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Fortsættes ...

DESCRIPTION

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to the expression of proteins of interest in plants. The present invention also provides methods and compositions for the production of proteins of interest in plants.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Plants offer great potential as production systems for recombinant proteins. One approach to producing foreign proteins in plants is to generate stable transgenic plant lines. However this is a time consuming and labor intensive process. An alternative to transgenic plants is the use of plant virus-based expression vectors. Plant virus-based vectors allow for the rapid, high level, transient expression of proteins in plants.

[0003] One method to achieve high level transient expression of foreign proteins in plants involves the use of vectors based on RNA plant viruses, including comoviruses, such as *Cowpea mosaic virus* (CPMV; see, for example, WO2007/135480; WO2009/087391; US 2010/0287670, Sainsbury F. et al., 2008, *Plant Physiology*; 148: 121-1218; Sainsbury F. et al., 2008, *Plant Biotechnology Journal*; 6: 82-92; Sainsbury F. et al., 2009, *Plant Biotechnology Journal*; 7: 682-693; Sainsbury F. et al. 2009, *Methods in Molecular Biology, Recombinant Proteins From Plants*, vol. 483: 25-39).

[0004] Comoviruses are RNA viruses with a bipartite genome. The segments of the comoviral RNA genome are referred to as RNA- 1 and RNA-2. RNA- 1 encodes the VPg, replicase and protease proteins. The replicase is required by the virus for replication of the viral genome. The RNA-2 of the comovirus cowpea mosaic virus (CPMV) produces a polyprotein of 105 kDa or 95 kDa processed into 4 functional peptides.

[0005] The 5' region of CPMV RNA-2 comprises start codons (AUGs) at positions 115, 161, 512 and 524. The start codons at positions 161 and 512 are in the same triplet reading frame. Initiation at the start codon at position 161 results in the synthesis of the 105K polyprotein while initiation at the start codon at position 512 directs the synthesis of the 95K polyprotein. Initiation of translation at the start codon at position 512 in CPMV is more efficient than initiation at position 161, resulting in the production of more 95K polyprotein than 105K polyprotein. The start codon at position 115 is not essential for virus replication (Wellink et al., 1993 *Biochimie*. 75(8):741-7).

[0006] Maintenance of the frame between the initiation sites at positions 161 and 512 in CPMV RNA-2 is required for efficient replication of RNA-2 by the RNA-1-encoded replicase (Holness et al., 1989; *Virology* 172, 311- 320; van Bokhoven et al. 1993, *Virology* 195, 377-386; Rohll et al., 1993 *Virology* 193, 672-679; Wellink et al., 1993, *Biochimie*. 75(8):741-7). This requirement impacts the length of sequences which can be inserted upstream of the 512 start codon in replicative forms of CPMV RNA-2 expression vectors. Furthermore, the use of polylinkers must be used with caution as they may shift the codon reading frame (ORF) between these initiation sites.

[0007] CPMV has served as the basis for the development of vector systems suitable for the

production of heterologous polypeptides in plants (Liu et al., 2005 Vaccine 23, 1788-1792; Sainsbury et al., 2007 Virus Expression Vectors (Hefferon, K. ed), pp. 339-555). These systems are based on the modification of RNA-2 but differ in whether full-length or deleted versions are used. Replication of the modified RNA-2 is achieved by co-inoculation with RNA-1. Foreign proteins are fused to the C-terminus of the RNA-2-derived polyproteins. Release of the N-terminal polypeptide is mediated by the action of the 2A catalytic peptide sequence from foot-and-mouth-disease virus (Gopinath et al., 2000, Virology 267: 159-173). The resulting RNA-2 molecules are capable of spreading both within and between plants. This strategy has been used to express a number of recombinant proteins, such as the Hepatitis B core antigen (HBcAg) and Small Immune Proteins (SIPs), in cowpea plants (Mechtcheriakova et al. J. Virol. Methods 131, 10-15; 2006; Monger et al., 2006, Plant Biotechnol. J. 4, 623-631; Alamillo et al., 2006, Biotechnol. J. 1, 1103-1111). Though successful, the use of a full-length viral vector limits the size of inserted sequences, and movement between plants raises concerns about biocontainment of the virus.

[0008] To address the issue of biocontainment and insert size, Canizares et al. (2006 Plant Biotechnol, J 4:183-193) replaced the majority of the coding region of RNA-2 with a sequence of interest to produce a disabled version of CPMV RNA-2 (delRNA-2). The sequence to be expressed was fused to the AUG at position 512 of RNA-2, immediately upstream of the 3' untranslated region (UTR) to create a molecule that mimics RNA-2. Such constructs were capable of replication when introduced into plants in the presence of RNA-1 and a suppressor of silencing, and directed the synthesis of substantial levels of heterologous proteins (Sainsbury et al., 2008 Plant Biotechnol J 6:82-92).

[0009] Mutation of the start codon at position 161 in a CPMV RNA-2 vector (U162C; HT) increases the levels of expression of a protein encoded by a sequence inserted after the start codon at position 512. This permits the production of high levels of foreign proteins without the need for viral replication and was termed the CPMV-HT system (WO2009/087391; Sainsbury and Lomonosoff, 2008, Plant Physiol. 148, 1212-1218). In pEAQ expression plasmids (Sainsbury et al., 2009, Plant Biotechnology Journal, 7, pp 682-693; US 2010/0287670), the sequence to be expressed is positioned between the 5'UTR and the 3' UTR. The 5'UTR in the pEAQ series carries the U162C (HT) mutation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention relates to the expression of proteins of interest in plants. The present invention also provides methods and compositions for the production of proteins of interest in plants. The present invention provides an expression enhancer comprising a CPMV 5' UTR nucleotide sequence derived from CPMV RNA-2, the CPMV 5' UTR nucleotide sequence consisting of nucleotides 1-160 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or consisting of nucleotides 1-160 of SEQ ID NO:69. The present invention also provides a nucleic acid comprising the expression enhancer and a nucleotide sequence of interest, the nucleotide sequence of interest operatively linked to the 3' end of the expression enhancer, the nucleotide sequence of interest encoding a protein of interest. The present invention also provides a plant expression system comprising the expression enhancer, wherein the expression enhancer is operatively linked to a regulatory region at the 5' end of the expression enhancer. The present invention also provides a method of producing a protein of interest in a plant or a portion of a plant comprising, introducing into the plant or the portion of the plant the plant expression system, and incubating the plant or the portion of the plant under conditions that permit expression of the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein of interest. The present invention also provides a plant or portion of a

plant transiently infected or stably transformed with the plant expression system.

[0011] As described herein, there is provided an expression enhancer comprising a CPMV 5'UTR nucleotide sequence consisting of X nucleotides (CMPVX), where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1, or consisting of a nucleotide sequence comprising from about 80% to 100% sequence similarity with CMPVX, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1. The expression enhancer may comprise a nucleotide sequence selected from the group of SEQ ID NO: 24, 27, 68, 69, 70 and 71.

[0012] The present disclosure also provides the expression enhancer as defined above, where the expression enhancer further comprises a stuffer sequence (CPMVX+, where X=160, 155, 150, 114 of SEQ ID NO:1). The stuffer sequence may comprise a length from 0 to about 100 nucleotides, or any length therein between, one or more plant kozak sequences, a multiple cloning site, one or more linker sequences, one or more recombination sites, or a combination thereof. The present disclosure also provides the expression enhancer as defined above, where the kozak sequence is selected from the group of sequences as shown in SEQ ID NO's: 5-17. The expression enhancer as just defined (CPMVX+, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1) may comprise a nucleotide sequence selected from the group of SEQ ID NO: 2, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77.

[0013] Also provided is a plant expression system comprising a nucleic acid sequence comprising a regulatory region, operatively linked with the expression enhancer CPMVX, CPMVX+, as defined above, the expression enhancer operatively linked with a nucleotide sequence of interest. The plant expression system may further comprise a comovirus 3' UTR. The plant expression system may further comprise a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a suppressor of silencing, for example HcPro or p19.

[0014] The nucleotide sequence of interest of the plant expression system as defined above may encode a viral protein or an antibody. For example, the viral protein may be an influenza hemagglutinin and may be selected from the group of H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, and an influenza type B hemagglutinin. The nucleotide sequence encoding the viral protein or the antibody may comprise a native signal peptide sequence, or a non-native signal peptide, for example the non-native signal peptide may be obtained from Protein disulfide isomerase (PDI).

[0015] As described herein there is provided a method of producing a protein of interest in a plant or in a portion of a plant comprising, introducing into the plant or in the portion of a plant the plant expression system comprising CPMVX or CPMVX+, as defined above, and incubating the plant or the portion of a plant under conditions that permit expression of the nucleotide sequence encoding the protein of interest.

[0016] The present disclosure also provides a plant or portion of a plant transiently transfected or stably transformed with the plant expression system as described above.

[0017] Plant-based expression systems as described herein result in increasing or enhancing expression of a nucleotide sequence encoding a heterologous open reading frame that is operatively linked to the expression enhancer, either CPMVX, or CPMVX+ as defined herein. The increase in expression may be determined by comparing the level of expression obtained using the CPMVX based, or CPMVX+ based expression enhancers with the level of expression of the same nucleotide sequence encoding the heterologous open reading frame operatively linked to the prior art enhancer

sequence (CPMV HT) comprising an incomplete M protein (as described in Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008, Plant Physiol. 148: pp. 1212-1218). An example of a prior art CPMV HT sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO:4.

[0018] The plant based expression systems as described herein may also have a number of properties such as, for example, containing convenient cloning sites for genes or nucleotide sequences of interest, may easily infect plants in a cost-effective manner, may cause efficient local or systemic infection of inoculated plants. In addition, the infection should provide a good yield of useful protein material.

[0019] This summary of the invention does not necessarily describe all features of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020] These and other features of the invention will become more apparent from the following description in which reference is made to the appended drawings wherein:

FIGURE 1A shows a general schematic of an example of several enhancer sequences, CPMVX, and CPMVX+ (comprising CPMVX, and a stuffer fragment, which in this non-limiting example, comprises a multiple cloning site and plant kozak sequence), as described herein. CPMVX and CPMVX+ are each shown as operatively linked to plant regulatory region at their 5'ends, and at their 3' ends, in series, a nucleotide sequence of interest (including an ATG initiation site and STOP site), a 3'UTR, and a terminator sequence. An example of construct CPMVX as described herein, is CPMV160. An example of construct CPMVX+ as described herein, is CPMV160+. **FIGURE 1B** shows examples of several variants of constructs comprising enhancer sequences, as described herein (CPMV160, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:1; CPMV155, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:24; CPMV150, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:27; and CPMV114, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:68), operatively linked to plant regulatory region (in these non-limiting examples 2X35S) at their 5'ends, and at their 3' ends, a nucleotide sequence of interest, or "GOI", which includes a plant kozak sequence adjacent to the ATG initiation site (elements shown within the square brackets are include for context, and they are not part of the CPMVX or CPMVX+ enhancer sequences). **FIGURE 1C** shows examples of several variants of constructs comprising enhancer sequences, as described herein (CPMV 160+, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:2; CPMV155+, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:72; CPMV150+, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:73; and CPMV114+, complete sequence provided as SEQ ID NO:74), operatively linked to plant regulatory region (in these non-limiting examples 2X35S) at their 5'ends, and at their 3' ends, a stuffer fragment (in these non-limiting examples, comprising a multiple cloning site and plant kozak sequence), a nucleotide sequence of interest, "GOI" comprising an ATG initiation site (elements shown within the square brackets are include for context, and they are not part of the CPMVX or CPMVX+ enhancer sequences).

FIGURE 2 shows the relative hemagglutination titre (HMG) in crude protein extracts of proteins produced in plants comprising CPMV-HT (prior art) expression constructs, and CPMV160+ based expression constructs, operatively linked with a nucleotide sequence of interest. Data for the expression of HA from H1 A/California/07/2009 with a PDI signal peptide (PDI-H1 Cal; construct number 484 5' UTR: CPMV HT; and construct number 1897, 5'UTR: CPMV160+; see Example 5), H3 A/Victoria/361/2011 with a PDI signal peptide (PDI-H3 Vic; construct number 1391, 5'UTR: CPMV HT;

and construct number 1800, 5'UTR: CMPV160+; see Examples 1 and 2, respectively), H5 from Influenza A/Indonesia/5/2005 with a native signal peptide (WtSp-H5 Indo; construct number 489, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1880, 5'UTR: CMPV160+; see Example 6), and B/Wisconsin/1/2010 with deleted proteolytic loop and with a native signal peptide (WtSp-B Wis-PrL; construct number 1445, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1975, 5'UTR: CMPV160+, see Example 13) are shown. PDI: Protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; PrL-: deleted proteolytic loop.

FIGURE 3 shows the relative hemagglutination titres (HMG) in crude protein extracts of proteins produced in plants comprising CPMV-HT (prior art) expression constructs, and CPMV160+ based expression constructs. Data for the expression of HA from H1 A/California/07/2009 with a PDI signal peptide (construct number 484, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1897 5'UTR: CMPV160+, see Example 5), H3 A/Victoria/361/2011 with a PDI signal peptide (construct number 1391, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1800 5'UTR: CMPV160+, see Examples 1 and 2, respectively), B Brisbane/60/08 with deleted proteolytic loop and with a PDI signal peptide (construct number 1039, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1937, 5'UTR: CMPV160+; see Example 9), B Brisbane/60/08+H1Tm, with deleted proteolytic loop, with transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail replaced by those of H1 A/California/07/2009, and with a PDI signal peptide (construct number 1067, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1977, 5'UTR: CMPV160+; see Example 10), B Massachusetts/2/2012 2012 with deleted proteolytic loop and with a PDI signal peptide (construct number 2072, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 2050, 5'UTR: CMPV 160+; see Example 11), B Massachusetts/2/2012+H1Tm with deleted proteolytic loop, with transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail replaced by those of H1 A/California/07/2009 and with a PDI signal peptide (construct number 2074, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 2060, 5'UTR: CMPV160+; see Example 12), B Wisconsin/1/2010 with deleted proteolytic loop and with the native signal peptide (construct number 1445, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1975, 5'UTR: CMPV160+; see Example 13), and B Wisconsin/1/2010+H1Tm with deleted proteolytic loop, with transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail replaced by those of H1 A/California/07/2009 and with the native signal peptide (construct number 1454, 5'UTR: CMPV HT; and construct number 1893, 5'UTR: CMPV160+; see Example 14), are shown.

FIGURE 4A shows examples of variants of plant Kozak sequences tested. Constructs showing a partial sequence of the CPMVX+, a plant regulatory region, a stuffer fragment, and a nucleotide sequence of interest (GOI). In this non-limiting example, the construct comprises a 2X35S regulatory region, CPMV 160+, a stuffer fragment comprising a multiple cloning site and a plant kozak sequence (the 5' end of a nucleotide sequence of interest is also indicated: "ATG...GOI"; where the GOI is H3 A/Victoria/361). Variants of plant kozak sequences are also shown below the sequence (also see Figure 9). Each variant plant Kozak sequence was fused to the 3' end of the stuffer fragment, and to the 5'-ATG site of the nucleotide sequence of interest (in these non-limiting examples, H3 A/Victoria/361). The other elements of the constructs remained the same). **FIGURE 4B** shows HA titers of a nucleotide sequence of interest produced in plants comprising CPMV160+ expression construct and a variant plant Kozak sequence as indicated.

FIGURE 5 shows the expression of the antibody rituximab (Rituxan) under the control of CPMV-HT (construct numbers 5001 and 5002, see examples 15 and 16) or CPMV160 (construct numbers 2100 and 2109, see example 15 and 16) and with either its native signal peptide or the native signal peptide replaced with the signal peptide of Protein disulfide isomerase (PDI).

FIGURE 6 shows the sequence components used to prepare construct number 1391(A-2X35S CPMV-HT PDISP H3Victoria NOS; see example 1). Construct number 1391 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT

sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/H3 Victoria)). PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide. NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 6A** shows primer sequence IF-PDI.S1=3c (SEQ ID NO:67). **FIGURE 6B** shows primer sequence IF-H3V36111.s1-4r (SEQ ID NO:17). **FIGURE 6C** shows the sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria (SEQ ID NO:18). **FIGURE 6D** shows a schematic representation of construct 1191. **FIGURE 6E** shows construct 1191; from left to right t-DNA borders (underlined), 2X35S CPMV-HT NOS, with Plastocyanine-P19-Plastocyanine silencing inhibitor expression cassette (SEQ ID NO:19). **FIGURE 6F** shows expression cassette number 1391 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator. The PDISP/H3 Victoria nucleotide sequence is underlined; CPMV 5'UTR in bold; incomplete M-protein in italics (SEQ ID NO:20). **FIGURE 6G** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria (SEQ ID NO:21). **FIGURE 6H** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1391 (a reference construct).

FIGURE 7 shows the sequence components used to prepare construct number 1800 (A-2X35S CPMV160+ PDISP H3Victoria NOS; see example 2). Construct number 1800 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide. NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 7A** shows primer sequence IF**(SacII)-PDI.s1+4c (SEQ ID NO:22). **FIGURE 7B** shows primer sequence IF-H3V3611 1.s1-4r (SEQ ID NO:23). The sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria is shown in Figure 6C (SEQ ID NO:18). **FIGURE 7C** shows a schematic representation of construct 2171 (SacII and StuI restriction enzyme sites used for plasmid linearization are indicated). **FIGURE 7D** shows construct 2171 from left to right t-DNA borders (underlined), 2X35S/CPMV160+/NOS with Plastocyanine-P19-Plastocyanine silencing inhibitor expression cassette, an H1 California transmembrane cytoplasmic tail, and the CPMV3'UTR (SEQ ID NO:25). **FIGURE 7E** shows expression cassette number 1800 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator. PDISP/H3 Victoria nucleotide sequence is underlined; 5'UTR is shown in bold; plant kozak sequence double underline; a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site) of 16 base pairs is positioned between the 5'UTR and plant kozak sequence (SEQ ID NO:26). The amino acid sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria is shown in Figure 6G (SEQ ID NO:27). **FIGURE 7F** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1800 (a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 8 shows the sequence components used to prepare construct number 1935 (2X35S/CPMV160/ PDISP/H3 Victoria/ NOS; see example 3). Construct number 1935 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, and does not include a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), or a plant kozak sequence (this construct also does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160 (CPMVX, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide. NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 8A** shows primer sequence IF-CPMV(fl5'UTR)_SpPDI.c (SEQ ID NO:28). **FIGURE 8B** shows a schematic representation of construct 1190. **FIGURE 8C** shows the nucleic acid sequence of construct 1190 from left to right t-DNA borders (underlined), 2X35S/CPMV160/NOS with Plastocyanine-P19-Plastocyanine silencing inhibitor expression cassette, and a CPMV3'UTR (SEQ ID NO:29). **FIGURE 8D** shows expression cassette number 1935 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator. PDISP/H3 Victoria nucleotide sequence is underlined, 5'UTR is shown in bold (SEQ ID NO:30). This cassette does not include a plant kozak sequence or a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site). **FIGURE 8E** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1935 (a CPMVX based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 9 shows sequences comprising variations in a plant kozak sequence used to prepare a

selection of "CPMV160+" based constructs (constructs number 1992 to 1999). Variation of sequence between SacII restriction site and ATG of PDISP/H3 Victoria in 2X35S/CPMV160+/NOS expression system, comprising variations in a plant kozak sequence are shown (the sequences are shown as variations from the corresponding sequence from construct 1800; see Example 4). The variant plant kozak sequence are underlined. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide. **FIGURE 9A** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT1*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO: 31; used to prepare construct number 1992). **FIGURE 9B** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT2*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO:32; used to prepare construct number 1993). **FIGURE 9C** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT3*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO:33; used to prepare construct number 1994). **FIGURE 9D** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT4*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO:34; used to prepare construct number 1995). **FIGURE 9E** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT5*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO:35; used to prepare construct number 1996). **FIGURE 9F** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT6*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO:36 used to prepare construct number 1997). **FIGURE 9G** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT7*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO:37; used to prepare construct number 1998). **FIGURE 9H** shows the nucleotide sequence of IF-HT8*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (SEQ ID NO:38; used to prepare construct number 1999). **FIGURE 9I** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1992 comprising a plant kozak sequence (Kozak1) using SEQ ID NO:31 (FIGURE 9A). Constructs 1993 -1999 comprise the same features as construct 1992, except that each construct (1993-1999) comprises a modified plant Kozak sequence (Kozak1) as shown in Figures 9B to 9H (SEQ ID NOs: 32 to 38), respectively.

