests with the donor under general or spinal anesthesia. Typically, 10 to 15

mL/kg of marrow is aspirated, placed in heparinized media, and filtered through 0.3- and 0.2-mm screens to remove fat and bony spicules. For example, for allogeneic transplantation from about 1.5 to 5 × 10^8 nucleated marrow cells per kilogram may be collected. The collected marrow may be further processed depending on the clinical situation, for example, by removing red cells to prevent hemolysis in ABO-incompatible transplants, by removing donor T cells to prevent graft-versus-host disease(GVHD), or by attempting to remove possible contaminating tumor cells in autologous transplantation.

In other embodiments, stem cells may be mobilized from the bone marrow by treating the donor with granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) or other factors such as IL-8 that induce movement of stem cells from the bone marrow into the peripheral circulation. In some embodiments, peripheral blood stem cells are collected after the donor has been treated with hematopoietic growth factors or, in the setting of autologous transplantation, sometimes after treatment with a combination of chemotherapy and growth factors.

Following mobilization, the stem cells may be collected from peripheral blood by any appropriate cell pheresis technique (leukopheresis), such as using commercially available blood collection devices as exemplified by the CS 3000 Blood Cell Separator™ (Baxter Healthcare Corporation, Deerfield, IL). Methods for performing apheresis with the CS 3000 Blood Cell Separator™ are described in Williams *et al.*, Bone Marrow Transplantation 5: 129-33 (1990) and Hillyer *et al.*, Transfusion 33: 316-21 (1993), both of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Stem cell transplants may be administered according to the methods known in the art, for example, by intravenous injection. Stem cells for transplantation may be infused through a large-bore central venous catheter.

In certain embodiments, stem cell transplantation is preceded by a preparative regimen. Preparative treatment regimens administered to a mammal immediately preceding transplantation may be designed to eradicate the mammal's underlying disease or, in the setting of allogeneic transplantation, immunosuppress the mammal adequately to prevent rejection of the transplanted stem cells. The appropriate regimen, therefore, depends on the disease setting and source of marrow. Such regimen may involve administration of chemotherapy and/or total-body irradiation to the mammal.

Thus, the invention also relates to a method for the treatment of cancer in a mammal comprising the steps of (i) administering chemotherapy to the mammal; (ii) performing stem cell transplantation, and (iii) administering an effective amount of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody. Preferably, a mammal is a human. Stem cell transplantation may be allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantation.

A chemotherapeutic agent can, for example, be any cytotoxic drug, such as adriamycin, bleomycin, busulfan, capecitabine, carboplatin, carmustine, cisplatin,

cyclophosphamide, docetaxel, epirubicin, etoposide, fludarabine, gemcitabine, ifosfamide, irinotecan, melphalan, methotrexate, paclitaxel, teniposide, topotecan, thiotepa, or combination thereof. Generally, a chemotherapeutic agent selected from the group consisting of a mitotic inhibitor, alkylating agent, anti-metabolite, intercalating antibiotic, cell cycle inhibitor, enzyme and topoisomerase inhibitors. Mitotic inhibitors, for example docetaxel, paclitaxel, and vinblastine; alkylating agents, for example busulfan, carboplatin, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide and thiotepa; anti-metabolites, for example 5-fluorouracil, capecitabine, cytosine arabinoside, fludarabine, gemcitabine, methotrexate and hydroxyurea, or, for example, one of the preferred anti metabolites disclosed in European Patent Application 239362 such as N-(5-[N-(3,4-dihydro-2-methyl-4-oxoquinazolin-6-ylmethyl)-N-methylamino]-2-thenoyl)-L-glutamic acid; intercalating antibiotics, for example adriamycin, bleomycin and epirubicin.

The chemotherapy may be high-dose chemotherapy, for example, a high dose of any of the above mentioned chemotherapeutic agents may be administered. Preferably, a high dose of busulfan, cyclophosphamide, melphalan, thiotepa, carmustine, etoposide, cisplatin, epirubicin, fludarabine or combination thereof, may be administered.

Examples of chemotherapy may be as disclosed in Childs R, *et al.,* Regression of metastatic renal-cell carcinoma after nonmyeloablative allogeneic peripheral-blood stem-cell transplantation, *N Engl J Med.* 2000 Sep 14;343(11):750-8; Basser RL, *et al.,* Multicycle high-dose chemotherapy and filgrastim-mobilized peripheral-blood progenitor cells in women with high-risk stage II or III breast cancer: five-year follow-up, *J Clin Oncol.* 1999 Jan;17(1):82-92; Socie G, *et al.,* Busulfan plus cyclophosphamide compared with total-body irradiation plus cyclophosphamide before marrow transplantation for myeloid leukemia: long-term follow-up of 4 randomized studies, *Blood* 2001 Dec 15;98(13):3569-74, each of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Thus, a chemotherapeutic regimen may comprise a combination of cyclophosphamide and fludarabine followed by stem cell transplantation. For example, intravenous infusions of 60 mg of cyclophosphamide per kilogram of body weight on day 7 and day 6 before transplantation may be followed by an intravenous infusion of 25 mg of fludarabine per square meter of body-surface area on each of the last five days before transplantation. Such a regimen may be combined with, for example, nonmyeloablative allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell transplantation.

In another embodiment, high-dose chemotherapy may comprise administration of epirubicin, cyclophosphamide, and optionally uroprotective agent mesna (2-mercaptoethane sodium sulfonate), followed by stem cell transplantation. For example, i.v. administration of 200 mg/m^2 epirubicin (Pharmacia-Upjohn, Milan, Italy) over 12 hours on day 4 prior to transplantation (day -4) is followed by i.v. administration of 4 g/m^2 cyclophosphamide

(Pharmacia-Upjohn) on day 3 prior to transplantation (day -3), given as 1 g/m^2 i.v. over 30 minutes in four divided doses. The uroprotective agent mesna (2-mercaptoethane sodium sulfonate) may be given as an intravenous bolus (0.8 g/m^2) before the first dose of cyclophosphamide and then as a continuous infusion on days -3 (4 g/m^2) and -2 (2.4 g/m^2). Such a regimen may be combined with, for example, autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplantation.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, chemotherapy and stem cell transplantation may be combined with radiation therapy. Techniques for administering low or high dose radiation therapy are known in the art, and these techniques can be used in the combination therapy described herein. For example, a patient may receive a total of 120 mg/kg cyclophosphamide, 60 mg/kg on each of 2 consecutive days. Busulfan may be optionally administered at e.g. 16 mg/kg (e.g. 1 mg/kg per dose orally every 6 hours over 4 consecutive days). Total body irradiation regimens may very depending on the condition of a patient, for example, the patient may receive 12 Gy in a fractionated regimen. Such regimens may be combined with, for example, allogeneic bone marrow transplantation.

Antibodies

Antibodies employable in the present invention, and the methods of making thereof, are described in the International Application No. PCT/US99/30895 published on June 29, 2000 as WO 00/37504, and European Patent Appl. No. EP 1262193 A1 published April 12, 2002, both of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference. While information on the sequences is provided herein, further information can be found in WO 00/37504 and EP 1262193; the sequences of these applications are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Antibodies that bind to CTLA-4 are useful in the practice of the methods described herein. Examples of such antibodies include those described in WO 00/37504 and designated 2.1.3, 3.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.8.1, 4.10.2, 4.13.1, 4.14.3, 6.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.6.1, 11.7.1, 12.3.1.1, and 12.9.1.1. Also included are antibodies disclosed in, *e.g.*, International Patent Publication Nos. WO 01/14424 and WO 03/086459, and US Patent Publication No. 2002/0086014, such antibodies including, but not limited to, antibody MDX-010 (previously referred to as antibody "10D1"). These antibodies are generally either fully human IgG2 or IgG4 heavy chains with human kappa light chains. In particular, the invention concerns use of antibodies having amino acid sequences of these antibodies. The invention also concerns antibodies having the amino acid sequences of the CDRs of the heavy and light chains of these antibodies, as well as those having changes in the CDR regions, as described herein. The invention also concerns antibodies having the variable regions of the heavy and light chains of those antibodies. In another embodiment, the antibody is selected from an antibody having the full length, variable region, or CDR, amino acid sequences of the heavy and light chains of antibodies 4.1.1, 11.2.1, 4.13.1, 4.14.3, or 6.1.1.

In certain embodiments, the antibodies for use in the present invention have amino acid sequences represented in Figures 1-9. In case of any sequence discrepancy among the figures, the disclosure of Figures 1-8 governs.

The following subclones were deposited at the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2209, on April 29, 2003:

Clone	Subclone	ATCC Deposit No.
4.1.1	4.1.1.1	PTA-5166
11.2.1	11.2.1.4	PTA-5169

As will be appreciated, antibodies of the invention may be derived from hybridomas but can also be expressed in cell lines other than hybridomas. Sequences encoding the cDNAs or genomic clones for the particular antibodies can be used for transformation of suitable mammalian or nonmammalian host cells. Transformation can be by any known method for introducing polynucleotides into a host cell, including, for example packaging the polynucleotide in a virus (or into a viral vector) and transducing a host cell with the virus (or vector) or by transfection procedures known in the art, as exemplified by U.S. Patents 4,399,216, 4,912,040, 4,740,461, and 4,959,455. Methods for introduction of heterologous polynucleotides into mammalian cells are well known in the art and include, but are not limited to, dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, particle bombardment, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, peptide conjugates, dendrimers, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.

Mammalian cell lines available as hosts for expression are well known in the art and include many immortalized cell lines available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), including but not limited to Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, NSO, HeLa cells, baby hamster kidney (BHK) cells, monkey kidney cells (COS), and human hepatocellular carcinoma cells (e.g., Hep G2). Non-mammalian cells can also be employed, including bacterial, yeast, insect, and plant cells. Site directed mutagenesis of the antibody CH2 domain to eliminate glycosylation may be preferred in order to prevent changes in either the immunogenicity, pharmacokinetic, and/or effector functions resulting from non-human glycosylation. The glutamine synthase system of expression is discussed in whole or part in connection with European Patents 216 846, 256 055, and 323 997 and European Patent Application 89303964.4. Further, a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) expression system, including those known in the art, can be used to produce the antibody.

Antibodies for use in the invention can also be produced transgenically through the generation of a mammal or plant that is transgenic for the immunoglobulin heavy and light chain sequences of interest and production of the antibody in a recoverable form therefrom.

Transgenic antibodies can be produced in, and recovered from, the milk of goats, cows, or other mammals. See, e.g., U.S. Patents 5,827,690, 5,756,687, 5,750,172, and 5,741,957.

Antibodies employed in the invention preferably possess very high affinities, typically possessing Kds of from about 10^{-9} through about 10^{-11} M, when measured by either solid phase or solution phase.

In one embodiment, the antibody that binds to CTLA-4 has the following properties:

a binding affinity for CTLA-4 of about 10^{-9} or greater;

inhibition of binding between CTLA-4 and B7-1 with an IC_{50} of about 100 nM or lower; and

inhibition of binding between CTLA-4 and B7-2 with an IC_{50} of about 100 nM or lower.

Preferably, the antibody comprises a heavy chain amino acid sequence comprising human CDR amino acid sequences derived from the V_H 3-30 or 3-33 gene, or conservative substitutions or somatic mutations therein. The antibody can also comprise CDR regions in its light chain derived from the A27 or O12 gene.

In other embodiments of the invention, the antibody inhibits binding between CTLA-4 and B7-1 with an IC_{50} of about 10 nM or lower, for example about 5 nM or lower, or for example about 1 nM.

Alternately, the anti-CTLA-4 antibody competes for binding with an antibody having heavy and light chain amino acid sequences of an antibody selected from the group consisting of 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 11.2.1, 4.13.1 and 4.14.3. In another embodiment, the antibody cross-competes with an antibody having such a heavy and light chain sequence, or with deposited antibody 4.1.1 or 11.2.1. For example, the antibody can bind to the epitope to which an antibody that has heavy and light chain amino acid sequences of an antibody selected from the group consisting of 4.1.1, 6.1.1, 11.2.1, 4.13.1 and 4.14.3 binds.

In another embodiment, the invention is practiced using an antibody that comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequences of CDR-1, CDR-2, and CDR-3, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequences of CDR-1, CDR-2, and CDR-3, of an antibody selected from the group consisting of 3.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.8.1, 4.10.2, 4.13.1, 4.14.3, 6.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.6.1, 11.7.1, 12.3.1.1, and 12.9.1.1, or sequences having changes from said CDR sequences selected from the group consisting of conservative changes, wherein said conservative changes are selected from the group consisting of replacement of nonpolar residues by other nonpolar residues, replacement of polar charged residues other polar uncharged residues, replacement of polar charged residues by other polar charged residues, and substitution of structurally similar residues; non-conservative substitutions, wherein said non-conservative substitutions are selected from the group consisting of substitution of polar charged residue for polar uncharged residues and substitution of nonpolar residues for polar residues, additions and deletions. In a further embodiment of the invention, the antibody

contains fewer than 10, 7, 5, or 3 amino acid changes from the germline sequence in the framework or CDR regions. In another embodiment, the antibody contains fewer than 5 amino acid changes in the framework regions and fewer than 10 changes in the CDR regions. In one preferred embodiment, the antibody contains fewer than 3 amino acid changes in the framework regions and fewer than 7 changes in the CDR regions. In a preferred embodiment, the changes in the framework regions are conservative and those in the CDR regions are somatic mutations.

The following table shows the number of amino acid changes from germline for H and L chain FR and CDR regions for certain antibodies of the invention:

	4.1.1	4.8.1	6.1.1	11.2.1
H-FR	1	0	1	0
H-CDR	3	4	3	1
L-FR	1	0	1	0
L-CDR	3	4 (including 2 deletions)	2 (including 1 deletion)	3
Total FR/CDR	2/6	0/8	2/5	0/4

In another embodiment, the antibody comprises a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequences of CDR-1, CDR-2, and CDR-3, and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequences of CDR-1, CDR-2, and CDR-3, of an antibody selected from the group consisting of 3.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.8.1, 4.10.2, 4.13.1, 4.14.3, 6.1.1, 11.2.1, 11.6.1, 11.7.1, 12.3.1.1, and 12.9.1.1. In another embodiment, the antibody has amino acid sequences of heavy and light chain variable regions that are the same as those of an antibody selected from the group consisting of 4.1.1, 4.8.1, 6.1.1 and 11.2.1, 11.6.1, 11.7.1, 12.3.1.1, and 12.9.1.1. In another embodiment, the antibody comprises a heavy chain amino acid sequence of human gene 3-33 and a light chain sequence of human gene A27 or O12.

As used herein, the term "epitope" includes any protein determinant capable of specific binding to an immunoglobulin or T-cell receptor. Epitopic determinants usually consist of chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids or sugar side chains and usually have specific three dimensional structural characteristics, as well as specific charge characteristics.

An antibody is said to specifically bind an antigen when the dissociation constant is ≤ 1 M, preferably ≤ 100 nM and most preferably ≤ 10 nM.

The term "antibody" as used herein refers to an intact antibody, or a binding fragment thereof that competes with the intact antibody for specific binding. Binding fragments are produced by recombinant DNA techniques, or by enzymatic or chemical cleavage of intact

antibodies. Binding fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab')2, Fv, and single-chain antibodies. An antibody other than a "bispecific" or "bifunctional" antibody is understood to have each of its binding sites identical. An antibody substantially inhibits adhesion of a receptor to a counter-receptor when an excess of antibody reduces the quantity of receptor bound to counter-receptor by at least about 20%, 40%, 60% or 80%, and more usually greater than about 85% (as measured in an in vitro competitive binding assay).

The basic antibody structural unit is known to comprise a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kDa) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kDa). The amino-terminal portion of each chain includes a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The carboxy-terminal portion of each chain defines a constant region primarily responsible for effector function. Human light chains are classified as kappa and lambda light chains. Heavy chains are classified as mu, delta, gamma, alpha, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA, and IgE, respectively. Within light and heavy chains, the variable and constant regions are joined by a "J" region of about 12 or more amino acids, with the heavy chain also including a "D" region of about 10 more amino acids. See generally, Fundamental Immunology Ch. 7 (Paul, W., ed., 2nd ed. Raven Press, N.Y. (1989)). The variable regions of each light/heavy chain pair form the antibody binding site.

Thus, an intact IgG antibody has two binding sites. Except in bifunctional or bispecific antibodies, the two binding sites are the same. The chains all exhibit the same general structure of relatively conserved framework regions (FR) joined by three hyper variable regions, also called complementarity determining regions or CDRs. The CDRs from the two chains of each pair are aligned by the framework regions, enabling binding to a specific epitope. From N-terminal to C-terminal, both light and heavy chains comprise the domains FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3 and FR4. The assignment of amino acids to each domain is in accordance with the definitions of Kabat Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. (1987 and 1991)), or Chothia & Lesk J. Mol. Biol. 196:901-917 (1987); Chothia et al. Nature 342:878-883 (1989).

The term "human antibody" refers to an antibody having an amino acid sequence derived from human genes including human genes in transgenic mice or elsewhere, and including sequences that result from somatic mutation or other changes that occur in generation of the antibody's sequence from the human gene. The invention encompasses changes of the types described below in the amino acid sequence.

The antibodies employed in the present invention are preferably derived from cells that express human immunoglobulin genes. Use of transgenic mice is known in the art to product such "human" antibodies. One such method is described in Mendez et al. Nature Genetics 15:146-156 (1997), Green and Jakobovits J. Exp. Med. 188:483-495 (1998), and U.S. Patent

Application Serial 08/759,620 (filed December 3, 1996). The use of such mice to obtain human antibodies is also described in U.S. Patent Applications 07/466,008 (filed January 12, 1990), 07/610,515 (filed November 8, 1990), 07/919,297 (filed July 24, 1992), 07/922,649 (filed July 30, 1992), filed 08/031,801 (filed March 15,1993), 08/112,848 (filed August 27, 1993), 08/234,145 (filed April 28, 1994), 08/376,279 (filed January 20, 1995), 08/430, 938 (filed April 27, 1995), 08/464,584 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/464,582 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/463,191 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/462,837 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/486,853 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/486,857 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/486,859 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/462,513 (filed June 5, 1995), 08/724,752 (filed October 2, 1996), and 08/759,620 (filed December 3, 1996). See also Mendez et al. Nature Genetics 15:146-156 (1997) and Green and Jakobovits J. Exp. Med. 188:483-495 (1998). See also European Patent EP 0 463 151 (grant published June 12, 1996), International Patent Application WO 94/02602 (published February 3, 1994), International Patent Application WO 96/34096 (published October 31, 1996), and WO 98/24893 (published June 11, 1998).

An alternative for making transgenic mice that generate human antibodies is the "minilocus" approach, wherein an exogenous Ig locus is mimicked through the inclusion of pieces (individual genes) from the Ig locus. One or more VH genes, one or more DH genes, one or more JH genes, a mu constant region, and a second constant region (preferably a gamma constant region) are formed into a construct for insertion into an animal. See U.S. Patent 5,545,807 to Surani et al. and U.S. Patents 5,545,806, 5,625,825, 5,625,126, 5,633,425, 5,661,016, 5,770,429, 5,789,650, and 5,814,318 each to Lonberg and Kay, U.S. Patent 5,591,669 to Krimpenfort and Berns, U.S. Patents 5,612,205, 5,721,367, 5,789,215 to Berns et al., and U.S. Patent 5,643,763 to Choi and Dunn, and GenPharm International U.S. Patent Applications 07/574,748 (filed August 29, 1990), 07/575,962 (filed August 31, 1990), 07/810,279 (filed December 17, 1991), 07/853,408 (filed March 18, 1992), 07/904,068 (filed June 23, 1992), 07/990,860 (filed December 16, 1992), 08/053,131 (filed April 26, 1993), 08/096,762 (filed July 22, 1993), 08/155,301 (filed November 18, 1993), 08/161,739 (filed December 3, 1993), 08/165,699 (filed December 10, 1993), 08/209,741 (filed March 9, 1994). See also European Patent 546 073 B1, International Patent Applications WO 92/03918, WO 92/22645, WO 92/22647, WO 92/22670, WO 93/12227, WO 94/00569, WO 94/25585, WO 96/14436, WO 97/13852, and WO 98/24884,

Antibodies having changes in amino acid sequence from particular antibodies exemplified herein can be used in the method of the invention. For example, the sequences can have "substantial identity", meaning the sequence of the original and changed sequence, when optimally aligned, such as by the programs GAP or BESTFIT using default gap weights, share at least 80 percent sequence identity, preferably at least 90 percent sequence identity, more preferably at least 95 percent sequence identity, and most preferably at least 99 percent

sequence identity in the sequence of the entire antibody, the variable regions, the framework regions, or the CDR regions. Preferably, residue positions which are not identical differ by conservative amino acid substitutions. Conservative amino acid substitutions refer to the interchangeability of residues having similar side chains. For example, a group of amino acids having aliphatic side chains is glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, and isoleucine; a group of amino acids having aliphatic-hydroxyl side chains is serine and threonine; a group of amino acids having amide-containing side chains is asparagine and glutamine; a group of amino acids having aromatic side chains is phenylalanine, tyrosine, and tryptophan; a group of amino acids having basic side chains is lysine, arginine, and histidine; and a group of amino acids having sulfur-containing side chains is cysteine and methionine. Preferred conservative amino acids substitution groups are: valine-leucine-isoleucine, phenylalanine-tyrosine, lysine-arginine, alanine-valine, glutamic-aspartic, and asparagine-glutamine. For example, it is reasonable to expect that an isolated replacement of a leucine with an isoleucine or valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, a threonine with a serine, or a similar replacement of an amino acid with a structurally related amino acid will not have a major effect on the binding or properties of the resulting molecule, especially if the replacement does not involve an amino acid within a framework site. Whether an amino acid change results in a functional peptide can readily be determined by assaying the specific activity of the polypeptide derivative.

Fragments or analogs of antibodies or immunoglobulin molecules can be readily prepared by those of ordinary skill in the art. Preferred amino- and carboxy-termini of fragments or analogs occur near boundaries of functional domains. Structural and functional domains can be identified by comparison of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence data to public or proprietary sequence databases. Preferably, computerized comparison methods are used to identify sequence motifs or predicted protein conformation domains that occur in other proteins of known structure and/or function. Methods to identify protein sequences that fold into a known three-dimensional structure are known. Bowie et al. Science 253:164 (1991). Thus, those of skill in the art can recognize sequence motifs and structural conformations that may be used to define structural and functional domains in accordance with the invention.

Preferred amino acid substitutions are those which: (1) reduce susceptibility to proteolysis, (2) reduce susceptibility to oxidation, (3) alter binding affinity for forming protein complexes, (4) alter binding affinities, and (4) confer or modify other physicochemical or functional properties of such analogs. Analogs can include various muteins of a sequence other than the naturally-occurring peptide sequence. For example, single or multiple amino acid substitutions (preferably conservative amino acid substitutions) may be made in the naturally-occurring sequence (preferably in the portion of the polypeptide outside the domain(s) forming intermolecular contacts). A conservative amino acid substitution should not substantially change the structural characteristics of the parent sequence (e.g., a replacement amino acid

should not tend to break a helix that occurs in the parent sequence, or disrupt other types of secondary structure that characterizes the parent sequence). Examples of art-recognized polypeptide secondary and tertiary structures are described in Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles (Creighton, Ed., W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1984)); Introduction to Protein Structure (C. Branden and J. Tooze, eds., Garland Publishing, New York, N.Y. (1991); and Thornton et at. Nature 354:105 (1991)).

The antibody employed in the method of the invention can be labeled. This can be done by incorporation of a detectable marker, e.g., incorporation of a radiolabeled amino acid or attachment to a polypeptide of biotinyl moieties that can be detected by marked avidin (e.g., streptavidin containing a fluorescent marker or enzymatic activity that can be detected by optical or colorimetric methods). In certain situations, the label or marker can also be therapeutic. Various methods of labeling polypeptides and glycoproteins are known in the art and may be used. Examples of labels for polypeptides include, but are not limited to, the following: radioisotopes or radionuclides (e.g., ^{3}H, ^{14}C, ^{15}N, ^{35}S, ^{90}Y, ^{99}Tc, ^{111}In, ^{125}I, ^{131}I), fluorescent labels (e.g., FITC, rhodamine, lanthanide phosphors), enzymatic labels (e.g., horseradish peroxidase, β-galactosidase, luciferase, alkaline phosphatase), chemiluminescent, biotinyl groups, predetermined polypeptide epitopes recognized by a secondary reporter (e.g., leucine zipper pair sequences, binding sites for secondary antibodies, metal binding domains, epitope tags). In some embodiments, labels are attached by spacer arms of various lengths to reduce potential steric hindrance.