FIGURE 10 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 484 and 1897 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/H1 California NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/H1 California NOS, respectively; see Example 5). Construct number 484 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CMPV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/H1 California). Construct number 1897 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide. NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 10A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H1 California (SEQ ID NO: 39). **FIGURE 10B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/H1 California (SEQ ID NO: 40). **FIGURE 10C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 484 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 10D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1897 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 11 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 489, 1880 and 1885 (2X35S/CPMV HT H5 Indonesia NOS; CPMV160+ H5 Indonesia NOS, and CPMV160 H5 Indonesia NOS, respectively; see Example 6). Construct number 489 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CMPV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/H1 California). Construct number 1880 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. Construct number 1885 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, and does not include a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), or a plant kozak sequence (this construct also does not comprise a sequence encoding an

incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160 (CPMVX, where X=160) based construct. NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 11A** shows the nucleotide sequence of native H5 Indonesia (SEQ ID NO: 41). **FIGURE 11B** shows the amino acid sequence of native H5 Indonesia (SEQ ID NO: 42). **FIGURE 11C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 489 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 11D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1880 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160). **FIGURE 11E** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1885 (2X35S/CPMV160, a CPMVX based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 12 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 1240 and 2168 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/H7 Hangzhou NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/H7 Hangzhou NOS, respectively; see Example 7). Construct number 1240 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/H7 Hangzhou). Construct number 1897 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide. NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 12A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou (SEQ ID NO: 43). **FIGURE 12B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou (SEQ ID NO: 44). **FIGURE 12C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2140 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 12D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2168 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 13 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 2130 and 2188 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT NOS, respectively; see Example 8). Construct number 2130 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT). Construct number 1897 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator; TMCT: transmembrane domain cytoplasmic tail. **FIGURE 13A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 45). **FIGURE 13B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 46). **FIGURE 13C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2130 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 13D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2188 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 14 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 1039 and 1937 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-) NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-) NOS, respectively; see Example 9). Construct number 1039 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)). Construct number 1937 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an

example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator; PrL-: deleted proteolytic loop. **FIGURE 14A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-) (SEQ ID NO: 47). **FIGURE 14B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-) (SEQ ID NO: 48). **FIGURE 14C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1039 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 14D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1937 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 15 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 1067 and 1977 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT NOS, respectively; see Example 10). Construct number 1067 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CMPV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT). Construct number 1977 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator; PrL-: deleted proteolytic loop; TMCT: transmembrane domain cytoplasmic tail. **FIGURE 15A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 49). **FIGURE 15B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 50). **FIGURE 15C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1067 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 15D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1977 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 16 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 2072 and 2050 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-) NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-) NOS, respectively; see Example 11). Construct number 2072 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CMPV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)). Construct number 2050 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator; PrL-: deleted proteolytic loop. **FIGURE 16A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-) (SEQ ID NO: 51). **FIGURE 16B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-) (SEQ ID NO: 52). **FIGURE 16C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2072 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 16D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2050 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 17 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 2074 and 2060 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT NOS, respectively; see Example 12). Construct number 2074 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CMPV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT). Construct number 2060 includes a

CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator; PrL-: deleted proteolytic loop; TMCT: transmembrane domain cytoplasmic tail. **FIGURE 17A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 53). **FIGURE 17B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 54). **FIGURE 17C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2074 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 17D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2060 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 18 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 1445, 1820 and 1975 (2X35S/CPMV HT HA B Wisconsin (PrL-) NOS, 2X35S/CPMV160+ HA B Wisconsin (PrL-) NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160 HA B Wisconsin (PrL-) NOS, respectively; see Example 13). Construct number 1445 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)). Construct number 1820 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. Construct number 1975 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, and does not include a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), or a plant kozak sequence (this construct also does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a "CPMV160" (CPMVX) based construct. PrL-: deleted proteolytic loop; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 18A** shows the nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-) (SEQ ID NO: 55). **FIGURE 18B** shows the amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-) (SEQ ID NO: 56). **FIGURE 18C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1445 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 18D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1820 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct). **FIGURE 18E** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1975 (2X35S/CPMV160; a CPMVX based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 19 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 1454 and 1893 (2X35S/CPMV HT HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT NOS, respectively; see Example 14). Construct number 1454 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT). Construct number 1893 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. NOS: nopaline synthase terminator; PrL-: deleted proteolytic loop; TMCT: transmembrane domain cytoplasmic tail. **FIGURE 19A** shows the nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 57). **FIGURE 19B** shows the amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT (SEQ ID NO: 58). **FIGURE 19C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1454 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 19D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 1893 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 20 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 5001 and 2100

(2X35S/CPMV HT HC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ HC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS, respectively; see Example 15). Construct number 5001 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (HC rituximab (Rituxan)). Construct number 2100 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. HC: heavy chain; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 20A** shows the nucleotide sequence of HC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 59). **FIGURE 20B** shows the amino acid sequence of HC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 60). **FIGURE 20C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 5001 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 20D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2100 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 21 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 5002 and 2109 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS, respectively; see Example 16). Construct number 5001 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/HC Rituzan). Construct number 2100 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; HC: heavy chain; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 21A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 61). **FIGURE 21B** shows the amino acid sequence of PSISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 62). **FIGURE 21C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 5002 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 21D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2109 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 22 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 5021 and 2120 (2X35S/CPMV HT LC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ LC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS, respectively; see Example 17). Construct number 5021 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (LC rituximab (Rituxan)). Construct number 2120 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. LC: light chain; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 22A** shows the nucleotide sequence of LC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 63). **FIGURE 22B** shows the amino acid sequence of LC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 64). **FIGURE 22C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 5021 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 22D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2120 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

FIGURE 23 shows sequence components used to prepare construct numbers 5022 and 2129 (2X35S/CPMV HT PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS and 2X35S/CPMV160+ PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan) NOS, respectively; see Example 18). Construct number 5001 incorporates a prior art CPMV-HT sequence (CPMV 5'UTR with mutated start codon at position 161 fused to a sequence encoding an

incomplete M protein) and does not comprise a heterologous kozak sequence between the 5'UTR and the nucleotide sequence of interest (PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan)). Construct number 2100 includes a CPMV 5'UTR comprising 160 nucleotides, a stuffer fragment (multiple cloning site), and a plant kozak sequence (this construct does not comprise a sequence encoding an incomplete M protein) and is an example of a CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based construct. PDISP: protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide; HC: heavy chain; NOS: nopaline synthase terminator. **FIGURE 23A** shows the nucleotide sequence of PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 65). **FIGURE 23B** shows the amino acid sequence of PSISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan; SEQ ID NO: 66). **FIGURE 23C** shows a schematic representation of construct number 5022 (2X35S/CPMV HT; reference construct). **FIGURE 23D** shows a schematic representation of construct number 2129 (2X35S/CPMV160+; a CPMVX+ based construct, where X=160).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0021] The present invention relates to the expression of proteins of interest in plants. The present invention also provides methods and compositions for the production of proteins of interest in plants.

[0022] In the description that follows, a number of terms are used extensively, the following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of various aspects of the invention. Use of examples in the specification, including examples of terms, is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope and meaning of the embodiments of the invention herein.

[0023] As used herein, the use of the word "a" or "an" when used herein in conjunction with the term "comprising" may mean "one," but it is also consistent with the meaning of "one or more," "at least one" and "one or more than one". The term "about" refers to an approximately +/-10% variation from a given value. The term "plurality", means more than one, for example, two or more, three or more, four or more, and the like.

[0024] The present disclosure provides an expression enhancer comprising a CPMV 5' untranslated region (UTR), "CPMVX", comprising X nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a sequence that comprises between 80% to 100% sequence similarity with CPMVX, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1. This expression enhancer is generally referred to as CPMVX (see Figure 1A).

[0025] The CPMVX enhancer sequence may further be fused to a stuffer sequence, wherein the CPMVX comprises X nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a sequence that comprises between 80 to 100 % sequence similarity with CPMVX, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1, and the stuffer sequence comprises from 1-100 nucleotides fused to the 3' end of the CPMVX sequence. For example, the stuffer sequence may comprise from about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, or 100 nucleotides, or any number of nucleotides therebetween.

[0026] If the CPMVX sequence comprises a stuffer fragment, then this expression enhancer may be referred to as CPMVX+ (see Figure 1A), where X=160, 155, 150, 114 of SEQ ID NO:1, it may also be referred to as CPMVX comprising a stuffer sequence, or it may be referred to as CPMV160+;

CPMV155+; CPMV150+; CPMV114+, when X-160, 155, 150, or 114, respectively. Constructs comprising CPMVX that do not comprise a stuffer sequence may be termed CPMVX+, where X=160, 155, 150, 114 of SEQ ID NO:1, and where the stuffer sequence is of 0 nucleotides in length.

[0027] The stuffer sequence may be modified by truncation, deletion, or replacement of the native CPMV5'UTR sequence that is located 3'to nucleotide 160. The modified stuffer sequence may be removed, replaced, truncated or shortened when compared to the initial or unmodified (i.e. native) stuffer sequence associated with the 5'UTR (as described in Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008, *Plant Physiol.* 148: pp. 1212-1218). The stuffer sequence may comprise a one or more restriction sites (polylinker, multiple cloning site, one or more cloning sites), one or more plant kozak sequences, one or more linker sequences, one or more recombination sites, or a combination thereof. For example, which is not to be considered limiting, a stuffer sequence may comprise in series, a multiple cloning site of a desired length fused to a plant kozak sequence. The stuffer sequence does not comprise a nucleotide sequence from the native 5'UTR sequence that is positioned 3' to nucleotide 160 of the native CPMV 5'UTR, for example nucleotides 161 to 512 as shown in Figure 1 of Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P. (2008, *Plant Physiol.* 148: pp. 1212-1218), or nucleotides 161-509 of SEQ ID NO:4. That is, the incomplete M protein present in the prior art CPMV HT sequence (Figure 1; of Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008) is removed from the 5'UTR in the present invention.

[0028] The expression enhancer CPMVX, or CPMVX+, maybe operatively linked at the 5'end of the enhancer sequence with a regulatory region that is active in a plant, and operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence of interest at the 3'end of the expression enhancer (Figure 1A), in order to drive expression of the nucleotide sequence of interest within a plant host.

[0029] Expression systems to produce one or more proteins of interest in a plant using either CPMVX or CPMVX+ are also provided. The expression systems described herein comprise an expression cassette comprising CPMVX, or a sequence that comprises 80% sequence similarity with CPMVX, and optionally, a stuffer sequence fused to CPMVX (CPMVX+). The expression cassette comprising CPMVX or CPMVX+, may further comprise a regulatory region that is active in a plant that is operatively linked to the 5'end of the expression enhancer. A nucleotide sequence of interest may be operatively linked to the 3'end of the expression cassette so that when introduced within a plant, expression of the nucleotide sequence of interest within a plant host is achieved.

[0030] Plant cells, plant tissues, whole plants, inoculum, nucleic acids, constructs comprising nucleotide sequences of interest encoding proteins of interest, expression cassettes or expression systems comprising CPMVX or CPMVX+ as described herein, and methods of expressing a protein of interest in plants are also provided.

[0031] With reference to Figures 1A, 1B and 1C, non-limiting examples of an expression enhancer comprising a CPMV 5' UTR (CPMVX) sequence comprising nucleotides from X of SEQ ID NO:1, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1 are provided. The expression enhancer CPMVX may also be referred to as CPMV160; CPMV155; CPMV150; CPMV114, when X-160, 155, 150, or 114, respectively.

[0032] The nucleotide sequence of interest may be fused (operatively linked) to the enhancer sequence comprising a plant regulatory region, using a variety of approaches. For example, which are not to be considered limiting:

1. 1) A nucleotide sequence of interest encoding a protein of interest may be fused to the 3' end of

the expression enhancer immediately after the 5'UTR sequence, for example CPMVX, where X=160, 155, 150, 114 nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1. In this example, the nucleotide sequence of interest is fused to the 5'UTR without a multiple cloning site, and the nucleotide sequence of interest may include at its 5' end a plant kozak sequence immediately upstream from an ATG initiation site of the nucleotide sequence of interest (see Figure 1B). If X=160 (i.e. CPMV160), then a nucleotide sequence of interest that is operatively linked to CPMV160 may not require a plant kozak sequence fused to its 5' end, as nucleotides 150-160, or 155-160, of SEQ ID NO:1 comprise a kozak-like sequence. However, a plant kozak sequence may be included in constructs comprising CPMV160 if desired (see Figure 1B: "+/plant kozak"). If X=155, 150, or 114, then including a plant kozak sequence that is fused to the 5' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest in constructs comprising CPMV155, CPMV150, or CPMV114 is recommended for optimal expression of the nucleotide sequence of interest.

2. 2) The nucleotide sequence of interest, may be fused to a CPMVX+ expression enhancer (where X=160, 155, 150, 114 of SEQ ID NO:1) that comprises a plant kozak sequence at the 3' end of the expression enhancer, so that the nucleotide sequence of interest is positioned immediately after the plant kozak sequence. In this example, the nucleotide sequence of interest that is fused to CPMVX+ would not include a multiple cloning site or plant kozak sequence (the resulting construct would be analogous to those as presented in Figure 1B).
3. 3) The nucleotide sequence of interest may be fused to a CPMVX+ expression enhancer (where X=160, 155, 150, 114 of SEQ ID NO:1), comprising a multiple cloning site (MCS) at the 3' end of the expression enhancer, using the multiple cloning site. In this example, the nucleotide sequence of interest may include at its 5' end a corresponding sequence to permit fusion with the multiple cloning site of the expression enhancer, and a plant kozak sequence immediately upstream from the ATG initiation site of the nucleotide sequence of interest (see figure 1C).

[0033] The overall result using any of the above methods, is a construct (or expression cassette) comprising a plant regulatory region in operative association (operatively linked) with a CPMV 5'UTR sequence comprising nucleotides X, where X=160, 155, 150, 114 of SEQ ID NO:1 (or an enhancer sequence that comprises 80% sequence similarity with CPMV 5'UTR sequence), the 3' end of the CPMV 5'UTR sequence is fused to the 5' end of a plant kozak sequence, the 3' end of the plant kozak sequence fused and adjacent to the 5' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest comprising an ATG initiation sequence. The construct may, or may not, comprise a multiple cloning site located between the 5'UTR and the plant kozak sequence. The construct may further comprise a 3' untranslated region (UTR) sequence, for example, a comovirus 3'UTR, or a plastocyanin 3' UTR, and a terminator sequence, for example a NOS terminator, operatively linked to the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest (see Figure 1A).

[0034] A plant expression system comprising a nucleic acid comprising a regulatory region, operatively linked with one or more than one expression enhancer as described herein (e.g. CPMVX), and a nucleotide sequence of interest, is also provided. Furthermore, a nucleic acid comprising a promoter (regulatory region) sequence, operatively linked with an expression enhancer comprising a CPMV 5'UTR and a modified or deleted stuffer sequence (e.g. CPMVX+) and a nucleotide sequence of interest is described. The nucleic acid may further comprise a sequence encoding a 3'UTR, for example a comovirus 3' UTR, or a plastocyanin 3' UTR, and a terminator sequence, for example a NOS terminator, so that the nucleotide sequence of interest is inserted upstream from the 3'UTR.

[0035] By "operatively linked" it is meant that the particular sequences interact either directly or indirectly to carry out an intended function, such as mediation or modulation of expression of a nucleic acid sequence. The interaction of operatively linked sequences may, for example, be mediated by proteins that interact with the operatively linked sequences.

[0036] "Expression enhancer(s)", "enhancer sequence(s)" or "enhancer element(s)", as referred to herein, include sequences derived from, or that share sequence similarity with, portions of the CPMV 5'UTR from the RNA-2 genome segment. An enhancer sequence can enhance expression of a downstream heterologous open reading frame (ORF) to which they are attached.

[0037] The term "5'UTR" or "5' untranslated region" or "5' leader sequence" refers to regions of an mRNA that are not translated. The 5'UTR typically begins at the transcription start site and ends just before the translation initiation site or start codon (usually AUG in an mRNA, ATG in a DNA sequence) of the coding region. The length of the 5'UTR may be modified by mutation for example substitution, deletion or insertion of the 5'UTR. The 5'UTR may be further modified by mutating a naturally occurring start codon or translation initiation site such that the codon no longer functions as start codon and translation may initiate at an alternate initiation site.

[0038] The 5'UTR from nucleotides 1-160 of the CPMV RNA -2 sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1), starts at the transcription start site to the first in frame initiation start codon (at position 161), which serve as the initiation site for the production of the longer of two carboxy coterminal proteins encoded by a wild-type comovirus genome segment. Furthermore a 'third' initiation site at (or corresponding to) position 115 in the CPMV RNA-2 genomic sequence may also be mutated, deleted or otherwise altered. It has been shown that removal of AUG 115 in addition to the removal of AUG 161 enhances expression when combined with an incomplete M protein (Sainsbury and Lomonossoff, 2008, Plant Physiology; 148: 1212-1218; WO 2009/087391).

[0039] The expression enhancer may comprise a CPMV 5' untranslated region (UTR) comprising nucleotides from X of SEQ ID NO:1, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1 (CPMVX), or a sequence that comprises 80% sequence similarity with CPMVX (where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1; see Figures 1A and 1B) and exhibits the property of enhancing expression of a nucleotide sequence encoding a heterologous open reading frame that is operatively linked to the expression enhancer, when compared to the expression of the same nucleotide sequence encoding a heterologous open reading frame operatively linked to the prior art CPMV HT enhancer sequence comprising an incomplete M protein (as described in Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008, Plant Physiol. 148: pp. 1212-1218).

[0040] The CPMVX enhancer sequence may also be fused to a stuffer sequence, for example a multiple cloning site (MCS), or an MCS linked to a plant kozak sequence, wherein the CPMVX comprises nucleotides from X of SEQ ID NO:1, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a sequence that comprises 80% sequence similarity with CPMVX (where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO:1), and exhibits the property of enhancing the expression of nucleotide sequence encoding a heterologous open reading frame operatively linked to the expression enhancer, when compared to the expression of the same sequence encoding a heterologous open reading frame operatively linked to the prior art CPMV HT enhancer sequence comprising an incomplete M protein (as described in Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008, Plant Physiol. 148: pp. 1212-1218). The stuffer sequence comprises from 0-500 nucleotides fused to the 3' end of the CPMVX sequence. Preferably, the stuffer sequence comprises an multiple cloning site (MCS), or an MCS linked to a plant kozak sequence, and

does not include an M protein. If the CMPVX sequence comprises a stuffer fragment (without an M protein), then this expression enhancer may be referred to as "CMPVX+" (see Figures 1A and 1C), as "CMPVX comprising a stuffer sequence and a plant kozak sequence", or as "CMPVX comprising an MCS along with a plant kozak sequence".