In another embodiment, the antibodies employed in methods of the invention are not fully human, but "humanized". In particular, murine antibodies or antibodies from other species can be humanized or primatized using techniques well known in the art. See e.g., Winter and Harris Immunol Today 14:43-46 (1993) and Wright et al. Crit. Reviews in Immunol. 12125-168 (1992). The antibody may be engineered by recombinant DNA techniques to substitute the CH1, CH2, CH3, hinge domains, and/or the framework domain with the corresponding human sequence (see WO 92/02190 and U.S. Patents 5,530,101, 5,585,089, 5,693,761, 5,693,792, 5,714,350, and 5,777,085). Also, the use of Ig cDNA for construction of chimeric immunoglobulin genes is known in the art (Liu et al. P.N.A.S. 84:3439 (1987) and J.Immunol.139:3521 (1987)). mRNA is isolated from a hybridoma or other cell producing the antibody and used to produce cDNA. The cDNA of interest may be amplified by the polymerase chain reaction using specific primers (U.S. Patents 4,683,195 and 4,683,202). Alternatively, a library is made and screened to isolate the sequence of interest. The DNA sequence encoding the variable region of the antibody is then fused to human constant region sequences. The sequences of human constant regions genes may be found in Kabat et al. (1991) Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, N.I.H. publication no. 91-3242. Human C region genes are readily available from known clones. The choice of isotype will be guided by the desired effector

functions, such as complement fixation, or activity in antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. Preferred isotypes are IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4. Particularly preferred isotypes for antibodies of the invention are IgG2 and IgG4. Either of the human light chain constant regions, kappa or lambda, may be used. The chimeric, humanized antibody can then be expressed by conventional methods.

As noted above, the invention encompasses use of antibody fragments (included herein in the definition of "antibody"). Antibody fragments, such as Fv, F(ab')2 and Fab may be prepared by cleavage of the intact protein, e.g. by protease or chemical cleavage. Alternatively, a truncated gene is designed. For example, a chimeric gene encoding a portion of the F(ab')2 fragment would include DNA sequences encoding the CH1 domain and hinge region of the H chain, followed by a translational stop codon to yield the truncated molecule.

In one approach, consensus sequences encoding the heavy and light chain J regions may be used to design oligonucleotides for use as primers to introduce useful restriction sites into the J region for subsequent linkage of V region segments to human C region segments. C region cDNA can be modified by site directed mutagenesis to place a restriction site at the analogous position in the human sequence.

Expression vectors for use in obtaining the antibodies employed in the invention include plasmids, retroviruses, cosmids, YACs, EBV derived episomes, and the like. A convenient vector is normally one that encodes a functionally complete human CH or CL immunoglobulin sequence, with appropriate restriction sites engineered so that any VH or VL sequence can be easily inserted and expressed. In such vectors, splicing usually occurs between the splice donor site in the inserted J region and the splice acceptor site preceding the human C region, and also at the splice regions that occur within the human CH exons. Polyadenylation and transcription termination occur at native chromosomal sites downstream of the coding regions. The resulting chimeric antibody may be joined to any strong promoter, including retroviral LTRs, e.g. SV-40 early promoter, (Okayama et al. Mol. Cell. Bio. 3:280 (1983)), Rous sarcoma virus LTR (Gorman et al. P.N.A.S. 79:6777 (1982)), and moloney murine leukemia virus LTR (Grosschedl et al. Cell 41:885 (1985)); native Ig promoters, etc.

Human antibodies or antibodies from other species useful in practicing the invention can also be generated through display-type technologies, including, without limitation, phage display, retroviral display, ribosomal display, and other techniques that are well known in the art. The resulting molecules can be subjected to additional maturation, such as affinity maturation, as such techniques are well known in the art. Wright and Harris, Immunol Today 14:43-46 (1993), Hanes and Plucthau PNAS USA 94:4937-4942 (1997) (ribosomal display), Parmley and Smith Gene 73:305-318 (1988) (phage display), Scott TIBS 17:241-245 (1992), Cwirla et al. PNAS USA 87:6378-6382 (1990), Russel et al. Nucl. Acids Research 21:1081-1085 (1993), Hoganboom et al. Immunol. Reviews 130:43-68 (1992), Chiswell and McCafferty TIBTECH

10:80-84 (1992), and U.S. Patent 5,733,743. If display technologies are utilized to produce antibodies that are not human, such antibodies can be humanized as described above.

Using these techniques, antibodies can be generated to CTLA-4 expressing cells, CTLA-4 itself, forms of CTLA-4, epitopes or peptides thereof, and expression libraries thereto (see e.g. U.S. Patent 5,703,057) which can thereafter be screened for the activities described above.

Antibodies that are generated for use in the invention need not initially possess a particular desired isotype. Rather, the antibody as generated can possess any isotype and can be isotype switched thereafter using conventional techniques. These include direct recombinant techniques (see e.g., U.S. Patent 4,816,397), and cell-cell fusion techniques (see e.g., U.S. Patent Application 08/730,639 (filed October 11, 1996).

The effector function of the antibodies of the invention may be changed by isotype switching to an IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgD, IgA, IgE, or IgM for various therapeutic uses. Furthermore, dependence on complement for cell killing can be avoided through the use of bispecifics, immunotoxins, or radiolabels, for example.

Bispecific antibodies can be generated that comprise (i) two antibodies: one with a specificity for CTLA-4 and the other for a second molecule (ii) a single antibody that has one chain specific for CTLA-4 and a second chain specific for a second molecule, or (iii) a single chain antibody that has specificity for CTLA-4 and the other molecule. Such bispecific antibodies can be generated using well known techniques, e.g., Fanger et al. Immunol Methods 4:72-81 (1994), Wright and Harris, supra, and Traunecker et al. Int. J. Cancer (Suppl.) 7:51-52 (1992).

Antibodies for use in the invention also include "kappabodies" (Ill et al. "Design and construction of a hybrid immunoglobulin domain with properties of both heavy and light chain variable regions" Protein Eng 10:949-57 (1997)), "minibodies" (Martin et al. "The affinity-selection of a minibody polypeptide inhibitor of human interleukin-6" EMBO J 13:5303-9 (1994)), "diabodies" (Holliger et al. "'Diabodies': small bivalent and bispecific antibody fragments" PNAS USA 90:6444-6448 (1993)), and "janusins" (Traunecker et al. "Bispecific single chain molecules (Janusins) target cytotoxic lymphocytes on HIV infected cells" EMBO J 10:3655-3659 (1991) and Traunecker et al. "Janusin: new molecular design for bispecific reagents" Int J Cancer Suppl 7:51-52 (1992)) may also be prepared.

The antibodies employed can be modified to act as immunotoxins by conventional techniques. See e.g., Vitetta Immunol Today 14:252 (1993). See also U.S. Patent 5,194,594. Radiolabeled antibodies can also be prepared using well-known techniques. See e.g., Junghans et al. in Cancer Chemotherapy and Biotherapy 655-686 (2d edition, Chafner and Longo, eds., Lippincott Raven (1996)). See also U.S. Patents 4,681,581, 4,735,210, 5,101,827, 5,102,990 (RE 35,500), 5,648,471, and 5,697,902.

Pharmaceutical Compositions and Administration

The antibodies employed in the invention can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration to a subject. Typically, the pharmaceutical composition comprises the antibody and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, and the like that are physiologically compatible. Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include one or more of water, saline, phosphate buffered saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol and the like, as well as combinations thereof. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, or sodium chloride in the composition. Pharmaceutically acceptable substances such as wetting or minor amounts of auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, preservatives or buffers, which enhance the shelf life or effectiveness of the antibody or antibody portion.

The antibodies may be in a variety of forms. These include, for example, liquid, semi solid and solid dosage forms, such as liquid solutions (e.g., injectable and infusible solutions), dispersions or suspensions, tablets, pills, powders, liposomes and suppositories. The preferred form depends on the intended mode of administration and therapeutic application. Typical preferred compositions are in the form of injectable or infusible solutions, such as compositions similar to those used for passive immunization of humans with other antibodies. The preferred mode of administration is parenteral (e.g., intravenous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular). In a preferred embodiment, the antibody is administered by intravenous infusion or injection. In another preferred embodiment, the antibody is administered by intramuscular or subcutaneous injection.

Therapeutic compositions typically must be sterile and stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage. The composition can be formulated as a solution, microemulsion, dispersion, liposome, or other ordered structure suitable to high drug concentration. Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the antibody in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze drying that yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile filtered solution thereof. The proper fluidity of a solution can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prolonged absorption of injectable

compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent that delays absorption, for example, monostearate salts and gelatin.

The antibodies can be administered by a variety of methods known in the art, including, without limitation, oral, parenteral, mucosal, by-inhalation, topical, buccal, nasal, and rectal. For many therapeutic applications, the preferred route/mode of administration is subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or infusion. Non-needle injection may be employed, if desired. As will be appreciated by the skilled artisan, the route and/or mode of administration will vary depending upon the desired results.

In certain embodiments, the antibody may be prepared with a carrier that will protect the compound against rapid release, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants, transdermal patches, and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Many methods for the preparation of such formulations are patented or generally known to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., Sustained and Controlled Release Drug Delivery Systems, J. R. Robinson, ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1978.

Dosage regimens may be adjusted to provide the optimum desired response. For example, a single bolus may be administered, several divided doses may be administered over time or the dose may be proportionally reduced or increased as indicated by the exigencies of the therapeutic situation. It is especially advantageous to formulate parenteral compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the mammalian subjects to be treated; each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active compound calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms of the invention are dictated by and directly dependent on (a) the unique characteristics of the antibody and the particular therapeutic or prophylactic effect to be achieved, and (b) the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active compound for the treatment of sensitivity in individuals.

An exemplary, non limiting range for a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody administered in combination according to the invention is at least 1 mg/kg, at least 5 mg/kg, at least 10 mg/kg, more than 10 mg/kg, or at least 15 mg/kg, for example 1-21 mg/kg, or for example 5-21 mg/kg, or for example 5-18 mg/kg, or for example 10-18 mg/kg, or for example 15 mg/kg. The high dose embodiment of the invention relates to a dosage of more than 10 mg/kg. It is to be noted that dosage values may vary with the type and severity of the condition to be alleviated, and may include single or multiple doses. It is to be further understood that for any particular subject, specific dosage regimens should be adjusted over time according to the individual need and the professional judgment of the person administering or supervising the

administration of the compositions, and that dosage ranges set forth herein are exemplary only and are not intended to limit the scope or practice of the claimed composition.

In one embodiment, the antibody is administered in an intravenous formulation as a sterile aqueous solution containing 5 or 10 mg/ml of antibody, with 20 mM sodium acetate, 0.2 mg/ml polysorbate 80, and 140 mM sodium chloride at pH 5.5.

In one embodiment, part of the dose is administered by an intraveneous bolus and the rest by infusion of the antibody formulation. For example, a 0.01 mg/kg intravenous injection of the antibody may be given as a bolus, and the rest of a predetermined antibody dose may be administered by intravenous injection. A predetermined dose of the antibody may be administered, for example, over a period of an hour and a half to two hours to two and a half hours.

The invention also relates to an article of manufacture (e.g. a dosage form adapted for i.v. administration) comprising a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody in the amount effective to treat cancer (e.g. more than 10 mg/kg, at least 15 mg/kg, or 15 mg/kg, or 20 mg/kg). In certain embodiments, the article of manufacture comprises a container comprising a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody and a label and/or instructions for use to treat cancer.

Additional Therapeutic Regimens

The above described therapeutic regimens may be further combined with additional cancer treating agents and/or regimes, for example additional chemotherapy, cancer vaccines, signal transduction inhibitors, agents useful in treating abnormal cell growth or cancer, antibodies or other ligands that inhibit tumor growth by binding to IGF-1R, and cytokines.

When the mammal is subjected to additional chemotherapy, chemotherapeutic agents described above may be used. Additionally, growth factor inhibitors, biological response modifiers, anti-hormonal therapy, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), angiogenesis inhibitors, and anti-androgens may be used. For example, anti-hormones, for example anti-estrogens such as Nolvadex™ (tamoxifen) or, anti-androgens such as Casodex™(4'-cyano-3-(4-fluorophenylsulphonyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methyl-3'-(trifluoromethyl)propionanilide) may be used.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the above described methods are combined with a cancer vaccine. Useful vaccines may be, without limitation, those comprised of cancer-associated antigens (e.g. BAGE, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), EBV, GAGE, gp100 (including gp100:209-217 and gp100:280-288, among others), HBV, HER-2/neu, HPV, HCV, MAGE, mammaglobin, MART-1/Melan-A, Mucin-1, NY-ESO-1, proteinase-3, PSA, RAGE, TRP-1, TRP-2, Tyrosinase (*e.g.*, Tyrosinase:368-376), WT-1), GM-CSF DNA and cell based vaccines, dendritic cell vaccines, recombinant viral (e.g. vaccinia virus) vaccines, and heat shock protein (HSP) vaccines. Useful vaccines also include tumor vaccines, such as those formed of melanoma cells, and can be autologous or allogeneic. The vaccines may be,

e.g., peptide, DNA or cell-based. These various agents can be combined such that a combination comprising, *inter alia*, gp100 peptides, Tyrosinase and MART-1 can be administered with the antibody.

Vaccines may be administered prior to, or subsequent to, stem cell transplantation, and when chemotherapy is part of the regimen, a vaccine may be administered prior to chemotherapy. In certain embodiments, the antibody of the invention may also be administered prior to chemotherapy. Vaccine may also be administered after stem cell transplantation and in certain embodiments concomitantly with the antibody.

The above described treatments may also be used with signal transduction inhibitors, such as agents that can inhibit EGFR (epidermal growth factor receptor) responses, such as EGFR antibodies, EGF antibodies, and molecules that are EGFR inhibitors; VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) inhibitors, such as VEGF receptors and molecules that can inhibit VEGF; and erbB2 receptor inhibitors, such as organic molecules or antibodies that bind to the erbB2 receptor, for example, Herceptin® (Genentech, Inc. of South San Francisco, California).

EGFR inhibitors are described in, for example in WO 95/19970 (published July 27, 1995), WO 98/14451 (published April 9, 1998), WO 98/02434 (published January 22, 1998), and United States Patent 5,747,498 (issued May 5, 1998), and such substances can be used in the present invention as described herein. EGFR-inhibiting agents include, but are not limited to, the monoclonal antibodies ERBITUX (ImClone Systems Incorporated of New York, New York), and ABX-EGF (Abgenix Inc. of Fremont, California), the compounds ZD-1839 (AstraZeneca), BIBX-1382 (Boehringer Ingelheim), MDX-447 (Medarex Inc. of Annandale, New Jersey), and OLX-103 (Merck & Co. of Whitehouse Station, New Jersey), VRCTC-310 (Ventech Research) and EGF fusion toxin (Seragen Inc. of Hopkinton, Massachusetts). These and other EGFR-inhibiting agents can be used in the present invention.

VEGF inhibitors, for example SU-5416 and SU-6668 (Sugen Inc. of South San Francisco, California), can also be employed in combination with the antibody. VEGF inhibitors are described for example in WO 99/24440 (published May 20, 1999), PCT International Application PCT/IB99/00797 (filed May 3, 1999), in WO 95/21613 (published August 17, 1995), WO 99/61422 (published December 2, 1999), United States Patent 5,834,504 (issued November 10, 1998), WO 98/50356 (published November 12, 1998), United States Patent 5,883,113 (issued March 16, 1999), United States Patent 5,886,020 (issued March 23, 1999), United States Patent 5,792,783 (issued August 11, 1998), WO 99/10349 (published March 4, 1999), WO 97/32856 (published September 12, 1997), WO 97/22596 (published June 26, 1997), WO 98/54093 (published December 3, 1998), WO 98/02438 (published January 22, 1998), WO 99/16755 (published April 8, 1999), and WO 98/02437 (published January 22, 1998). Other examples of some specific VEGF inhibitors useful in the

present invention are IM862 (Cytran Inc. of Kirkland, Washington); IMC-1C11 Imclone antibody, AVASTIN (Genentech, Inc., San Francisco, CA); and angiozyme, a synthetic ribozyme from Ribozyme (Boulder, CO) and Chiron (Emeryville, CA).

ErbB2 receptor inhibitors, such as GW-282974 (Glaxo Wellcome plc), and the monoclonal antibodies AR-209 (Aronex Pharmaceuticals Inc. of The Woodlands, Texas) and 2B-1 (Chiron), can furthermore be combined with the antibody, for example those indicated in WO 98/02434 (published January 22, 1998), WO 99/35146 (published July 15, 1999), WO 99/35132 (published July 15, 1999), WO 98/02437 (published January 22, 1998), WO 97/13760 (published April 17, 1997), WO 95/19970 (published July 27, 1995), United States Patent 5,587,458 (issued December 24, 1996), and United States Patent 5,877,305 (issued March 2, 1999). ErbB2 receptor inhibitors useful in the present invention are also described in EP1029853 (published August 23, 2000) and in WO 00/44728, (published August 3, 2000). The erbB2 receptor inhibitor compounds and substance described in the aforementioned PCT applications, U.S. patents, and U.S. provisional applications, as well as other compounds and substances that inhibit the erbB2 receptor, can be used with the antibody in accordance with the present invention.

The treatments of the invention also be used with other agents useful in treating abnormal cell growth or cancer, including, but not limited to other agents capable of enhancing antitumor immune responses, such as additional, different, CTLA4 antibodies, and other agents also capable of blocking CTLA4; and anti-proliferative agents such as farnesyl protein transferase inhibitors, and αvβ3 inhibitors, such as the αvβ3 antibody Vitaxin, αvβ5 inhibitors, p53 inhibitors, and the like.

Where the antibody of the invention is administered in combination with another immunomodulatory agent, the immunomodulatory agent can be selected for example from the group consisting of a dendritic cell activator such as CD40 ligand and anti-CD40 agonist antibodies, as well as enhancers of antigen presentation, enhancers of T-cell tropism, inhibitors of tumor-related immunosuppressive factors, such as TGF-β (transforming growth factor beta), and IL-10.

The present treatment regimens may also be combined with antibodies or other ligands that inhibit tumor growth by binding to IGF-1R (insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor). Specific anti-IGF-1R antibodies that can be used in the present invention include those described in PCT application PCT/US01/51113, filed 12/20/01 and published as WO02/053596.

The antibody of the invention may also be administered with cytokines such as IL-2, IFN-g, GM-CSF, IL-12, IL-18, and FLT-3L.

The treatment regimens described herein may be combined with anti-angiogenesis agents, such as MMP-2 (matrix-metalloproteinase 2) inhibitors, MMP-9 (matrix-

metalloproteinase 9) inhibitors, and COX-II (cyclooxygenase II) inhibitors, can be used in conjunction with the antibody in the method of the invention. Examples of useful COX-II inhibitors include CELEBREX™ (celecoxib), valdecoxib, and rofecoxib. Examples of useful matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors are described in WO 96/33172 (published October 24, 1996), WO 96/27583 (published March 7, 1996), European Patent Application 97304971.1 (filed July 8, 1997), European Patent Application 99308617.2 (filed October 29, 1999), WO 98/07697 (published February 26, 1998), WO 98/03516 (published January 29, 1998), WO 98/34918 (published August 13, 1998), WO 98/34915 (published August 13, 1998), WO 98/33768 (published August 6, 1998), WO 98/30566 (published July 16, 1998), European Patent Publication 606046 (published July 13, 1994), European Patent Publication 931788 (published July 28, 1999), WO 90/05719 (published May 331, 1990), WO 99/52910 (published October 21, 1999), WO 99/52889 (published October 21, 1999), WO 99/29667 (published June 17, 1999), PCT International Application PCT/IB98/01113 (filed July 21, 1998), European Patent Application 99302232.1 (filed March 25, 1999), Great Britain patent application number 9912961.1 (filed June 3, 1999), United States Provisional Application 60/148,464 (filed August 12, 1999), United States Patent 5,863,949 (issued January 26, 1999), United States Patent 5,861,510 (issued January 19, 1999), and European Patent Publication 780386 (published June 25, 1997). Preferred MMP-2 and MMP-9 inhibitors are those that have little or no activity inhibiting MMP-1. More preferred are those that selectively inhibit MMP-2 and/or MMP-9 relative to the other matrix-metalloproteinases (*i.e.* MMP-1, MMP-3, MMP-4, MMP-5, MMP-6, MMP-7, MMP-8, MMP-10, MMP-11, MMP-12, and MMP-13).

Some specific examples of MMP inhibitors useful in the present invention are AG-3340, RO 32-3555, RS 13-0830, and the compounds recited in the following list:

3-[[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-(1-hydroxycarbamoyl-cyclopentyl)-amino]-propionic acid;

3-exo-3-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonylamino]-8-oxa-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-3-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

(2R, 3R) 1-[4-(2-chloro-4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-3-hydroxy-3-methyl-piperidine 2 carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

4-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonylamino]-tetrahydro-pyran-4-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

3-[[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-(1-hydroxycarbamoyl-cyclobutyl)-amino]-propionic acid;

4-[4-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonylamino]-tetrahydro-pyran-4-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

(R) 3-[4-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonylamino]-tetrahydro-pyran-3-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

(2R, 3R) 1-[4-(4-fluoro-2-methyl-benzyloxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-3-hydroxy-3-methyl-piperidine-2-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

3-[[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-(1-hydroxycarbamoyl-1-methyl-ethyl)-amino]-propionic acid;

3-[[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonyl]-(4-hydroxycarbamoyl-tetrahydro-pyran-4-yl)-amino]-propionic acid;

3-exo-3-[4-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonylamino]-8-oxa-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-3-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

3-endo-3-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonylamino]-8-oxa-bicyclo[3.2.1]octane-3-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide; and

(R) 3-[4-(4-fluoro-phenoxy)-benzenesulfonylamino]-tetrahydro-furan-3-carboxylic acid hydroxyamide;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and solvates of said compounds.

The invention is further described in the following non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

A study was conducted using a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody designated 11.2.1. A single dose of the antibody was administered intravenously as a bolus (0.01 and 0.1 mg/kg dose levels) or over a period of one hour (1 to 10 mg/kg dose levels) or two and a half hours (15 mg/kg dose level) as a sterile aqueous solution containing 5 or 10 mg/ml of antibody, with 20 mM sodium acetate, 0.2 mg/ml polysorbate 80, and 140 mM sodium chloride at pH 5.5. Objective tumor responses were observed.

The following dosages (in mg/kg) were administered: 0.01; 0.1; 1.0; 3.0; 6.0; 10.0; and 15.0. A majority of patients suffered from melanoma, advanced metastatic disease; two patients had stage III melanoma; four patients had renal cell carcinoma and one patient had colon cancer. Three patients received 0.01 mg/kg; three patients received 0.1 mg/kg; three patients received 1 mg/kg; eight patients received 3 mg/kg; five patients received 6 mg/kg; 11 patients received 10 mg/kg; and six patients received 15 mg/kg.

The antibody was surprisingly effective at 15 mg/kg. At this dose, three objective tumor responses (two complete responses and one partial response) were observed.

The results of the patients who appeared to have obtained certain clinical benefit are represented in the following table, in which the following abbreviations are utilized: AWD: alive with disease; CR: complete response; docet: docetaxel; LN: lymph node; NE: not measurable; NED: not evidence of disease; PD: progression of disease; post Tx: post-therapy; PR: partial response; RFA: radio-frequency ablation; SC: subcutaneous; SD: stable disease; SX: surgery; tem: temozolamide; thal: thalidomide; XRT: radiotherapy.

Pt	Sites of disease	Dose (mg/kg)	Response	Current Status	Post-Tx	OS (months)
1	LN, lung	0.01	SD	NED	CTLA4, vaccine, SX (brain)	25+
2	Lung	1	SD	AWD (PD to brain)	CTAL4, vaccine, tem+thal, XRT	23+
3	Bone	1	PD	NED	CTLA4, SX (LN)	23+
4	LN, SC	3	SD	NED	Vaccine, SX (LN, SC)	22+
5	Lung	3	CR	NED	CTLA4	21+
6	Bone	10	SD	AWD (ongoing SD)	Docet, tem+thal	17+
7	Lung, peritoneal, Omental, SC	10	SD	AWD (ongoing PR)	Revimid	12+
8	LN	10	SD	AWD (ongoing SD)	Revimid	7+
9	Liver	15	PD	NED	SX (liver), adjuvant vaccine	12+
10	Lung	15	PR	AWD (ongoing PR)	CTLA4	11+
11	Lung	15	CR	NED (ongoing CR)	None	10+
12	Lung	15	NE	NED	None	10+
13	Liver	15	PD	NED	RFA, SX (small bowel)	10+
14	Lung	15	CR	NED (ongoing CR)	None	10+

Example 2:

Patients suffering from solid tumors, such as breast cancer including metastatic breast cancer, testicular cancer, ovarian cancer, small-cell lung cancer, neuroblastoma and pediatric sarcomas are treated with a combination of chemotherapy, stem cell transplantation and human anti-CTLA-4 antibody 11.2.1.

The patients receive intravenous infusions of 60 mg of cyclophosphamide per kilogram of body weight on each day 7 and day 6 before transplantation, followed by an intravenous infusion of 25 mg of fludarabine per square meter of body-surface area on each of the last five days before transplantation.

Stem cell transplants are prepared by mobilizing stem cells from the bone marrow by treating the donor with granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF). Following mobilization, the stem cells are collected from donor's peripheral blood using CS 3000 Blood Cell Separator™ (Baxter Healthcare Corporation, Deerfield, IL) as described in Williams *et al.*, Bone Marrow Transplantation 5: 129-33 (1990) and Hillyer *et al.*, Transfusion 33: 316-21

(1993). Stem cell transplants are administered by infusion through a large-bore central venous catheter.