[0041] The expression enhancer CMPVX, where X=160, consists of nucleotides 1-160 of SEQ ID NO: 1:

```
1  tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacggtggg gaaacccgaa ccaaaccctc
61  ttctaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaacttctct cttgtctctc ttgcgtgagc
121 gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttccg caaccagtaca (SEQ ID NO:1)
```

If the expression enhancer consists of nucleotide 1-160 of SEQ ID NO:1 (CPMV160), then a nucleotide sequence of interest with or without a 5'plant kozak sequence located at the 5' end adjacent to an initiation sequence (ATG), may be fused to the 3' end of the 5'UTR (after nucleotide 160 of SEQ ID NO:1), so that the overall construct resembles that as shown in Figure 1B (CPMV160). The construct comprising CPMV160 may further comprise a regulatory region operatively linked to the 5'end of the expression enhancer, and a sequence encoding a 3'UTR, for example a comovirus 3' untranslated region (UTR) or a plastocyanin 3' UTR, and a terminator sequence, for example a NOS terminator, fused to the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest. Without wishing to be bound by theory, CPMV160 may not require the addition of a plant kozak sequence to the 5' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest, since the sequence at positions 150-155, 155-160, or 150-160 of SEQ ID NO:1 may function as an active (native) kozak sequence in a plant. Construct number 1935 (see Example 3) and construct number 1885 (see Example 6) are examples of CPMV160 (CMPVX, where X=160) based constructs.

[0042] The expression enhancer may comprise CPMVX+, where X=160. A non-limiting example of such an enhancer is CPMV160+ (see figure 1C) comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 (5'UTR: nucleotide 1-160; multiple cloning site in italics nucleotides 161-176; plant kozak sequence in caps and bold, nucleotides 177-181):

```
1  tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacggtggg gaaacccgaa ccaaaccctc
61  ttctaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaacttctct cttgtctctc ttgcgtgagc
121 gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttccg caaccagtaca gggcccata ccgctgAGAA
181 A (SEQ ID NO:2)
```

[0043] Examples of constructs using SEQ ID NO:2 as an expression enhancer include constructs 1800, 1897, 1880, 2168, 2188, 1937, 1977, 2050, 2060, 1975, 1893, 2100, 2109, 2120, 2129 (see Examples 3, and 5-18, respectively).

[0044] As would be evident to one of skill in the art, any multiple cloning site (MCS), or an MCS of different length (either shorter or longer) may be used in place of the sequence at nucleotides 161-176 of SEQ ID NO:2. Furthermore, the plant kozak sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 (shown at nucleotides 177-181) may be any plant kozak sequence, including but not limited, one of the sequences selected from SEQ ID NO's:5-17 (also see Figure 4A; the construct of Figure 4 includes SEQ ID NO:2, with variations of the plant kozak sequence as indicated, and comprises a plant regulatory region attached to the 5' end of the 5'UTR, and the transcription initiation site, ATG, of a nucleotide sequence of interest, located 3' to the plant kozak sequence).

[0045] The expression enhancer CMPVX, may include an "A" in position 115 (115A), so that CMPVX,

115A, where X=160, 155 or 150, comprises the sequence of the wild-type CPMV RNA2 genome (see WO 2009/087391, for the complete sequence of the wild type CPMV RNA-2 genome segment). An example of an expression enhancer CPMVX, 115A is "CPMV 160, 115A", as defined by SEQ ID NO: 69 (the "A" is shown in bold and underline):

```
1   tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61   tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcatgagc
121  gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg caccagtaca (SEQ ID NO:69)
```

[0046] The expression enhancer CPMVX+, may also include an "A" in position 115 (115A), so that CPMVX+, 115A, where X=160, 155 or 150, comprises the sequence of the wild-type CPMV RNA2 genome (WO 2009/087391). A non-limiting example of an expression enhancer CPMVX+, 115A is "CPMV 160+, 115A", as defined by SEQ ID NO: 75 (the "A" is shown in bold and underline):

```
1   tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61   tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcatgagc
121  gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg caccagtaca gggccaata ccgagAGAA
181  A (SEQ ID NO:75)
```

[0047] As noted above for SEQ ID NO:2, any MCS, or an MCS of different length, may be used in place of the MCS sequence of SEQ ID NO:75, and the plant kozak sequence may be any plant kozak sequence.

[0048] If the expression enhancer consists of nucleotide 1-155 of SEQ ID NO:1 (CPMV155):

```
1   tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61   tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcgtgagc
121  gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg cacca (SEQ ID NO:24),
```

then a nucleotide sequence of interest with a plant kozak sequence located at the 5' end, adjacent an initiation sequence (ATG), may be fused to the 3' end of the 5'UTR (after nucleotide 155 of SEQ ID NO:1), so that the overall construct resembles that as shown in Figure 1B (CPMV155). The construct comprising CPMV155 may further comprise a regulatory region operatively linked to the 5' end of the expression enhancer, and a sequence encoding a 3'UTR, for example a comovirus 3' untranslated region (UTR) or a plastocyanin 3' UTR, and a terminator sequence, for example a NOS terminator, fused to the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest. In this example, the nucleotide sequence of interest comprises a plant kozak sequence at its 5' end, since the native kozak sequence or a portion of this sequence (nucleotides 155-160 of SEQ ID NO:1), is removed.

[0049] The expression enhancer may comprise CPMV155+, comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:72 (5'UTR: nucleotide 1-155; multiple cloning site in italics nucleotides 156-171; plant kozak sequence in caps and bold, nucleotides 172-176):

```
1   tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61   tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcgtgagc
121  gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg caccagggcc caalaccgcg gAGAAA
(SEQ ID NO:72)
```

[0050] As noted above for CPMV160+ (SEQ ID NO:2), any MCS, including an MCS's of different length, may be used in place of the MCS sequence of SEQ ID NO:72, and the plant kozak sequence may

be any plant kozak sequence.

[0051] The expression enhancer CPMV155, may include an "A" in position 115 (115A), so that "CPMV155, 115A" comprises the sequence of the wild-type CPMV RNA2 genome (see WO 2009/087391), as defined by SEQ ID NO: 70 ("A" is bolded and underlined):

```
1  cattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61  tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcatgagc
121 gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg cacca (SEQ ID NO:70)
```

[0052] The expression enhancer CPMV155+, may also include an "A" in position 115 (115A), so that "CPMV155+, 115a" comprises the sequence of the wild-type CPMV RNA2 genome (WO 2009/087391), as defined by SEQ ID NO: 76 (the "A" is shown in bold and underline):

```
1  cattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61  tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcatgagc
121 gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg caccaggggc caaLaccggg gAGAA
181 A (SEQ ID NO:76)
```

[0053] As noted above for SEQ ID NO:2, any MCS, or an MCS of different length, may used in place of the MCS sequence of SEQ ID NO:76, and the plant kozak sequence may be any plant kozak sequence.

[0054] If the expression enhancer consists of nucleotide 1-150 of SEQ ID NO:1 (CPMV150):

```
1  cattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61  tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcgtgagc
121 gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg (SEQ ID NO:27),
```

then a nucleotide sequence of interest with a plant kozak sequence located at the 5' end, adjacent an initiation sequence (ATG), may be fused to the 3' end of the 5'UTR (after nucleotide 150 of SEQ ID NO:1), so that the overall construct resembles that as shown in Figure 1B (CPMV150). The construct comprising CPMV150 may further comprise a regulatory region operatively linked to the 5'end of the expression enhancer, and a sequence encoding a 3'UTR, for example a comovirus 3' untranslated region (UTR) or a plastocyanin 3' UTR, and a terminator sequence, for example a NOS terminator, fused to the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest. In this example, the nucleotide sequence of interest comprises a plant kozak sequence at its 5' end, since the native kozak sequence at position 150-160 of SEQ ID NO:1, is removed.

[0055] The expression enhancer may comprise CPMV150+, comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:73 (5'UTR: nucleotide 1-150; multiple cloning site in italics nucleotides 156-166; plant kozak sequence in caps and bold, nucleotides 167-171):

```
1  cattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccggaa ccaaaccctc
61  tctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcgtgagc
121 gatcttcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg gggcccaata ccgggAGAA A
```

(SEQ ID NO:73)

[0056] As noted above for CPMV160+ (SEQ ID NO:2), any MCS, including an MCS's of different

length, may used in place of the MCS sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, and the plant kozak sequence may be any plant kozak sequence.

[0057] The expression enhancer CPMV150, may include an "A" in position 115 (115A), so that "CMPV150, 115A" comprises the sequence of the wild-type CPMV RNA2 genome (see WO 2009/087391) as defined by SEQ ID NO: 71 (the "A" is shown in bold and underline):

```
1  tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccogaa ccaaacccttc
61  ttctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaacttctct cttgtctctc ttgcatgagc
121 gatctcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg (SEQ ID NO:71)
```

[0058] The expression enhancer CPMV150+, may also include an "A" in position 115 (115A), so that "CMPV150+, 115A" comprises the sequence of the wild-type CPMV RNA2 genome (WO 2009/087391), as defined by SEQ ID NO: 77 (the "A" is shown in bold and underline):

```
1  tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccogaa ccaaacccttc
61  ttctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaacttctct cttgtctctc ttgcatgagc
121 gatctcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttcgg gggcccaata ccgoggAGAA
181 A (SEQ ID NO:77)
```

[0059] As noted above for SEQ ID NO:2, any MCS, or an MCS of different length, may used in place of the MCS sequence of SEQ ID NO:77, and the plant kozak sequence may be any plant kozak sequence.

[0060] If the expression enhancer consists of nucleotide 1-114 of SEQ ID NO:1:

```
1  tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccogaa ccaaacccttc
61  ttctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaacttctct cttgtctctc ttgc

(SEQ ID NO:68)
```

then a nucleotide sequence of interest with a plant kozak sequence located at the 5' end, adjacent an initiation sequence (ATG), may be fused to the 3' end of the 5'UTR (after nucleotide 114 of SEQ ID NO:1), so that the overall construct resembles that as shown in Figure 1B (CPMV114). The construct comprising CPMV114 may further comprise a regulatory region operatively linked to the 5'end of the expression enhancer, and a sequence encoding a 3'UTR, for example a comovirus 3' untranslated region (UTR) or a plastocyanin 3' UTR, and a terminator sequence, for example a NOS terminator, fused to the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest. In this example, the nucleotide sequence of interest comprises a plant kozak sequence at its 5' end, since there is kozak-like sequence 5' to nucleotide 114 of SEQ ID NO:1.

[0061] The expression enhancer may comprise CPMV114+, comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:74 (5'UTR: nucleotide 1-114; multiple cloning site in italics nucleotides 115-130; plant kozak sequence in caps and bold, nucleotides 131-135):

```
1  tattaaaatc ttaatagggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaaccogaa ccaaacccttc
61  ttctaaaactc tctctcatct ctcttaaagc aaacttctct cttgtctctc ttgcggggcc
121 aataccgagg AGAAA

(SEQ ID NO:74)
```

[0062] As noted above for CPMV160+ (SEQ ID NO:2), any MCS, including an MCS's of different

length, may be used in place of the MCS sequence of SEQ ID NO:73, and the plant kozak sequence may be any plant kozak sequence.

[0063] The expression enhancer may also comprise nucleotides 1-160 of SEQ ID NO: 1, fused with a plant kozak sequence located downstream from position 160 of SEQ ID NO:1. The plant kozak sequence may be located immediately adjacent to nucleotide 160 of SEQ ID NO:1, or the expression enhancer may comprise a stuffer fragment of about 0 to about 500 nucleotides, or any amount therebetween, located immediately adjacent to nucleotide 160 of SEQ ID NO:1 (CPMVX+) and the plant kozak sequence linked to 3' end of the stuffer fragment. The stuffer fragment may comprise a multiple cloning site (MCS) of from about 4 to 100 nucleotides or any amount therebetween, and a nucleotide sequence of interest comprising a plant kozak sequence and a corresponding cloning site at its 5' end may be operatively linked to the CPMVX expression enhancer using the MCS, or the stuffer fragment may comprise a multiple cloning site of from about 4 to 100 nucleotides fused to a plant kozak sequence, and a nucleotide sequence of interest may be fused to the expression enhancer immediately downstream of the plant kozak sequence. Preferably, the stuffer fragment does not comprise a sequence encoding an M protein.

[0064] An example, which is not to be considered limiting, of a construct, comprising in series, a plant regulatory region fused to a CPMV 5'UTR consisting of nucleotides 1-160 of SEQ ID NO:1, that is fused to a stuffer fragment is CPMV160+ as shown in Figure 1C (in Figure 1C, the ATG start site of the nucleotide sequence of interest "GOI", is also shown for clarity). In this example, the stuffer fragment is fused to the 3' end of the CPMV 1-160 sequence and comprises, in series, a multiple cloning site fused to a plant kozak sequence (in this example which is not to be considered limiting, the plant kozak sequence is: AGAAA). The stuffer fragment does not comprise any sequence encoding an M protein. If the CPMV 160+ construct is fused to a nucleotide sequence of interest (as shown in Figure 1C), then the plant kozak sequence is located 5' to the nucleotide sequence of interest, and adjacent to the ATG initiation site of the nucleotide sequence of interest. As would be appreciated by one of skill in the art, the multiple cloning site may comprise one or more than one suitable restriction sites, and the sequence of the multiple cloning site is not limited to the example shown in Figure 1C. Furthermore, the plant kozak sequence may be any plant kozak sequence and not limited to the sequence shown in Figure 1C. Construct numbers 1800, 1897, 1880, 2168, 2188, 1937, 1977, 2050, 2060, 1975, 1893, 2100, 2109, 2120, 2129 (see Examples 3, and 5-18, respectively) are examples of CPMV160+ (CPMVX+, where X=160) based constructs.

[0065] Also shown in Figure 1C are examples of expression enhancers CPMV155+, CPMV150+, and CPMV114+ each comprising nucleotides 1-155, 1-150, or 1-114 of SEQ ID NO:1, respectively, fused to a stuffer fragment in a similar manner as that described for CPMV160+, above. In Figure 1C, the ATG start site of the nucleotide sequence of interest (GOI) is also shown for each of CPMV155+, CPMV150+, and CPMV 114+. In these examples, the stuffer fragment is fused to the 3' end of the CPMV enhancer sequence comprises, in series, a multiple cloning site fused to a plant kozak sequence. The stuffer fragment does not comprise any sequence encoding an M protein. As would be appreciated by one of skill in the art, the multiple cloning site may comprise one or more than one suitable restriction sites, and the sequence of the multiple cloning site is not limited to the examples shown in Figure 1C. Furthermore, the plant kozak sequence may be any plant kozak sequence and not limited to the sequence shown in Figure 1C (AGAAA).

[0066] The expression enhancer may also comprise the expression enhancer CPMVX, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO: 1, in combination with a multiple cloning site (polylinker, restriction site;

cloning site) fused to the 3' end of the 5'UTR sequence, and lacking a plant kozak sequence (i.e. CPMVX+, where X=160, 155, 150, or 114 of SEQ ID NO: 1). In these cases the nucleic acid sequence encoding a protein of interest (nucleotide sequence of interest) to be joined to the enhancer, will comprise, in series from the 5' end to the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence of interest, a multiple cloning site (complimentary with that of the stuffer fragment; the stuffer fragment does not comprise any sequence encoding an M protein.) fused to a plant kozak sequence located upstream from and adjacent to an ATG initiation site (transcriptional start site) of the nucleotide sequence of interest.

[0067] The expression enhancer may further comprise one or more "kozak consensus sequence" or "kozak sequence". Kozak sequences play a major role in the initiation of translation. The rate of translation can be optimized by ensuring that any mRNA instability sequences are eliminated from the transgene construct, and that the translational start site or initiation site matches the Kozak consensus for plants (Gutierrez, R.A. et al., 1999, Trends Plant Sci. 4, 429-438; Kawaguchi, R. and Bailey-Serres, J., 2002, Curr. Opin. Plant Biol. 5, 460-465). The most highly conserved position in this motif is the purine (which is most often an A) three nucleotides upstream of the ATG codon, which indicates the start of translation (Kozak, M., 1987, J. Mol. Biol. 20:947-950). Plant Kozak consensus sequences are known in the art (see for example Rangan et al. Mol. Biotechnol., 2008, July 39(3), pp. 207-213). Both naturally occurring and synthetic Kozak sequences may be used in the expression enhancer or may be fused to the nucleotide sequence of interest as described herein.

[0068] The plant kozak sequence may be any known plant kozak sequences (see for example L. Rangan et. al. Mol. Biotechnol., 2008, July 39(3), pp. 207-213), including, but not limited to the following plant consensus sequences:

caA(A/C)a (SEQ ID NO:5; plant kingdom)

aaA(A/C)a (SEQ ID NO:6; dicots)

aa(A/G)(A/C)a (SEQ ID NO:7; arabidopsis)

[0069] The plant kozak sequence may also be selected from the group of (see Figure 4):

AGAAA (SEQ ID NO: 8)

AGACA (SEQ ID NO: 9)

AGGAA (SEQ ID NO: 10)

AAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 11)

AAACA (SEQ ID NO: 12)

AAGCA (SEQ ID NO: 13)

AAGAA (SEQ ID NO: 14)

AAAGAA (SEQ ID NO: 15)

AAAGAA (SEQ ID NO: 16)

(A/-)A(A/G)(A/G)(A/C)A. (SEQ ID NO: 3; Consensus sequence)

[0070] The expression enhancer may further comprise one or more "restriction site(s)" or "restriction recognition site(s)", "multiple cloning site", "MCS", "cloning site(s)" "polylinker sequence" or "polylinker" to facilitate the insertion of the nucleotide of interest into the plant expression system. Restriction sites are specific sequence motifs that are recognized by restriction enzymes as are well known in the art. The expression enhancer may comprise one or more restriction sites or cloning sites that are located downstream (3') of the 5'UTR. The one or more restriction sites or cloning sites may further be located up-stream (5') of one or more kozak sequences, and located between a 5' UTR and a kozak sequence. The polylinker sequence (multiple cloning site) may comprise any sequence of nucleic acids that are useful for adding and removing nucleic acid sequences, including a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein of interest, to the 3' end of the 5'UTR. A polylinker sequence may comprise from 4 to about 100 nucleic acids, or any amount therebetween.

[0071] The expression enhancer may also comprise the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 in operative association with a plant regulatory region and a transcriptional start site (ATG) fused to a nucleotide sequence of interest (GOI), as shown in Figure 1B (CPMVX; where X=160, 155, 150 or 114). CPMVX may also comprise any plant kozak sequence including but not limited to, one of the sequences of SEQ ID NO's:5-17.

[0072] The 5'UTR for use in the expression enhancer described herein (CPMVX or CPMVX+, where X=160, 155, 150 or 144), maybe derived from a bipartite RNA virus, e.g. from the RNA-2 genome segment of a bipartite RNA virus such as a comovirus, provided that it exhibits 100%, 99%, 98%, 97%, 96%, 95%, 90%, 85% or 80% identity to the sequence as set forth in either SEQ ID NO's: 1 and 2. For example the enhancer sequence may have from about 80% to about 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO's: 1 and 2, or any amount therebetween, from about 90% to about 100% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO's: 1 and 2, or any amount therebetween, about 95% to about 100%, identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO's: 1 and 2, or any amount therebetween, or about 98% to about 100%, identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO's: 1 and 2, or any amount therebetween wherein the expression enhancer, when operatively linked to a plant regulatory region and a plant kozak sequence as described herein, increases the level of expression of a nucleotide sequence of interest that is operatively linked to the expression enhancer when compared to the level of expression of the nucleotide sequence of interest fused to the CMPV HT (SEQ ID NO:4; prior art enhancer sequence comprising an incomplete M protein as described in Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008, Plant Physiol. 148: pp. 1212-1218) using the same plant regulatory region.

[0073] SEQ ID NO:4 comprises a CPMV HT expression enhancer as known in the prior art (e.g. Figure 1 of Sainsbury and Lomonossoff 2008, Plant Physiol. 148: pp. 1212-1218). "CPMV HT" includes the 5'UTR sequence from nucleotides 1-160 of SEQ ID NO:4 with modified nucleotides at positions 115 (cgt) and 162 (acg), and an incomplete M protein, and lacks a plant kozak sequence (5'UTR: nucleotides 1-160; incomplete M protein underlined, nucleotides 161 - 509). SEQ ID NO:4 also includes a multiple cloning site (*italics*, nucleotides 510-528) which is not present in the prior art CPMV HT sequence:

```

1   tattaaaate ttaataggt ttgataaaaag cgaacgtggg gaaacccgaa ccaaaccctc
61   tctaaaacte tctctcatct ctcttaaaagc aaactctctct cttgtctctc ttgcgtgagc
121  gatctcaac gttgtcagat cgtgcttogg caccagtaca acgtttctt tcaetgaacc
181  gaaatcaag atctctttgt ggacaagtag tgcggcgcca taaataacg tgtacttgtc

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241 ctattcttgg cgggtgggc ttgggaaaag aaagcttgc ggaggcgc gttcagccc
 301 atacattact tgtacgact ctgctgact tcggcgggtg caatatctct acttctgctt
 361 gacgaggta tglggccgt acllc.llcl lclclclclt gclgalggf lclalaagaa
 421 a.ctaglat llc.llgaaa cagag.lllc ccg.ggllll cgaact.lga gaaagallcl
 481 taagctctg tatattcgc ccaaatgtt gggccc SEQ ID NO: 4

[0074] Constructs comprising CPMV HT are used herein as reference constructs, so that the expression levels of a nucleotide sequence of interest, or a product encoded by the nucleotide sequence of interest produced using a construct comprising CPMVX or CPMVX+, maybe compared. Constructs 1391, 484, 489, 2140, 2130, 1039, 1067, 2072, 2074, 1445, 1454, 5001, 5002, 5021 and 5022 (see Examples 1 and 5-18, respectively) comprise the reference construct CPMV HT.

[0075] As shown in Figures 2-5, the use of the expression enhancers as described herein resulted in an increase of expression of the nucleotide sequence of interest, when compared to the expression of the same nucleotide sequence of interest using the same promoter and 3'UTR and terminator sequences. For example, with reference to Figures 2, 3 and 5, there is shown a comparison of expression of proteins produced in plants comprising CPMV-HT (prior art) expression constructs and CPMV160+ based expression constructs, operatively linked with:

H1 A/California/07/2009 ("PDI-H1 Cal", or "H1 A/California/07/2009"): CPMV160+ based construct number 1897, CPMV HT based construct number 484 (see Example 5);

H3 A/Victoria/361/2011 ("PDI-H3 Vic", or "H3 A/Victoria/361/2011"): CPMV160+ based construct number 1800; CPMV HT based construct number 1391 (see Examples 1 and 2, respectively);

H5 from Influenza A/Indonesia/5/2005 with a native signal peptide (WtSp-H5 Indo): CPMV160+ based construct number 1880; CPMV HT based construct number 489 (see Example 6);

B/Wisconsin/1/2010 with deleted proteolytic loop and with a native signal peptide ("WtSp-B Wis-PrL", or "B/Wisconsin/1/2010"): CPMV160+ based construct number 1975; CPMV HT based construct number 1445 (see Example 13);

B Brisbane/60/08 with deleted proteolytic loop and with a PDI signal peptide ("B Brisbane/60/08"): CPMV160+ based construct number 1937; CPMV HT based construct number 1039 (see Example 9);

B Brisbane/60/08+H1Tm, with deleted proteolytic loop fused to the transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail and with a PDI signal peptide ("B Brisbane/60/08+H1Tm"): CPMV160+ based construct number 1977; CPMV HT based construct 1067 (see Example 10),

B Massachusetts/2/2012 2012 with deleted proteolytic loop and with a PDI signal peptide ("B Massachusetts/2/2012 2012"): CPMV160+ based construct number 2050; CPMV HT based construct number 2072 (see Example 11),

B Massachusetts/2/2012+H1Tm with deleted proteolytic loop fused to the transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail and with a PDI signal peptide ("B Massachusetts/2/2012+H1Tm"): CPMV160+ based construct number 2060; CPMV HT based construct 2074 (see Example 12),

B Wisconsin/1/2010+H1Tm with deleted proteolytic loop fused to the transmembrane domain and

cytoplasmic tail and with the native signal peptide ("B Wisconsin/1/2010+H1Tm"): CPMV160+ based construct number 1893; CPMV HT based construct 1454 (see Example 14);

Rituximab (Rituxan) under the control of CPMV-HT with a native or PDI signal peptide ("CPMV-HT/wild-type SP" and "CPMV-HT/PDISP"; construct numbers 5001 and 5002, respectively, see examples 15 and 16), or CPMV160+ ("CPMV 160+/wile-typeSP" and "CPMV 160+/PDISP"; construct numbers 2100 and 2109, respectively, see example 15 and 16).

[0076] In each case, the expression (determined as hemagglutination activity or rituximab (Rituxan) expression as the case may be) is increased in the CMPV160+ based construct when compared to that for the prior art CPMV based construct. Furthermore, several of the nucleotide sequences of interest encoded chimeric or modified proteins, for example comprising heterologous signal peptides (e.g. PDI), heterologous transmembrane domain cytoplasmic tail sequences (TDCT), and/or modified sequences including a deleted proteolytic loop (PrL-).

[0077] The increase in expression observed using CPMV160+ based constructs is also observed if the plant kozak sequence used in the CPMV160+ based constructs above is replaced with other plant kozak sequences for example, one of those plant kozak sequences defined in SEQ ID NO:8-16. For example, with reference to Figure 4, there is shown a comparison of the expression of proteins produced in plants comprising CPMV160+ based expression constructs, operatively linked with a nucleotide sequence of interest (H3 A/Victoria/361) each fused to various plant kozak sequences. In each case, the expression (determined as hemagglutination titre) the CMPV160+ based construct demonstrates significant expression levels and greater than the prior art CMPV HT based construct.

[0078] The terms "percent similarity", or "percent identity" when referring to a particular sequence are used for example as set forth in the University of Wisconsin GCG software program, or by manual alignment and visual inspection (see, e.g., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Ausubel et al., eds. 1995 supplement). Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well-known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, using for example the algorithm of Smith & Waterman, (1981, Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482), by the alignment algorithm of Needleman & Wunsch, (1970, J. Mol. Biol. 48:443), by the search for similarity method of Pearson & Lipman, (1988, Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA 85:2444), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (for example: GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.).

[0079] An example of an algorithm suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al., (1977, Nuc. Acids Res. 25:3389-3402) and Altschul et al., (1990, J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410), respectively. BLAST and BLAST 2.0 are used, with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the nucleic acids and proteins. For example the BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) may use as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program may use as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff & Henikoff, 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information (see URL: ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/).

[0080] A nucleotide sequence interest that encodes a protein requires the presence of a "translation initiation site" or "initiation site" or "translation start site" or "start site" or "start codon" located upstream of the gene to be expressed. Such initiation sites may be provided either as part of an enhancer sequence or as part of a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein of interest.

[0081] "Expression cassette" refers to a nucleotide sequence comprising a nucleic acid of interest under the control of, and operably (or operatively) linked to, an appropriate promoter or other regulatory elements for transcription of the nucleic acid of interest in a host cell.

[0082] By "proteolytic loop" or "cleavage site" is meant the consensus sequence of the proteolytic site that is involved in precursor HA0 cleavage. "Consensus" or "consensus sequence" as used herein means a sequence (either amino acid or nucleotide sequence) that comprises the sequence variability of related sequences based on analysis of alignment of multiple sequences, for example, subtypes of a particular influenza HA0 sequence. Consensus sequence of the influenza HA0 cleavage site may include influenza A consensus hemagglutinin amino acid sequences, including for example consensus H1, consensus H3, consensus H5, or influenza B consensus hemagglutinin amino acid sequences, for example but not limited to B Florida, B Malaysia, B Wisconsin and B Massachusetts. Non limiting examples of sequences of the proteolytic loop region are shown in Figure 15 and 18B of US provisional application No.61/806,227 (filed March 28, 2013 ; also see Bianchi et al., 2005, Journal of Virology, 79:7380-7388).

[0083] Residues in the proteolytic loop or cleavage site might be either mutated, for example but not limited to point mutation, substitution, insertion, or deletion. The term "amino acid mutation" or "amino acid modification" as used herein is meant to encompass amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, and modifications. Any combination of substitution, deletion, insertion, and modification can be made as described in US provisional application No.61/806,227 (filed March 28, 2013) to arrive at the final construct, provided that the final construct possesses the desired characteristics, e.g., reduced or abolished cleavage of the proteolytic loop or cleavage site by a protease.

[0084] As described herein, there is provided a nucleic acid construct (expression system) comprising an expression enhancer sequence operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence of interest encoding a protein of interest. Also provided are plant expression systems comprising an enhancer sequence as described herein . Also provided is a plant expression system comprising a plant regulatory region, in operative association with an enhancer sequence that is operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence of interest, the nucleotide sequence of interest encoding a protein of interest. The enhancer sequence may be selected from any one of SEQ ID NO's: 1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77, or a .nucleotide sequence that exhibits 100%, 99%, 98%, 97%, 96%, 95%, 90%, 85% or 80% identity to the sequence as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO's:1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77, wherein the expression enhancer, when operatively linked to a plant regulatory region and a plant kozak sequence as described herein, increases the level of expression of a nucleotide sequence of interest that is operatively linked to the expression enhancer when compared to the level of expression of the nucleotide sequence of interest fused to the CMPV HT (SEQ ID NO:4; prior art enhancer sequence comprising an incomplete M protein as described in Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008, Plant Physiol. 148: pp. 1212-1218) using the same plant regulatory region.

[0085] The enhancer sequence of the present disclosure may be used to express a protein of interest in a host organism for example a plant. In this case, the protein of interest may also be heterologous to the host organism in question and introduced into the plant cells using transformation techniques know

in the art. A heterologous gene in an organism may replace an endogenous equivalent gene, i.e. one which normally performs the same or a similar function, or the inserted sequence may be additional to the endogenous gene or other sequence.

[0086] The enhancer sequence operatively linked to a nucleotide sequence of interest may also be operatively linked to promoter, or plant regulatory region, and a 3'UTR and terminator sequences. The enhancer sequence may be defined by, for example, any one of SEQ ID NO's: 1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77, or a nucleotide sequence that exhibits 100%, 99%, 98%, 97%, 96%, 95%, 90%, 85% or 80% identity to the sequence as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO's: 1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77. Thus, the nucleotide sequence of interest is located between the enhancer sequence and the termination sequence (see Figure 1A). Either the expression enhancer or the nucleotide sequence of interest may comprise a plant kozak sequence.

[0087] The disclosure further provides an expression cassette comprising in series, a promoter or plant regulatory region, operatively linked to an expression enhancer sequence as described herein which is fused with a nucleotide sequence of interest, a 3'UTR sequence, and a terminator sequence. The enhancer sequence may be defined by, for example, any one of SEQ ID NO's: 1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77, or a nucleotide sequence that exhibits 100%, 99%, 98%, 97%, 96%, 95%, 90%, 85% or 80% identity to the sequence as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO's: 1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77. Either the expression enhancer or the nucleotide sequence of interest may comprise a plant kozak sequence.

[0088] As one of skill in the art would appreciate, the termination (terminator) sequence may be any sequence that is active the plant host, for example the termination sequence may be derived from the RNA-2 genome segment of a bipartite RNA virus, e.g. a comovirus, or the termination sequence may be a NOS terminator.

[0089] The constructs of the present disclosure can further comprise a 3' untranslated region (UTR). A 3' untranslated region contains a polyadenylation signal and any other regulatory signals capable of effecting mRNA processing or gene expression. The polyadenylation signal is usually characterized by effecting the addition of polyadenylic acid tracks to the 3' end of the mRNA precursor. Polyadenylation signals are commonly recognized by the presence of homology to the canonical form 5' AATAAA-3' although variations are not uncommon. Non-limiting examples of suitable 3' regions are the 3' transcribed non-translated regions containing a polyadenylation signal of *Agrobacterium* tumor inducing (Ti) plasmid genes, such as the nopaline synthase (Nos gene) and plant genes such as the soybean storage protein genes, the small subunit of the ribulose-1, 5-bisphosphate carboxylase gene (ssRUBISCO; US 4,962,028), the promoter used in regulating plastocyanin expression (Pwee and Gray 1993). The termination (terminator) sequence may be obtained from the 3'UTR of the alfalfa plastocyanin gene.

[0090] By "nucleotide (or nucleic acid) sequence of interest", or "coding region of interest", it is meant any nucleotide sequence, or coding region (these terms may be used interchangeably) that is to be expressed within a host organism, for example a plant, to produce a protein of interest. Such a nucleotide sequence of interest may encode, but is not limited to, native or modified proteins, an industrial enzyme or a modified industrial enzyme, an agricultural protein or a modified agricultural protein, a helper protein, a protein supplement, a pharmaceutically active protein, a nutraceutical, a value-added product, or a fragment thereof for feed, food, or both feed and food use.

[0091] The protein of interest may comprise a native, or a non-native signal peptide; the non-native signal peptide may be of plant origin. For example, the signal peptide may be a protein disulfide isomerase signal peptide (PDI). The native signal peptide may correspond to that of the protein of interest being expressed.

[0092] The nucleotide sequence of interest, or coding region of interest may also include a nucleotide sequence that encodes a pharmaceutically active protein, for example growth factors, growth regulators, antibodies, antigens, and fragments thereof, or their derivatives useful for immunization or vaccination and the like. Such proteins include, but are not limited to a protein that is a human pathogen, a viral protein, for example but not limited to VLP-forming antigens, one or more proteins from Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), Rotavirus, influenza virus, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Rabies virus, human papilloma virus (HPV), Enterovirus 71 (EV71), or interleukins, for example one or more than one of IL-1 to IL-24, IL-26 and IL-27, cytokines, Erythropoietin (EPO), insulin, G-CSF, GM-CSF, hPG-CSF, M-CSF or combinations thereof, interferons, for example, interferon-alpha, interferon-beta, interferon-gamma, blood clotting factors, for example, Factor VIII, Factor IX, or tPA hGH, receptors, receptor agonists, antibodies for example but not limited to rituximab (Rituxan), neuropeptides, insulin, vaccines, growth factors for example but not limited to epidermal growth factor, keratinocyte growth factor, transformation growth factor, growth regulators, antigens, autoantigens, fragments thereof, or combinations thereof.

[0093] The protein of interest may also include an influenza hemagglutinin (HA; see WO 2009/009876). HA is a homotrimeric membrane type I glycoprotein, generally comprising a signal peptide, an HA1 domain, and an HA2 domain comprising a membrane-spanning anchor site at the C-terminus and a small cytoplasmic tail. Nucleotide sequences encoding HA are well known and are available (see, for example, the BioDefense and Public Health Database (Influenza Research Database; Squires et al., 2008 Nucleic Acids Research 36:D497-D503) at URL: biohealthbase.org/GSearch/home.do?decorator=Influenza; or the databases maintained by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (see URL: ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)).

[0094] An HA protein may be of a type A influenza, a type B influenza, or is a subtype of type A influenza HA selected from the group of H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, and H16. The HA may be from a type A influenza, selected from the group H1, H2, H3, H5, H6, H7 and H9. Fragments of the HAs listed above may also be considered a protein of interest. Furthermore, domains from an HA type or subtype listed above may be combined to produce chimeric HA's (see for example WO2009/076778).

[0095] Examples of subtypes comprising HA proteins include A/New Caledonia/20/99 (H1N1), A/Indonesia/5/2006 (H5N1), A/chicken/New York/1995, A/herring gull/DE/677/88 (H2N8), A/Texas/32/2003, A/mallard/MN/33/00, A/duck/Shanghai/1/2000, A/northern pintail/TX/828189/02, A/Turkey/Ontario/6118/68(H8N4), A/shoveler/Iran/G54/03, A/chicken/Germany/N/1949(H10N7), A/duck/England/56(H11N6), A/duck/Alberta/60/76(H12N5), A/Gull/Maryland/704/77(H13N6), A/Mallard/Gurjev/263/82, A/duck/Australia/341/83 (H15N8), A/black-headed gull/Sweden/5/99(H16N3), B/Lee/40, C/Johannesburg/66, A/PuertoRico/8/34 (H1N1), A/Brisbane/59/2007 (H1N1), A/Solomon Islands 3/2006 (H1N1), A/Brisbane 10/2007 (H3N2), A/Wisconsin/67/2005 (H3N2), B/Malaysia/2506/2004, B/Florida/4/2006, A/Singapore/1/57 (H2N2), A/Anhui/1/2005 (H5N1), A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (H5N1), A/Teal/HongKong/W312/97 (H6N1), A/Equine/Prague/56 (H7N7), A/HongKong/1073/99 (H9N2)).

[0096] The HA protein may be an H1, H2, H3, H5, H6, H7 or H9 subtype. For example, the H1 protein may be from the A/New Caledonia/20/99 (H1N1), A/PuertoRico/8/34 (H1N1), A/Brisbane/59/2007 (H1N1), A/Solomon Islands 3/2006 (H1N1), A/California/04/2009 (H1N1) or A/California/07/2009 (H1N1) strain. The H3 protein may also be from the A/Brisbane 10/2007 (H3N2), A/Wisconsin/67/2005 (H3N2), A/Victoria/361/2011 (H3N2), A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2), A/Hawaii/22/2012 (H3N2), A/New York/39/2012 (H3N2), or A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2) strain. The H2 protein may be from the A/Singapore/1/57 (H2N2) strain. The H5 protein may be from the A/Anhui/1/2005 (H5N1), A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (H5N1), or A/Indonesia/5/2005 strain. The H6 protein may be from the A/Teal/HongKong/W312/97 (H6N1) strain. The H7 protein may be from the A/Equine/Prague/56 (H7N7) strain, or H7 A/Hangzhou/1/2013, A/Anhui/1/2013 (H7N9), or A/Shanghai/2/2013 (H7N9) strain. The H9 protein is from the A/HongKong/1073/99 (H9N2) strain. The HA protein may be from an influenza virus may be a type B virus, including B/Malaysia/2506/2004, B/Florida/4/2006, B/Brisbane/60/08, B/Massachusetts/2/2012 -like virus (Yamagata lineage), or B/Wisconsin/1/2010 (Yamagata lineage). Non-limiting examples of amino acid sequences of the HA proteins from H1, H2, H3, H5, H6, H7, H9 or B subtypes include sequences as described in WO 2009/009876, WO 2009/076778, WO 2010/003225. The influenza virus HA protein maybe H5 Indonesia.