Alternatively, bone marrow is collected from the donor's posterior or anterior iliac crests with the donor under general or spinal anesthesia. About 10 to 15 mL/kg of marrow is aspirated, placed in heparinized media, and filtered through 0.3- and 0.2-mm screens to remove fat and bony spicules. Depending on the clinical situation, the collected marrow is further processed by removing red cells to prevent hemolysis in ABO-incompatible transplants or by removing donor T cells to prevent graft-versus-host disease(GVHD).

Thirty days after transplantation, the patients are administered 15 mg/kg of antibody 11.2.1 by infusion over a period of two and a half hours. Patient group(s) designated for treatment with multiple antibody doses receive an additional 15 mg/kg dose at three or six months after transplantation.

The effect of treatment is monitored by observing disease endpoints such as extended survival, disease-free survival (time to recurrence), response rate, duration of response and/or time to progression.

While the invention has been disclosed with reference to specific embodiments, it is apparent that other embodiments and variations of this invention may be devised by others skilled in the art without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention. The appended claims are intended to be construed to include all such embodiments and equivalent variations.

CLAIMS

1. Use of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody, in the manufacture of a medicament for treating cancer in a mammal, wherein said medicament is administrable in a dose of more than 10mg/kg.

2. Use of claim 1, wherein said medicament is administrable in a dose of at least 15mg/kg.

3. Use of claim 1, wherein said medicament is administrable in a dose of 15mg/kg.

4. Use of a human anti-CTLA-4 antibody, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer in mammal who has undergone stem cell transplantation.

5. Use of claims 1-4, wherein said mammal is a human.

6. Use of claims 4-5, wherein said stem cell transplantation is selected from the group consisting of bone marrow transplantation, peripheral blood stem cell transplantation, allogeneic stem cell transplantation, and autologous stem cell transplantation.

7. Use of claims 4-5, wherein said mammal received high-dose chemotherapy prior to stem cell transplantation.

8. Use of claim 7, wherein an agent used in said chemotherapy is at least one agent selected from the group consisting of busulfan, cyclophosphamide, melphalan, thiotepa, carmustine, epirubicin, fludarabine, and etoposide.

9. Use of claims 4-5, wherein said mammal received total-body irradiation prior to stem cell transplantation.

10. Use of claims 1 or 4, wherein said cancer is selected from the group consisting of breast cancer, including metastatic breast cancer, lung cancer, including small-cell lung cancer, bone cancer, pancreatic cancer, skin cancer, cancer of the head or neck, melanoma including cutaneous or intraocular malignant melanoma, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, rectal cancer, cancer of the anal region, stomach cancer, colon cancer, testicular cancer, uterine cancer, carcinoma of the fallopian tubes, carcinoma of the endometrium, carcinoma of the cervix, carcinoma of the vagina, carcinoma of the vulva, Hodgkin's Disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, cancer of the esophagus, cancer of the small intestine, cancer of the endocrine system, cancer of the thyroid gland, cancer of the parathyroid gland, cancer of the adrenal

gland, sarcoma of soft tissue, cancer of the urethra, cancer of the penis, prostate cancer, chronic or acute leukemias including acute myeloid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, solid tumors of childhood, lymphocytic lymphomas, cutaneous T cell lymphoma, cancer of the bladder, cancer of the kidney or ureter, renal cell carcinoma, carcinoma of the renal pelvis, neoplasm of the central nervous system (CNS), primary CNS lymphoma, tumor angiogenesis, spinal axis tumor, brain stem glioma, pituitary adenoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, epidermoid cancer, squamous cell cancer, t-cell lymphoma, environmentally induced cancers including those induced by asbestos, myeloma, neuroblastoma, and pediatric sarcomas.

11. Use of claims 1-10, wherein said human anti-CTLA-4 antibody is an antibody selected from the group consisting of an antibody having the amino acid sequence of antibody 4.1.1, antibody 4.13.1, antibody 4.14.3, antibody 6.1.1, and antibody 11.2.1.

12. Use of claims 1-10, wherein said human anti-CTLA-4 antibody has the amino acid sequence of antibody 10D1.

13. Use of claims 1-10, wherein said human anti-CTLA-4 antibody has CDR amino acid sequences of the heavy and light chain of an antibody selected from the group consisting of antibody 4.1.1, antibody 4.13.1, antibody 4.14.3, antibody 6.1.1, and antibody 11.2.1.

14. Use of claims 1-10, wherein said human anti-CTLA-4 antibody has variable region amino acid sequences of the heavy and light chain of an antibody selected from the group consisting of antibody 4.1.1, antibody 4.13.1, antibody 4.14.3, antibody 6.1.1, and antibody 11.2.1.

15. Use of claims 1-10, wherein said human anti-CTLA-4 antibody cross-competes with antibody selected from the group consisting of antibody 4.1.1, antibody 4.13.1, antibody 4.14.3, antibody 6.1.1, and antibody 11.2.1.

16. Use according to any one of claims 1 to 15, substantially as herein described with reference to and as illustrated in any of the examples and accompanying sequence listing.

FIG. 1A

4.1.1 IgG2 Heavy Chain cDNA

ATGGAGTTTGGGCTGAGCTGGGTTTTCCTCGTTGCTCTTTTAAGAG
GTGTCCAGTGTCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGC
CTGGGAGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGTAGCGTCTGGATTCACCTTCAGTAGC
CATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGC
AGTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGAAATAAATACTATGCAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCC
GATTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGCTGTTTCTGCAAATGAAC
AGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGAGGTCACTT
CGGTCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCT
CCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCC
CAGAGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGT
GACGGTGTCGTGGAACTCAGGCGCTCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCAG
CTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCC
TCCAGCAACTTCGGCACCCAGACCTACACCTGCAACGTAGATCACAAGCCCAG
CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGACAGTTGAGCGCAAATGTTGTGTCGAGTGCCCAC
CGTGCCCAGCACCACCTGTGGCAGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAA
CCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACGTGCGTGGTGGT
GGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCGAGGTCCAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCG
TGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCACGGGAGGAGCAGTTCAACAGCACG
TTCCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTTGTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAA
GGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGGCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAA
CCATCTCCAAAACCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCC
CCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAA
AGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGG
AGAACAACTACAAGACCACACCTCCCATGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTC
CTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTT
CTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCC
TCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA
(SEQ ID NO:1)

FIG. 1B

4.1.1 IgG2 Heavy Chain Genomic D

ATGGAGTTTGGGCTGAGCTGGGTTTTCCTCGTTGCTCTTTTAAGAG
GTGTCCAGTGTCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGC
CTGGCAGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGTAGCGTCTGGATTCACCTTCAGTAGC
CATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGC
AGTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGAAATAAATACTATGCAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCC
GATTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGCTGTTTCTGCAAATGAAC
AGCCTGAGAGCCCAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGAGGTCACTT
CGGTCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCTA
GCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCC
GAGAGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGT
GACGGTGTCGTGGAACTCAGGCGCTCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCAG
CTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCC
TCCAGCAACTTCGGCACCCAGACCTACACCTGCAACGTAGATCACAAGCCCAG
CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGACAGTTGGTGAGAGGCCAGCTCAGGGAGGGAGGG
TGTCTGCTGGAAGCCAGGCTCAGCCCTCCTGCCTGGACGCACCCCGGCTGTGC
AGCCCCAGCCCAGGGCAGCAAGGCAGGCCCCATCTGTCTCCTCACCCGGAGGC
CTCTGCCCGCCCCACTCATGCTCAGGGAGAGGGTCTTCTGGCTTTTTCCACCA
GGCTCCAGGCAGGCACAGGCTGGGTGCCCCTACCCCAGGCCCTTCACACACAG
GGGCAGGTGCTTGGCTCAGACCTGCCAAAAGCCATATCCGGGAGGACCCTGCC
CCTGACCTAAGCCGACCCCAAAGGCCAAACTGTCCACTCCCTCAGCTCGGACA
CCTTCTCTCCTCCCAGATCCGAGTAACTCCCAATCTTCTCTCTGCAGAGCGCA
AATGTTGTGTCGAGTGCCCACCGTGCCCAGGTAAGCCAGCCCAGGCCTCGCCC
TCCAGCTCAAGGCGGGACAGGTGCCCTAGAGTAGCCTGCATCCAGGGACAGGC
CCCAGCTGGGTGCTGACACGTCCACCTCCATCTCTTCCTCAGCACCACCTGTG
GCAGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGAT
CTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACGTGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACC
CCGAGGTCCAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAG
ACAAAGCCACGGGAGGAGCAGTTCAACAGCACGTTCCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCT
CACCGTTGTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCT
CCAACAAAGGCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAACCAAAGGT
GGGACCCGCGGGGTATGAGGGCCACATGGACAGAGGCCGGCTCGGCCCACCCT
CTGCCCTGGGAGTGACCGCTGTGCCAACCTCTGTCCCTACAGGGCAGCCCCGA
GAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCA
GGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGG
AGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACACCTCCCATG
CTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAG
CAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGC
ACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA
(SEQ ID NO: 2)

FIG. 1C

4.1.1 IgG2 Heavy Chain Protein

MEFGLSWVFLVALLRGVQCQVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCVASGFTFSS
HGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWYDGRNKYYADSVKGRFTISRDNSKNTLFLQMN
SLRAEDTAVYYCARGGHFGPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTS
ESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP
SSNFGTQTYTCNVDHKPSNTKVDKTVERKCCVECPPCPAPPVAGPSVFLFPPK
PKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST
FRVVSVLTVVHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREPQVYTLP
PSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPMLDSDGSFF
LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

(SEQ ID NO:3)

FIG. 1D

4.1.1 IgG2 Heavy Chain cDNA N294Q

ATGGAGTTTGGGCTGAGCTGGGTTTTCCTCGTTGCTCTTTTAAGAG
GTGTCCAGTGTCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGC
CTGGGAGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGTAGCGTCTGGATTCACCTTCAGTAGC
CATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGC
AGTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGAAATAAATACTATGCAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCC
GATTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGCTGTTTCTGCAAATGAAC
AGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGAGGTCACTT
CGGTCCTTTTGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCT
CCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCC
GAGAGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGT
GACGGTGTCGTGGAACTCAGGCGCTCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCAG
CTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCC
TCCAGCAACTTCGGCACCCAGACCTACACCTGCAACGTAGATCACAAGCCCAG
CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGACAGTTGAGCGCAAATGTTGTGTCGAGTGCCCAC
CGTGCCCAGCACCACCTGTGGCAGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAA
CCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACGTGCGTGGTGGT
GGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCGAGGTCCAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCG
TGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCACGGGAGGAGCAGTTCCAAAGCACG
TTCCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTTGTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAA
GGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGGCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAA
CCATCTCCAAAACCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCC
CCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAA
AGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGG
AGAACAACTACAAGACCACACCTCCCATGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTC
CTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTT
CTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCC
TCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA
(SEQ ID NO:4)

FIG. 1E

4.1.1 IgG2 Heavy Chain Protein N294Q

MEFGLSWVFLVALLRGVQCQVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCVASGFTFSS
HGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWYDGRNKYYADSVKGRFTISRDNSKNTLFLQMN
SLRAEDTAVYYCARGGHFGPFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTS
ESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP
SSNFGTQTYTCNVDHKPSNTKVDKTVERKCCVECPPCPAPPVAGPSVFLFPPK
PKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFQST
FRVVSVLTVVHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREPQVYTLP
PSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPMLDSDGSPF
LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
(SEQ ID NO:5)

FIG. 1F

4.1.1 Kappa Chain DNA

ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCC
CAGATACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCTGTCTT
TGTCTCCAGGGGAAAGAGCCACCCTCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGAGTATTAGC
AGCAGCTTCTTAGCCTGGTACCAGCAGAGACCTGGCCAGGCTCCCAGGCTCCT
CATCTATGGTGCATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTTCAGTGGCA
GTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAGCCTGAAGAT
TTTGCAGTGTATTACTGTCAGCAGTATGGTACCTCACCCTGGACGTTCGGCCA
AGGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAACGAACTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCT
TCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTG
CTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAACGC
CCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACA
GCACCTACACCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAA
CACAAAGTCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAC
AAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAG
(SEQ ID NO: 6)

FIG. 1G

4.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein

METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSIS
SSFLAWYQQRPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPED
FAVYYCQQYGTSPWTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCL
LNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEK
HKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO:7)

FIG. 1H

4.8.1 Heavy Chain DNA

ATGGAGTTTGGGCTGAGCTGGGTTTTCCTCGTTGCTCTTTTAAGAG
GTGTCCAGTGTCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGC
CTGGGAGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCIGTACAGCGTCTGGATTCACCTTCAGTAAC
TATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAOGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGC
AGTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGTAATAAACACTATGGAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCC
GATTCACCATCTCCAGTGACAATTCCAAGAACACGCTGTATCTGCAAATGAAC
AGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGAGAGAGACT
GGGGTCCTACTTTGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAG
CCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACC
TCCGAGAGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACC
GGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACTCAGGCGCTCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCC
CAGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTG
CCCTCCAGCAACTTCGGCACCCAGACCTACACCTGCAACGTAGATCACAAGCC
CAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGACAGTTGAGCGCAAATGTTGTGTCGAGTGCC
CACCGTGCCCAGCACCACCTGTGGCAGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCA
AAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACGTGCGTGGT
GGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCGAGGTCCAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACG
GCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCACGGGAGGAGCAGTTCAACAGC
ACGTTCCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTTGTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGG
CAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGGCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGA
AAACCATCTCCAAAACCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTG
CCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGT
CAAAGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGC
CGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACACCTCCCATGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTC
TTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGT
CTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGA
GCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA(SEQ ID NO:8)

FIG. 1I

4.8.1 Heavy Chain Protein

MEFGLSWVFLVALLRGVQCQVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFSN
YGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWYDGSNKHYGDSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMN
SLRAEDTAVYYCARGERLGSYFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRST
SESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTV
PSSNFGTQTYTCNVDHKPSNTKVDKTVERKCCVECPPCPAPPVAGPSVFLFPP
KPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNS
TFRVVSVLTVVHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREPQVYTL
PPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPMLDSDGSF
FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
(SEQ ID NO: 9)

FIG. 1J

4.8.1 Kappa Chain DNA

ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCC
CAGATACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCTGTCTT
TGTCTCCAGGGGAAAGAGCCACCCTCTCCTGCAGGACCAGTGTTAGCAGCAGT
TACTTAGCCTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCCAGGCTCCTCATCTA
TGGTGCATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGT
CTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAGCCTGAAGATTTTGCA
GTCTATTACTGTCAGCAGTATGGCATCTCACCCTTCACTTTCGGCGGAGGGAC
CAAGGTGGAGATCAAGCGAACTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGC
CATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAAT
AACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCA
ATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCT
ACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAA
GTCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAG
CTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAG
(SEQ ID NO:10)

FIG. 1K

4.8.1 Kappa Chain Protein

METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRTSVSSS
YLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFA
VYYCQQYGISPFTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLN
NFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKHK
VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO:11)

FIG. 1L

6.1.1 Heavy Chain DNA

ATGGAGTTTGGGCTGAGCTGGGTTTTCCTCGTTGCTCTTTTAAGAG
GTGTCCAGTGTCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCGAGC
CTGGGAGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTACAGCGTCTGGATTCACCTTCAGTAGT
TATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGC
AGTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGCAATAAACACTATGCAGACTCCGCGAAGGGCC
GATTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGCTGTATCTGCAAATGAAC
AGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGCCGGACTGCT
GGGTTACTTTGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCT
CCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCC
GAGAGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGT
GACGGTGTCGTGGAACTCAGGCGCTCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCAG
CTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCC
TCCAGCAACTTCGGCACCCAGACCTACACCTGCAACGTAGATCACAAGCCCAG
CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGACAGTTGAGCGCAAATGTTGTGTCGAGTGCCCAC
CGTGCCCAGCACCACCTGTGGCAGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAA
CCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACGTGCGTGGTGGT
GGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCGAGGTCCAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCG
TGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCACGGGAGGAGCAGTTCAACAGCACG
TTCCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTTGTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAA
GGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGGCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAA
CCATCTCCAAAACCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCC
CCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAA
AGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGG
AGAACAACTACAAGACCACACCTCCCATGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTC
CTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTT
CTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCC
TCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA
(SEQ ID NO: 12)

FIG. 1M

6.1.1 Heavy Chain Protein

MEFGLSWVFLVALLRGVQCQVQLVESGGGVVEPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFSS
YGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWYDGSNKHYADSAKGRFTISRDNSKNTLYLQMN
SLRAEDTAVYYCARAGLLGYFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTS
ESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVP
SSNFGTQTYTCNVDHKPSNTKVDKTVERKCCVECPPCPAPPVAGPSVFLFPPK
PKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST
FRVVSVLTVVHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREPQVYTLP
PSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPMLDSDGSFF
LYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
(SEQ ID NO:13)

FIG. 1-N

6. 1. 1 Kappa Chain DNA

ATGGAAACCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCC
CAGATACCACCGGAGAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCTGTCTT
TGTCTCCAGGGGAAAGAGCCACCCTCTCCTGTAGGGCCAGTCAAAGTGTTAGC
AGCTACTTAGCCTGGTACCAACAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCCAGGCCCCTCAT
CTATGGTGTATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTG
GGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAGCCTGAAGATTTT
GCAGTGTATTACTGTCAGCAGTATGGTATCTCACCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGG
GACCAAAGTGGATATCAAACGAACTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCC
CGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTG
AATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAACGCCCT
CCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCA
CCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACAC
AAAGTCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAG (SEQ ID NO:14)

FIG. 1O

6.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein

METPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTGEIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVS
SYLAWYQQKPGQAPRPLIYGVSSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDF
AVYYCQQYGISPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLL
NNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKH
KVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO:15)

FIG. 1P

11.2.1 IgG2 Heavy Chain DNA:

ATGGAGTTTGGGCTGAGCTGGGTTTTCCTCGTTGCTCTTTTAAGAG
GTGTCCAGTGTCAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGC
CTGGGAGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCGTCTGGATTCACCTTCAGTAGC
TATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGC
AGTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGTAATAAATACTATGCAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCC
GATTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGCTGTATCTGCAAATGAAC
AGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATCCGAGGGG
AGCTACCCTTTACTACTACTACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGACCA
CGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCG
CCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCCGAGAGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAA
GGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACTCAGGCGCTCTGACCA
GCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCAGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTC
AGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAACTTCGGCACCCAGACCTACACCTG
CAACGTAGATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGACAGTTGAGCGCA
AATGTTGTGTCGAGTGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCACCTGTGGCAGGACCGTCA
GTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCC
TGAGGTCACGTGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCCGAGGTCCAGT
TCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCACGG
GAGGAGCAGTTCAACAGCACGTTCCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTTGTGCA
CCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGGCC
TCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAACCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAA
CCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGT
CAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGT
GGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACACCTCCCATGCTG
GACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGCCACAAGAGCAG
GTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACA
ACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGA
(SEQ ID NO: 16)

FIG. 1Q

11.2.1 IgG2 Heavy Chain Protein:

QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYGMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWY
DGSNKYYADSVKGRFTISRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARDPRGATLY
YYYYGMDVWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFP
EPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSNFGTQTYTCNVDH
KPSNTKVDKTVERKCCVECPPCPAPPVAGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC
VVVDVSHEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNSTFRVVSVLTVVHQDWL
NGKEYKCKVSNKGLPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTC
LVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPMLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQG
NVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO:17)

FIG. 1R

11.2.1 IgG2 Kappa Chain DNA:

ATGGACATGAGGGTCCCCGCTCAGCTCCTGGGGCTCCTGCTACTCT
GGCTCCGAGGTGCCAGATGTGACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCC
CTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAG
CATTAACAGCTATTTAGATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCTAAAC
TCCTGATCTATGCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTCAGT
GGCAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGTCTGCAACCTGA
AGATTTTGCAACTTACTACTGTCAACAGTATTACAGTACTCCATTCACTTTCG
GCCCTGGGACCAAAGTGGAAATCAAACGAACTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTC
ATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACTGCCTCTGTTGTGTG
CCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATA
ACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAG
GACAGCACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGA
GAAAcACAAAGTCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCG
TCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO:18)

FIG. 1S

11.2.1 IgG2 Kappa Chain Protein:

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSINSYLDWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASS
LQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYYSTPFTFGPGTKVEI
KRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNS
QESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRG
EC (SEQ ID NO: 19)

FIG. 1T

4.13.1 Heavy Chain DNA:

CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGAGGTCCCT
GAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCGTCTGGATTCACCTTCAGTAGTCATGGCATCCACT
GGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATATGGTAT
GATGGAAGAAATAAAGACTATGCAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCCGATTCACCATCTC
CAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGCTGTATTTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAGAGCCG
AGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGTGGCCCCACTGGGGCCACTTGAC
TACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGCCC
ATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCGCCCTGCTCCAGGAGCACCTCCGAGAGCACAGCGG
CCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGG
AACTCAGGCGCTCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCAGCTGTCCTACAGTC
CTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAACTTCG
GCACCCAGACCTACACCTGCAACGTAGATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTG
GACAAGACAGTTGAGCGCAAATGTTGTGTCGAGTGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACC
ACCTGTGGCAGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCC
TCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACGTGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCAC
GAAGACCCCGAGGTCCAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAA
TGCCAAGACAAAGCCACGGGAGGAGCAGTTCAACAGCACGTTCCGTGTGGTCA
GCGTCCTCACCGTTGTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGC
AAGGTCTCCAACAAAGGCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAAC
CAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGG
AGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTACCCC
AGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAA
GACCACACCTCCCATGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGC
TCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTG
ATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCC
GGGTAAATGA (SEQ ID NO: 88)

FIG. 1U

4.13.1 Heavy Chain Protein:

QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFSSHGIHWVRQAPGKGLEWVAVIWY
DGRNKDYADSVKGRFTISRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARVAPLGPLD
YWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSW
NSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSNFGTQTYTCNVDHKPSNTKV
DKTVERKCCVECPPCPAPPVAGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSH
EDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNSTFRVVSVLTVVHQDWLNGKEYKC
KVSNKGLPAPIEKTISKTKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYP
SDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPMLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV
MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 89)

FIG. 1V

4.13.1 Kappa Chain DNA:

GAAATTGTGTTGACGCAGTCTCCAGGCACCCTGTCTTTGTCTCCAGGGGAAAG
AGCCACCCTCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCAGACTGTCAGCAGCTACTTAGCCTGGT
ACCAGCAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCCAGGCTCCTCATCTATGGTGCATCCAGC
AGGGCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTT
CACTCTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAGCCTGAGGATTTTGCAGTGTATTACTGTC
AACAGTATGGTAGGTCACCATTCACTTTCGGCCCTGGGACCAAAGTAGATATC
AAGCGAACTGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCA
GTTGAAATCTGGAACTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACTCC
CAGGAGAGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGCCTCAGCAG
CACCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTACGCCTGCG
AAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGA
GAGTGTTAG (SEQ ID NO: 90)

FIG. 1W

4.13.1 Kappa Chain Protein:

EIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASS
RATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGRSPFTFGPGTKVDI
KRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNS
QESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRG
EC (SEQ ID NO: 91)

Figure 2A

CDR	DP50	3.1.1	4.1.1	4.8.1	4.10.2	4.13.1	4.14.3	6.1.1	11.2.1	11.6.1	11.7.1	12.3.1.1	12.9.1.1
								G					
	G	G	G	G	G			G	G	G		G	
	V	V	V	V	V			V	V	V	V	V	
	V	V	V	V	V			V	V	V	V	V	V
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q			E	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	A	A	V	T	V	A	A	T	A	A	A	A	A
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	T	T	T	T	I	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	E	F	F	F	F	F
CDR1	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	S	S	S	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N
	Y	Y	H	Y	H	H	H	Y	Y	Y	C	Y	Y
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A
	M	M	M	M	I	I	I	M	M	M	M	V	M
	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	V
	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	S	Y	H
	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
CDR2	S	S	R	S	R	R	R	S	S	S	S	S	N
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	H	H	N	N
	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
	Y	Y	Y	H	D	D	D	H	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	A	A	A	G	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	E
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	A	V	V	V	V	V
	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

Figure 2 B

CDR	DP50	3.1.1	4.1.1	4.8.1	4.10.2	4.13.1	4.14.3	6.1.1	11.2.1	11.6.1	11.7.1	12.3.1.1	12.9.1.1
	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K	K
	N	N	N	N	N	N	K	N	N	N	N	S	N
	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Y	Y	F	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
		G	G	G	V	V	V	A	D	G	G	D	D
		A	G	B	A	A	A	G	P	A	T	S	Q
		R	H	R	P	P	P	L	R	V	M	Y	G
		I	F	L	L	L	L	L	G	V	I	Y	T
CDR3		I	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	V	V	D	G
		T	P	S	P	P	P	Y	T	P	V	F	W
		P	F	Y	L	L	L	F	L	A	G	W	Y
		C	D	F	D	D	D	D	Y	A	T	S	G
		M	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	M	L	G	G
		D	W	Y	W	W	W	W	Y	D	D	R	F
		V	G	W	G	G	G	G	Y	Y	Y	G	D
		W	Q	G	Q	Q	Q	Q	Y	W	W	G	F
		G	G	Q	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	W
		Q	T	G	T	T	T	T	M	Q	Q	D	G
		G	L	T	L	L	L	L	D	G	G	V	Q
		T	V	L	V	V	V	V	V	T	T	W	G
		T	T	V	T	T	T	T	W	T	L	G	T
		V	V	T	V	V	V	V	G	V	V	Q	L
		T	S	V	S	S	S	S	Q	T	T	G	V
		V	S	S	S	S	S	S	G	V	V	T	T
		S	A	S	A	A	A	A	T	S	S	T	V
		S	S	A	S	S	S	S	T	S	S	V	S
		A	T	S	T	T	T	T	V	A	A	T	S
		S	K	T	K	K	K	K	T	S	S	V	A
		T	G	K	G	G	G	G	V	T	T	S	S
		K	P	G	P	P	P	P	S	K	K	S	T
		G	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	G	G	A	K
		P	V	S	V	V	V	V	A	P	P	S	G
		S	F	V	F	F	F	F	S	S	S	T	P
		V	P	F	P	P	P	P	T	V	V	K	S
		F	L	P	L	L	L	L	K	F	F	G	V
		P	A	L	A	A	A	A	G	P	P	P	F
		L	P	A	P	P	P	P	P	L	L	S	P
		A	C	P	C	C	C	C	S	A	A	V	L
		P	S	C	S	S	S	S	V	P	P	F	A
		C	R	S	R	R	R	R	F	C	C	P	P
		S	S	R	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	L	C
		R	T	S	T	T	T	T	L	R	R	A	S
		S	S	T	S	S	S	S	A	S	S	P	R
		T	E	S	E	E	E	E	P	T	T	C	S
		S	S	E	S	S	S	S	C	S	S	S	T
		E	T	S	T	T	T	T	S	E	E	R	S

Figure 2C

CDR	DPS0	3.1.1	4.1.1	4.8.1	4.10.2	4.13.1	4.14.3	6.1 .1	11.2.1	11.6.1	11.7.1	12.3.1.1	12.9.1.1
		S	A	T	A	A	A	A	R	S	S	S	E
		T	A	A	A	A	A	A	S	T	T	T	S
		A	L	A	L	L	L	L	T	A	A	S	T
		A	G	L	G	G	G	G	S	A	A	E	A
		L	C	G	C	C	C	C	E	L	L	S	A
		G	L	C	L	L	L	L	S	G	G	T	L
		C	V	L	V	V	V		T	C	C	A	G
		L	K	V	K	K	K		A	L	L	A	C
		V	D	K	D	D	D		A	V	V	L	L
		K	Y	D	Y	Y	Y		L	K	K	G	V
		D	F	Y	F	F	F		G	D	D	C	K
		Y	P	F	P	P	P		C	Y	Y	L	D
		F	E	P	E	E	E		L	F	F	V	Y
		P	P	E	P	P	P		V	P	P	K	F
		E	V	P	V	V	V		K	E	E	D	P
		P	T	V	T	T	T		D	P	P	Y	E
		V	V	T	V	V	V		Y	V		F	P
		T	S	V	S	S	S		F	T		P	V
		V	W	S	W	W	W		P	V		E	T
		S	N	W	N	N	N		E			P	V
		W	S	N	S	S	S		P			V	S
		N	G	S	G	G	G		V			T	W
		S	A	G	A	A	A		T			V	N
		G	L	A	L	L	L		V			S	S
		A	T	L	T	T	T		S			W	G
		L	S	T	S	S	S		W			N	A
		T	G	S	G		G		N			S	L
		S	V	G	V		V		S			G	T
		G	H	V	H		H		G			A	S
		V	T	H	T		T		A			L	G
		H	F	T	F		F		L			T	V
		T	P	F	P		P		T			S	H
		F	A	P	A		A		S			G	T
		P	V	A	V		V		G			V	F
		A	L	V	L		L		V			H	
		V	Q		Q		Q		H			T	
		L										F	
		Q										P	
												A	
												V	

FIG. 3

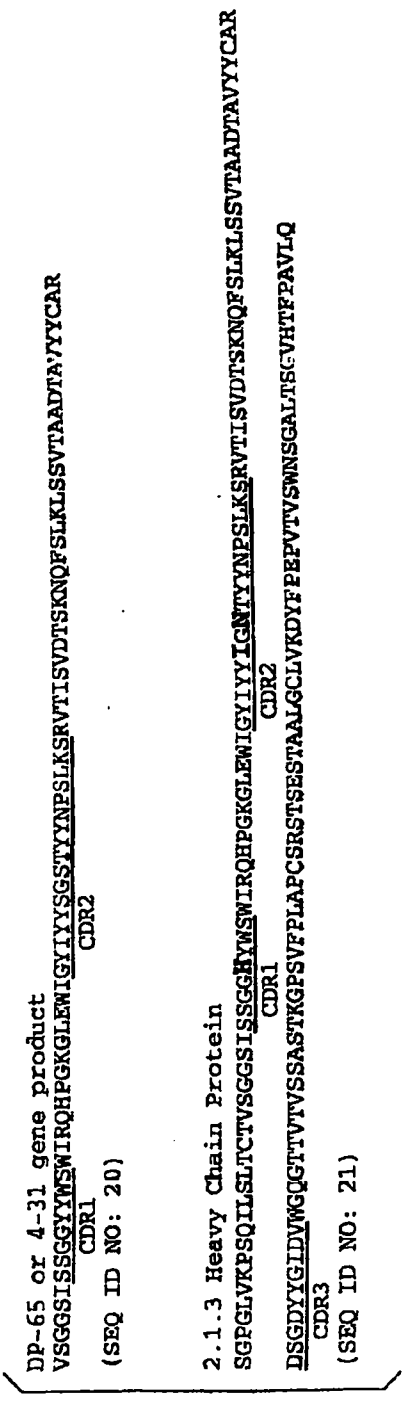
DP-65 or 4-31 gene product
VSGGSISSGGYYWSWIRQHPGKGLEWIGYIYYSGSTYYNPSLKSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAR
CDR1
CDR2
(SEQ ID NO: 20)
2.1.3 Heavy Chain Protein
SGPGLVKPSQILSLTCTVSGGSISSGGHYWSWIRQHPGKGLEWIGYIYYIGNTYYNPSLKSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCAR
CDR1
CDR2
DSGDYYGIDVWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ
CDR3
(SEQ ID NO: 21)

FIG. 4A

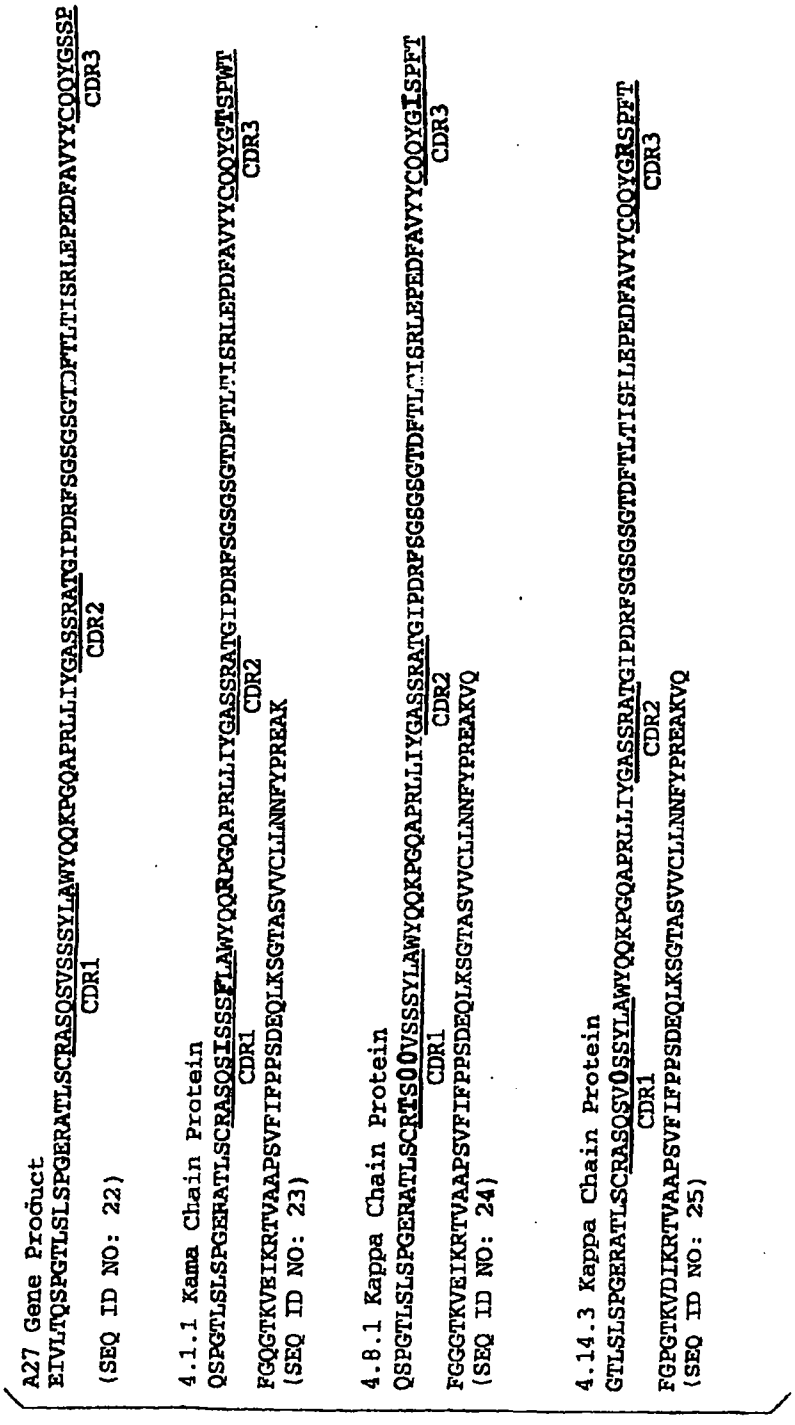
A27 Gene Product
EIVLTQSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGSSP
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
(SEQ ID NO: 22)
4.1.1 Kama Chain Protein
QSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSISSSFLAWYQQRPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPDFAVYYCQQYGTSPWT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAK
(SEQ ID NO: 23)
4.8.1 Kappa Chain Protein
QSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRTSQVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGISPFT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ
(SEQ ID NO: 24)
4.14.3 Kappa Chain Protein
GTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGRSPFT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ
(SEQ ID NO: 25)

FIG. 4B

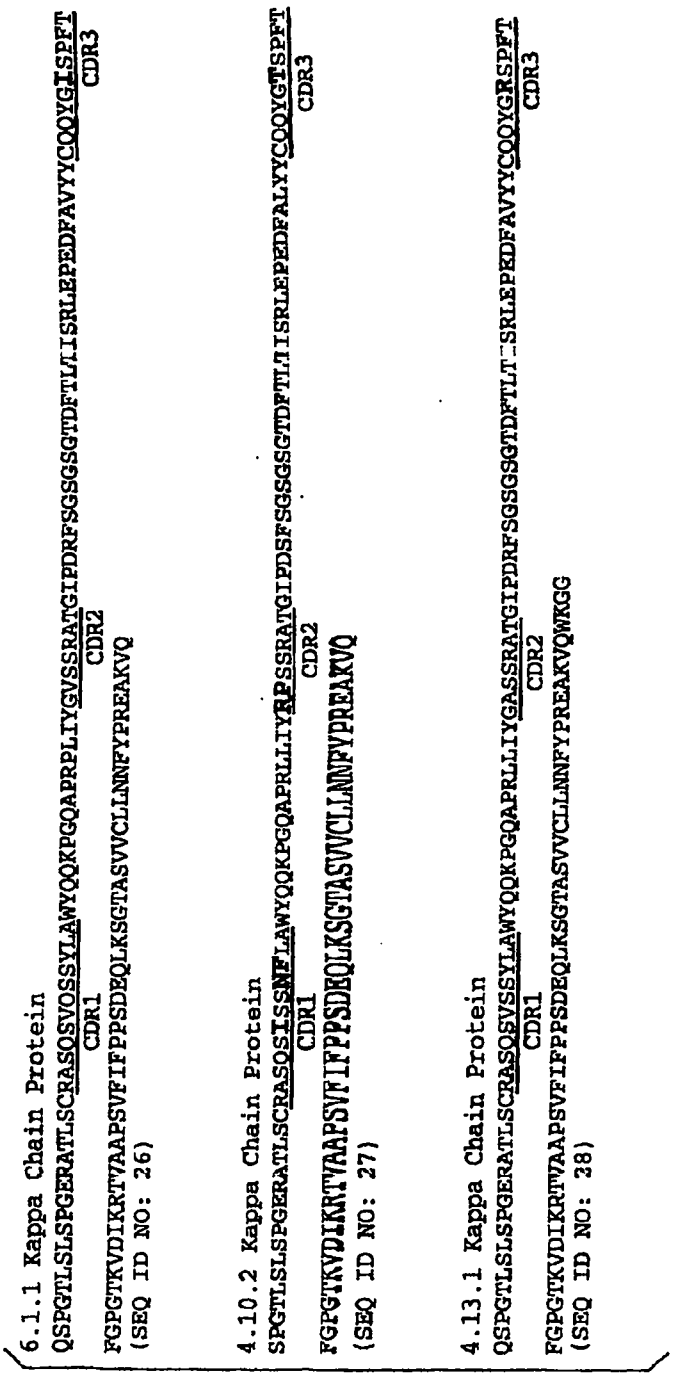
6.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein
QSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRPLIYGVSSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGTSPFT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ
(SEQ ID NO: 26)
4.10.2 Kappa Chain Protein
SPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSISSNFLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYRPSSRATGIPDSFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFALYYCQQYGTSPFT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQ
(SEQ ID NO: 27)
4.13.1 Kappa Chain Protein
QSPGTLSLSPGERATLSCRASQSVSSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYGASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISRLEPEDFAVYYCQQYGRSPFT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKGG
(SEQ ID NO: 28)

FIG. 5

012 Gene Product
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTP
CDR1 CDR2 CDR3
SEQ ID NO: 29

3.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein
QSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSINTYLIWYQQKPGKAPNFLISATSILQSGVPSRFRGSGSGTNFTLTINSLHPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPFT
CDR1 CDR2 CDR3
FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFTFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNMREAKVQWKVDNALQSG (SEQ ID NO: 30)

11.2.1 Kappa Chain Protein
PSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSINSYLDWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQYYSTPFT
CDR1 CDR2 CDR3
FGPGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKV
(SEQ ID NO: 31)

11.6.1 Kama Chain Protein
TQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQNISRYLNWYQQKPGKAPKFLIYVASILQSGVPSGFSASGSGPDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPFT
CDR1 CDR2 CDR3
FGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLINN
(SEQ ID NO: 32)

11.7.1 Kappa Chain Protein
TQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSICNYLNWYQQKPGKAPRVLIYAASSLQGGVPSRFSGSGIDCTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYITPFT
CDR1 CDR 2 CDR3
FGPGTRVDIERTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNAY
(SEQ ID NC: 33)

FIG. 6

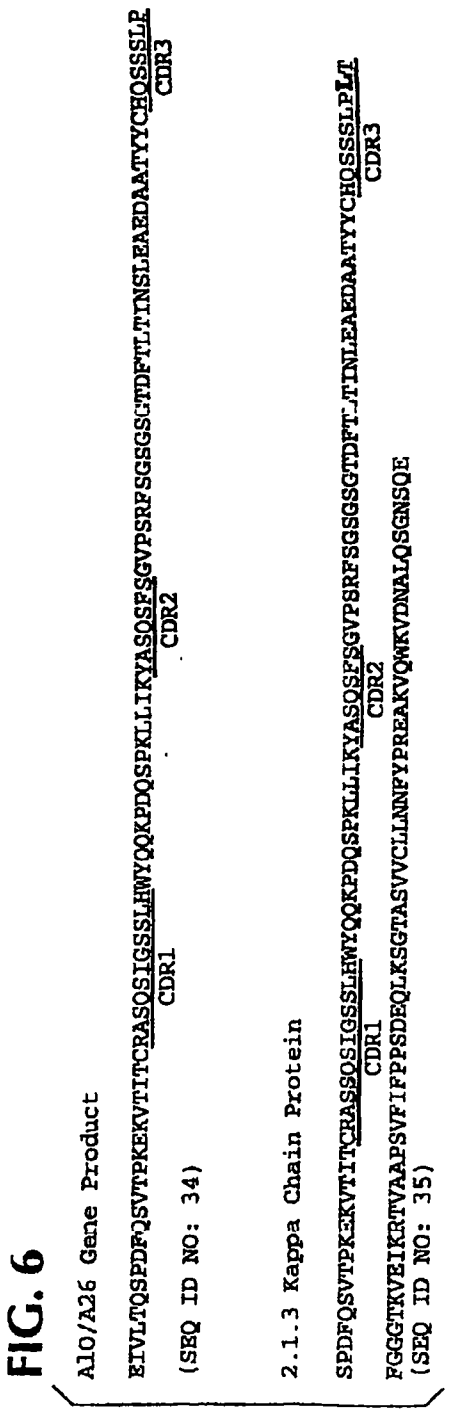
A10/A26 Gene Product
EIVLTQSPDFQSVTPKEKVTITCRASQSIGSSLHWYQQKPDQSPKLLIKYASQSFSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINSLEAEDAATYYCHQSSSLP
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
(SEQ ID NO: 34)
2.1.3 Kappa Chain Protein
SPDFQSVTPKEKVTITCRASQSIGSSLHWYQQKPDQSPKLLIKYASQSFSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINLEAEDAATYYCHQSSSLPLT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQE
(SEQ ID NO: 35)

FIG. 7

A17 Gene Product

DVVMTQSPLSLPVTLGQPASISCRSSQSLVYSDGNTYLNWFQQRPGQSPRRLIYKVSNRDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQGTHWP
CDR1 CDR2 CDR3

(SEQ ID NO: 36)

12.3.1 Kappa Chain Protein

PLSLPVTLGQPASISCRSSQSLVYSDGNTYLNWFQQRPGQSPRRLIYKVSNWDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQGSHWPPT
CDR1 CDR2 CDR3

FGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYP

(SEQ ID NO: 37)

FIG. 8

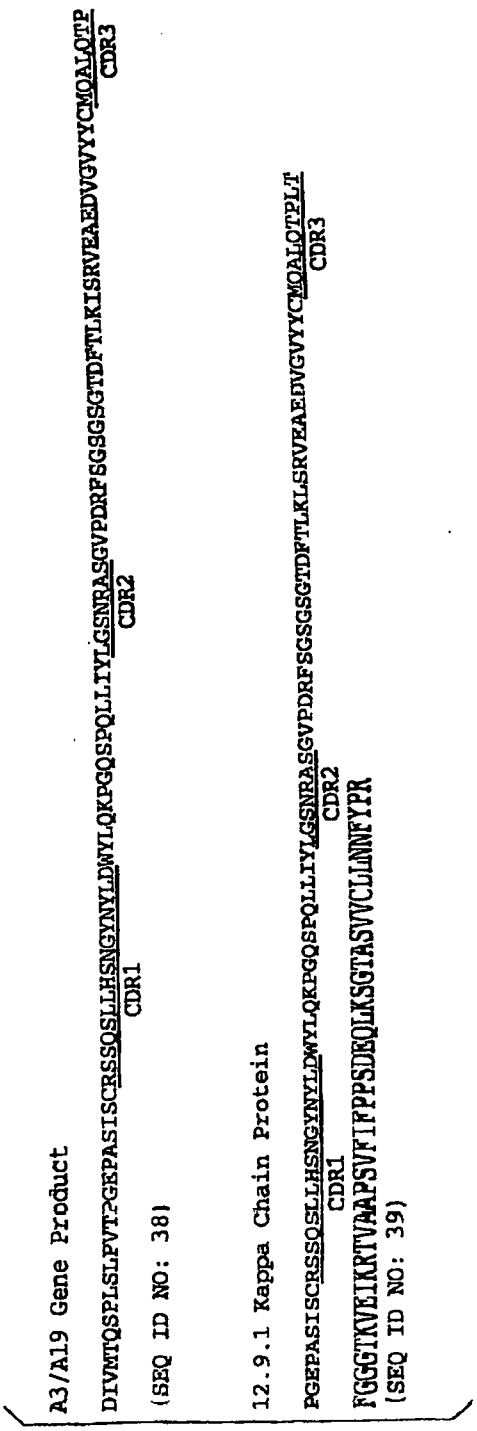
A3/A19 Gene Product
DIVMTQSPLSLPVTPGEPASISCRSSQSLLHSNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTP
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
(SEQ ID NO: 38)
12.9.1 Kappa Chain Protein
PGEPASISCRSSQSLLHSNGYNYLDWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYLGSNRASGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKLSRVEAEDVGVYYCMQALQTPLT
CDR1
CDR2
CDR3
FGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPR
(SEQ ID NO: 39)

Figure 9A-(1)

4.1.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
ATGGAGTTTG GGCTGAGCTG GGTTTTCCTC GTTGCTCTTT TAAGAGGTGT  50
CCAGTGTCAG GTGCAGCTGG TGGAGTCTGG GGGAGGCGTG GTCCAGCCTG 100
GGAGGTCCCT GAGACTCTCC TGTGTAGCGT CTGGATTCAC CTTCAGTAGC 150
CATGGCATGC ACTGGGTCCG CCAGGCTCCA GGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGT 200
GGCAGTTATA TGGTATGATG GAAGAAATAA ATACTATGCA GACTCCGTGA 250
AGGGCCGATT CACCATCTCC AGAGACAATT CCAAGAACAC GCTGTTTCTG 300
CAAATGAACA GCCTGAGAGC CGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATT ACTGTGCGAG 350
AGGAGGTCAC TTCGGTCCTT TTGACTACTG GGGCCAGGGA ACCCTGGTCA 400
CCGTCTCCTC AGCCTCCACC AAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCC CCTGGCGCCC 450
TGCTCCAGGA GCACCTCCGA GAGCACAGCG GCCCTGGGCT GCCTGGTCAA 500
GGACTACTTC CCCGAACCGG TGACGGTGTC GTGGAACTCA GGCGCTCTGA 550
CCAGCGGCGT GCACACCTTC CCAGCTGTCC TACAGTCCTC AGGACTCTAC 600
TCCCTCAGCA GCGTGGTGAC CGTGCCCTCC AGCAACTTCG GCACCCAGAC 650
CTACACCTGC AACGTAGATC ACAAGCCCAG CAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGA 700
CAGTTGAGCG CAAATGTTGT GTCGAGTGCC CACCGTGCCC AGCACCACCT 750
GTGGCAGGAC CGTCAGTCTT CCTCTTCCCC CCAAAACCCA AGGACACCCT 800
CATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTG AGGTCACGTG CGTGGTGGTG GACGTGAGCC 850
ACGAAGACCC CGAGGTCCAG TTCAACTGGT ACGTGGACGG CGTGGAGGTG 900
CATAATGCCA AGACAAAGCC ACGGGAGGAG CAGTTCAACA GCACGTTCCG 950
TGTGGTCAGC GTCCTCACCG TTGTGCACCA GGACTGGCTG AACGGCAAGG 1000
AGTACAAGTG CAAGGTCTCC AACAAAGGCC TCCCAGCCCC CATCGAGAAA 1050
ACCATCTCCA AAACCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGA GAACCACAGG TGTACACCCT 1100
GCCCCCATCC CGGGAGGAGA TGACCAAGAA CCAGGTCAGC CTGACCTGCC 1150
TGGTCAAAGG CTTCTACCCC AGCGACATCG CCGTGGAGTG GGAGAGCAAT 1200
GGGCAGCCGG AGAACAACTA CAAGACCACA CCTCCCATGC TGGACTCCGA 1250
CGGCTCCTTC TTCCTCTACA GCAAGCTCAC CGTGGACAAG AGCAGGTGGC 1300
AGCAGGGGAA CGTCTTCTCA TGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGC TCTGCACAAC 1350
CACTACACGC AGAAGAGCCT CTCCCTGTCT CCGGGTAAAT GA         1392
```

(SEQ ID NO: 40)

4.1.1 Heavy Chain Protein

```
MEFGLSWVFL VALLRGVQCQ VQLVESGGGV VQPGRSLRLS CVASGFTFSS  50
HGMHWVRQAP GKGLEWVAVI WYDGRNKYYA DSVKGRFTIS RDNSKNTLFL 100
QMNSLRAEDT AVYYCARGGH FGPFDYWGQG TLVTVSSAST KGPSVFPLAP 150
CSRSTSESTA ALGCLVKDYF PEPVTVSWNS GALTSGVHTF PAVLQSSGLY 200
SLSSVVTVPS SNFGTQTYTC NVDHKPSNTK VDKTVERKCC VECPPCPAPP 250
VAGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVV DVSHEDPEVQ FNWYVDGVEV 300
HNAKTKPREE QFNSTFRVVS VLTVVHQDWL NGKEYKCKVS NKGLPAPIEK 350
TISKTKGQPR EPQVYTLPPS REEMTKNQVS LTCLVKGFYP SDIAVEWESN 400
GQPENNYKTT PPMLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDK SRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHN 450
HYTQKSLSLS PGK                                         463
```

(SEQ ID NO: 41)

Figure 9A-(2)

4.1.1 Kappa Chain DNA