[0097] The HA may also be a chimeric HA, wherein a native transmembrane domain of the HA is replaced with a heterologous transmembrane domain. The transmembrane domain of HA proteins is highly conserved (see for example Figure 1C of WO 2010/148511). The heterologous transmembrane domain may be obtained from any HA transmembrane domain, for example but not limited to the transmembrane domain from H1 California, B/Florida/4/2006 (GenBank Accession No. ACA334 93.1), B/Malaysia/2506/2004 (GenBank Accession No. ABU99194.1), H1/Bri (GenBank Accession No. ADE28750.1), H1 A/Solomon Islands/3/2006 (GenBank Accession No. ABU99109.1), H1/NC (GenBank Accession No. AAP34 32 4.1), H2 A/Singapore/1/1957 (GenBank Accession No. AAA64366.1), H3 A/Brisbane/10/2007 (GenBank Accession No. ACI26318.1), H3 A/Wisconsin/67/2005 (GenBank Accession No. ABO37599.1), H5 A/Anhui/1/2005 (GenBank Accession No. ABD28180.1), H5 A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (GenBank Accession No. ACR48874.1), H5-Indo (GenBank Accession No. ABW06108.1),. The transmembrane domain may also be defined by the following consensus amino acid sequence:

iLXiYystvAiSsIXIXmlagXsXwmcs (SEQ ID NO:78)

[0098] The HA may comprise a native, or a non-native signal peptide; the non-native signal peptide may be of plant origin. The native signal peptide may correspond to that of the hemagglutinin being expressed, or may correspond to a second hemagglutinin. Additionally, the signal peptide may be from a structural protein or hemagglutinin of a virus other than influenza. Non-limiting examples of a signal peptide that may be used is that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDI SP; nucleotides 32-103 of Accession No. Z11499), or the patatin signal peptide (PatA SP; located nucleotides 1738 - 1806 of GenBank Accession number A08215). The nucleotide sequence of PatA SP for this accession number is:

ATGGCAACTACTAAACTTTTTTAATTTTATTTTTTATGATATTAGCAACTACTAGTTCAACATGTGCT
(SEQ ID NO:79)

the amino acid sequence of patatin A signal peptide is :

MATTKTFLILFFMILATTSSTCA (SEQ ID NO:80)

[0099] The present disclosure also provides nucleic acid molecules comprising sequences encoding an HA protein. The nucleic acid molecules may further comprise one or more regulatory regions operatively linked to the sequence encoding an HA protein. The nucleic acid molecules may comprise

a sequence encoding an H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16 or HA from type B influenza. For example, the HA protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be an H1, H2, H3, H5, H6, H7, H9 subtype an HA from type B. The H1 protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be from the A/New Caledonia/20/99 (H1N1), A/PuertoRico/8/34 (H1N1), A/Brisbane/59/2007 (H1N1), A/Solomon Islands 3/2006 (H1N1), A/California/04/2009 (H1N1) or A/California/07/2009 (H1N1) strain. The H3 protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be from the A/Brisbane 10/2007 (H3N2), A/Wisconsin/67/2005 (H3N2), A/Victoria/361/2011 (H3N2), A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2), A/Hawaii/22/2012 (H3N2), A/New York/39/2012 (H3N2), or A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2) strain. The H2 protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be from the A/Singapore/1/57 (H2N2) strain. The H5 protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule A/Anhui/1/2005 (H5N1), A/Vietnam/1194/2004 (H5N1), or A/Indonesia/5/2005 strain. The H6 protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be from the A/Teal/HongKong/W312/97 (H6N1) strain. The H7 protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be from the A/Equine/Prague/56 (H7N7) strain, or H7 A/Hangzhou/1/2013, A/Anhui/1/2013 (H7N9), or A/Shanghai/2/2013 (H7N9) strain. Additional, the H9 protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be from the A/HongKong/1073/99 (H9N2) strain. The HA protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule may be from an influenza virus type B virus, including B/Malaysia/2506/2004, B/Florida/4/2006, B/Brisbane/60/08, B/Massachusetts/2/2012-like virus (Yamagata lineage), or B/Wisconsin/1/2010 (Yamagata lineage). Non-limiting examples of amino acid sequences of the HA proteins from H1, H2, H3, H5, H6, H7, H9 or B subtypes include sequences as described in WO 2009/009876, WO 2009/076778, WO 2010/003225. The influenza virus HA protein may be H5 Indonesia.

Table 1: Examples of constructs that have been prepared as described herein:

CMPV-HT based constructs			
(constructs comprising SEQ ID NO:4; prior art)			
Construct #	sp¹	Sequence of Interest	Example
484	PDI ²	H1 California	5
489	WT ³	H5 Indonesia	6
2140	PDI	H7 Hangzhou	7
2130	PDI	H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT ⁴	8
1039	PDI	B Brisbane(PrL-)	9
1067	PDI	B Brisbane(PrL-)+Hi California TMCT	10
2072	PDI	B Massachusetts (PrL-)	11
2074	PDI	B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT	12
1445	WT	B Wisconsin (PrL-)	13
1454	WT	B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT	14
5001	WT	HC rituximab (Rituxan)	15
5002	PDI	HC rituximab (Rituxin)	16
5021	WT	LC rituximab (Rituxin)	17
5022	PDI	LC rituximab (Rituxin)	18

CPMV160+ based constructs			
(constructs comprising SEQ ID NO:2)			
Construct #	SP	Sequence of Interest	Example
1800	PDI	H3 Victoria	2
1897	PDI	H1 California	5
1880	WT	H5 Indonesia	6
2168	PDI	H7 Hangzhou	7
2188	PDI	H7 Hangzhou+ H5 Indonesia TMCT	8
1937	PDI	B Brisbane(PrL-)	9
1977	PDI	B Brisbane(PrL-)+Hi California TMCT	10
2050	PDI	B Massachussetts (PrL-)	11
2060	PDI	B Massachussetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT	12
1975	WT	B Wisconsin (PrL-)	13
1893	WT	B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT	14
2100	WT	HC rituximab (Rituxan)	15
2109	PDI	HC rituximab (Rituxin)	16
2120	WT	LC rituximab (Rituxin)	17
2129	PDI	LC rituximab (Rituxin)	18
CPMV160 based constructs			
(constructs comprising SEQ ID NO:1)			
Construct #	SP	Sequence of Interest	Example
1935	PDI	H3 Victoria	3
1885	WT	H5 Indonesia	6
1: SP - signal peptide 2: PDI - alfalfa protein disulfide isomerise 3: WT - wild type or native 4: TMCT - transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail			

[0100] If the nucleic acid sequence of interest encodes a product that is directly or indirectly toxic to the plant, then such toxicity may be reduced by selectively expressing the nucleotide sequence of interest within a desired tissue or at a desired stage of plant development.

[0101] The coding region of interest or the nucleotide sequence of interest may be expressed in any suitable plant host which is either transformed or comprises the nucleotide sequences, or nucleic acid molecules, or genetic constructs, or vectors of the present disclosure. Examples of suitable hosts include, but are not limited to, *Arabidopsis*, agricultural crops including for example canola, *Brassica* spp., maize, *Nicotiana* spp., (tobacco) for example, *Nicotiana benthamiana*, alfalfa, potato, sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), ginseng, pea, oat, rice, soybean, wheat, barley, sunflower, cotton, corn, rye (*Secale cereale*), sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*, *Sorghum vulgare*), safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*).

[0102] The terms "biomass" and "plant matter" as used herein refer to any material derived from a plant. Biomass or plant matter may comprise an entire plant, or part of plant including the leaf, root, stem, flower, seed, it may also include any tissue of the plant, any cells of the plant, or any fraction of the plant, part or the plant, tissue or cell. Further, biomass or plant matter may comprise intracellular plant components, extracellular plant components, liquid or solid extracts of plants, or a combination thereof. Further, biomass or plant matter may comprise plants, plant cells, tissue, a liquid extract, or a combination thereof, from plant leaves, stems, fruit, roots or a combination thereof. A portion of a plant may comprise plant matter or biomass.

[0103] By "regulatory region" "regulatory element" or "promoter" it is meant a portion of nucleic acid typically, but not always, upstream of the protein coding region of a gene, which may be comprised of either DNA or RNA, or both DNA and RNA. When a regulatory region is active, and in operative association, or operatively linked, with a gene of interest, this may result in expression of the gene of interest. A regulatory element may be capable of mediating organ specificity, or controlling developmental or temporal gene activation. A "regulatory region" includes promoter elements, core promoter elements exhibiting a basal promoter activity, elements that are inducible in response to an external stimulus, elements that mediate promoter activity such as negative regulatory elements or transcriptional enhancers. "Regulatory region", as used herein, also includes elements that are active following transcription, for example, regulatory elements that modulate gene expression such as translational and transcriptional enhancers, translational and transcriptional repressors, upstream activating sequences, and mRNA instability determinants. Several of these latter elements may be located proximal to the coding region.

[0104] In the context of this disclosure, the term "regulatory element" or "regulatory region" typically refers to a sequence of DNA, usually, but not always, upstream (5') to the coding sequence of a structural gene, which controls the expression of the coding region by providing the recognition for RNA polymerase and/or other factors required for transcription to start at a particular site. However, it is to be understood that other nucleotide sequences, located within introns, or 3' of the sequence may also contribute to the regulation of expression of a coding region of interest. An example of a regulatory element that provides for the recognition for RNA polymerase or other transcriptional factors to ensure initiation at a particular site is a promoter element. Most, but not all, eukaryotic promoter elements contain a TATA box, a conserved nucleic acid sequence comprised of adenosine and thymidine nucleotide base pairs usually situated approximately 25 base pairs upstream of a transcriptional start site. A promoter element may comprise a basal promoter element, responsible for the initiation of transcription, as well as other regulatory elements (as listed above) that modify gene expression.

[0105] There are several types of regulatory regions, including those that are developmentally regulated, inducible or constitutive. A regulatory region that is developmentally regulated, or controls the differential expression of a gene under its control, is activated within certain organs or tissues of an organ at specific times during the development of that organ or tissue. However, some regulatory regions that are developmentally regulated may preferentially be active within certain organs or tissues at specific developmental stages, they may also be active in a developmentally regulated manner, or at a basal level in other organs or tissues within the plant as well. Examples of tissue-specific regulatory regions, for example see-specific a regulatory region, include the napin promoter, and the cruciferin promoter (Rask et al., 1998, J. Plant Physiol. 152: 595-599; Bilodeau et al., 1994, Plant Cell 14: 125-130). An example of a leaf-specific promoter includes the plastocyanin promoter (see US 7,125,978).

[0106] An inducible regulatory region is one that is capable of directly or indirectly activating transcription of one or more DNA sequences or genes in response to an inducer. In the absence of an inducer the DNA sequences or genes will not be transcribed. Typically the protein factor that binds specifically to an inducible regulatory region to activate transcription may be present in an inactive form, which is then directly or indirectly converted to the active form by the inducer. However, the protein factor may also be absent. The inducer can be a chemical agent such as a protein, metabolite, growth regulator, herbicide or phenolic compound or a physiological stress imposed directly by heat, cold, salt, or toxic elements or indirectly through the action of a pathogen or disease agent such as a virus. A plant cell containing an inducible regulatory region may be exposed to an inducer by externally applying the inducer to the cell or plant such as by spraying, watering, heating or similar methods. Inducible regulatory elements may be derived from either plant or non-plant genes (e.g. Gatz, C. and Lenk, I.R.P., 1998, Trends Plant Sci. 3, 352-358). Examples, of potential inducible promoters include, but not limited to, tetracycline-inducible promoter (Gatz, C., 1997, Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol. Plant Mol. Biol. 48, 89-108), steroid inducible promoter (Aoyama, T. and Chua, N.H., 1997, Plant J. 2, 397-404) and ethanol-inducible promoter (Salter, M.G., et al, 1998, Plant Journal 16, 127-132; Caddick, M.X., et al, 1998, Nature Biotech. 16, 177-180) cytokinin inducible IB6 and CKI1 genes (Brandstatter, I. and Kieber, J.J., 1998, Plant Cell 10, 1009-1019; Kakimoto, T., 1996, Science 274, 982-985) and the auxin inducible element, DR5 (Ulmasov, T., et al., 1997, Plant Cell 9, 1963-1971).

[0107] A constitutive regulatory region directs the expression of a gene throughout the various parts of a plant and continuously throughout plant development. Examples of known constitutive regulatory elements include promoters associated with the CaMV 35S transcript. (p35S; Odell et al., 1985, Nature, 313: 810-812), the rice actin 1 (Zhang et al, 1991, Plant Cell, 3: 1155-1165), actin 2 (An et al., 1996, Plant J., 10: 107-121), or tms 2 (U.S. 5,428,147), and triosephosphate isomerase 1 (Xu et. al., 1994, Plant Physiol. 106: 459-467) genes, the maize ubiquitin 1 gene (Cornejo et al, 1993, Plant Mol. Biol. 29: 637-646), the *Arabidopsis* ubiquitin 1 and 6 genes (Holtorf et al, 1995, Plant Mol. Biol. 29: 637-646), the tobacco translational initiation factor 4A gene (Mandel et al, 1995 Plant Mol. Biol. 29: 995-1004). the Cassava Vein Mosaic Virus promoter, pCAS, (Verdaguer et al., 1996); the promoter of the small subunit of ribulose biphosphate carboxylase, pRbcS: (Outchkourov et al., 2003), the pUbi (for monocots and dicots).

[0108] As described herein, regulatory regions comprising enhancer sequences with demonstrated efficiency in leaf expression, have been found to be effective in transient expression. Without wishing to be bound by theory, attachment of upstream regulatory elements of a photosynthetic gene by attachment to the nuclear matrix may mediate strong expression. For example up to -784 from the translation start site of pea plastocyanin (US 7,125,978) may be used mediate strong reporter gene expression.

[0109] The term "constitutive" as used herein does not necessarily indicate that a nucleotide sequence under control of the constitutive regulatory region is expressed at the same level in all cell types, but that the sequence is expressed in a wide range of cell types even though variation in abundance is often observed.

[0110] The expression constructs as described above may be present in a vector. The vector may comprise border sequences which permit the transfer and integration of the expression cassette into the genome of the organism or host. The construct may be a plant binary vector, for example a binary transformation vector based on pPZP (Hajdukiewicz, et al. 1994). Other example constructs include

pBin19 (see Frisch, D. A., L. W. Harris-Haller, et al. 1995, *Plant Molecular Biology* 27: 405-409).

[0111] If desired, the constructs of this disclosure may be further manipulated to include selectable markers. However, this may not be required. Useful selectable markers include enzymes that provide for resistance to chemicals such as an antibiotic for example, gentamycin, hygromycin, kanamycin, or herbicides such as phosphinothrycin, glyphosate, chlorosulfuron, and the like. Similarly, enzymes providing for production of a compound identifiable by colour change such as GUS (beta-glucuronidase), or luminescence, such as luciferase or GFP, may be used.

[0112] A vector may also include a expression enhancer as described herein. The expression enhancer may be positioned on a T-DNA which also contains a suppressor of gene silencing and NPTII. The polylinker may also encode one or two sets of 6 x Histidine residues to allow the inclusion of N- or C-terminal His-tags to the protein of interest to facilitate protein purification.

[0113] Post-transcriptional gene silencing (PTGS) may be involved in limiting expression of transgenes in plants, and co-expression of a suppressor of silencing from the potato virus Y (HcPro) may be used to counteract the specific degradation of transgene mRNAs (Brigneti et al., 1998, *EMBO J.* 17, 6739-6746). Alternate suppressors of silencing are well known in the art and may be used as described herein (Chiba et al., 2006, *Virology* 346:7-14), for example but not limited to, TEV-p1/HcPro (Tobacco etch virus-p1/Hc-Pro), BYV -p21, p19 of Tomato bushy stunt virus (TBSV p19; the construction of p19 is described in described in WO 2010/0003225), capsid protein of Tomato crinkle virus (TCV -CP), 2b of Cucumber mosaic virus; CMV-2b), p25 of Potato virus X (PVX-p25), p11 of Potato virus M (PVM-p11), p11 of Potato virus S (PVS-p11), p16 of Blueberry scorch virus, (BScV -p16), p23 of Citrus tristeza virus (CTV-p23), p24 of Grapevine leafroll-associated virus-2, (GLRaV-2 p24), p10 of Grapevine virus A, (GVA-p10), p14 of Grapevine virus B (GVB-p14), p10 of Heracleum latent virus (HLV-p10), or p16 of Garlic common latent virus (GCLV-p16).

[0114] Therefore, one or more suppressors of silencing, for example, but not limited to, HcPro, TEV -p1/Hc-Pro, BYV-p21, TBSV p19, TCV-CP, CMV-2b, PVX-p25, rgscam, B2 protein from FHV, the small coat protein of CPMV, and coat protein from TCV, PVM-p11, PVS-p11, BScV-p16, CTV-p23, GLRaV-2 p24, GBV-p14, HLV-p10, GCLV-p16, or GVA-p10 may be co-expressed along with the comovirus-based expression cassette, geminivirus-derived amplification element, and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the protein of interest to further ensure high levels of protein production within a plant.

[0115] The constructs of the present disclosure can be introduced into plant cells using Ti plasmids, Ri plasmids, plant virus vectors, direct DNA transformation, micro-injection, electroporation, etc. For reviews of such techniques see for example Weissbach and Weissbach, *Methods for Plant Molecular Biology*, Academy Press, New York VIII, pp. 421-463 (1988); Geierson and Corey, *Plant Molecular Biology*, 2d Ed. (1988); and Miki and Iyer, *Fundamentals of Gene Transfer in Plants*. In *Plant Metabolism*, 2d Ed. DT. Dennis, DH Turpin, DD Lefebvre, DB Layzell (eds), Addison Wesley, Langmans Ltd. London, pp. 561-579 (1997). Other methods include direct DNA uptake, the use of liposomes, electroporation, for example using protoplasts, micro-injection, microprojectiles or whiskers, and vacuum infiltration. See, for example, Bilang, et al. (1991, *Gene* 100: 247-250), Scheid et al. (1991, *Mol. Gen. Genet.* 228: 104-112), Guerche et al. (1987, *Plant Science* 52: 111-116), Neuhauser et al. (1987, *Theor. Appl Genet.* 75: 30-36), Klein et al., (1987, *Nature* 327: 70-73); Freeman et al. (1984, *Plant Cell Physiol.* 29: 1353), Howell et al. (1980, *Science* 208: 1265), Horsch et al. (1985, *Science* 227: 1229-1231), DeBlock et al., (1989, *Plant Physiology* 91: 694-701), *Methods for Plant Molecular Biology* (Weissbach and Weissbach, eds., Academic Press Inc., 1988), *Methods in Plant Molecular*

Biology (Schuler and Zielinski, eds., Academic Press Inc., 1989), WO 92/09696, WO 94/00583, EP 331083, EP 175966, Liu and Lomonosoff (2002, J Virol Meth, 105:343-348), EP 290395; WO 8706614; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,945,050; 5,036,006; and 5,100,792, U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 08/438,666, filed May 10, 1995, and 07/951,715, filed Sep. 25, 1992.