```
ATGGAAACCC CAGCGCAGCT TCTCTTCCTC CTGCTACTCT GGCTCCCAGA 50
TACCACCGGA GAAATTGTGT TGACGCAGTC TCCAGGCACC CTGTCTTTGT 100
CTCCAGGGGA AAGAGCCACC CTCTCCTGCA GGGCCAGTCA GAGTATTAGC 150
AGCAGCTTCT TAGCCTGGTA CCAGCAGAGA CCTGGCCAGG CTCCCAGGCT 200
CCTCATCTAT GGTGCATCCA GCAGGGCCAC TGGCATCCCA GACAGGTTCA 250
GTGGCAGTGG GTCTGGGACA GACTTCACTC TCACCATCAG CAGACTGGAG 300
CCTGAAGATT TTGCAGTGTA TTACTGTCAG CAGTATGGTA CCTCACCCTG 350
GACGTTCGGC CAAGGGACCA AGGTGGAAAT CAAACGAACT GTGGCTGCAC 400
CATCTGTCTT CATCTTCCCG CCATCTGATG AGCAGTTGAA ATCTGGAACT 450
GCCTCTGTTG TGTGCCTGCT GAATAACTTC TATCCCAGAG AGGCCAAAGT 500
ACAGTGGAAG GTGGATAACG CCCTCCAATC GGGTAACTCC CAGGAGAGTG 550
TCACAGAGCA GGACAGCAAG GACAGCACCT ACAGCCTCAG CAGCACCCTG 600
ACGCTGAGCA AAGCAGACTA CGAGAAACAC AAAGTCTACG CCTGCGAAGT 650
CACCCATCAG GGCCTGAGCT CGCCCGTCAC AAAGAGCTTC AACAGGGGAG 700
AGTGTTAG                                              708
```

(SEQ ID NO:42)

4.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein

```
METPAQLLFL LLLWLPDTTG EIVLTQSPGT LSLSPGERAT LSCRASQSIS 50
SSFLAWYQQR PGQAPRLLIY GASSRATGIP DRFSGSGSGT DFTLTISRLE 100
PEDFAVYYCQ QYGTSPWTFG QGTKVEIKRT VAAPSVFIFP PSDEQLKSGT 150
ASVVCLLNNF YPREAKVQWK VDNALQSGNS QESVTEQDSK DSTYSLSSTL 200
TLSKADYEKH KVYACEVTHQ GLSSPVTKSF NRGEC                 235
```

(SEQ ID NO:43)

Figure 9B-(1)

4.8.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
ATGGAGTTTG GGCTGAGCTG GGTTTTCCTC GTTGCTCTTT TAAGAGGTGT  50
CCAGTGTCAG GTGCAGCTGG TGGAGTCTGG GGGAGGCGTG GTCCAGCCTG 100
GGAGGTCCCT GAGACTCTCC TGTACAGCGT CTGGATTCAC CTTCAGTAAC 150
TATGGCATGC ACTGGGTCCG CCAGGCTCCA GGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGT 200
GGCAGTTATA TGGTATGATG GAAGTAATAA ACACTATGGA GACTCCGTGA 250
AGGGCCGATT CACCATCTCC AGTGACAATT CCAAGAACAC GCTGTATCTG 300
CAAATGAACA GCCTGAGAGC CGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATT ACTGTGCGAG 350
AGGAGAGAGA CTGGGGTCCT ACTTTGACTA CTGGGGCCAG GGAACCCTGG 400
TCACCGTCTC CTCAGCCTCC ACCAAGGGCC CATCGGTCTT CCCCCTGGCG 450
CCCTGCTCCA GGAGCACCTC CGAGAGCACA GCGGCCCTGG GCTGCCTGGT 500
CAAGGACTAC TTCCCCGAAC CGGTGACGGT GTCGTGGAAC TCAGGCGCTC 550
TGACCAGCGG CGTGCACACC TTCCCAGCTG TCCTACAGTC CTCAGGACTC 600
TACTCCCTCA GCAGCGTGGT GACCGTGCCC TCCAGCAACT TCGGCACCCA 650
GACCTACACC TGCAACGTAG ATCACAAGCC CAGCAACACC AAGGTGGACA 700
AGACAGTTGA GCGCAAATGT TGTGTCGAGT GCCCACCGTG CCCAGCACCA 750
CCTGTGGCAG GACCGTCAGT CTTCCTCTTC CCCCCAAAAC CCAAGGACAC 800
CCTCATGATC TCCCGGACCC CTGAGGTCAC GTGCGTGGTG GTGGACGTGA 850
GCCACGAAGA CCCCGAGGTC CAGTTCAACT GGTACGTGGA CGGCGTGGAG 900
GTGCATAATG CCAAGACAAA GCCACGGGAG GAGCAGTTCA ACAGCACGTT 950
CCGTGTGGTC AGCGTCCTCA CCGTTGTGCA CCAGGACTGG CTGAACGGCA 1000
AGGAGTACAA GTGCAAGGTC TCCAACAAAG GCCTCCCAGC CCCCATCGAG 1050
AAAACCATCT CCAAAACCAA AGGGCAGCCC CGAGAACCAC AGGTGTACAC 1100
CCTGCCCCCA TCCCGGGAGG AGATGACCAA GAACCAGGTC AGCCTGACCT 1150
GCCTGGTCAA AGGCTTCTAC CCCAGCGACA TCGCCGTGGA GTGGGAGAGC 1200
AATGGGCAGC CGGAGAACAA CTACAAGACC ACACCTCCCA TGCTGGACTC 1250
CGACGGCTCC TTCTTCCTCT ACAGCAAGCT CACCGTGGAC AAGAGCAGGT 1300
GGCAGCAGGG GAACGTCTTC TCATGCTCCG TGATGCATGA GGCTCTGCAC 1350
AACCACTACA CGCAGAAGAG CCTCTCCCTG TCTCCGGGTA AATGA       1395
```

(SEQ ID NO:44)

4.8.1 Heavy Chain Protein

```
MEFGLSWVFL VALLRGVQCQ VQLVESGGGV VQPGRSLRLS CTASGFTFSN  50
YGMHWVRQAP GKGLEWVAVI WYDGSNKHYG DSVKGRFTIS SDNSKNTLYL 100
QMNSLRAEDT AVYYCARGER LGSYFDYWGQ GTLVTVSSAS TKGPSVFPLA 150
PCSRSTSEST AALGCLVKDY FPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHT FPAVLQSSGL 200
YSLSSVVTVP SSNFGTQTYT CNVDHKPSNT KVDKTVERKC CVECPPCPAP 250
PVAGPSVFLF PPKPKDTLMI SRTPEVTCVV VDVSHEDPEV QFNWYVDGVE 300
VHNAKTKPRE EQFNSTFRVV SVLTVVHQDW LNGKEYKCKV SNKGLPAPIE 350
KTISKTKGQP REPQVYTLPP SREEMTKNQV SLTCLVKGFY PSDIAVEWES 400
NGQPENNYKT TPPMLDSDGS FFLYSKLTVD KSRWQQGNVF SCSVMHEALH 450
NHYTQKSLSL SPGK                                       464
```

(SEQ ID NO:45)

Figure 9B-(2)

4.8.1 Kappa Chain DNA

```
ATGGAAACCC CAGCGCAGCT TCTCTTCCTC CTGCTACTCT GGCTCCCAGA 50
TACCACCGGA GAAATTGTGT TGACGCAGTC TCCAGGCACC CTGTCTTTGT 100
CTCCAGGGGA AAGAGCCACC CTCTCCTGCA GGACCAGTGT TAGCAGCAGT 150
TACTTAGCCT GGTACCAGCA GAAACCTGGC CAGGCTCCCA GGCTCCTCAT 200
CTATGGTGCA TCCAGCAGGG CCACTGGCAT CCCAGACAGG TTCAGTGGCA 250
GTGGGTCTGG GACAGACTTC ACTCTCACCA TCAGCAGACT GGAGCCTGAA 300
GATTTTGCAG TCTATTACTG TCAGCAGTAT GGCATCTCAC CCTTCACTTT 350
CGGCGGAGGG ACCAAGGTGG AGATCAAGCG AACTGTGGCT GCACCATCTG 400
TCTTCATCTT CCCGCCATCT GATGAGCAGT TGAAATCTGG AACTGCCTCT 450
GTTGTGTGCC TGCTGAATAA CTTCTATCCC AGAGAGGCCA AAGTACAGTG 500
GAAGGTGGAT AACGCCCTCC AATCGGGTAA CTCCCAGGAG AGTGTCACAG 550
AGCAGGACAG CAAGGACAGC ACCTACAGCC TCAGCAGCAC CCTGACGCTG 600
AGCAAAGCAG ACTACGAGAA ACACAAAGTC TACGCCTGCG AAGTCACCCA 650
TCAGGGCCTG AGCTCGCCCG TCACAAAGAG CTTCAACAGG GGAGAGTGTT 700
AG
```

(SEQ ID NO:46)

4.8.1 Kappa Chain Protein

```
METPAQLLFL LLLWLPDTTG EIVLTQSPGT LSLSPGERAT LSCRTSVSSS 50
YLAWYQQKPG QAPRLLIYGA SSRATGIPDR FSGSGSGTDF TLTISRLEPE 100
DFAVYYCQQY GISPFTFGGG TKVEIKRTVA APSVFIFPPS DEQLKSGTAS 150
VVCLLNNFYP REAKVQWKVD NALQSGNSQE SVTEQDSKDS TYSLSSTLTL 200
SKADYEKHKV YACEVTHQGL SSPVTKSFNR GEC 233
```

(SEQ ID NO:47)

Figure 9C

4.14.3 Heavy Chain DNA

```
CCTGGGAGGT CCCTGAGACT CTCCTGTGCA GCGTCTGGAT TCACCTTCAG 50
TAGTCATGGC ATCCACTGGG TCCGCCAGGC TCCAGGCAAG GGGCTGGAGT 100
GGGTGGCAGT TATATGGTAT GATGGAAGAA ATAAAGACTA TGCAGACTCC 150
GTGAAGGGCC GATTCACCAT CTCCAGAGAC AATTCCAAGA AGACGCTGTA 200
TTTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGA GAGCCGAGGA CACGGCTGTG TATTACTGTG 250
CGAGAGTGGC CCCACTGGGG CCACTTGACT ACTGGGGCCA GGGAACCCTG 300
GTCACCGTCT CCTCAGCCTC CACCAAGGGC CCATCGGTCT TCCCCCTGGC 350
GCCCTGCTCC AGGAGCACCT CCGAGAGCAC AGCGGCCCTG GGCTGCCTGG 400
TCAAGGACTA CTTCCCCGAA CCGGTGACGG TGTCGTGGAA CTCAGGCGCT 450
CTGACCAGCG GCGTGCACAC CTTCCCAGCT GTCCTACAG             489
```

(SEQ ID NO:48)

4.14.3 Heavy Chain Protein

```
PGRSLRLSCA ASGFTFSSHG IHWVRQAPGK GLEWVAVIWY DGRNKDYADS 50
VKGRFTISRD NSKKTLYLQM NSLRAEDTAV YYCARVAPLG PLDYWGQGTL 100
VTVSSASTKG PSVFPLAPCS RSTSESTAAL GCLVKDYFPE PVTVSWNSGA 150
LTSGVHTFPA VLQ                                        163
```

(SEQ ID NO:49)

4.14.3 Kappa Chain DNA

```
GGCACCCTGT CTTTGTCTCC AGGGGAAAGA GCCACCCTCT CCTGCAGGGC 50
CAGTCAGAGT GTCAGCAGCT ACTTAGCCTG GTACCAGCAG AAACCTGGCC 100
AGGCTCCCAG ACTCCTCATC TATGGTGCAT CCAGCAGGGC CACTGGCATC 150
CCAGACAGGT TCAGTGGCAG TGGGTCTGGG ACAGACTTCA CTCTCACCAT 200
CAGCAGACTG GAGCCTGAGG ATTTTGCAGT GTATTACTGT CAGCAGTATG 250
GTAGGTCACC ATTCACTTTC GGCCCTGGGA CCAAAGTGGA TATCAAGCGA 300
ACTGTGGCTG CACCATCTGT CTTCATCTTC CCGCCATCTG ATGAGCAGTT 350
GAAATCTGGA ACTGCCTCTG TTGTGTGCCT GCTGAATAAC TTCTATCCCA 400
GAGAGGCCAA AGTACAG                                     417
```

(SEQ ID NO:50)

4.14.3 Kappa Chain Protein

```
GTLSLSPGER ATLSCRASQS VSSYLAWYQQ KPGQAPRLLI YGASSRATGI 50
PDRFSGSGSG TDFTLTISRL EPEDFAVYYC QQYGRSPFTF GPGTKVDIKR 100
TVAAPSVFIF PPSDEQLKSG TASVVCLLNN FYPREAKVQ             139
```

(SEQ ID NO:51)

Figure 9D-(1)

6.1.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
ATGGAGTTTG GGCTGAGCTG GGTTTTCCTC GTTGCTCTTT TAAGAGGTGT 50
CCAGTGTCAG GTGCAGCTGG TGGAGTCTGG GGGAGGCGTG GTCGAGCCTG 100
GGAGGTCCCT GAGACTCTCC TGTACAGCGT CTGGATTCAC CTTCAGTAGT 150
TATGGCATGC ACTGGGTCCG CCAGGCTCCA GGCAAGGGGC TGGAGTGGGT 200
GGCAGTTATA TGGTATGATG GAAGCAATAA ACACTATGCA GACTCCGCGA 250
AGGGCCGATT CACCATCTCC AGAGACAATT CCAAGAACAC GCTGTATCTG 300
CAAATGAACA GCCTGAGAGC CGAGGACACG GCTGTGTATT ACTGTGCGAG 350
AGCCGGACTG CTGGGTTACT TTGACTACTG GGGCCAGGGA ACCCTGGTCA 400
CCGTCTCCTC AGCCTCCACC AAGGGCCCAT CGGTCTTCCC CCTCGCCGCC 450
TGCTCCAGGA GCACCTCCGA GAGCACAGCG GCCCTGGGCT GCCTGGTCAA 500
GGACTACTTC CCCGAACCGG TGACGGTGTC GTGGAACTCA GGCGCTCTGA 550
CCAGCGGCGT GCACACCTTC CCAGCTGTCC TACAGTCCTC AGGACTCTAC 600
TCCCTCAGCA GCGTGGTGAC CGTGCCCTCC AGCAACTTCG GCACCCAGAC 650
CTACACCTGC AACGTAGATC ACAAGCCCAG CAACACCAAG GTGGACAAGA 700
CAGTTGAGCG CAAATGTTGT GTCGAGTGCC CACCGTGCCC AGCACCACCT 750
GTGGCAGGAC CGTCAGTCTT CCTCTTCCCC CCAAAACCCA AGGACACCCT 800
CATGATCTCC CGGACCCCTG AGGTCACGTG CGTGGTGGTG GACGTGAGCC 850
ACGAAGACCC CGAGGTCCAG TTCAACTGGT ACGTGGACGG CGTGGAGGTG 900
CATAATGCCA AGACAAAGCC ACGGGAGGAG CAGTTCAACA GCACGTTCCG 950
TGTGGTCAGC GTCCTCACCG TTGTGCACCA GGACTGGCTG AACGGCAAGG 1000
AGTACAAGTG CAAGGTCTCC AACAAAGGCC TCCCAGCCCC CATCGAGAAA 1050
ACCATCTCCA AAACCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGA GAACCACAGG TGTACACCCT 1100
GCCCCCATCC CGGGAGGAGA TGACCAAGAA CCAGGTCAGC CTGACCTGCC 1150
TGGTCAAAGG CTTCTACCCC AGCGACATCG CCGTGGAGTG GGAGAGCAAT 1200
GGGCAGCCGG AGAACAACTA CAAGACCACA CCTCCCATGC TGGACTCCGA 1250
CGGCTCCTTC TTCCTCTACA GCAAGCTCAC CGTGGACAAG AGCAGGTGGC 1300
AGCAGGGGAA CGTCTTCTCA TGCTCCGTGA TGCATGAGGC TCTGCACAAC 1350
CACTACACGC AGAAGAGCCT CTCCCTGTCT CCGGGTAAAT GA 1392
```

(SEQ ID NO:52)

6.1.1 Heavy Chain Protein

```
MEFGLSWVFL VALLRGVQCQ VQLVESGGGV VEPGRSLRLS CTASGFTFSS 50
YGMHWVRQAP GKGLEWVAVI WYDGSNKHYA DSAKGRFTIS RDNSKNTLYL 100
QMNSLRAEDT AVYYCARAGL LGYFDYWGQG TLVTVSSAST KGPSVFPLAP 150
CSRSTSESTA ALGCLVKDYF PEPVTVSWNS GALTSGVHTF PAVLQSSGLY 200
SLSSVVTVPS SNFGTQTYTC NVDHKPSNTK VDKTVERKCC VECPPCPAPP 250
VAGPSVFLFP PKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVV DVSHEDPEVQ FNWYVDGVEV 300
HNAKTKPREE QFNSTFRVVS VLTVVHQDWL NGKEYKCKVS NKGLPAPIEK 350
TISKTKGQPR EPQVYTLPPS REEMTKNQVS LTCLVKGFYP SDIAVEWESN 400
GQPENNYKTT PPMLDSDGSF FLYSKLTVDK SRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHN 450
HYTQKSLSLS PGK 463
```

(SEQ ID NO:53)

Figure 9D-(2)

6.1.1 Kappa Chain DNA

```
ATGGAAACCC CAGCGCAGCT TCTCTTCCTC CTGCTACTCT GGCTCCCAGA 50
TACCACCGGA GAAATTGTGT TGACGCAGTC TCCAGGCACC CTGTCTTTGT 100
CTCCAGGGGA AAGAGCCACC CTCTCCTGTA GGGCCAGTCA AAGTGTTAGC 150
AGCTACTTAG CCTGGTACCA ACAGAAACCT GGCCAGGCTC CCAGGCCCCT 200
CATCTATGGT GTATCCAGCA GGGCCACTGG CATCCCAGAC AGGTTCAGTG 250
GCAGTGGGTC TGGGACAGAC TTCACTCTCA CCATCAGCAG ACTGGAGCCT 300
GAAGATTTTG CAGTGTATTA CTGTCAGCAG TATGGTATCT CACCATTCAC 350
TTTCGGCCCT GGGACCAAAG TGGATATCAA ACGAACTGTG GCTGCACCAT 400
CTGTCTTCAT CTTCCCGCCA TCTGATGAGC AGTTGAAATC TGGAACTGCC 450
TCTGTTGTGT GCCTGCTGAA TAACTTCTAT CCCAGAGAGG CCAAAGTACA 500
GTGGAAGGTG GATAACGCCC TCCAATCGGG TAACTCCCAG GAGAGTGTCA 550
CAGAGCAGGA CAGCAAGGAC AGCACCTACA GCCTCAGCAG CACCCTGACG 600
CTGAGCAAAG CAGACTACGA GAAACACAAA GTCTACGCCT GCGAAGTCAC 650
CCATCAGGGC CTGAGCTCGC CCGTCACAAA GAGCTTCAAC AGGGGAGAGT 700
GTTAG                                                  705
```

(SEQ ID NO:54)

6.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein

```
METPAQLLFL LLLWLPDTTG EIVLTQSPGT LSLSPGERAT LSCRASQSVS 50
SYLAWYQQKP GQAPRPLIYG VSSRATGIPD RFSGSGSGTD FTLTISRLEP 100
EDFAVYYCQQ YGISPFTFGP GTKVDIKRTV AAPSVFIFPP SDEQLKSGTA 150
SVVCLLNNFY PREAKVQWKV DNALQSGNSQ ESVTEQDSKD STYSLSSTLT 200
LSKADYEKHK VYACEVTHQG LSSPVTKSFN RGEC                  234
```

(SEQ ID NO:55)

Figure 9E

3.1.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
GGCGTGGTCC AGCCTGGGAG GTCCCTGAGA CTCTCCTGTG CAGCGTCTGG 50
ATTCACCTTC AGTAGCTATG GCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAG GCTCCAGGCA 100
AGGGGCTGGA GTGGGTGGCA GTTATATGGT ATGATGGAAG TAATAAATAC 150
TATGCAGACT CCGTGAAGGG CCGATTCACC ATCTCCAGAG ACAATTCCAA 200
GAACACGCTG TATCTGCAAA TGAACAGCCT GAGAGCCGAG GACACGGCTG 250
TGTATTACTG TGCGAGAGGG GCCCGTATAA TAACCCCTTG TATGGACGTC 300
TGGGGCCAAG GGACCACGGT CACCGTCTCC TCAGCCTCCA CCAAGGGCCC 350
ATCGGTCTTC CCCCTGGCGC CCTGCTCCAG GAGCACCTCC GAGAGCACAG 400
CGGCCCTCGG CTGCCTGGTC AAGGACTACT TCCCCGAACC GGTGACGGTG 450
TCGTGGAACT CAGGCGCTCT GACCAGCGGC GTGCACACCT TCCCAGCTGT 500
CCTACAG                                               507
```

(SEQ ID NO:56)

3.1.1 Heavy Chain Protein

```
GVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTF SSYGMHWVRQ APGKGLEWVA VIWYDGSNKY 50
YADSVKGRFT ISRDNSKNTL YLQMNSLRAE DTAVYYCARG ARIITPCMDV 100
WGQGTTVTVS SASTKGPSVF PLAPCSRSTS ESTAALGCLV KDYFPEPVTV 150
SWNSGALTSG VHTFPAVLQ                                  169
```

(SEQ ID NO:57)

3.1.1 Kappa Chain DNA

```
CAGTCTCCAT CCTCCCTGTC TGCATCTGTA GGAGACAGAG TCACCATCAC 50
TTGCCGGGCA AGTCAGAGCA TTAACACCTA TTTAATTTGG TATCAGCAGA 100
AACCAGGGAA AGCCCCTAAC TTCCTGATCT CTGCTACATC CATTTTGCAA 150
AGTGGGGTCC CATCAAGGTT CCGTGGCAGT GGCTCTGGGA CAAATTTCAC 200
TCTCACCATC AACAGTCTTC ATCCTGAAGA TTTTGCAACT TACTACTGTC 250
AACAGAGTTA CAGTACCCCA TTCACTTTCG GCCCTGGGAC CAAAGTGGAT 300
ATCAAACGAA CTGTGGCTGC ACCATCTGTC TTCATCTTCC CGCCATCTGA 350
TGAGCAGTTG AAATCTGGAA CTGCCTCTGT TGTGTGCCTG CTGAATAACT 400
TCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAA GTACAGTGGA AGGTGGATAA CGCCCTCCAA 450
TCGGGTAA                                              458
```

(SEQ ID NO:58)

3.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein

```
QSPSSLSASV GDRVTITCRA SQSINTYLIW YQQKPGKAPN FLISATSILQ 50
SGVPSRFRGS GSGTNFTLTI NSLHPEDFAT YYCQQSYSTP FTFGPGTKVD 100
IKRTVAAPSV FIFPPSDEQL KSGTASVVCL LNNFYPREAK VQWKVDNALQ 150
SG                                                    152
```

(SEQ ID NO:59)

Figure 9F

4.10.2 Heavy Chain DNA

```
GGCGTGGTCC AGCCTGGGAG GTCCCTGAGA CTCTCCTGTG TAGCGTCTGG 50
ATTCATCTTC AGTAGTCATG GCATCCACTG GGTCCGCCAG GCTCCAGGCA 100
AGGGGCTGGA GTGGGTGGCA GTTATATGGT ATGATGGAAG AAATAAAGAC 150
TATGCAGACT CCGTGAAGGG CCGATTCACC ATCTCCAGAG ACAATTCCAA 200
GAACACGCTG TATTTGCAAA TGAACAGCCT GAGAGCCGAG GACACGGCTG 250
TGTATTACTG TGCGAGAGTG GCCCCACTGG GGCCACTTGA CTACTGGGGC 300
CAGGGAACCC TGGTCACCGT CTCCTCAGCC TCCACCAAGG GCCCATCGGT 350
CTTCCCCCTG GCGCCCTGCT CCAGGAGCAC CTCCGAGAGC ACAGCGGCCC 400
TGGGCTGCCT GGTCAAGGAC TACTTCCCCG AACCGGTGAC GGTGTCGTGG 450
AACTCAGGCG CTCTGACCAG CGGCGTGCAC ACCTTCCCAG CTGTCCTACA 500
G                                                       501
```

(SEQ ID NO:60)

4.10.2 Heavy Chain Protein

```
GVVQPGRSLR LSCVASGFIF SSHGIHWVRQ APGKGLEWVA VIWYDGRNKD 50
YADSVKGRFT ISRDNSKNTL YLQMNSLRAE DTAVYYCARV APLGPLDYWG 100
QGTLVTVSSA STKGPSVFPL APCSRSTSES TAALGCLVKD YFPEPVTVSW 150
NSGALTSGVH TFPAVLQ                                      167
```

(SEQ ID NO:61)

4.10.2 Kappa Chain DNA

```
TCTCCAGGCA CCCTGTCTTT GTCTCCAGGG GAAAGAGCCA CCCTCTCCTG 50
CAGGGCCAGT CAGAGTATTA GCAGCAATTT CTTAGCCTGG TACCAGCAGA 100
AACCTGGCCA GGCTCCCAGG CTCCTCATCT ATCGTCCATC CAGCAGGGCC 150
ACTGGCATCC CAGACAGTTT CAGTGGCAGT GGGTCTGGGA CAGACTTCAC 200
TCTCACCATC AGCAGACTGG AGCCTGAGGA TTTTGCATTA TATTACTGTC 250
AGCAGTATGG TACGTCACCA TTCACTTTCG GCCCTGGGAC CAAAGTGGAT 300
ATCAAGCGAA CTGTGGCTGC ACCATCTGTC TTCATCTTCC CGCCATCTGA 350
TGAGCAGTTG AAATCTGGAA CTGCCTCTGT TGTGTGCCTG CTGAATAACT 400
TCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAA GTACAG                            426
```

(SEQ ID NO:62)

4.10.2 Kappa Chain Protein

```
SPGTLSLSPG ERATLSCRAS QSISSNFLAW YQQKPGQAPR LLIYRPSSRA 50
TGIPDSFSGS GSGTDFTLTI SRLEPEDFAL YYCQQYGTSP FTFGPGTKVD 100
IKRTVAAPSV FIFPPSDEQL KSGTASVVCL LNNFYPREAK VQ          142
```

(SEQ ID NO:63)

Figure 9G

2.1.3 Heavy Chain DNA

```
TCGGGCCCAG GACTGGTGAA GCCTTCACAG ATCCTGTCCC TCACCTGCAC 50
TGTCTCTGGT GGCTCCATCA GCAGTGGTGG TCACTACTGG AGCTGGATCC 100
GCCAGCACCC AGGGAAGGGC CTGGAGTGGA TTGGGTACAT CTATTACATT 150
GGGAACACCT ACTACAACCC GTCCCTCAAG AGTCGAGTTA CCATATCAGT 200
AGACACGTCT AAGAACCAGT TCTCCCTGAA GCTGAGCTCT GTGACTGCCG 250
CGGACACGGC CGTGTATTAT TGTGCGAGAG ATAGTGGGGA CTACTACGGT 300
ATAGACGTCT GGGGCCAAGG GACCACGGTC ACCGTCTCCT CAGCTTCCAC 350
CAAGGGCCCA TCCGTCTTCC CCCTGGCGCC CTGCTCCAGG AGCACCTCCG 400
AGAGCACAGC CGCCCTCGGC TGCCTGGTCA AGGACTACTT CCCCGAACCG 450
GTGACGGTGT CGTGGAACTC AGGCGCCCTG ACCAGCGGCG TGCACACCTT 500
CCCGGCTGTC CTACAA                                      516
```

(SEQ ID NO:64)

2.1.3 Heavy Chain Protein

```
SGPGLVKPSQ ILSLTCTVSG GSISSGGHYW SWIRQHPGKG LEWIGYIYYI 50
GNTYYNPSLK SRVTISVDTS KNQFSLKLSS VTAADTAVYY CARDSGDYYG 100
IDVWGQGTTV TVSSASTKGP SVFPLAPCSR STSESTAALG CLVKDYFPEP 150
VTVSWNSGAL TSGVHTFPAV LQ                               172
```

(SEQ ID NO:65)

2.1.3 Kappa Chain DNA

```
TCTCCAGACT TTCAGTCTGT GACTCCAAAG GAGAAAGTCA CCATCACCTG 50
CCGGGCCAGT CAGAGCATTG GTAGTAGCTT ACATTGGTAT CAGCAGAAAC 100
CAGATCAGTC TCCAAAGCTC CTCATCAAGT ATGCTTCCCA GTCCTTCTCT 150
GGGGTCCCCT CGAGGTTCAG TGGCAGTGGA TCTGGGACAG ATTTCACCCT 200
CACCATCAAT AGCCTGGAAG CTGAAGATGC TGCAACGTAT TACTGTCATC 250
AGAGTAGTAG TTTACCGCTC ACTTTCGGCG GAGGGACCAA GGTGGAGATC 300
AAACGAACTG TGGCTGCACC ATCTGTCTTC ATCTTCCCGC CATCTGATGA 350
GCAGTTGAAA TCTGGAACTG CCTCTGTTGT GTGCCTGCTG AATAACTTCT 400
ATCCCAGAGA GGCCAAAGTA CAGTGGAAGG TGGATAACGC CCTCCAATCG 450
GGTAACTCCC AGGAG                                       465
```

(SEQ ID NO:66)

2.1.3 Kappa Chain Protein

```
SPDFQSVTPK EKVTITCRAS QSIGSSLHWY QQKPDQSPKL LIKYASQSFS 50
GVPSRFSGSG SGTDFTLTIN SLEAEDAATY YCHQSSSLPL TFGGGTKVEI 100
KRTVAAPSVF IFPPSDEQLK SGTASVVCLL NNFYPREAKV QWKVDNALQS 150
GNSQE                                                  155
```

(SEQ ID NO:67)

Figure 9H

4.13.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
CCTGGGAGGT CCCTGAGACT CTCCTGTGCA GCGTCTGGAT TCACCTTCAG 50
TAGTCATGGC ATCCACTGGG TCCGCCAGGC TCCAGGCAAG GGGCTGGAGT 100
GGGTGGCAGT TATATGGTAT GATGGAAGAA ATAAAGACTA TGCAGACTCC 150
GTGAAGGGCC GATTCACCAT CTCCAGAGAC AATTCCAAGA ACACGCTGTA 200
TTTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGA GAGCCGAGGA CACGGCTGTG TATTACTGTG 250
CGAGAGTGGC CCCACTGGGG CCACTTGACT ACTGGGGCCA GGGAACCCTG 300
GTCACCGTCT CCTCAGCCTC CACCAAGGGC CCATCGGTCT TCCCCCTGGC 350
GCCCTGCTCC AGGAGCACCT CCGAGAGCAC AGCGGCCCTG GGCTGCCTGG 400
TCAAGGACTA CTTCCCCGAA CCGGTGACGG TGTCGTGGAA CTCAGGCGCT 450
CTGACCAGC                                              459
```

(SEQ ID NO:68)

4.13.1 Heavy Chain Protein

```
PGRSLRLSCA ASGFTFSSHG IHWVRQAPGK GLEWVAVIWY DGRNKDYADS 50
VKGRFTISRD NSKNTLYLQM NSLRAEDTAV YYCARVAPLG PLDYWGQGTL 100
VTVSSASTKG PSVFPLAPCS RSTSESTAAL GCLVKDYFPE PVTVSWNSGA 150
LTS                                                    153
```

(SEQ ID NO:69)

4.13.1 Kappa Chain DNA

```
CAGTCTCCAG GCACCCTGTC TTTGTCTCCA GGGGAAAGAG CCACCCTCTC 50
CTGCAGGGCC AGTCAGAGTG TCAGCAGCTA CTTAGCCTGG TACCAGCAGA 100
AACCTGGCCA GGCTCCCAGG CTCCTCATCT ATGGTGCATC CAGCAGGGCC 150
ACTGGCATCC CAGACAGGTT CAGTGGCAGT GGGTCTGGGA CAGACTTCAC 200
TCTCACCATC AGCAGACTGG AGCCTGAGGA TTTTGCAGTG TATTACTGTC 250
AACAGTATGG TAGGTCACCA TTCACTTTCG GCCCTGGGAC CAAAGTAGAT 300
ATCAAGCGAA CTGTGGCTGC ACCATCTGTC TTCATCTTCC CGCCATCTGA 350
TGAGCAGTTG AAATCTGGAA CTGCCTCTGT TGTGTGCCTG CTGAATAACT 400
TCTATCCCAG AGAGGCCAAA GTACAGTGGA AGGTGGATA             429
(SEQ ID NO: 70)
```

4.13.1 Kappa Chain Protein

```
QSPGTLSLSP GERATLSCRA SQSVSSYLAW YQQKPGQAPR LLIYGASSRA 50
TGIPDRFSGS GSGTDFTLTI SRLEPEDFAV YYCQQYGRSP FTFGPGTKVD 100
IKRTVAAPSV FIFPPSDEQL KSGTASVVCL LNNFYPREAK VQWKVD      146
SEQ ID NO: 71)
```

Figure 9I

11.6.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
GGCGTGGTCC AGCCTGGGAG GTCCCTGAGA CTCTCCTGTG CAGCGTCTGG 50
ATTCACCTTC AGTAGCTATG GCATGCACTG GGTCCGCCAG GCTCCAGGCA 100
AGGGGCTGGA GTGGGTGGCA GTTATATGGT ATGATGGAAG TCATAAATAC 150
TATGCAGACT CCGTGAAGGG CCGATTCACC ATCTCCAGAG ACAATTCCAA 200
GAACACGCTG TATCTGCAAA TGAACAGCCT GAGAGCCGAG GACACGGCTG 250
TGTATTACTG TGCGAGAGGC GCTGTAGTAG TACCAGCTGC TATGGACGTC 300
TGGGGCCAAG GGACCACGGT CACCGTCTCC TCAGCCTCCA CCAAGGGCCC 350
ATCGGTCTTC CCCCTGGCGC CCTGCTCCAG GAGCACCTCC GAGAGCACAG 400
CGGCCCTGGG CTGCCTGGTC AAGGACTACT TCCCCGAACC GGTGACGGTG 450
T                                                       451
```

(SEQ ID NO: 72)

11.6.1 Heavy Chain Protein

```
GVVQPGRSLR LSCAASGFTF SSYGMHWVRQ APGKGLEWVA VIWYDGSHKY 50
YADSVKGRFT ISRDNSKNTL YLQMNSLRAE DTAVYYCARG AVVVPAAMDV 100
WGQGTTVTVS SASTKGPSVF PLAPCSRSTS ESTAALGCLV KDYFPEPVTV 150
S                                                       151
```

(SEQ ID NO: 73)

11.6.1 Kappa Chain DNA

```
ACCCAGTCTC CATCCTCCCT GTCTGCATCT GTAGGAGACA GAGTCACCAT 50
CACTTGCCGG GCAAGTCAGA ACATTAGCAG GTATTTAAAT TGGTATCAAC 100
AGAAACCAGG GAAAGCCCCT AAGTTCCTGA TCTATGTTGC ATCTATTTTG 150
CAAAGTGGGG TCCCATCAGG GTTCAGTGCC AGTGGATCTG GGCCAGATTT 200
CACTCTNACC ATCAGCAGTC TGCAACCTGA AGATTTTGCA ACTTACTACT 250
GTCAACAGAG TTACAGTACC CCATTCACTT TCGGCCCTGG GACCAAAGTG 300
GATATCAAAC GAACTGTGGC TGCACCATCT GTCTTCATCT TCCCGCCATC 350
TGATGAGCAG TTGAAATCTG GAACTGCCTC TGTTGTGTGC CTGCTGAATA 400
AC                                                      402
```

(SEQ ID NO: 74)

11.6.1 Kappa Chain Protein

```
TQSPSSLSAS VGDRVTITCR ASQNISRYLN WYQQKPGKAP KFLIYVASIL 50
QSGVPSGFSA SGSGPDFTLT ISSLQPEDFA TYYCQQSYST PFTFGPGTKV 100
DIKRTVAAPS VFIFPPSDEQ LKSGTASVVC LLNN                   134
```

(SEQ ID NO: 75)

Figure 9J

11.7.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
GTGGTCCAGC CTGGGAGGTC CCTGAGACTC TCCTGTGCAG CGTCTGGATT 50
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(SEQ ID NO:76)

11.7.1 Heavy Chain Protein

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VVQPGRSLRL SCAASGFTFS SCGMHWVRQA PGKGLEWVAV IWSDGSHKYY 50
ADSVKGRFTI SRDNSKNTLY LQMNSLRAED TAVYYCARGT MIVVGTLDYW 100
GQGTLVTVSS ASTKGPSVFP LAPCSRSTSE STAALGCLVK DYFPEP     146
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(SEQ ID NO:77)

11.7.1 Kappa Chain DNA

```
ACCCAGTCTC CATCCTCCCT GTCTGCATCT GTAGGAGACA GAGTCACCAT 50
CACTTGCCGG GCAAGTCAGA GCATTTGCAA CTATTTAAAT TGGTATCAGC 100
AGAAACCAGG AAAAGCCCCT AGGGTCCTGA TCTATGCTGC ATCCAGTTTG 150
CAAGGTGGGG TCCCGTCAAG GTTCAGTGGC AGTGGATCTG GGACAGATTG 200
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(SEQ ID NO:78)

11.7.1 Kappa Chain Protein

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(SEQ ID NO:79)

Figure 9K

12.3.1.1 Heavy Chain DNA

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ACCAAGGGCC CATCGGTCTT CCCCCTGGCG CCCTGCTCCA GGAGCACCTC     450
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CGGTGACGGT GTCGTGGAAC TCAGGCGCTC TGACCAGCGG CGTGCACACC     550
TTCCCAGCTG TC                                             562
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(SEQ ID NO:80)

12.3.1.1 Heavy Chain Protein

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NKYYADSVKG RFTISRDNSK STLYLQMNSL RAEDTAVYYC ARDSYYDFWS     100
GRGGMDVWGQ GTTVTVSSAS TKGPSVFPLA PCSRSTSEST AALGCLVKDY     150
FPEPVTVSWN SGALTSGVHT FPAV                                 174
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(SEQ ID NO:81)

12.3.1.1 Kappa Chain DNA

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GCCATCTGAT GAGCAGTTGA AATCTGGAAC TGCCTCTGTT GTGTGCCTGC     400
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```

(SEQ ID NO:82)

12.3.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein

```
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NWDSGVPDRF SGSGSGTDFT LKISRVEAED VGVYYCMQGS HWPPTFGQGT     100
KVEIKRTVAA PSVFIFPPSD EQLKSGTASV VCLLNNFYP                 139
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(SEQ ID NO:83)