[0116] Transient expression methods may be used to express the constructs of the present disclosure (see D'Aoust et al., 2009, Methods in molecular biology, Vol 483, pages41-50; Liu and Lomonosoff, 2002, Journal of Virological Methods, 105:343-348). Alternatively, a vacuum-based transient expression method, as described by Kapila et al., (1997, Plant Sci. 122, 101-108), or WO 00/063400, WO 00/037663 may be used. These methods may include, for example, but are not limited to, a method of Agro-inoculation or Agro-infiltration, syringe infiltration, however, other transient methods may also be used as noted above. With Agro-inoculation, Agro-infiltration, or syringe infiltration, a mixture of *Agrobacteria* comprising the desired nucleic acid enter the intercellular spaces of a tissue, for example the leaves, aerial portion of the plant (including stem, leaves and flower), other portion of the plant (stem, root, flower), or the whole plant. After crossing the epidermis the *Agrobacteria* infect and transfer t-DNA copies into the cells. The t-DNA is episomally transcribed and the mRNA translated, leading to the production of the protein of interest in infected cells, however, the passage of t-DNA inside the nucleus is transient.

[0117] Also considered part of this disclosure are transgenic plants, plant cells or seeds containing the gene construct of the present disclosure that may be used as a platform plant suitable for transient protein expression described herein. Methods of regenerating whole plants from plant cells are also known in the art (for example see Guerineau and Mullineaux (1993, Plant transformation and expression vectors. In: Plant Molecular Biology Labfax (Croy RRD ed) Oxford, BIOS Scientific Publishers, pp 121-148). In general, transformed plant cells are cultured in an appropriate medium, which may contain selective agents such as antibiotics, where selectable markers are used to facilitate identification of transformed plant cells. Once callus forms, shoot formation can be encouraged by employing the appropriate plant hormones in accordance with known methods and the shoots transferred to rooting medium for regeneration of plants. The plants may then be used to establish repetitive generations, either from seeds or using vegetative propagation techniques. Transgenic plants can also be generated without using tissue culture. Methods for stable transformation, and regeneration of these organisms are established in the art and known to one of skill in the art. Available techniques are reviewed in Vasil et al., (Cell Culture and Somatic Cell Genetics of Plants, Vol I, II and III, Laboratory Procedures and Their Applications, Academic Press, 1984), and Weissbach and Weissbach, (Methods for Plant Molecular Biology, Academic Press, 1989). The method of obtaining transformed and regenerated plants is not critical to the present invention.

[0118] If plants, plant portion or plant cell are to be transformed or co-transformed by two or more nucleic acid constructs, the nucleic acid construct may be introduced into the *Agrobacterium* in a single transfection event the nucleic acids are pooled, and the bacterial cells transfected as described. Alternately, the constructs may be introduced serially. In this case, a first construct is introduced to the *Agrobacterium* as described, the cells grown under selective conditions (e.g. in the presence of an antibiotic) where only the singly transformed bacteria can grow. Following this first selection step, a second nucleic acid construct is introduced to the *Agrobacterium* as described, and the cells grown under doubly-selective conditions, where only the doubly-transformed bacteria can grow. The doubly-transformed bacteria may then be used to transform a plant, plant portion or plant cell as described herein, or may be subjected to a further transformation step to accommodate a third nucleic acid construct.

[0119] Alternatively, if plants, a plant portion, or a plant cell are to be transformed or co-transformed by two or more nucleic acid constructs, the nucleic acid construct may be introduced into the plant by co-infiltrating a mixture of *Agrobacterium* cells with the plant, plant portion, or plant cell, each *Agrobacterium* cell may comprise one or more constructs to be introduced within the plant. In order to vary the relative expression levels within the plant, plant portion or plant cell, of a nucleotide sequence of interest within a construct, during the step of infiltration, the concentration of the various *Agrobacteria* populations comprising the desired constructs may be varied.

[0120] The present disclosure further provides a transgenic plant comprising the expression system as defined herein, wherein the heterologous nucleic acid of interest in the cassette is expressed at an enhanced level when compared to other analogous expression systems that lack one or more components of the expression system as described herein, for example CMPV HT (SEQ ID NO:4).

[0121] The present disclosure further comprises a method for generating a protein of interest, comprising the steps of providing a plant, or plant part, that expresses the expression system as described herein, harvesting, at least, a tissue in which the protein of interest has been expressed and optionally, isolating the protein of interest from the tissue.

[0122] Thus in various aspects, and without limitation, the disclosure provides:

- an expression enhancer, comprising a comovirus 5'UTR selected from any one of SEQ ID NO's:1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77, or a nucleotide sequence that exhibits 100%, 99%, 98%, 97%, 96%, 95%, 90%, 85% or 80% identity to the sequence as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO's: 1, 2, 24, 27, 68, 69 and 70-77, wherein the expression enhancer, when operatively linked to a plant regulatory region and a plant kozak sequence as described herein, increases the level of expression of a nucleotide sequence of interest that is operatively linked to the expression enhancer when compared to the level of expression of the nucleotide sequence of interest fused to the CMPV HT (SEQ ID NO:4; prior art enhancer sequence comprising an incomplete M protein as described in Sainsbury F., and Lomonossoff G.P., 2008, Plant Physiol. 148: pp. 1212-1218) using the same plant regulatory region.
- one or more expression systems comprising a comovirus-based expression enhancer or expression cassette as defined above, a promoter (regulatory region), optionally a polylinker, a kozak sequence, a nucleic acid encoding a protein of interest, and a terminator.
- methods of expressing a protein of interest, in a host organism such as a plant using one or more expression systems or vectors as described herein.
- host cells and organisms expressing proteins of interest from the one or more expression systems or vectors of the disclosure and methods of producing the hosts and organisms.

Table 2: list of sequences

SEQ ID NO	Description	SEQ ID NO	Description
1	CPMV160	41	Nucleotide sequence of native H5 Indonesia
2	CPMV160+	42	Amino acid sequence of native H5 Indonesia
3	Consensus kozak sequence (A/-)A(A/G)(A/G)(A/C)A	43	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou

SEQ ID NO	Description	SEQ ID NO	Description
4	CPMV HT (prior art 5'UTR)	44	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou
5	Consensus plant kingdom kozak sequence	45	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT
6	Consensus dicot kozak sequence	46	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT
7	Consensus Arabidopsis kozak sequence	47	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)
8	kozak sequence AGAAA	48	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)
9	kozak sequence AGACA	49	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT
10	kozak sequence AGGAA	50	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT
11	kozak sequence AAAAA	51	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)
12	kozak sequence AAACA	52	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)
13	kozak sequence AAGCA	53	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT
14	kozak sequence AAGAA	54	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT
15	kozak sequence AAAGAA	55	Nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)
16	kozak sequence AAAAGAA	56	Amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)
17	IF-H3V36111.s1-4r	57	Nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT
18	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria.	58	Amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMC
19	Nucleotide sequence of construct 1191	59	Nucleotide sequence of HC rituximab (Rituxan)
20	Nucleotide sequence of expression	60	Amino acid sequence of HC

SEQ ID NO	Description	SEQ ID NO	Description
	cassette number 1391		Rituxan
21	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria	61	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan)
22	IF**(SacII)-PDI.s1+4c	62	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan)
23	IF-H3V36111.s1-4r	63	Nucleotide sequence of LC rituximab (Rituxan)
24	CPMV155	64	Amino acid sequence of LC rituximab (Rituxan)
25	Nucleotide sequence of construct 2171	65	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan)
26	Nucleotide sequence of expression cassette number 1800 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator	66	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan)
27	CPMV150	67	IF-PDI.S1+3c
28	IF-CPMV(f15'UTR)_SpPDI.c	68	CPMV114
29	Nucleotide sequence of construct 1190	69	CPMV160, 115A
30	Nucleotide sequence of expression cassette number 1935 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator	70	CPMV155, 115A
31	IF-HT1*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	71	CPMV150,115A
32	IF-HT2*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	72	CPMV155+
33	IF-HT3*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	73	CPMV150+
34	IF-HT4*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	74	CPMV114+
35	IF-HT5*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	75	CPMV160+, 115A
36	IF-HT6*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	76	CPMV155+, 115A
37	IF-HT7*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	77	CPMV150+, 115A
38	IF-HT8*(-Mprot)-PDI.c	78	Transmembrane domain consensus amino acid
39	Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H1 California	79	Patatin signal peptide; nucleic acid sequence
40	Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H1 California	80	Patatin signal peptide; amino acid sequence

Reference Example 1 - 2X35S/CPMV-HT/PDISP/H3 Victoria/ NOS (Construct number 1391)

[0123] A sequence encoding H3 from Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/H3 Victoria) was cloned into

2X35S-CPMV-HT-NOS expression system (original CPMV-HT) using the following PCR-based method. A fragment containing the PDISP/H3 Victoria coding sequence was amplified using primers IF-PDI.S1+3c (Figure 6A, SEQ ID NO: 67) and IF-H3V36111.s1-4r (Figure 6B, SEQ ID NO: 17), using PDISP/H3 Victoria sequence (Figure 6C, SEQ ID NO :18) as template. The PCR product was cloned in 2X35S/CPMV-HT/NOS expression system using In-Fusion cloning system (Clontech, Mountain View, CA). Construct number 1191 (Figure 6D) was digested with SacII and StuI restriction enzyme and the linearized plasmid was used for the In-Fusion assembly reaction. Construct number 1191 is an acceptor plasmid intended for "In Fusion" cloning of genes of interest in a CPMV-HT-based expression cassette. It also incorporates a gene construct for the co-expression of the TBSV P19 suppressor of silencing under the alfalfa Plastocyanin gene promoter and terminator. The backbone is a pCAMBIA binary plasmid and the sequence from left to right t-DNA borders is presented in Figure 6E (SEQ ID NO: 19). The resulting construct was given number 1391 (Figure 6F, SEQ ID NO: 20). The amino acid sequence of mature H3 from Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 6G (SEQ ID NO: 21). A representation of plasmid 1391 is presented in Figure 6H.

Example 2 - 2X35S/CPMV160+/PDISP/H3 Victoria/ NOS (Construct number 1800)

[0124] A sequence encoding H3 from Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/H3 Victoria) was cloned into 2X35S/CPMV160+/NOS expression system (CPMV160+) using the following PCR-based method. A fragment containing the PDISP/H3 Victoria coding sequence was amplified using primers IF**(SacII)-PDI.s1+4c (Figure 7A, SEQ ID NO: 22) and IF-H3V36111.s1-4r (Figure 7B, SEQ ID NO: 23), using PDISP/H3 Victoria sequence (Figure 7C, SEQ ID NO: 24) as template. The PCR product was cloned in 2X35S/CPMV160+/NOS expression system using In-Fusion cloning system (Clontech, Mountain View, CA). Construct number 2171 (Figure 7D) was digested with SacII and StuI restriction enzyme and the linearized plasmid was used for the In-Fusion assembly reaction. Construct number 2171 is an acceptor plasmid intended for "In Fusion" cloning of genes of interest in a CPMV160+ based expression cassette. It also incorporates a gene construct for the co-expression of the TBSV P19 suppressor of silencing under the alfalfa Plastocyanin gene promoter and terminator. The backbone is a pCAMBIA binary plasmid and the sequence from left to right t-DNA borders is presented in Figure 7E (SEQ ID NO: 25). The resulting construct was given number 1800 (Figure 7F, SEQ ID NO: 26). The amino acid sequence of mature H3 from Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 7G (SEQ ID NO: 27). A representation of plasmid 1800 is presented in Figure 7H.

Example 3 - 2X35S/CPMV160/PDISP/H3 Victoria/ NOS (Construct number 1935)

[0125] A sequence encoding H3 from Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/H3 Victoria) was cloned into 2X35S-CPMV160-NOS expression using the following PCR-based method. A fragment containing the PDISP/H3 Victoria coding sequence was amplified using primers IF-CPMV(fl5'UTR)_SpPDI.c (Figure 8A, SEQ ID NO: 28) and IF-H3V36111.s1-4r (Figure 7B, SEQ ID NO: 23), using PDISP/H3 Victoria sequence (Figure 7C, SEQ ID NO : 24) as template. The PCR product was cloned in 2X35S/CPMV160/NOS expression system using In-Fusion cloning system (Clontech, Mountain View, CA). Construct number 1190 (Figure 8B) was digested with SacII and StuI restriction enzyme and the linearized plasmid was used for the In-Fusion assembly reaction. Construct number 1190 is an

acceptor plasmid intended for "In Fusion" cloning of genes of interest in a CPMV160-based expression cassette. It also incorporates a gene construct for the co-expression of the TBSV P19 suppressor of silencing under the alfalfa Plastocyanin gene promoter and terminator. The backbone is a pCAMBIA binary plasmid and the sequence from left to right t-DNA borders is presented in Figure 8C (SEQ ID NO: 29). The resulting construct was given number 1935 (Figure 8D, SEQ ID NO: 30). The amino acid sequence of mature H3 from Influenza A/Victoria/361/2011 fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 7G (SEQ ID NO: 27). A representation of plasmid 1935 is presented in Figure 8E.

Example 4 - Variation of sequence between SacII restriction site and ATG of PDISP/H3 Victoria in 2X35S/CPMV160+/NOS expression system (Constructs number 1992 to 1999)

[0126] Eight constructs comprising sequence variations between SacII restriction site and the ATG of PDISP/H3 Victoria in 2X35S/CPMV160+/NOS expression system were created using the same PCR-based method as for construct no 1800 (see Example 2) using a modified forward primer and keeping all other components the same. Variant HT1* to HT8* were amplified using the primers listed in Figures 9A - 9H, primers:

IF-HT1*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9A, SEQ ID NO: 31),

IF-HT2*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9B, SEQ ID NO: 32),

IF-HT3*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9C, SEQ ID NO: 33)

IF-HT4*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9D, SEQ ID NO: 34)

IF-HT5*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9E, SEQ ID NO: 35)

IF-HT6*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9F, SEQ ID NO: 36)

IF-HT7*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9G, SEQ ID NO: 37) and

IF-HT8*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (Figure 9H, SEQ ID NO: 38),

to create construct no 1992 to 1999, respectively. Representations of plasmid 1992 is presented in Figure 9I. Analogous features were used to prepare constructs 1993 -1999.

Example 5 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 484) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 1897) for PDISP/H1 California

[0127] A coding sequence corresponding to H1 from Influenza A/California/7/2009 in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/H1 California) (Figure 10A, SEQ ID NO: 39) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160 using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1) and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/H1 California. The amino acid sequence of mature H1 from Influenza A/California/7/2009 fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 10B (SEQ ID NO: 40). Representations of plasmid 484 and 1897 are presented in Figure 10C and 10D.

Example 6 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 489), 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 1880) and

2X35S/CPMV160 (construct no 1885) for H5 Indonesia

[0128] A coding sequence corresponding to native H5 from Influenza A/Indonesia/5/2005 (Figure 11A, SEQ ID NO: 41) was cloned into original CPMV-HT, CPMV160+ and CPMV160 using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1), 1800 (see Example 2) and 1935 (see Example 3), respectively but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for H5 Indonesia. The amino acid sequence of native H5 from Influenza A/Indonesia/5/2005 is presented in Figure 11B (SEQ ID NO: 42). Representations of plasmid 489, 1880 and 1885 are presented in Figure 11C to Figure 11E.

Example 7 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2140) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2168) for PDISP-H7 Hangzhou

[0129] A coding sequence corresponding to H7 from Influenza A/Hangzhou/1/2013 in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/H7 Hangzhou) (Figure 12A, SEQ ID NO:43) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1) and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/H7 Hangzhou. The amino acid sequence of mature H7 from Influenza A/Hangzhou/1/2013 fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 12B (SEQ ID NO:44). Representations of plasmid 2140 and 2168 are presented in Figure 12C and 12D.

Example 8 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2130) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2188) for PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT

[0130] A chimer hemagglutinin coding sequence corresponding to the ectodomain of H7 from Influenza A/Hangzhou/1/2013 fused to the transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail (TMCT) of H5 from influenza A/Indonesia/5/2005 and with the signal peptide of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT) (Figure 13A, SEQ ID NO:45) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1) and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for the PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT. The amino acid sequence of H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 13B (SEQ ID NO: 46). Representations of plasmid 2130 and 2188 are presented in Figure 13C and 13D.

Example 9 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1039) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 1937) for PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)

[0131] A coding sequence corresponding to HA from Influenza B/Brisbane/60/2008 with deleted proteolytic loop (PrL-) (see US provisional application No.61/806,227 Filed March 28, 2013, for additional information re: deleted proteolytic loop regions in HA sequences) in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)) (Figure 14A, SEQ ID NO: 47) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1) and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with

modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-). The amino acid sequence of mature HA B Brisbane (PrL-) fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 14B (SEQ ID NO: 48). Representations of plasmid 1039 and 1937 are presented in Figure 14C and Figure 14D.

Example 10 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1067) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 1977) for PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

[0132] A chimer hemagglutinin coding sequence corresponding to the ectodomain of HA from Influenza B/Brisbane/60/08 with deleted proteolytic loop (PrL-) (see US provisional application No.61/806,227 Filed March 28, 2013, for additional information re: deleted proteolytic loop regions in HA sequences) fused to the transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail (TMCT) of H1 from influenza A/California/7/2009 and with the signal peptide of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT) (Figure 15A, SEQ ID NO: 49) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1) and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT. The amino acid sequence of mature HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 15B (SEQ ID NO: 50). Representations of plasmid 1067 and 1977 are presented in Figure 15C and Figure 15D.