Figure 9L

12.9.1.1 Heavy Chain DNA

```
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GCTGTATCTG CAAATGAACA GCCTGAGAGC CGAGGACACG GCTGTATATT 250
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GGTCTTCCCC CTGGCGCCCT GCTCCAGGAG CACCTCCGAG AGCACAGCGG 400
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(SEQ ID NO:84)

12.9.1.1 Heavy Chain Protein

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WNSGALTSGV HTF                                         163
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(SEQ ID NO:85)

12.9.1.1 Kappa Chain DNA

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(SEQ ID NO:86)

12.9.1.1 Kappa Chain Protein

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(SEQ ID NO:87)

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gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcgtg gtccagcctg ggaggtccct gagactctcc 120

tgtacagcgt ctggattcac cttcagtaac tatggcatgc actgggtccg ccaggctcca 180

ggcaaggggc tggagtgggt ggcagttata tggtatgatg gaagtaataa acactatgga 240

gactccgtga agggccgatt caccatctcc agtgacaatt ccaagaacac gctgtatctg 300

caaatgaaca gcctgagagc cgaggacacg gctgtgtatt actgtgcgag aggagagaga 360

ctggggtcct actttgacta ctggggccag ggaaccctgg tcaccgtctc ctcagcctcc 420

accaagggcc catcggtctt ccccctggcg ccctgctcca ggagcacctc cgagagcaca 480

gcggccctgg gctgcctggt caaggactac ttccccgaac cggtgacggt gtcgtggaac 540

tcaggcgctc tgaccagcgg cgtgcacacc ttcccagctg tcctacagtc ctcaggactc 600

tactccctca gcagcgtggt gaccgtgccc tccagcaact tcggcaccca gacctacacc 660

tgcaacgtag atcacaagcc cagcaacacc aaggtggaca agacagttga gcgcaaatgt 720

tgtgtcgagt gcccaccgtg cccagcacca cctgtggcag gaccgtcagt cttcctcttc 780

cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc ctgaggtcac gtgcgtggtg 840

gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccccgaggtc cagttcaact ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag 900

gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccacgggag gagcagttca acagcacgtt ccgtgtggtc 960

agcgtcctca ccgttgtgca ccaggactgg ctgaacggca aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc 1020

tccaacaaag gcctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct ccaaaaccaa agggcagccc 1080

cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggagg agatgaccaa gaaccaggtc 1140

agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctac cccagcgaca tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc 1200

aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acacctcccg tgctggactc cgacggctcc 1260

ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc 1320

tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca cgcagaagag cctctccctg 1380

tctccgggta aatga 1395

<210> 9
<211> 464
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 9

Met Glu Phe Gly Leu Ser Trp Val Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Arg Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Gln Cys Gln Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln
20 25 30

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Thr Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
35 40 45

Ser Asn Tyr Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser Asn Lys His Tyr Gly
65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn
85 90 95

Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
100 105 110

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Glu Arg Leu Gly Ser Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp
115 120 125

Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro
130 135 140

Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr
145 150 155 160

Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr
165 170 175

Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro
180 185 190

Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr
195 200 205

Val Pro Ser Ser Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp
210 215 220

His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Thr Val Glu Arg Lys Cys
225 230 235 240

Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser
245 250 255

Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg
260 265 270

Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro
275 280 285

Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala
290 295 300

Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val
305 310 315 320

Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr
325 330 335

Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr
340 345 350

Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu
355 360 365

Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys
370 375 380

Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser
385 390 395 400

Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp
405 410 415

Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser
420 425 430

Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala
435 440 445

Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
450 455 460

<210> 10
<211> 702
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 10
atggaaaccc cagcgcagct tctcttcctc ctgctactct ggctcccaga taccac cgga 60

gaaattgtgt tgacgcagtc tccaggcacc ctgtctttgt ctccagggga aagagc cacc 120

ctctcctgca ggaccagtgt tagcagcagt tacttagcct ggtaccagca gaaacc tggc 180

caggctccca ggctcctcat ctatggtgca tccagcaggg ccactggcat cccaga cagg 240

ttcagtggca gtgggtctgg gacagacttc actctcacca tcagcagact ggagcc tgaa 300

gattttgcag tctattactg tcagcagtat ggcatctcac ccttcacttt cggcgg aggg 360

accaaggtgg agatcaagcg aactgtggct gcaccatctg tcttcatctt cccgcc atct 420

gatgagcagt tgaaatctgg aactgcctct gttgtgtgcc tgctgaataa cttcta tccc 480

agagaggcca aagtacagtg gaaggtggat aacgccctcc aatcgggtaa ctcccaggag 540

agtgtcacag agcaggacag caaggacagc acctacagcc tcagcagcac cctgacgctg 600

agcaaagcag actacgagaa acacaaagtc tacgcctgcg aagtcaccca tcagggcctg 660

agctcgcccg tcacaaagag cttcaacagg ggagagtgtt ag 702

<210> 11
<211> 233
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 11

Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Thr Ser Val Ser
35 40 45

Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg
50 55 60

Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg
65 70 75 80

Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg
85 90 95

Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Ile
100 105 110

Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr
115 120 125

Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu
130 135 140

Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro
145 150 155 160

Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly
165 170 175

Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr Tyr
180 185 190

Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys His
195 200 205

Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro Val
210 215 220

Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
225 230

<210> 12
<211> 1392
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 12
atggagtttg ggctgagctg ggttttcctc gttgctcttt taagaggtgt ccagtgtcag 60
gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcgtg gtcgagcctg ggaggtccct gagactctcc 120
tgtacagcgt ctggattcac cttcagtagt tatggcatgc actgggtccg ccaggctcca 180
ggcaaggggc tggagtgggt ggcagttata tggtatgatg gaagcaataa acactatgca 240
gactccgcga agggccgatt caccatctcc agagacaatt ccaagaacac gctgtatctg 300
caaatgaaca gcctgagagc cgaggacacg gctgtgtatt actgtgcgag agccggactg 360
ctgggttact ttgactactg gggccaggga accctggtca ccgtctcctc agcctccacc 420
aagggcccat cggtcttccc cctggcgccc tgctccagga gcacctccga gagcacagcg 480
gccctgggct gcctggtcaa ggactacttc cccgaaccgg tgacggtgtc gtggaactca 540
ggcgctctga ccagcggcgt gcacaccttc ccagctgtcc tacagtcctc aggactctac 600
tccctcagca gcgtggtgac cgtgccctcc agcaacttcg gcacccagac ctacacctgc 660
aacgtagatc acaagcccag caacaccaag gtggacaaga cagttgagcg caaatgttgt 720
gtcgagtgcc caccgtgccc agcaccacct gtggcaggac cgtcagtctt cctcttcccc 780
ccaaaaccca aggacaccct catgatctcc cggacccctg aggtcacgtg cgtggtggtg 840
gacgtgagcc acgaagaccc cgaggtccag ttcaactggt acgtggacgg cgtggaggtg 900
cataatgcca agacaaagcc acgggaggag cagttcaaca gcacgttccg tgtggtcagc 960
gtcctcaccg ttgtgcacca ggactggctg aacggcaagg agtacaagtg caaggtctcc 1020
aacaaaggcc tcccagcccc catcgagaaa accatctcca aaaccaaagg gcagccccga 1080
gaaccacagg tgtacaccct gcccccatcc cgggaggaga tgaccaagaa ccaggtcagc 1140
ctgacctgcc tggtcaaagg cttctacccc agcgacatcg ccgtggagtg ggagagcaat 1200
gggcagccgg agaacaacta caagaccaca cctcccatgc tggactccga cggctccttc 1260
ttcctctaca gcaagctcac cgtggacaag agcaggtggc agcaggggaa cgtcttctca 1320
tgctccgtga tgcatgaggc tctgcacaac cactacacgc agaagagcct ctccctgtct 1380
ccgggtaaat ga 1392

<210> 13
<211> 463
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 13

Met Glu Phe Gly Leu Ser Trp Val Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Arg Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Gln Cys Gln Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Glu
20 25 30

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Thr Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
35 40 45

Ser Ser Tyr Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser Asn Lys His Tyr Ala
65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Ala Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn
85 90 95

Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
100 105 110

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ala Gly Leu Leu Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly
115 120 125

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser
130 135 140

Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val
165 170 175

Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala
180 185 190

Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val
195 200 205

Pro Ser Ser Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp His
210 215 220

Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Thr Val Glu Arg Lys Cys Cys
225 230 235 240

Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val
245 250 255

Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr
260 265 270

Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu
275 280 285

Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys
290 295 300

Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser
305 310 315 320

Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys
325 330 335

Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile
340 345 350

Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro
355 360 365

Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu
370 375 380

Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn
385 390 395 400

Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser
405 410 415

Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
420 425 430

Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu
435 440 445

His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
450 455 460

<210> 14
<211> 705
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 14
atggaaaccc cagcgcagct tctcttcctc ctgctactct ggctcccaga taccaccgga 60

gaaattgtgt tgacgcagtc tccaggcacc ctgtctttgt ctccagggga aagagccacc 120

ctctcctgta gggccagtca aagtgttagc agctacttag cctggtacca acagaaacct 180

ggccaggctc ccaggcccct catctatggt gtatccagca gggccactgg catcccagac 240

aggttcagtg gcagtgggtc tgggacagac ttcactctca ccatcagcag actggagcct 300

gaagattttg cagtgtatta ctgtcagcag tatggtatct caccattcac tttcggccct 360

ggga ccaaag tggatatcaa acgaactgtg gctgcaccat ctgtcttcat cttcccgcca 420

tctg atgagc agttgaaatc tggaactgcc tctgttgtgt gcctgctgaa taacttctat 480

cccagagagg ccaaagtaca gtggaaggtg gataacgccc tccaatcggg taactcccag 540

gagagtgtca cagagcagga cagcaaggac agcacctaca gcctcagcag caccctgacg 600

ctgagcaaag cagactacga gaaacacaaa gtctacgcct gcgaagtcac ccatcagggc 660

ctgagctcgc ccgtcacaaa gagcttcaac aggggagagt gttag 705

<210> 15
<211> 234
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 15

Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser
35 40 45

Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro
50 55 60

Arg Pro Leu Ile Tyr Gly Val Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp
65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser
85 90 95

Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly
100 105 110

Ile Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg
115 120 125

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
130 135 140

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
145 150 155 160

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
165 170 175

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
180 185 190

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
195 200 205

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
210 215 220

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
225 230

<210> 16
<211> 1413
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 16
atggagtttg ggctgagctg ggttttcctc gttgctcttt taagaggtgt ccagtgtcag 60
gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcgtg gtccagcctg ggaggtccct gagactctcc 120
tgtgcagcgt ctggattcac cttcagtagc tatggcatgc actgggtccg ccaggctcca 180
ggcaaggggc tggagtgggt ggcagttata tggtatgatg gaagtaataa atactatgca 240
gactccgtga agggccgatt caccatctcc agagacaatt ccaagaacac gctgtatctg 300
caaatgaaca gcctgagagc cgaggacacg gctgtgtatt actgtgcgag agatccgagg 360
ggagctaccc tttactacta ctactacggt atggacgtct ggggccaagg gaccacggtc 420
accgtctcct cagcctccac caagggccca tcggtcttcc ccctggcgcc ctgctccagg 480
agcacctccg agagcacagc ggccctgggc tgcctggtca aggactactt ccccgaaccg 540
gtgacggtgt cgtggaactc aggcgctctg accagcggcg tgcacacctt cccagctgtc 600
ctacagtcct caggactcta ctccctcagc agcgtggtga ccgtgccctc cagcaacttc 660
ggcacccaga cctacacctg caacgtagat cacaagccca gcaacaccaa ggtggacaag 720
acagttgagc gcaaatgttg tgtcgagtgc ccaccgtgcc cagcaccacc tgtggcagga 780
ccgtcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacaccc tcatgatctc ccggacccct 840
gaggtcacgt gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc ccgaggtcca gttcaactgg 900
tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc cacgggagga gcagttcaac 960
agcacgttcc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gttgtgcacc aggactggct gaacggcaag 1020
gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaaggc ctcccagccc ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc 1080
aaaaccaaag ggcagccccg agaaccacag gtgtacaccc tgccccatc ccgggaggag 1140
atgaccaaga accaggtcag cctgacctgc ctggtcaaag gcttctaccc cagcgacatc 1200
gccgtggagt gggagagcaa tgggcagccg gagaacaact acaagaccac acctcccatg 1260
ctggactccg acggctcctt cttcctctac agcaagctca ccgtggacaa gagcaggtgg 1320
cagcagggga acgtcttctc atgctccgtg atgcatgagg ctctgcacaa ccactacacg 1380
cagaagagcc tctccctgtc tccgggtaaa tga 1413

<210> 17

<211> 451
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17

Gln Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln Pro Gly Arg
1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr
20 25 30

Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val
35 40 45

Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser Asn Lys Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val
50 55 60

Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr
65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Asp Pro Arg Gly Ala Thr Leu Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Gly Met
100 105 110

Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr
115 120 125

Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser
130 135 140

Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His
165 170 175

Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser
180 185 190

Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Thr Cys
195 200 205

Asn Val Asp His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Thr Val Glu
210 215 220

Arg Lys Cys Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala
225 230 235 240

Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met
245 250 255

Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His
260 265 270

Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val
275 280 285

His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe
290 295 300

Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly
305 310 315 320

Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile
325 330 335

Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val
340 345 350

Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser
355 360 365

Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu
370 375 380

Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro
385 390 395 400

Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val
405 410 415

Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met
420 425 430

His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser
435 440 445

Pro Gly Lys
450

<210> 18
<211> 714
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 18
atggacatga gggtccccgc tcagctcctg gggctcctgc tactctggct ccgaggtgcc 60

agatgtgaca tccagatgac ccagtctcca tcctccctgt ctgcatctgt aggagacaga 120

gtcaccatca cttgccgggc aagtcagagc attaacagct atttagattg gtatcagcag 180

aaaccaggga aagcccctaa actcctgatc tatgctgcat ccagtttgca aagtggggtc 240

ccatcaaggt tcagtggcag tggatctggg acagatttca ctctcaccat cagcagtctg 300

caacctgaag attttgcaac ttactactgt caacagtatt acagtactcc attcactttc 360

ggccctggga ccaaagtgga aatcaaacga actgtggctg caccatctgt cttcatcttc 420

ccgccatctg atgagcagtt gaaatctgga actgcctctg ttgtgtgcct gctgaataac 480

ttctatccca gagaggccaa agtacagtgg aaggtggata acgccctcca atcgggtaac 540

tcccaggaga gtgtcacaga gcaggacagc aaggacagca cctacagcct cagcagcacc 600

ctgacgctga gcaaagcaga ctacgagaaa cacaaagtct acgcctgcga agtcacccat 660

cagggcctga gctcgcccgt cacaaagagc ttcaacaggg gagagtgtta gtga 714

<210> 19
<211> 214
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19

Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Asn Ser Tyr
20 25 30

Leu Asp Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

Tyr Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Pro Phe
85 90 95

Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala
100 105 110

Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly
115 120 125

Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala
130 135 140

Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln
145 150 155 160

Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ser
165 170 175

Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys His Lys Val Tyr
180 185 190

Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro Val Thr Lys Ser
195 200 205

Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210

<210> 20
<211> 76
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 20

Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Trp Ser Trp Ile
1 5 10 15

Arg Gln His Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Tyr Tyr
20 25 30

Ser Gly Ser Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Thr Ile
35 40 45

Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val
50 55 60

Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg
65 70 75

<210> 21
<211> 172
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 21

Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Gln Ile Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys
1 5 10 15

Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Gly His Tyr Trp Ser Trp
20 25 30

Ile Arg Gln His Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Tyr
35 40 45

Tyr Ile Gly Asn Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Thr
50 55 60

Ile Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser
65 70 75 80

Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Ser Gly
85 90 95

Asp Tyr Tyr Gly Ile Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val
100 105 110

Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys
115 120 125

Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys
130 135 140

Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu
145 150 155 160

Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln
165 170

<210> 22
<211> 96
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 22

Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Ser
20 25 30

Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu
35 40 45

Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser
50 55 60

Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu
65 70 75 80

Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Ser Ser Pro
85 90 95

<210> 23
<211> 141
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 23

Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ala Trp Tyr
20 25 30

Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser
35 40 45

Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly
50 55 60

Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala
65 70 75 80

Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Thr Ser Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Gln
85 90 95

Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe
100 105 110

Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val
115 120 125

Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys
130 135 140

<210> 24
<211> 141
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Arg Thr Ser Val Ser Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln
20 25 30

Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg
35 40 45

Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp
50 55 60

Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Ile Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr
85 90 95

Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe
100 105 110

Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys
115 120 125

Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln

130 135 140

<210> 25
<211> 139
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 25

Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg
1 5 10 15

Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro
20 25 30

Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr
35 40 45

Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr
50 55 60

Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Tyr Gly Arg Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val
85 90 95

Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro
100 105 110

Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu
115 120 125

Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln
130 135

<210> 26
<211> 142
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26

Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln
20 25 30

Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Pro Leu Ile Tyr Gly Val Ser Ser
35 40 45

Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Ile Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly
85 90 95

Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile
100 105 110

Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val
115 120 125

Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln
130 135 140

<210> 27
<211> 142
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27

Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Asn Phe Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln
20 25 30

Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Arg Pro Ser Ser
35 40 45

Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Ser Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Leu
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Thr Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly
85 90 95

Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile
100 105 110

Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val
115 120 125

Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln
130 135 140

<210> 28
<211> 146
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 28

Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln
20 25 30

Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser
35 40 45

Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Arg Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly
85 90 95

Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile
100 105 110

Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val
115 120 125

Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys
130 135 140

Val Asp
145

<210> 29
<211> 95
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29

Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Tyr
20 25 30

Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

Tyr Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ser Thr Pro
85 90 95

<210> 30
<211> 152
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 30

Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile
1 5 10 15

Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Asn Thr Tyr Leu Ile Trp Tyr Gln
20 25 30

Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Asn Phe Leu Ile Ser Ala Thr Ser Ile
35 40 45

Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asn Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn Ser Leu His Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ser Thr Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly
85 90 95

Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile
100 105 110

Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val
115 120 125

Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys
130 135 140

Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly
145 150

<210> 31
<211> 139
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31

Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys
1 5 10 15

Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Asn Ser Tyr Leu Asp Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys
20 25 30

Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln
35 40 45

Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe
50 55 60

Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr
65 70 75 80

Cys Gln Gln Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys
85 90 95

Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro
100 105 110

Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu
115 120 125

Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val
130 135

<210> 32
<211> 134
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32

Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Asn Ile Ser Arg Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr
20 25 30

Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Phe Leu Ile Tyr Val Ala Ser
35 40 45

Ile Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Gly Phe Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Gly
50 55 60

Pro Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ser Thr Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro
85 90 95

Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe
100 105 110

Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val
115 120 125

Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn

130

<210> 33
<211> 150
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33

Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Cys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr
20 25 30

Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Arg Val Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser
35 40 45

Ser Leu Gln Gly Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ile Asp Cys Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ile Thr Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro
85 90 95

Gly Thr Arg Val Asp Ile Glu Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe
100 105 110

Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val
115 120 125

Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp
130 135 140

Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Tyr
145 150

<210> 34
<211> 96
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 34

Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Asp Phe Gln Ser Val Thr Pro Lys
1 5 10 15

Glu Lys Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser
20 25 30

Leu His Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Asp Gln Ser Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

Lys Tyr Ala Ser Gln Ser Phe Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn Ser Leu Glu Ala
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys His Gln Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln
85 90 95

<210> 35
<211> 155
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35

Ser Pro Asp Phe Gln Ser Val Thr Pro Lys Glu Lys Val Thr Ile Thr
1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser Leu His Trp Tyr Gln Gln
20 25 30

Lys Pro Asp Gln Ser Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Lys Tyr Ala Ser Gln Ser
35 40 45

Phe Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp
50 55 60

Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Cys His Gln Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr
85 90 95

Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe
100 105 110

Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys
115 120 125

Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val
130 135 140

Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu
145 150 155

<210> 36
<211> 100
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 36

Asp Val Val Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Leu Gly

1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Val Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asp Gly Asn Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Phe Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Arg Arg Leu Ile Tyr Lys Val Ser Asn Arg Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Met Gln Gly
85 90 95

Thr His Trp Pro
100

<210> 37
<211> 139
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 37

Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Leu Gly Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Val Tyr Ser Asp Gly Asn Thr Tyr Leu Asn
20 25 30

Trp Phe Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ser Pro Arg Arg Leu Ile Tyr Lys
35 40 45

Val Ser Asn Trp Asp Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp
65 70 75 80

Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Met Gln Gly Ser His Trp Pro Pro Thr Phe
85 90 95

Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser
100 105 110

Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala
115 120 125

Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro
130 135

<210> 38
<211> 100
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Glu Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu His Ser
20 25 30

Asn Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Asp Trp Tyr Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Leu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Gly Ser Asn Arg Ala Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Met Gln Ala
85 90 95

Leu Gln Thr Pro
100

<210> 39
<211> 133
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 39

Pro Gly Glu Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

His Ser Asn Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Asp Trp Tyr Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly
20 25 30

Gln Ser Pro Gln Leu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Gly Ser Asn Arg Ala Ser Gly
35 40 45

Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu
50 55 60

Lys Leu Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Met
65 70 75 80

Gln Ala Leu Gln Thr Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Val Glu
85 90 95

Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser
100 105 110

Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn
115 120 125

Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg
130

<210> 40
<211> 1392
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 40
atggagtttg ggctgagctg ggttttcctc gttgctcttt taagaggtgt ccagtgtcag 60
gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcgtg gtccagcctg ggaggtccct gagactctcc 120
tgtgtagcgt ctggattcac cttcagtagc catggcatgc actgggtccg ccaggctcca 180
ggcaaggggc tggagtgggt ggcagttata tggtatgatg gaagaaataa atactatgca 240
gactccgtga agggccgatt caccatctcc agagacaatt ccaagaacac gctgtttctg 300
caaatgaaca gcctgagagc cgaggacacg gctgtgtatt actgtgcgag aggaggtcac 360
ttcggtcctt ttgactactg gggccaggga accctggtca ccgtctcctc agcctccacc 420
aagggcccat cggtcttccc cctggcgccc tgctccagga gcacctccga gagcacagcg 480
gccctgggct gcctggtcaa ggactacttc cccgaaccgg tgacggtgtc gtggaactca 540
ggcgctctga ccagcggcgt gcacaccttc ccagctgtcc tacagtcctc aggactctac 600
tccctcagca gcgtggtgac cgtgccctcc agcaacttcg gcacccagac ctacacctgc 660
aacgtagatc acaagcccag caacaccaag gtggacaaga cagttgagcg caaatgttgt 720
gtcgagtgcc caccgtgccc agcaccacct gtggcaggac cgtcagtctt cctcttcccc 780
ccaaaaccca aggacaccct catgatctcc cggacccctg aggtcacgtg cgtggtggtg 840
gacgtgagcc acgaagaccc cgaggtccag ttcaactggt acgtggacgg cgtggaggtg 900
cataatgcca agacaaagcc acgggaggag cagttcaaca gcacgttccg tgtggtcagc 960
gtcctcaccg ttgtgcacca ggactggctg aacggcaagg agtacaagtg caaggtctcc 1020
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gggcagccgg agaacaacta caagaccaca cctcccatgc tggactccga cggctccttc 1260
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tgctccgtga tgcatgaggc tctgcacaac cactacacgc agaagagcct ctccctgtct 1380
ccgggtaaat ga 1392

<210> 41

<211> 463
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 41

Met Glu Phe Gly Leu Ser Trp Val Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Arg Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Gln Cys Gln Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln
20 25 30

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
35 40 45

Ser Ser His Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Arg Asn Lys Tyr Tyr Ala
65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn
85 90 95

Thr Leu Phe Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
100 105 110

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Gly His Phe Gly Pro Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly
115 120 125

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser
130 135 140

Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val
165 170 175

Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala
180 185 190

Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val
195 200 205

Pro Ser Ser Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp His
210 215 220

Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Thr Val Glu Arg Lys Cys Cys
225 230 235 240

Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val
245 250 255

Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr
260 265 270

Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu
275 280 285

Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys
290 295 300

Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser
305 310 315 320

Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys
325 330 335

Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile
340 345 350

Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro
355 360 365

Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu
370 375 380

Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn
385 390 395 400

Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser
405 410 415

Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
420 425 430

Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu
435 440 445

His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
450 455 460

<210> 42
<211> 708
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 42
atggaaaccc cagcgcagct tctcttcctc ctgctactct ggctcccaga taccaccgga 60

gaaattgtgt tgacgcagtc tccaggcacc ctgtctttgt ctccagggga aagagccacc 120

ctctcctgca gggccagtca gagtattagc agcagcttct tagcctggta ccagcagaga 180

cctggccagg ctcccaggct cctcatctat ggtgcatcca gcagggccac tggcatccca 240

gacaggttca gtggcagtgg gtctgggaca gacttcactc tcaccatcag cagactggag 300

cctgaagatt ttgcagtgta ttactgtcag cagtatggta cctcaccctg gacgttcggc 360

caagggacca aggtggaaat caaacgaact gtggctgcac catctgtctt catcttcccg 420

ccatctgatg agcagttgaa atctggaact gcctctgttg tgtgcctgct gaataacttc 480

tatcccagag aggccaaagt acagtggaag gtggataacg ccctccaatc gggtaactcc 540

caggagagtg tcacagagca ggacagcaag gacagcacct acagcctcag cagcaccctg 600

acgctgagca aagcagacta cgagaaacac aaagtctacg cctgcgaagt cacccatcag 660

ggcctgagct cgcccgtcac aaagagcttc aacaggggag agtgttag 708

<210> 43
<211> 235
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 43

Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser
35 40 45

Ile Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ala
50 55 60

Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro
65 70 75 80

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile
85 90 95

Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr
100 105 110

Gly Thr Ser Pro Trp Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
115 120 125

Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu
130 135 140

Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe
145 150 155 160

Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln
165 170 175

Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser
180 185 190

Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu
195 200 205

Lys His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser
210 215 220

Pro Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
225 230 235

<210> 44
<211> 1395
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44
atggagtttg ggctgagctg ggttttcctc gttgctcttt taagaggtgt ccagtgtcag 60
gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcgtg gtccagcctg ggaggtccct gagactctcc 120
tgtacagcgt ctggattcac cttcagtaac tatggcatgc actgggtccg ccaggctcca 180
ggcaaggggc tggagtgggt ggcagttata tggtatgatg gaagtaataa acactatgga 240
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caaatgaaca gcctgagagc cgaggacacg gctgtgtatt actgtgcgag aggagagaga 360
ctggggtcct actttgacta ctggggccag ggaaccctgg tcaccgtctc ctcagcctcc 420
accaagggcc catcggtctt ccccctggcg ccctgctcca ggagcacctc cgagagcaca 480
gcggccctgg gctgcctggt caaggactac ttccccgaac cggtgacggt gtcgtggaac 540
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tgcaacgtag atcacaagcc cagcaacacc aaggtggaca agacagttga gcgcaaatgt 720
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gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccacgggag gagcagttca acagcacgtt ccgtgtggtc 960
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agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctac cccagcgaca tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc 1200
aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acacctccca tgctggactc cgacggctcc 1260
ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc 1320
tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca cgcagaagag cctctccctg 1380

tctccgggta aatga

<210> 45
<211> 464
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45

Met Glu Phe Gly Leu Ser Trp Val Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Arg Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Gln Cys Gln Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln
20 25 30

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Thr Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
35 40 45

Ser Asn Tyr Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser Asn Lys His Tyr Gly
65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn
85 90 95

Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
100 105 110

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Glu Arg Leu Gly Ser Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp
115 120 125

Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro
130 135 140

Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr
145 150 155 160

Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr
165 170 175

Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro
180 185 190

Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr
195 200 205

Val Pro Ser Ser Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp
210 215 220

His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Thr Val Glu Arg Lys Cys
225 230 235 240

Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser
245 250 255

Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg
260 265 270

Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro
275 280 285

Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala
290 295 300

Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val
305 310 315 320

Ser Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr
325 330 335

Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr
340 345 350

Ile Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu
355 360 365

Pro Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys
370 375 380

Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser
385 390 395 400

Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp
405 410 415

Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser
420 425 430

Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala
435 440 445

Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
450 455 460

<210> 46
<211> 702
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46
atggaaaccc cagcgcagct tctcttcctc ctgctactct ggctcccaga taccaccgga 60

gaaattgtgt tgacgcagtc tccaggcacc ctgtctttgt ctccagggga aagagccacc 120

ctctcctgca ggaccagtgt tagcagcagt tacttagcct ggtaccagca gaaacctggc 180

caggctccca ggctcctcat ctatggtgca tccagcaggg ccactggcat cccagacagg 240

ttcagtggca gtgggtctgg gacagacttc actctcacca tcagcagact ggagcctgaa 300

gattttgcag tctattactg tcagcagtat ggcatctcac ccttcacttt cggcggaggg 360

accaaggtgg agatcaagcg aactgtggct gcaccatctg tcttcatctt cccgccatct 420

gatgagcagt tgaaatctgg aactgcctct gttgtgtgcc tgctgaataa cttctatccc 480

agagaggcca aagtacagtg gaaggtggat aacgccctcc aatcgggtaa ctcccaggag 540

agtgtcacag agcaggacag caaggacagc acctacagcc tcagcagcac cctgacgctg 600

agcaaagcag actacgagaa acacaaagtc tacgcctgcg aagtcaccca tcagggcctg 660

agctcgcccg tcacaaagag cttcaacagg ggagagtgtt ag 702

<210> 47
<211> 233
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 47

Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Thr Ser Val Ser
35 40 45

Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg
50 55 60

Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg
65 70 75 80

Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg
85 90 95

Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Ile
100 105 110

Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr
115 120 125

Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu
130 135 140

Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro
145 150 155 160

Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly
165 170 175

Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr Tyr
180 185 190

Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys His
195 200 205

Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro Val
210 215 220

Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
225 230

<210> 48
<211> 489
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48
cctgggaggt ccctgagact ctcctgtgca gcgtctggat tcaccttcag tagtcatggc 60

atccactggg tccgccaggc tccaggcaag gggctggagt gggtggcagt tatatggtat 120

gatggaagaa ataaagacta tgcagactcc gtgaagggcc gattcaccat ctccagagac 180

aattccaaga agacgctgta tttgcaaatg aacagcctga gagccgagga cacggctgtg 240

tattactgtg cgagagtggc cccactgggg ccacttgact actggggcca gggaaccctg 300

gtcaccgtct cctcagcctc caccaagggc ccatcggtct tccccctggc gccctgctcc 360

aggagcacct ccgagagcac agcggccctg ggctgcctgg tcaaggacta cttccccgaa 420

ccggtgacgg tgtcgtggaa ctcaggcgct ctgaccagcg gcgtgcacac cttcccagct 480

gtcctacag 489

<210> 49
<211> 163
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
1 5 10 15

Ser Ser His Gly Ile His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
20 25 30

Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Arg Asn Lys Asp Tyr Ala
35 40 45

Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Lys
50 55 60

Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Val Ala Pro Leu Gly Pro Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly
85 90 95

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser
100 105 110

Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala
115 120 125

Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val
130 135 140

Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala
145 150 155 160

Val Leu Gln

<210> 50
<211> 417
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 50
ggcaccctgt ctttgtctcc aggggaaaga gccaccctct cctgcagggc cagtcagagt 60

gtcagcagct acttagcctg gtaccagcag aaacctggcc aggctcccag actcctcatc 120

tatggtgcat ccagcagggc cactggcatc ccagacaggt tcagtggcag tgggtctggg 180

acagacttca ctctcaccat cagcagactg gagcctgagg attttgcagt gtattactgt 240

cagcagtatg gtaggtcacc attcactttc ggccctggga ccaaagtgga tatcaagcga 300

actgtggctg caccatctgt cttcatcttc ccgccatctg atgagcagtt gaaatctgga 360

actgcctctg ttgtgtgcct gctgaataac ttctatccca gagaggccaa agtacag 417

<210> 51
<211> 139
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51

Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg
1 5 10 15

Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro
20 25 30

Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr
35 40 45

Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr
50 55 60

Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Tyr Gly Arg Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val
85 90 95

Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro
100 105 110

Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu
115 120 125

Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln
130 135

<210> 52
<211> 1392
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52
atggagtttg ggctgagctg ggttttcctc gttgctcttt taagaggtgt ccagtgtcag 60

gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcgtg gtcgagcctg ggaggtccct gagactctcc 120

tgtacagcgt ctggattcac cttcagtagt tatggcatgc actgggtccg ccaggctcca 180

ggcaaggggc tggagtgggt ggcagttata tggtatgatg gaagcaataa acactatgca 240

gactccgcga agggccgatt caccatctcc agagacaatt ccaagaacac gctgtatctg 300

caaatgaaca gcctgagagc cgaggacacg gctgtgtatt actgtgcgag agccggactg 360

ctgggttact ttgactactg gggccaggga accctggtca ccgtctcctc agcctccacc 420

aagggcccat cggtcttccc cctggcgccc tgctccagga gcacctccga gagcacagcg 480

gccctgggct gcctggtcaa ggactacttc cccgaaccgg tgacggtgtc gtggaactca 540

ggcgctctga ccagcggcgt gcacaccttc ccagctgtcc tacagtcctc aggactctac 600

tccctcagca gcgtggtgac cgtgccctcc agcaacttcg gcacccagac ctacacctgc 660

aacgtagatc acaagcccag caacaccaag gtggacaaga cagttgagcg caaatgttgt 720

gtcgagtgcc caccgtgccc agcaccacct gtggcaggac cgtcagtctt cctcttcccc 780

ccaaaaccca aggacaccct catgatctcc cggacccctg aggtcacgtg cgtggtggtg 840

gacgtgagcc acgaagaccc cgaggtccag ttcaactggt acgtggacgg cgtggaggtg 900

cataatgcca agacaaagcc acgggaggag cagttcaaca gcacgttccg tgtggtcagc 960

gtcctcaccg ttgtgcacca ggactggctg aacggcaagg agtacaagtg caaggtctcc 1020

aacaaaggcc tcccagcccc catcgagaaa accatctcca aaaccaaagg gcagccccga 1080

gaaccacagg tgtacaccct gcccccatcc cgggaggaga tgaccaagaa ccaggtcagc 1140

ctgacctgcc tggtcaaagg cttctacccc agcgacatcg ccgtggagtg ggagagcaat 1200

gggcagccgg agaacaacta caagaccaca cctcccatgc tggactccga cggctccttc 1260

ttcctctaca gcaagctcac cgtggacaag agcaggtggc agcaggggaa cgtcttctca 1320

tgctccgtga tgcatgaggc tctgcacaac cactacacgc agaagagcct ctccctgtct 1380

ccgggtaaat ga 1392

<210> 53
<211> 463
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 53

Met Glu Phe Gly Leu Ser Trp Val Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Arg Gly
1 5 10 15

Val Gln Cys Gln Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Glu
20 25 30

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Thr Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
35 40 45

Ser Ser Tyr Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
50 55 60

Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser Asn Lys His Tyr Ala
65 70 75 80

Asp Ser Ala Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn
85 90 95

Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
100 105 110

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ala Gly Leu Leu Gly Tyr Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly
115 120 125

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser
130 135 140

Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala
145 150 155 160

Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val
165 170 175

Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala
180 185 190

Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val
195 200 205

Pro Ser Ser Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp His
210 215 220

Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Thr Val Glu Arg Lys Cys Cys
225 230 235 240

Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val
245 250 255

Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr
260 265 270

Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu
275 280 285

Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys
290 295 300

Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser
305 310 315 320

Val Leu Thr Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys
325 330 335

Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile
340 345 350

Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro
355 360 365

Pro Ser Arg Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu
370 375 380

Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn
385 390 395 400

Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser
405 410 415

Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg
420 425 430

Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu
435 440 445

His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
450 455 460

<210> 54
<211> 705

<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 54
atggaaaccc cagcgcagct tctcttcctc ctgctactct ggctcccaga taccaccgga 60

gaaattgtgt tgacgcagtc tccaggcacc ctgtctttgt ctccagggga aagagccacc 120

ctctcctgta gggccagtca aagtgttagc agctacttag cctggtacca acagaaacct 180

ggccaggctc ccaggccccc catctatggt gtatccagca gggccactgg catcccagac 240

aggttcagtg gcagtgggtc tgggacagac ttcactctca ccatcagcag actggagcct 300

gaagattttg cagtgtatta ctgtcagcag tatggtatct caccattcac tttcggccct 360

gggaccaaag tggatatcaa acgaactgtg gctgcaccat ctgtcttcat cttcccgcca 420

tctgatgagc agttgaaatc tggaactgcc tctgttgtgt gcctgctgaa taacttctat 480

cccagagagg ccaaagtaca gtggaaggtg gataacgccc tccaatcggg taactcccag 540

gagagtgtca cagagcagga cagcaaggac agcacctaca gcctcagcag caccctgacg 600

ctgagcaaag cagactacga gaaacacaaa gtctacgcct gcgaagtcac ccatcagggc 660

ctgagctcgc ccgtcacaaa gagcttcaac aggggagagt gttag 705

<210> 55
<211> 234
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55

Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser
35 40 45

Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro
50 55 60

Arg Pro Leu Ile Tyr Gly Val Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp
65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser
85 90 95

Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly
100 105 110

Ile Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg
115 120 125

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
130 135 140

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
145 150 155 160

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
165 170 175

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
180 185 190

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
195 200 205

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
210 215 220

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
225 230

<210> 56
<211> 507
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 56
ggcgtggtcc agcctgggag gtccctgaga ctctcctgtg cagcgtctgg attcaccttc 60

agtagctatg gcatgcactg ggtccgccag gctccaggca aggggctgga gtgggtggca 120

gttatatggt atgatggaag taataaatac tatgcagact ccgtgaaggg ccgattcacc 180

atctccagag acaattccaa gaacacgctg tatctgcaaa tgaacagcct gagagccgag 240

gacacggctg tgtattactg tgcgagaggg gcccgtataa taacccccttg tatggacgtc 300

tggggccaag ggaccacggt caccgtctcc tcagcctcca ccaagggccc atcggtcttc 360

cccctggcgc cctgctccag gagcacctcc gagagcacag cggccctggg ctgcctggtc 420

aaggactact tccccgaacc ggtgacggtg tcgtggaact caggcgctct gaccagcggc 480

gtgcacacct tcccagctgt cctacag 507

<210> 57
<211> 169
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 57

Gly Val Val Gln Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro
20 25 30

Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser Asn
35 40 45

Lys Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp
50 55 60

Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu
65 70 75 80

Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Ala Arg Ile Ile Thr Pro
85 90 95

Cys Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala
100 105 110

Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser
115 120 125

Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe
130 135 140

Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly
145 150 155 160

Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln
165

<210> 58
<211> 458
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58
cagtctccat cctccctgtc tgcatctgta ggagacagag tcaccatcac ttgccgggca 60

agtcagagca ttaacaccta tttaatttgg tatcagcaga aaccagggaa agcccctaac 120

ttcctgatct ctgctacatc cattttgcaa agtggggtcc catcaaggtt ccgtggcagt 180

ggctctggga caaatttcac tctcaccatc aacagtcttc atcctgaaga ttttgcaact 240

tactactgtc aacagagtta cagtacccca ttcactttcg gccctgggac caaagtggat 300

atcaaacgaa ctgtggctgc accatctgtc ttcatcttcc cgccatctga tgagcagttg 360

aaatctggaa ctgcctctgt tgtgtgcctg ctgaataact tctatcccag agaggccaaa 420

gtacagtgga aggtggataa cgccctccaa tcgggtaa 458

<210> 59
<211> 152
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59

Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile
1 5 10 15

Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Asn Thr Tyr Leu Ile Trp Tyr Gln
20 25 30

Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Asn Phe Leu Ile Ser Ala Thr Ser Ile
35 40 45

Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Arg Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asn Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn Ser Leu His Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ser Thr Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly
85 90 95

Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile
100 105 110

Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val
115 120 125

Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys
130 135 140

Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly
145 150

<210> 60
<211> 501
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60
ggcgtggtcc agcctgggag gtccctgaga ctctcctgtg tagcgtctgg attcatcttc 60

agtagtcatg gcatccactg ggtccgccag gctccaggca aggggctgga gtgggtggca 120

gttatatggt atgatggaag aaataaagac tatgcagact ccgtgaaggg ccgattcacc 180

atctccagag acaattccaa gaacacgctg tatttgcaaa tgaacagcct gagagccgag 240

gacacggctg tgtattactg tgcgagagtg gccccactgg ggccacttga ctactggggc 300

cagggaaccc tggtcaccgt ctcctcagcc tccaccaagg gcccatcggt cttccccctg 360

gcgccctgct ccaggagcac ctccgagagc acagcggccc tgggctgcct ggtcaaggac 420

tacttccccg aaccggtgac ggtgtcgtgg aactcaggcg ctctgaccag cggcgtgcac 480

accttcccag ctgtcctaca g 501

<210> 61
<211> 167
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61

Gly Val Val Gln Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Phe Ile Phe Ser Ser His Gly Ile His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro
20 25 30

Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Arg Asn
35 40 45

Lys Asp Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp
50 55 60

Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu
65 70 75 80

Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Val Ala Pro Leu Gly Pro Leu
85 90 95

Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr
100 105 110

Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser
115 120 125

Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu
130 135 140

Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His
145 150 155 160

Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln
165

<210> 62
<211> 426
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 62
tctccaggca ccctgtcttt gtctccaggg gaaagagcca ccctctcctg cagggccagt 60

cagagtatta gcagcaattt cttagcctgg taccagcaga aacctggcca ggctcccagg 120

ctcctcatct atcgtccatc cagcagggcc actggcatcc cagacagttt cagtggcagt 180

gggtctggga cagacttcac tctcaccatc agcagactgg agcctgagga ttttgcatta 240

tattactgtc agcagtatgg tacgtcacca ttcactttcg gccctgggac caaagtggat 300

atcaagcgaa ctgtggctgc accatctgtc ttcatcttcc cgccatctga tgagcagttg 360

aaatctggaa ctgcctctgt tgtgtgcctg ctgaataact tctatcccag agaggccaaa 420

gtacag 426

<210> 63
<211> 142
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 63

Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Ser Ser Asn Phe Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln
20 25 30

Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Arg Pro Ser Ser
35 40 45

Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Ser Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Leu
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Thr Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly
85 90 95

Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile
100 105 110

Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val
115 120 125

Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln
130 135 140

<210> 64
<211> 516
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 64
tcgggcccag gactggtgaa gccttcacag atcctgtccc tcacctgcac tgtctctggt 60

ggctccatca gcagtggtgg tcactactgg agctggatcc gccagcaccc agggaagggc 120

ctggagtgga ttgggtacat ctattacatt gggaacacct actacaaccc gtccctcaag 180

agtcgagtta ccatatcagt agacacgtct aagaaccagt tctccctgaa gctgagctct 240

gtgactgccg cggacacggc cgtgtattat tgtgcgagag atagtgggga ctactacggt 300

atagacgtct ggggccaagg gaccacggtc accgtctcct cagcttccac caagggccca 360

tccgtcttcc ccctggcgcc ctgctccagg agcacctccg agagcacagc cgccctgggc 420

tgcctggtca aggactactt ccccgaaccg gtgacggtgt cgtggaactc aggcgccctg 480

accagcggcg tgcacacctt cccggctgtc ctacaa 516

<210> 65
<211> 172
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 65

Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Gln Ile Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys
1 5 10 15

Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Gly His Tyr Trp Ser Trp
20 25 30

Ile Arg Gln His Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Tyr
35 40 45

Tyr Ile Gly Asn Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Thr
50 55 60

Ile Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser
65 70 75 80

Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Ser Gly
85 90 95

Asp Tyr Tyr Gly Ile Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val
100 105 110

Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys
115 120 125

Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys
130 135 140

Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu
145 150 155 160

Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln
165 170

<210> 66
<211> 465
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 66
tctccagact ttcagtctgt gactccaaag gagaaagtca ccatcacctg ccgggccagt 60

cagagcattg gtagtagctt acattggtat cagcagaaac cagatcagtc tccaaagctc 120

ctcatcaagt atgcttccca gtccttctct ggggtcccct cgaggttcag tggcagtgga 180

tctgggacag atttcaccct caccatcaat agcctggaag ctgaagatgc tgcaacgtat 240

tactgtcatc agagtagtag tttaccgctc actttcggcg gagggaccaa ggtggagatc 300

aaacgaactg tggctgcacc atctgtcttc atcttcccgc catctgatga gcagttgaaa 360

tctggaactg cctctgttgt gtgcctgctg aataacttct atcccagaga ggccaaagta 420

cagtggaagg tggataacgc cctccaatcg ggtaactccc aggag 465

<210> 67
<211> 155
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 67

Ser Pro Asp Phe Gln Ser Val Thr Pro Lys Glu Lys Val Thr Ile Thr
1 5 10 15

Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser Leu His Trp Tyr Gln Gln
20 25 30

Lys Pro Asp Gln Ser Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Lys Tyr Ala Ser Gln Ser
35 40 45

Phe Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp
50 55 60

Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr
65 70 75 80

Tyr Cys His Gln Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr
85 90 95

Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe
100 105 110

Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys
115 120 125

Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val
130 135 140

Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu
145 150 155

<210> 68
<211> 459
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 68
cctgggaggt ccctgagact ctcctgtgca gcgtctggat tcaccttcag tagtcatggc 60

atccactggg tccgccaggc tccaggcaag gggctggagt gggtggcagt tatatggtat 120

gatggaagaa ataaagacta tgcagactcc gtgaagggcc gattcaccat ctccagagac 180

aattccaaga acacgctgta tttgcaaatg aacagcctga gagccgagga cacggctgtg 240

tattactgtg cgagagtggc cccactgggg ccacttgact actggggcca gggaaccctg 300

gtcaccgtct cctcagcctc caccaagggc ccatcggtct tccccctggc gccctgctcc 360

aggagcacct ccgagagcac agcggccctg ggctgcctgg tcaaggacta cttccccgaa 420

ccggtgacgg tgtcgtggaa ctcaggcgct ctgaccagc 459

<210> 69
<211> 153
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 69

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
1 5 10 15

Ser Ser His Gly Ile His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
20 25 30

Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Arg Asn Lys Asp Tyr Ala
35 40 45

Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn
50 55 60

Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Val Ala Pro Leu Gly Pro Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly
85 90 95

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser
100 105 110

Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala
115 120 125

Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val
130 135 140

Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser
145 150

<210> 70
<211> 439
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 70
cagtctccag gcaccctgtc tttgtctcca ggggaaagag ccaccctctc ctgcagggcc 60

agtcagagtg tcagcagcta cttagcctgg taccagcaga aacctggcca ggctcccagg 120

ctcctcatct atggtgcatc cagcagggcc actggcatcc cagacaggtt cagtggcagt 180

gggtctggga cagacttcac tctcaccatc agcagactgg agcctgagga ttttgcagtg 240

tattactgtc aacagtatgg taggtcacca ttcactttcg gccctgggac caaagtagat 300

atcaagcgaa ctgtggctgc accatctgtc ttcatcttcc cgccatctga tgagcagttg 360

aaatctggaa ctgcctctgt tgtgtgcctg ctgaataact tctatcccag agaggccaaa 420

gtacagtgga aggtggata 439

<210> 71
<211> 146
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 71

Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln
20 25 30

Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser
35 40 45

Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr
50 55 60

Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Arg Ser Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly
85 90 95

Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile
100 105 110

Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val
115 120 125

Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys
130 135 140

Val Asp
145

<210> 72
<211> 451
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 72
ggcgtggtcc agcctgggag gtccctgaga ctctcctgtg cagcgtctgg attcaccttc 60

agtagctatg gcatgcactg ggtccgccag gctccaggca aggggctgga gtgggtggca 120

gttatatggt atgatggaag tcataaatac tatgcagact ccgtgaaggg ccgattcacc 180

atctccagag acaattccaa gaacacgctg tatctgcaaa tgaacagcct gagagccgag 240

gacacggctg tgtattactg tgcgagaggc gctgtagtag taccagctgc tatggacgtc 300

tggggccaag ggaccacggt caccgtctcc tcagcctcca ccaagggccc atcggtcttc 360

cccctggcgc cctgctccag gagcacctcc gagagcacag cggccctggg ctgcctggtc 420

aaggactact tccccgaacc ggtgacggtg t 451

<210> 73
<211> 151
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 73

Gly Val Val Gln Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro
20 25 30

Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Ser His
35 40 45

Lys Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp
50 55 60

Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu
65 70 75 80

Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Ala Val Val Val Pro Ala
85 90 95

Ala Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala
100 105 110

Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser
115 120 125

Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe
130 135 140

Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser
145 150

<210> 74
<211> 402
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature

<222> (207)..(207)
<223> a, c, t, g, other or unknown

<400> 74
acccagtctc catcctccct gtctgcatct gtaggagaca gagtcaccat cacttgccgg 60

gcaagtcaga acattagcag gtatttaaat tggtatcaac agaaaccagg gaaagcccct 120

aagttcctga tctatgttgc atctattttg caaagtgggg tcccatcagg gttcagtgcc 180

agtggatctg ggccagattt cactctnacc atcagcagtc tgcaacctga agattttgca 240

acttactact gtcaacagag ttacagtacc ccattcactt tcggccctgg gaccaaagtg 300

gatatcaaac gaactgtggc tgcaccatct gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag 360

ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc ctgctgaata ac 402

<210> 75
<211> 134
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 75

Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Asn Ile Ser Arg Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr
20 25 30

Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Phe Leu Ile Tyr Val Ala Ser
35 40 45

Ile Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Gly Phe Ser Ala Ser Gly Ser Gly
50 55 60

Pro Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ser Thr Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro
85 90 95

Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe
100 105 110

Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val
115 120 125

Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn
130

<210> 76
<211> 438
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<222> (64)..(64)
<223> a, c, t, g, other or unknown

<400> 76
gtggtccagc ctgggaggtc cctgagactc tcctgtgcag cgtctggatt caccttcagt 60

agcngtggca tgcactgggt ccgccaggct ccaggcaagg ggctggagtg ggtggcagtt 120

atatggtctg atggaagtca taaatactat gcagactccg tgaagggccg attcaccatc 180

tccagagaca attccaagaa cacgctgtat ctgcaaatga acagcctgag agccgaggac 240

acggctgtgt attactgtgc gagaggaact atgatagtag tgggtaccct tgactactgg 300

ggccagggaa ccctggtcac cgtctcctca gcctccacca agggcccatc ggtcttcccc 360

ctggcgccct gctccaggag cacctccgag agcacagcgg ccctgggctg cctggtcaag 420

gactacttcc ccgaaccg 438

<210> 77
<211> 146
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 77

Val Val Gln Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly
1 5 10 15

Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Cys Gly Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly
20 25 30

Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Ser Asp Gly Ser His Lys
35 40 45

Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn
50 55 60

Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp
65 70 75 80

Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Thr Met Ile Val Val Gly Thr
85 90 95

Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser
100 105 110

Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr
115 120 125

Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro
130 135 140

Glu Pro
145

<210> 78
<211> 451
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 78
acccagtctc catcctccct gtctgcatct gtaggagaca gagtcaccat cacttgccgg 60

gcaagtcaga gcatttgcaa ctatttaaat tggtatcagc agaaaccagg aaaagccct 120

agggtcctga tctatgctgc atccagtttg caaggtgggg tcccgtcaag gttcagtggc 180

agtggatctg ggacagattg cactctcacc atcagcagtc tgcaacctga agattttgca 240

acttactact gtcaacagag ttacactacc ccattcactt tcggccctgg gaccagagtg 300

gatatcgaac gaactgtggc tgcaccatct gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag 360

ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc 420

aaagtacagt ggaaggtgga taacgcctat t 451

<210> 79
<211> 150
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 79

Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Cys Asn Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr
20 25 30

Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Arg Val Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser
35 40 45

Ser Leu Gln Gly Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ile Asp Cys Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala
65 70 75 80

Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Tyr Ile Thr Pro Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro
85 90 95

Gly Thr Arg Val Asp Ile Glu Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe
100 105 110

Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val
115 120 125

Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp
130 135 140

Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Tyr
145 150

<210> 80
<211> 562
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 80
tcctgtgcag cgtctggatt caccttcagt tactatggcg tctgggggag gcgtggtcca 60

gcctgggagg tccctgagac tctcctgtgc agcgtctgga ttcaccttca gtagctatgg 120

cgtgcactgg gtccgccagg ctccaggcaa ggggctggag tgggtggcag ttatatggta 180

tgatggaagt aataaatact atgcagactc cgtgaagggc cgattcacca tctccagaga 240

caattccaag agcacgctgt atctgcaaat gaacagcctg agagccgagg acacggctgt 300

gtattattgt gcgagagact cgtattacga tttttggagt ggtcggggcg gtatggacgt 360

ctggggccaa gggaccacgg tcaccgtctc ctcagcctcc accaagggcc catcggtctt 420

cccccctggcg ccctgctcca ggagcacctc cgagagcaca gcggccctgg gctgcctggt 480

caaggactac ttccccgaac cggtgacggt gtcgtggaac tcaggcgctc tgaccagcgg 540

cgtgcacacc ttcccagctg tc 562

<210> 81
<211> 174
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 81

Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Gly Val His Trp Val Arg
20 25 30

Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp
35 40 45

Gly Ser Asn Lys Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile
50 55 60

Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu
65 70 75 80

Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Ser Tyr Tyr
85 90 95

Asp Phe Trp Ser Gly Arg Gly Gly Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr
100 105 110

Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro
115 120 125

Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly
130 135 140

Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn
145 150 155 160

Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val
165 170

<210> 82
<211> 419
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 82
ccactctccc tgcccgtcac ccttggacag ccggcctcca tctcctgcag gtctagtcaa 60

agcctcgtat acagtgatgg aaacacctac ttgaattggt ttcagcagag gccaggccaa 120

tctccaaggc gcctaattta taaggtttct aactgggact ctggggtccc agacagattc 180

agcggcagtg ggtcaggcac tgatttcaca ctgaaaatca gcagggtgga ggctgaggat 240

gttggggttt attactgcat gcaaggttca cactggcctc cgacgttcgg ccaagggacc 300

aaggtggaaa tcaaacgaac tgtggctgca ccatctgtct tcatcttccc gccatctgat 360

gagcagttga aatctggaac tgcctctgtt gtgtgcctgc tgaataactt ctatcccac 419

<210> 83
<211> 139
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 83

Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Leu Gly Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys
1 5 10 15

Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Val Tyr Ser Asp Gly Asn Thr Tyr Leu Asn
20 25 30

Trp Phe Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ser Pro Arg Arg Leu Ile Tyr Lys
35 40 45

Val Ser Asn Trp Asp Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp
65 70 75 80

Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Met Gln Gly Ser His Trp Pro Pro Thr Phe
85 90 95

Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser
100 105 110

Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala
115 120 125

Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro
130 135

<210> 84
<211> 490
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 84
gtccagcctg ggaggtccct gagactctcc tgtgcagcgt ctggattcac cttcagtaac 60

tatgccatgc actgggtccg ccaggctcca ggcaaggggc tggagtgggt ggtagttatt 120

tggcatgatg gaaataataa atactatgca gagtccgtga agggccgatt caccatctcc 180

agagacaatt ccaagaacac gctgtatctg caaatgaaca gcctgagagc cgaggacacg 240

gctgtatatt actgtgcgag agatcagggc actggctggt acggaggctt tgacttctgg 300

ggccagggaa ccctggtcac cgtctcctca gcctccacca agggcccatc ggtcttcccc 360

ctggcgccct gctccaggag cacctccgag agcacagcgg ccctgggctg cctggtcaag 420

gactacttcc ccgaaccggt gacggtgtcg tggaactcag gcgctctgac cagcggcgtg 480

cacaccttcc 490

<210> 85
<211> 163
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 85

Val Gln Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe
1 5 10 15

Thr Phe Ser Asn Tyr Ala Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys
20 25 30

Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Val Val Ile Trp His Asp Gly Asn Asn Lys Tyr
35 40 45

Tyr Ala Glu Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser
50 55 60

Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr
65 70 75 80

Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Gln Gly Thr Gly Trp Tyr Gly Gly
85 90 95

Phe Asp Phe Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser
100 105 110

Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr
115 120 125

Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro
130 135 140

Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val
145 150 155 160

His Thr Phe

<210> 86
<211> 419
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 86
cctggagagc cggcttccat ctcttgcagg tctagtcaga gcctcctgca tagtaatgga 60

tacaactatt tggattggta cctgcagaag ccaggacagt ctccacagct cctgatctat 120

ttgggttcta atcgggcctc cggggtccct gacaggttca gtggcagtgg atcaggcaca 180

gattttacac tgaaactcag cagagtggag gctgaggatg ttggggttta ttactgcatg 240

caagctctac aaactcctct cactttcggc ggagggacca aggtggagat caaacgaact 300

gtggctgcac catctgtctt catcttcccg ccatctgatg agcagttgaa atctggaact 360

gcctctgttg tgtgcctgct gaataacttc tatcccagar aggccaaagt acattccat 419

<210> 87
<211> 133
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 87

Pro Gly Glu Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu
1 5 10 15

His Ser Asn Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Asp Trp Tyr Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly
20 25 30

Gln Ser Pro Gln Leu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Gly Ser Asn Arg Ala Ser Gly
35 40 45

Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu
50 55 60

Lys Leu Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Met
65 70 75 80

Gln Ala Leu Gln Thr Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Val Glu
85 90 95

Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser
100 105 110

Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn
115 120 125

Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg
130

<210> 88
<211> 1335
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 88
caggtgcagc tggtggagtc tgggggaggc gtggtccagc ctgggaggtc cctgagactc 60

tcctgtgcag cgtctggatt caccttcagt agtcatggca tccactgggt ccgccaggct 120

ccaggcaagg ggctggagtg ggtggcagtt atatggtatg atggaagaaa taaagactat 180

gcagactccg tgaagggccg attcaccatc tccagagaca attccaagaa cacgctgtat 240

ttgcaaatga acagcctgag agccgaggac acggctgtgt attactgtgc gagagtggcc 300

ccactggggc cacttgacta ctggggccag ggaaccctgg tcaccgtctc ctcagcctcc 360

accaagggcc catcggtctt ccccctggcg ccctgctcca ggagcacctc cgagagcaca 420

gcggccctgg gctgcctggt caaggactac ttccccgaac cggtgacggt gtcgtggaac 480

tcaggcgctc tgaccagcgg cgtgcacacc ttcccagctg tcctacagtc ctcaggactc 540

tactccctca gcagcgtggt gaccgtgccc tccagcaact tcggcaccca gacctacacc 600

tgcaacgtag atcacaagcc cagcaacacc aaggtggaca agacagttga gcgcaaatgt 660

tgtgtcgagt gcccaccgtg cccagcacca cctgtggcag gaccgtcagt cttcctcttc 720

cccccaaaac ccaaggacac cctcatgatc tcccggaccc ctgaggtcac gtgcgtggtg 780

gtggacgtga gccacgaaga ccccgaggtc cagttcaact ggtacgtgga cggcgtggag 840

gtgcataatg ccaagacaaa gccacgggag gagcagttca acagcacgtt ccgtgtggtc 900

agcgtcctca ccgttgtgca ccaggactgg ctgaacggca aggagtacaa gtgcaaggtc 960

tccaacaaag gcctcccagc ccccatcgag aaaaccatct ccaaaaccaa agggcagccc 1020

cgagaaccac aggtgtacac cctgccccca tcccgggagg agatgaccaa gaaccaggtc 1080

agcctgacct gcctggtcaa aggcttctac cccagcgaca tcgccgtgga gtgggagagc 1140

aatgggcagc cggagaacaa ctacaagacc acacctccca tgctggactc cgacggctcc 1200

ttcttcctct acagcaagct caccgtggac aagagcaggt ggcagcaggg gaacgtcttc 1260

tcatgctccg tgatgcatga ggctctgcac aaccactaca cgcagaagag cctctccctg 1320

tctccgggta aatga 1335

<210> 89

<211> 444
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 89

Gln Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Val Val Gln Pro Gly Arg
1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser His
20 25 30

Gly Ile His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val
35 40 45

Ala Val Ile Trp Tyr Asp Gly Arg Asn Lys Asp Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val
50 55 60

Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr
65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
85 90 95

Ala Arg Val Ala Pro Leu Gly Pro Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr
100 105 110

Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro
115 120 125

Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly
130 135 140

Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn
145 150 155 160

Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln
165 170 175

Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser
180 185 190

Asn Phe Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Thr Cys Asn Val Asp His Lys Pro Ser
195 200 205

Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Thr Val Glu Arg Lys Cys Cys Val Glu Cys
210 215 220

Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Pro Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe
225 230 235 240

Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val
245 250 255

Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe
260 265 270

Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro
275 280 285

Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Asn Ser Thr Phe Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr
290 295 300

Val Val His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val
305 310 315 320

Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Thr
325 330 335

Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg
340 345 350

Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly
355 360 365

Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro
370 375 380

Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Met Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser
385 390 395 400

Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln
405 410 415

Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His
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Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
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<211> 645
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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ggccaggctc ccaggctcct catctatggt gcatccagca gggccactgg catcccagac 180

aggttcagtg gcagtgggtc tgggacagac ttcactctca ccatcagcag actggagcct 240

gaggattttg cagtgtatta ctgtcaacag tatggtaggt caccattcac tttcggccct 300

gggaccaaag tagatatcaa gcgaactgtg gctgcaccat ctgtcttcat cttcccgcca 360

tctgatgagc agttgaaatc tggaactgcc tctgttgtgt gcctgctgaa taacttctat 420

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gagagtgtca cagagcagga cagcaaggac agcacctaca gcctcagcag caccctgacg 540

ctgagcaaag cagactacga gaaacacaaa gtctacgcct gcgaagtcac ccatcagggc 600

ctgagctcgc ccgtcacaaa gagcttcaac aggggagagt gttag 645

<210> 91
<211> 214
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 91

Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly
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Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr
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Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly
50 55 60

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Arg Ser Pro Phe
85 90 95

Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala
100 105 110

Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln Leu Lys Ser Gly
115 120 125

Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Arg Glu Ala
130 135 140

Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Gly Asn Ser Gln
145 150 155 160

Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ser
165 170 175

Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys His Lys Val Tyr
180 185 190

Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro Val Thr Lys Ser
195 200 205

Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210