Example 11 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2072) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2050) for PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)

[0133] A coding sequence corresponding to HA from Influenza B/Massachusetts/2/2012 with deleted proteolytic loop (PrL-) (see US provisional application No.61/806,227 Filed March 28, 2013 for additional information re: deleted proteolytic loop regions in HA sequences) in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)) (Figure 16A, SEQ ID NO: 51) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1) and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-). The amino acid sequence of mature HA B Massachusetts (PrL-) fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 16B (SEQ ID NO: 52). Representations of plasmid 2072 and 2050 are presented in Figure 16C and Figure 16D.

Example 12 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2074) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2060) for PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

[0134] A chimer hemagglutinin coding sequence corresponding to the ectodomain of HA from Influenza B/Massachusetts/2/2012 with deleted proteolytic loop (PrL-) (see US provisional application No.61/806,227 Filed March 28, 2013 for additional information re: deleted proteolytic loop regions in HA sequences) fused to the transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail (TMCT) of H1 from influenza A/California/7/2009 and with the signal peptide of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT) (Figure 17A, SEQ ID NO: 53) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1) and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/HA

B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT. The amino acid sequence of mature HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 17B (SEQ ID NO: 54). Representations of plasmid 2074 and 2060 are presented in Figure 17C and 17D.

Example 13 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1445), 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 1820) and CPMV160 (construct no 1975) for HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)

[0135] A coding sequence corresponding to HA from Influenza B/Wisconsin/1/2010 with deleted proteolytic loop (PrL-) (see US provisional application No.61/806,227 Filed March 28, 2013 for additional information re: deleted proteolytic loop regions in HA sequences) with his native signal peptide (HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)) (Figure 18A, SEQ ID NO: 55) was cloned into original CPMV-HT, CPMV160+, and CPMV160 using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1), 1800 (see Example 2) and 1935 (see Example 3), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for HA B Wisconsin (PrL-). The amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-) with his native signal peptide is presented in Figure 18B (SEQ ID NO: 56). Representations of plasmid 1445, 1820 and 1975 are presented in Figures 18C, 18D and 18E, respectively.

Example 14 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1454) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 1893) for HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

[0136] A chimer hemagglutinin coding sequence corresponding to the ectodomain of HA from Influenza B/ Wisconsin /2/2012 with deleted proteolytic loop (PrL-) (see US provisional application No.61/806,227 Filed March 28, 2013 for additional information re: deleted proteolytic loop regions in HA sequences) fused to the transmembrane domain and cytoplasmic tail (TMCT) of H1 from influenza A/California/7/2009 with the native signal peptide of HA B Wisconsin (HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT) (Figure 19A, SEQ ID NO: 57) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1), and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively, but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT. The amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT is presented in Figure 19B (SEQ ID NO: 58). Representations of plasmid 1454 and 1893 are presented in Figure 19C and 19D.

Example 15 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 5001) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2100) for HC rituximab (Rituxan)

[0137] A coding sequence corresponding to the heavy chain of monoclonal IgG1 antibody Rituximab (HC rituximab (Rituxan); Figure 20A, SEQ ID NO: 59) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 (see Example 1), and 1800 (see Example 2), respectively but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for HC rituximab (Rituxan). The amino acid sequence of HC rituximab (Rituxan) is presented in Figure 20B (SEQ ID NO:60). Representations of plasmid 5001 and 2100 are presented in Figure 20C and Figure 20D.

Example 16 - 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 5002) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2109) for PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan)

[0138] A coding sequence corresponding to the heavy chain of monoclonal IgG1 antibody Rituximab in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan); Figure 21A, SEQ ID NO: 61) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 and 1800, respectively but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/HC rituximab (Rituxan). The amino acid sequence of mature HC rituximab (Rituxan) fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 21B (SEQ ID NO: 62). Representations of plasmid 5002 and 2109 are presented in Figure 21C and Figure 21D.

Example 17 - 2X35S/CPMV-HT (construct no 5021) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2120) for LC rituximab (Rituxan)

[0139] A coding sequence corresponding to the light chain of monoclonal IgG1 antibody Rituximab (LC rituximab (Rituxan); Figure 22A, SEQ ID NO: 63) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 and 1800, respectively but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for LC rituximab (Rituxan). The amino acid sequence of LC rituximab (Rituxan) is presented in Figure 22B (SEQ ID NO: 64). Representations of plasmid 5021 and 2120 are presented in Figure 22C and Figure 22D.

Example 18 - 2X35S/CPMV-HT (construct no 5022) and 2X35S/CPMV160+ (construct no 2129) for PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan)

[0140] A coding sequence corresponding to the light chain of monoclonal IgG1 antibody Rituximab in which the native signal peptide has been replaced by that of alfalfa protein disulfide isomerase (PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan); Figure 23A, SEQ ID NO: 65) was cloned into original CPMV-HT and CPMV160+ using the same PCR-based method as construct 1391 and 1800, respectively but with modified PCR primers specifically designed for PDISP/LC rituximab (Rituxan). The amino acid sequence of mature LC rituximab (Rituxan) fused with PDISP is presented in Figure 23B (SEQ ID NO: 66). Representations of plasmid 5022 and 2129 are presented in Figure 23C and Figure 23D.

Example 19 - Agrobacterium transfection

[0141] *Agrobacterium* strain AGL1 was transfected by electroporation with the DNA constructs using the methods described by D'Aoust et al 2008 (Plant Biotechnology Journal 6:930-940). Transfected *Agrobacterium* were grown in YEB medium supplemented with 10 mM 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid (MES), 20 µM acetosyringone, 50 µg/ml kanamycin and 25 µg/ml of carbenicillin pH5.6 to an OD₆₀₀ between 0.6 and 1.6. *Agrobacterium* suspensions were centrifuged before use and resuspended in infiltration medium (10 mM MgCl₂ and 10 mM MES pH 5.6).

Preparation of plant biomass, inoculum and agroinfiltration

[0142] *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants were grown from seeds in flats filled with a commercial peat moss substrate. The plants were allowed to grow in the greenhouse under a 16/8 photoperiod and a temperature regime of 25°C day/20°C night. Three weeks after seeding, individual plantlets were picked out, transplanted in pots and left to grow in the greenhouse for three additional weeks under the same environmental conditions.

[0143] *Agrobacteria* transfected with each construct were grown in a YEB medium supplemented with 10 mM 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulfonic acid (MES), 20 µM acetosyringone, 50 µg/ml kanamycin and 25 µg/ml of carbenicillin pH5.6 until they reached an OD₆₀₀ between 0.6 and 1.6. *Agrobacterium* suspensions were centrifuged before use and resuspended in infiltration medium (10 mM MgCl₂ and 10 mM MES pH 5.6) and stored overnight at 4°C. On the day of infiltration, culture batches were diluted in 2.5 culture volumes and allowed to warm before use. Whole plants of *N. benthamiana* were placed upside down in the bacterial suspension in an air-tight stainless steel tank under a vacuum of 20-40 Torr for 2-min. Plants were returned to the greenhouse for a 2-6 day incubation period until harvest.

Leaf harvest and total protein extraction

[0144] Following incubation, the aerial part of plants was harvested, frozen at -80°C and crushed into pieces. Total soluble proteins were extracted by homogenizing (Polytron) each sample of frozen-crushed plant material in 3 volumes of cold 50 mM Tris pH 8.0, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.1% Triton X-100 and 1 mM phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride. After homogenization, the slurries were centrifuged at 10,000 g for 10 min at 4°C and these clarified crude extracts (supernatant) kept for analyses.

Example 20 - Protein analysis and immunoblotting

[0145] The total protein content of clarified crude extracts was determined by the Bradford assay (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) using bovine serum albumin as the reference standard. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE and electrotransferred onto polyvinylene difluoride (PVDF) membranes (Roche Diagnostics Corporation, Indianapolis, IN) for immunodetection. Prior to immunoblotting, the membranes were blocked with 5% skim milk and 0.1% Tween-20 in Tris-buffered saline (TBS-T) for 16-18h at 4°C.

[0146] Immunoblotting was performed with a first incubation with a primary antibody (Table 4 presents the antibodies and conditions used for the detection of each HA), in 2 µg/ml in 2% skim milk in TBS-Tween 20 0.1%. Secondary antibodies used for chemiluminescence detection were as indicated in Table 4, diluted as indicated in 2% skim milk in TBS-Tween 20 0.1%. Immunoreactive complexes were detected by chemiluminescence using luminol as the substrate (Roche Diagnostics Corporation).

Table 4: Electrophoresis conditions, antibodies, and dilutions for immunoblotting of expressed proteins.

HA subtype	Influenza strain	Electrophoresis condition	Primary antibody	Dilution	Secondary antibody	Dilution
B	B/Brisbane/60/2008	Nonreducing	NIBSC 10/146	1:20000	Rabbit anti-sheep (JIR 313-035-045)	1:10000

HA subtype	Influenza strain	Electrophoresis condition	Primary antibody	Dilution	Secondary antibody	Dilution
B	B/Wisconsin/1 /2010	Nonreducing	NIBSC 07/356	1 :2000	Rabbit anti-sheep (JIR 313-035-045)	1:10000
B	B/Massachusetts/2/2012	Nonreducing	NIBSC 07/356	1 :2000	Rabbit anti-sheep (JIR 313-035-045)	1:10000
H7	A/ Hangzhou/1/2013 (H7N9))	Nonreducing	ITC, IT-003-008M6	1:5000	Goat antimouse (JIR 115-035-146)	1:5 000
H3	A/Victoria/361/2011	Nonreducing	TGA, AS400	1 :20000	Rabbit anti-sheep (JIR 313-035-045)	1:10000
H1	A/California/07/2009 (H1N1)	Reducing	NIBSC 11/110	1 µg/ml	Rabbit anti-sheep (JIR 313-035-045)	1:7 500
H5	A/Indonesia/05/2005 (H5N1)	Reducing	CBER, S-7858	1:4000	Rabbit anti-sheep (JIR 313-035-045)	1:10000

JIR: Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA, USA;

CBER: Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Rockville, MD, USA.

Sino: Sino Biological inc., Beijing, China.

TGA: Therapeutic Goods Administration, Australia.

NIBSC: National Institute for Biological Standards and Control, United Kingdom

ITC: Immune Technology Corp., New York, NY, USA

Example 21 - Hemagglutination assay

[0147] Hemagglutination assay was based on a method described by Nayak and Reichl (2004). Briefly, serial double dilutions of the test samples (100 µL) were made in V-bottomed 96-well microtiter plates containing 100 µL PBS, leaving 100 µL of diluted sample per well. One hundred microliters of a 0.25% turkey red blood cells suspension (Bio Link Inc., Syracuse, NY; for all B strains, H1, H5 and H7) or 0.5% guinea pig red blood cells suspension (for H3) were added to each well, and plates were incubated for 2h at room temperature. The reciprocal of the highest dilution showing complete hemagglutination was recorded as HA activity.

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<211> 3465

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of expression cassette number 1391

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<210> 21

<211> 574

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria

<400> 21

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 Ser Thr Ala Thr Leu Cys Leu Gly His His Ala Val Pro Asn Gly Thr
 35 40 45

 Ile Val Lys Thr Ile Thr Asn Asp Gln Ile Glu Val Thr Asn Ala Thr
 50 55 60

 Glu Leu Val Gln Asn Ser Ser Ile Gly Glu Ile Cys Asp Ser Pro His
 65 70 75 80

 Gln Ile Leu Asp Gly Glu Asn Cys Thr Leu Ile Asp Ala Leu Leu Gly
 85 90 95

 Asp Pro Gln Cys Asp Gly Phe Gln Asn Lys Lys Trp Asp Leu Phe Val
 100 105 110

 Glu Arg Ser Lys Ala Tyr Ser Asn Cys Tyr Pro Tyr Asp Val Pro Asp
 115 120 125

 Tyr Ala Ser Leu Arg Ser Leu Val Ala Ser Ser Gly Thr Leu Glu Phe
 130 135 140

 Asn Asn Glu Ser Phe Asn Trp Thr Gly Val Thr Gln Asn Gly Thr Ser
 145 150 155 160

 Ser Ala Cys Ile Arg Arg Ser Asn Asn Ser Phe Phe Ser Arg Leu Asn
 165 170 175

Trp Leu Thr His Leu Asn Phe Lys Tyr Pro Ala Leu Asn Val Thr Met
 180 185 190

Pro Asn Asn Glu Gln Phe Asp Lys Leu Tyr Ile Trp Gly Val His His
 195 200 205

Pro Gly Thr Asp Lys Asp Gln Ile Phe Leu Tyr Ala Gln Ser Ser Gly
 210 215 220

Arg Ile Thr Val Ser Thr Lys Arg Ser Gln Gln Ala Val Ile Pro Asn
 225 230 235 240

Ile Gly Ser Arg Pro Arg Ile Arg Asn Ile Pro Ser Arg Ile Ser Ile
 245 250 255

Tyr Trp Thr Ile Val Lys Pro Gly Asp Ile Leu Leu Ile Asn Ser Thr
 260 265 270

Gly Asn Leu Ile Ala Pro Arg Gly Tyr Phe Lys Ile Arg Ser Gly Lys
 275 280 285

Ser Ser Ile Met Arg Ser Asp Ala Pro Ile Gly Lys Cys Asn Ser Glu
 290 295 300

Cys Ile Thr Pro Asn Gly Ser Ile Pro Asn Asp Lys Pro Phe Gln Asn
 305 310 315 320

Val Asn Arg Ile Thr Tyr Gly Ala Cys Pro Arg Tyr Val Lys Gln Ser
 325 330 335

Thr Leu Lys Leu Ala Thr Gly Met Arg Asn Val Pro Glu Lys Gln Thr
 340 345 350

Arg Gly Ile Phe Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Phe Ile Glu Asn Gly Trp Glu
 355 360 365

Gly Met Val Asp Gly Trp Tyr Gly Phe Arg His Gln Asn Ser Glu Gly
 370 375 380

Arg Gly Gln Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Thr Gln Ala Ala Ile Asp Gln
 385 390 395 400

Ile Asn Gly Lys Leu Asn Arg Leu Ile Gly Lys Thr Asn Glu Lys Phe
 405 410 415

His Gln Ile Glu Lys Glu Phe Ser Glu Val Glu Gly Arg Ile Gln Asp
 420 425 430

Leu Glu Lys Tyr Val Glu Asp Thr Lys Ile Asp Leu Trp Ser Tyr Asn
 435 440 445

Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Ala Leu Glu Asn Gln His Thr Ile Asp Leu Thr
 450 455 460

Asp Ser Glu Met Asn Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Thr Lys Lys Gln Leu Arg
 465 470 475 480

Glu Asn Ala Glu Asp Met Gly Asn Gly Cys Phe Lys Ile Tyr His Lys
 485 490 495

Cys Asp Asn Ala Cys Ile Gly Ser Ile Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asp His

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Val	Glu	Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Trp	Ile	Leu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Phe					
	530					535					540									
Ala	Ile	Ser	Cys	Phe	Leu	Leu	Cys	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ile	Met					
545					550					555					560					
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<211> 52

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> IF**(SacII)-PDI.s1+4c

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<210> 23

<211> 51

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> IF-H3V36111.s1-4r

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<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> CPMV155

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<210> 25

<211> 4644

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of construct 2171

<400> 25

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<210> 26

<211> 3129

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of expression cassette number 1800 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator

<400> 26

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<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> IF-CPMV(fl5'UTR)_SpPDI.c

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<212> DNA

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<223> Nucleotide sequence of construct 1190

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<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<210> 32

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<211> 54

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> IF-HT8*(-Mprot)-PDI.c

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<210> 39

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<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H1 California

<400> 39

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gccaaaggaaa ttggaaacgg ctgctttgaa ttttaccaca aatgcgataa cacgtgcatg 1500
gaaagtgtca aaaatgggac ttatgactac ccaaaatact cagaggaagc aaaattaaac 1560
agagaagaaa tagatgggggt aaagctggaa tcaacaagga tttaccagat tttggcgatc 1620
tattcaactg tcgccagttc attggtactg gtagtctccc tgggggcaat cagttttctgg 1680
atgtgctcta atgggtctct acagtgtaga atatgtattt aa 1722

<210> 40

<211> 573

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H1 California

<400> 40

Met Ala Lys Asn Val Ala Ile Phe Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Val
1 5 10 15
Leu Val Pro Ser Gln Ile Phe Ala Asp Thr Leu Cys Ile Gly Tyr His
20 25 30
Ala Asn Asn Ser Thr Asp Thr Val Asp Thr Val Leu Glu Lys Asn Val
35 40 45
Thr Val Thr His Ser Val Asn Leu Leu Glu Asp Lys His Asn Gly Lys
50 55 60
Leu Cys Lys Leu Arg Gly Val Ala Pro Leu His Leu Gly Lys Cys Asn
65 70 75 80
Ile Ala Gly Trp Ile Leu Gly Asn Pro Glu Cys Glu Ser Leu Ser Thr
85 90 95
Ala Ser Ser Trp Ser Tyr Ile Val Glu Thr Pro Ser Ser Asp Asn Gly
100 105 110
Thr Cys Tyr Pro Gly Asp Phe Ile Asp Tyr Glu Glu Leu Arg Glu Gln
115 120 125
Leu Ser Ser Val Ser Ser Phe Glu Arg Phe Glu Ile Phe Pro Lys Thr
130 135 140
Ser Ser Trp Pro Asn His Asp Ser Asn Lys Gly Val Thr Ala Ala Cys
145 150 155 160
Pro His Ala Gly Ala Lys Ser Phe Tyr Lys Asn Leu Ile Trp Leu Val
165 170 175
Lys Lys Gly Asn Ser Tyr Pro Lys Leu Ser Lys Ser Tyr Ile Asn Asp
180 185 190
Lys Gly Lys Glu Val Leu Val Leu Trp Gly Ile His His Pro Ser Thr
195 200 205
Ser Ala Asp Gln Gln Ser Leu Tyr Gln Asn Ala Asp Ala Tyr Val Phe

210 215 220
 Val Gly Ser Ser Arg Tyr Ser Lys Lys Phe Lys Pro Glu Ile Ala Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Pro Lys Val Arg Asp Gln Glu Gly Arg Met Asn Tyr Tyr Trp Thr
 245 250 255
 Leu Val Glu Pro Gly Asp Lys Ile Thr Phe Glu Ala Thr Gly Asn Leu
 260 265 270
 Val Val Pro Arg Tyr Ala Phe Ala Met Glu Arg Asn Ala Gly Ser Gly
 275 280 285
 Ile Ile Ile Ser Asp Thr Pro Val His Asp Cys Asn Thr Thr Cys Gln
 290 295 300
 Thr Pro Lys Gly Ala Ile Asn Thr Ser Leu Pro Phe Gln Asn Ile His
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Ile Thr Ile Gly Lys Cys Pro Lys Tyr Val Lys Ser Thr Lys Leu
 325 330 335
 Arg Leu Ala Thr Gly Leu Arg Asn Ile Pro Ser Ile Gln Ser Arg Gly
 340 345 350
 Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Phe Ile Glu Gly Gly Trp Thr Gly Met
 355 360 365
 Val Asp Gly Trp Tyr Gly Tyr His His Gln Asn Glu Gln Gly Ser Gly
 370 375 380
 Tyr Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Thr Gln Asn Ala Ile Asp Glu Ile Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Asn Lys Val Asn Ser Val Ile Glu Lys Met Asn Thr Gln Phe Thr Ala
 405 410 415
 Val Gly Lys Glu Phe Asn His Leu Glu Lys Arg Ile Glu Asn Leu Asn
 420 425 430
 Lys Lys Val Asp Asp Gly Phe Leu Asp Ile Trp Thr Tyr Asn Ala Glu
 435 440 445
 Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Glu Asn Glu Arg Thr Leu Asp Tyr His Asp Ser
 450 455 460
 Asn Val Lys Asn Leu Tyr Glu Lys Val Arg Ser Gln Leu Lys Asn Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Lys Glu Ile Gly Asn Gly Cys Phe Glu Phe Tyr His Lys Cys Asp
 485 490 495
 Asn Thr Cys Met Glu Ser Val Lys Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Lys
 500 505 510
 Tyr Ser Glu Glu Ala Lys Leu Asn Arg Glu Glu Ile Asp Gly Val Lys
 515 520 525

Leu Glu Ser Thr Arg Ile Tyr Gln Ile Leu Ala Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val
 530 535 540

Ala Ser Ser Leu Val Leu Val Val Ser Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Trp
 545 550 555 560

Met Cys Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu Gln Cys Arg Ile Cys Ile
 565 570

<210> 41

<211> 1707

<212> DNA

<213> Influenza Virus H5 Indonesia

<400> 41

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actgttacac atgccaaga catactggaa aagacacaca acgggaagct ctgcgatcta      180
gatggagtga agcctctaata ttaagagat ttagtgtag ctggatggct cctcgggaac      240
ccaatgtgtg acgaattcat caatgtaccg gaatggtctt acatagtgga gaaggccaat      300
ccaaccaatg acctctgtta cccagggagt ttcaacgact atgaagaact gaaacaccta      360
ttgagcagaa taaaccattt tgagaaaatt caaatcatcc ccaaagttc ttggtccgat      420
catgaagcct catcaggagt tagctcagca tgtccatacc tgggaagtcc ctcctttttt      480
agaaatgtgg tatggcttat caaaaagaac agtacatacc caacaataaa gaaaagctac      540
aataatacca accaagagga tcttttggtg ctgtggggaa ttcaccatcc taatgatgcg      600
gcagagcaga caaggtata tcaaaacca accacctata tttccattgg gacatcaaca      660
ctaaaccaga gattggtacc aaaaatagct actagatcca aagtaaacgg gcaaagtgga      720
aggatggagt tcttctggac aattttaaaa cctaagatg caatcaactt cgagagtaat      780
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atgaaaagtg aattggaata tggttaactgc aacaccaagt gtcaaactcc aatgggggcg      900
ataaactcta gtatgccatt ccacaacata caccctctca ccatcgggga atgccccaaa      960
tatgtgaaat caaacagatt agtccttgca acagggctca gaaatagccc tcaaagagag     1020
agcagaagaa aaaagagagg actatttgga gctatagcag gttttataga gggaggatgg     1080
cagggaatgg tagatggttg gtatgggtac caccatagca atgagcaggg gagtgggtac     1140
gctgcagaca aagaatccac tcaaaaggca atagatggag tcaccaataa ggtcaactca     1200
atcattgaca aatgaacac tcagtttgag gccgttgga gggaaattta taacttagaa     1260
aggagaatag agaatttaa caagaagatg gaagacgggt ttctagatgt ctggacttat     1320
aatgccgaac ttctggttct catggaaaat gagagaactc tagactttca tgactcaaat     1380
gttaagaacc tctacgacaa ggtccgacta cagcttaggg ataatgcaaa ggagctgggt     1440
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ggaacgtaca actatccgca gtattcagaa gaagcaagat taaaagaga ggaataagt     1560
ggggtaaaat tggaatcaat aggaacttac caaatactgt caatttattc aacagtggcg     1620
agttccctag cactggcaat catgatggct ggtctatctt tatggatgtg ctccaatgga     1680
tcgttacaat gcagaatttg catttaa                                           1707
    
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<210> 42

<211> 568

<212> PRT

<213> Influenza virus H5 Indonesia

<400> 42

Met Glu Lys Ile Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Ile Val Ser Leu Val Lys Ser
 1 5 10 15

Asp Gln Ile Cys Ile Gly Tyr His Ala Asn Asn Ser Thr Glu Gln Val
 20 25 30

Asp Thr Ile Met Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Val Thr His Ala Gln Asp Ile
 35 40 45

Leu Glu Lys Thr His Asn Gly Lys Leu Cys Asp Leu Asp Gly Val Lys
 50 55 60

Pro Leu Ile Leu Arg Asp Cys Ser Val Ala Gly Trp Leu Leu Gly Asn
 65 70 75 80

Pro Met Cys Asp Glu Phe Ile Asn Val Pro Glu Trp Ser Tyr Ile Val
 85 90 95

Glu Lys Ala Asn Pro Thr Asn Asp Leu Cys Tyr Pro Gly Ser Phe Asn
 100 105 110

Asp Tyr Glu Glu Leu Lys His Leu Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn His Phe Glu
 115 120 125

Lys Ile Gln Ile Ile Pro Lys Ser Ser Trp Ser Asp His Glu Ala Ser
 130 135 140

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

Arg Asn Val Val Trp Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Tyr Pro Thr Ile
 165 170 175

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

Gly Ile His His Pro Asn Asp Ala Ala Glu Gln Thr Arg Leu Tyr Gln
 195 200 205

Asn Pro Thr Thr Tyr Ile Ser Ile Gly Thr Ser Thr Leu Asn Gln Arg
 210 215 220

Leu Val Pro Lys Ile Ala Thr Arg Ser Lys Val Asn Gly Gln Ser Gly
 225 230 235 240

Arg Met Glu Phe Phe Trp Thr Ile Leu Lys Pro Asn Asp Ala Ile Asn
 245 250 255

Phe Glu Ser Asn Gly Asn Phe Ile Ala Pro Glu Tyr Ala Tyr Lys Ile
 260 265 270

Val Lys Lys Gly Asp Ser Ala Ile Met Lys Ser Glu Leu Glu Tyr Gly
 275 280 285

Asn Cys Asn Thr Lys Cys Gln Thr Pro Met Gly Ala Ile Asn Ser Ser
 290 295 300

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      430              435              440
Met Pro Phe His Asn Ile His Pro Leu Thr Ile Gly Glu Cys Pro Lys
305                      310                      315                      320

Tyr Val Lys Ser Asn Arg Leu Val Leu Ala Thr Gly Leu Arg Asn Ser
                      325                      330                      335

Pro Gln Arg Glu Ser Arg Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile
                      340                      345                      350

Ala Gly Phe Ile Glu Gly Gly Trp Gln Gly Met Val Asp Gly Trp Tyr
                      355                      360                      365

Gly Tyr His His Ser Asn Glu Gln Gly Ser Gly Tyr Ala Ala Asp Lys
370                      375                      380

Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Ala Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Asn Lys Val Asn Ser
385                      390                      395                      400

Ile Ile Asp Lys Met Asn Thr Gln Phe Glu Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Phe
                      405                      410                      415

Asn Asn Leu Glu Arg Arg Ile Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Lys Met Glu Asp
                      420                      425                      430

Gly Phe Leu Asp Val Trp Thr Tyr Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Leu Met
                      435                      440                      445

Glu Asn Glu Arg Thr Leu Asp Phe His Asp Ser Asn Val Lys Asn Leu
450                      455                      460

Tyr Asp Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Leu Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Glu Leu Gly
465                      470                      475                      480

Asn Gly Cys Phe Glu Phe Tyr His Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Cys Met Glu
                      485                      490                      495

Ser Ile Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asn Tyr Pro Gln Tyr Ser Glu Glu Ala
                      500                      505                      510

Arg Leu Lys Arg Glu Glu Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Ile Gly
515                      520                      525

Thr Tyr Gln Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala
530                      535                      540

Leu Ala Ile Met Met Ala Gly Leu Ser Leu Trp Met Cys Ser Asn Gly
545                      550                      555                      560

Ser Leu Gln Cys Arg Ile Cys Ile
565

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<210> 43

<211> 1701

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou

<400> 43

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atggcgaaaa acgttgcatg tttcggotta ttgttttctc ttcttgtgtt ggttccttct      60
cagatcttcg cggacaaaat ctgcctcgga catcatgccg tgtcaaacgg aaccaaagta      120
aacacattaa ctgaaagagg agtggaagtc gtcaatgcaa ctgaaacagt ggaacgaaca      180
aacatcccca ggatctgctc aaaagggaaa aggacagttg acctcggcca atgtggactc      240
ctggggacaa tcaactggacc acctcaatgt gaccaattcc tagaattttc agccgattta      300
attattgaga ggcgagaagg aagtgatgtc tgttatcctg ggaaattcgt gaatgaagaa      360
gctctgaggc aaattctcag agaatcaggc ggaattgaca aggaagcaat gggattcaca      420
tacagtggaa taagaactaa tggagcaacc agtgcattga ggagatcagg atcttcattc      480
tatgcagaaa tgaaatggct cctgtcaaac acagataatg ctgcattccc gcagatgact      540
aagtcatata aaaatacaag aaaaagccca gctctaatag tatgggggat ccatcattcc      600
gtatcaactg cagagcaaac caagctatat gggagtggaa acaaactggt gacagttggg      660
agttctaatt atcaacaatc ttttgtaccg agtccaggag cgagaccaca agttaatggt      720
atatctggaa gaattgactt tcattgggta atgctaaatc ccaatgatac agtcactttc      780
agtttcaatg gggctttcat agctccagac cgtgcaagct tcctgagagg aaaatctatg      840
ggaatccaga gtggagtaca ggttgatgcc aattgtgaag gggactgcta tcatagtggg      900
gggacaataa taagtaactt gccatttcag aacatagata gcagggcagt tggaaaatgt      960
ccgagatatg ttaagcaaag gagtctgctg ctagcaacag ggatgaagaa tgttcctgag     1020
attcaaaggg gaagaggcct atttggtgct atagcggggt tcattgaaaa tggatgggaa     1080
ggcctaattg atggttggtg tggtttcaga caccagaatg cacagggaga gggaaactgct     1140
gcagattaca aaagcactca atcggcaatt gatcaaataa caggaaaatt aaaccggcct     1200
atagaaaaaa ccaaccaaca atttgagttg atcgacaatg aattcaatga ggtagagaag     1260
caaatcggta atgtgataaa ttggaccaga gattctataa cagaagtgtg gtcatacaat     1320
gctgaactct tggtagcaat ggagaaccag catacaattg atctggctga ttcagaaatg     1380
gacaaactgt acgaacgagt gaaaagacag ctgagagaga atgctgaaga agatggcact     1440
ggttgctttg aatatattca caagtgtgat gatgactgta tggccagtat tagaaataac     1500
acctatgatc acagcaataa caggggaagag gcaatgcaaa atagaataca gattgacca     1560
gtcaaaacta gcagcggcta caaagatgtg atactttggt ttagcttcgg ggcattcatg     1620
ttcatacttc tagccattgt aatgggcctt gtcttcatat gtgtaaagaa tggaaacatg     1680
cggtgactta tttgtatata a                                     1701

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<210> 44

<211> 566

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou

<400> 44

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Met Ala Lys Asn Val Ala Ile Phe Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Val
1           5           10           15

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Leu Val Pro Ser Gln Ile Phe Ala Asp Lys Ile Cys Leu Gly His His
 20 25 30
 Ala Val Ser Asn Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Thr Leu Thr Glu Arg Gly Val
 35 40 45
 Glu Val Val Asn Ala Thr Glu Thr Val Glu Arg Thr Asn Ile Pro Arg
 50 55 60
 Ile Cys Ser Lys Gly Lys Arg Thr Val Asp Leu Gly Gln Cys Gly Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Thr Ile Thr Gly Pro Pro Gln Cys Asp Gln Phe Leu Glu Phe
 85 90 95
 Ser Ala Asp Leu Ile Ile Glu Arg Arg Glu Gly Ser Asp Val Cys Tyr
 100 105 110
 Pro Gly Lys Phe Val Asn Glu Glu Ala Leu Arg Gln Ile Leu Arg Glu
 115 120 125
 Ser Gly Gly Ile Asp Lys Glu Ala Met Gly Phe Thr Tyr Ser Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Arg Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ser Ala Cys Arg Arg Ser Gly Ser Ser Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Ala Glu Met Lys Trp Leu Leu Ser Asn Thr Asp Asn Ala Ala Phe
 165 170 175
 Pro Gln Met Thr Lys Ser Tyr Lys Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Pro Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Ile Val Trp Gly Ile His His Ser Val Ser Thr Ala Glu Gln Thr Lys
 195 200 205
 Leu Tyr Gly Ser Gly Asn Lys Leu Val Thr Val Gly Ser Ser Asn Tyr
 210 215 220
 Gln Gln Ser Phe Val Pro Ser Pro Gly Ala Arg Pro Gln Val Asn Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ser Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe His Trp Leu Met Leu Asn Pro Asn Asp
 245 250 255
 Thr Val Thr Phe Ser Phe Asn Gly Ala Phe Ile Ala Pro Asp Arg Ala
 260 265 270
 Ser Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Ser Met Gly Ile Gln Ser Gly Val Gln Val
 275 280 285
 Asp Ala Asn Cys Glu Gly Asp Cys Tyr His Ser Gly Gly Thr Ile Ile
 290 295 300
 Ser Asn Leu Pro Phe Gln Asn Ile Asp Ser Arg Ala Val Gly Lys Cys
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Arg Tyr Val Lys Gln Arg Ser Leu Leu Leu Ala Thr Gly Met Lys
 325 330 335


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Asn Val Pro Glu Ile Pro Lys Gly Arg Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile Ala
      340                      345                      350

Gly Phe Ile Glu Asn Gly Trp Glu Gly Leu Ile Asp Gly Trp Tyr Gly
      355                      360                      365

Phe Arg His Gln Asn Ala Gln Gly Glu Gly Thr Ala Ala Asp Tyr Lys
      370                      375                      380

Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Ile Asp Gln Ile Thr Gly Lys Leu Asn Arg Leu
      385                      390                      395                      400

Ile Glu Lys Thr Asn Gln Gln Phe Glu Leu Ile Asp Asn Glu Phe Asn
      405                      410                      415

Glu Val Glu Lys Gln Ile Gly Asn Val Ile Asn Trp Thr Arg Asp Ser
      420                      425                      430

Ile Thr Glu Val Trp Ser Tyr Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Ala Met Glu
      435                      440                      445

Asn Gln His Thr Ile Asp Leu Ala Asp Ser Glu Met Asp Lys Leu Tyr
      450                      455                      460

Glu Arg Val Lys Arg Gln Leu Arg Glu Asn Ala Glu Glu Asp Gly Thr
      465                      470                      475                      480

Gly Cys Phe Glu Ile Phe His Lys Cys Asp Asp Asp Cys Met Ala Ser
      485                      490                      495

Ile Arg Asn Asn Thr Tyr Asp His Ser Lys Tyr Arg Glu Glu Ala Met
      500                      505                      510

Gln Asn Arg Ile Gln Ile Asp Pro Val Lys Leu Ser Ser Gly Tyr Lys
      515                      520                      525

Asp Val Ile Leu Trp Phe Ser Phe Gly Ala Ser Cys Phe Ile Leu Leu
      530                      535                      540

Ala Ile Val Met Gly Leu Val Phe Ile Cys Val Lys Asn Gly Asn Met
      545                      550                      555                      560

Arg Cys Thr Ile Cys Ile
      565

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<210> 45

<211> 1698

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT

<400> 45

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cagatcttcg cggacaaaat ctgcctcgga catcatgccg tgtcaaacgg aaccaaagta      120
aacacattaa ctgaaagagg agtggaagtc gtcaatgcaa ctgaaacagt ggaacgaaca      180

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aacatcccca ggatctgctc aaaagggaaa aggacagttg acctcgggtca atgtggactc 240
ctggggacaa tcaactggacc acctcaatgt gaccaattcc tagaattttc agccgattta 300
attattgaga ggcgagaagg aagtgatgtc tggtatcctg ggaaattcgt gaatgaagaa 360
gctctgaggc aaattctcag agaatcaggc ggaattgaca aggaagcaat gggattcaca 420
tacagtggaa taagaactaa tggagcaacc agtgcattgta ggagatcagg atcttcattc 480
tatgcagaaa tgaaatggct cctgtcaaac acagataatg ctgcattccc gcagatgact 540
aagtcatata aaaatacaag aaaaagccca gctctaatag tatgggggat ccatcattcc 600
gtatcaactg cagagcaaac caagctatat gggagtggaa acaaactggt gacagttggg 660
agttctaatt atcaacaatc ttttgtaccg agtccaggag cgagaccaca agttaatggt 720
atatctggaa gaattgactt tcattggcta atgctaaatc ccaatgatac agtcactttc 780
agtttcaatg gggctttcat agctccagac cgtgcaagct tcctgagagg aaaatctatg 840
ggaatccaga gtggagtaca ggttgatgcc aattgtgaag gggactgcta tcatagtgga 900
gggacaataa taagtaactt gccatttcag aacatagata gcagggcagt tggaaaatgt 960
ccgagatatg ttaagcaaag gagtctgctg ctagcaacag ggatgaagaa tgttcctgag 1020
attccaaagg gaagaggcct atttgggtgct atagcggggt tcattgaaaa tggatgggaa 1080
ggcctaattg atggttggtg tggtttcaga caccagaatg cacagggaga gggaaactgct 1140
gcagattaca aaagcactca atcggcaatt gatcaaataa caggaaaatt aaaccggctt 1200
atagaaaaaa ccaaccaaca atttgagttg atcgacaatg aattcaatga ggtagagaag 1260
caaatcggtg atgtgataaa ttggaccaga gattctataa cagaagtgtg gtcatacaat 1320
gctgaactct tggtagcaat ggagaaccag catacaattg atctggctga ttcagaaatg 1380
gacaaactgt acgaacgagt gaaaagacag ctgagagaga atgctgaaga agatggcact 1440
ggttgctttg aatattttca caagtgtgat gatgactgta tggccagtat tagaaataac 1500
acctatgatc acagcaaata caggggaagag gcaatgcaaa atagaataca gattgaccca 1560
gtcaaactaa gcagcggcta ccaaatactg tcaatttatt caacagtggc gagttcccta 1620
gcactggcaa tcatgatggc tggctctatct ttatggatgt gctccaatgg atcgttacia 1680
tgcagaattt gcatttaa 1698

<210> 46

<211> 565

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT

<400> 46

Met Ala Lys Asn Val Ala Ile Phe Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Leu Val Pro Ser Gln Ile Phe Ala Asp Lys Ile Cys Leu Gly His His
20 25 30

Ala Val Ser Asn Gly Thr Lys Val Asn Thr Leu Thr Glu Arg Gly Val
35 40 45

Glu Val Val Asn Ala Thr Glu Thr Val Glu Arg Thr Asn Ile Pro Arg

50 55 60
 Ile Cys Ser Lys Gly Lys Arg Thr Val Asp Leu Gly Gln Cys Gly Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Thr Ile Thr Gly Pro Pro Gln Cys Asp Gln Phe Leu Glu Phe
 85 90
 Ser Ala Asp Leu Ile Ile Glu Arg Arg Glu Gly Ser Asp Val Cys Tyr
 100 105 110
 Pro Gly Lys Phe Val Asn Glu Glu Ala Leu Arg Gln Ile Leu Arg Glu
 115 120 125
 Ser Gly Gly Ile Asp Lys Glu Ala Met Gly Phe Thr Tyr Ser Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Arg Thr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ser Ala Cys Arg Arg Ser Gly Ser Ser Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Ala Glu Met Lys Trp Leu Leu Ser Asn Thr Asp Asn Ala Ala Phe
 165 170 175
 Pro Gln Met Thr Lys Ser Tyr Lys Asn Thr Arg Lys Ser Pro Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Ile Val Trp Gly Ile His His Ser Val Ser Thr Ala Glu Gln Thr Lys
 195 200 205
 Leu Tyr Gly Ser Gly Asn Lys Leu Val Thr Val Gly Ser Ser Asn Tyr
 210 215 220
 Gln Gln Ser Phe Val Pro Ser Pro Gly Ala Arg Pro Gln Val Asn Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ser Gly Arg Ile Asp Phe His Trp Leu Met Leu Asn Pro Asn Asp
 245 250 255
 Thr Val Thr Phe Ser Phe Asn Gly Ala Phe Ile Ala Pro Asp Arg Ala
 260 265 270
 Ser Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Ser Met Gly Ile Gln Ser Gly Val Gln Val
 275 280 285
 Asp Ala Asn Cys Glu Gly Asp Cys Tyr His Ser Gly Gly Thr Ile Ile
 290 295 300
 Ser Asn Leu Pro Phe Gln Asn Ile Asp Ser Arg Ala Val Gly Lys Cys
 305 310 315
 Pro Arg Tyr Val Lys Gln Arg Ser Leu Leu Leu Ala Thr Gly Met Lys
 325 330 335
 Asn Val Pro Glu Ile Pro Lys Gly Arg Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile Ala
 340 345 350
 Gly Phe Ile Glu Asn Gly Trp Glu Gly Leu Ile Asp Gly Trp Tyr Gly
 355 360 365
 Phe Arg His Gln Asn Ala Gln Gly Glu Gly Thr Ala Ala Asp Tyr Lys
 370 375 380

Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Ile Asp Gln Ile Thr Gly Lys Leu Asn Arg Leu
 385 390 395 400

Ile Glu Lys Thr Asn Gln Gln Phe Glu Leu Ile Asp Asn Glu Phe Asn
 405 410 415

Glu Val Glu Lys Gln Ile Gly Asn Val Ile Asn Trp Thr Arg Asp Ser
 420 425 430

Ile Thr Glu Val Trp Ser Tyr Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Ala Met Glu
 435 440 445

Asn Gln His Thr Ile Asp Leu Ala Asp Ser Glu Met Asp Lys Leu Tyr
 450 455 460

Glu Arg Val Lys Arg Gln Leu Arg Glu Asn Ala Glu Glu Asp Gly Thr
 465 470 475 480

Gly Cys Phe Glu Ile Phe His Lys Cys Asp Asp Asp Cys Met Ala Ser
 485 490 495

Ile Arg Asn Asn Thr Tyr Asp His Ser Lys Tyr Arg Glu Glu Ala Met
 500 505 510

Gln Asn Arg Ile Gln Ile Asp Pro Val Lys Leu Ser Ser Gly Tyr Gln
 515 520 525

Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ile
 530 535 540

Met Met Ala Gly Leu Ser Leu Trp Met Cys Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu Gln
 545 550 555 560

Cys Arg Ile Cys Ile
 565

<210> 47

<211> 1734

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)

<400> 47

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 aaaactgcta ctcaagggga ggtcaatgtg actggtgtaa taccactgac aacaacaccc 180
 accaaatctc attttgcaaa tctcaaagga acagaaacca gggggaaact atgcccaaaa 240
 tgctcaact gcacagatct ggacgtagcc ttgggcagac caaaatgcac ggggaaaata 300
 ccctcggcaa gagtttcaat actccatgaa gtcagacctg ttacatctgg gtgctttcct 360
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 attggaacct cagggctctg ccctaacatt accaatggaa acggattttt cgcaacaatg 540
 gcttgggccg tcccaaaaaa cgacaaaaac aaaacagcaa caaatccatt aacaatagaa 600


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gtaccataca tttgtacaga aggagaagac caaattaccg tttgggggtt ccaactctgac      660
aacgagaccc aaatggcaaa gctctatggg gactcaaagc cccagaagtt cacotcatct      720
gccaacggag tgaccacaca ttacgtttca cagattggtg gcttcccaaa tcaaacagaa      780
gacggaggac taccacaaag tggtagaatt gttggtgatt acatggtgca aaaatctggg      840
aaaacaggaa caattaccta tcaaaggggt attttattgc ctcaaaaggt gtggtgcgca      900
agtggcagga gcaaggtaat aaaaggatcc ttgcctttaa ttggagaagc agattgcctc      960
cacgaaaaat acggtggatt aaacaaaagc aagccttact acacagggga acatgcaaag     1020
gccataggaa attgcccaat atgggtgaaa acacccttga agctggccaa tggaacccaaa     1080
tatagacctc ctggtggagg atgggaagga atgattgcag gttggcacgg atacacatcc     1140
catggggcac atggagtagc ggtggcagca gaccttaaga gcaactcaaga ggccataaac     1200

aagataacaa aaaatctcaa ctctttgagt gagctggaag taaagaatct tcaaagacta     1260
agcggtgcca tggatgaact ccacaacgaa atactagaac tagatgagaa agtggatgat     1320
ctcagagctg atacaataag ctcaaaaata gaactcgcag tcctgcttcc caatgaagga     1380
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tttgattcac tgaatattac tgctgcatct ttaaattgacg atggattgga taatcactact     1620
atactgcttt actactcaac tgctgcctcc agtttggtcg taactactgat gatagctatc     1680
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<210> 48

<211> 577

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)

<400> 48

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Met Ala Lys Asn Val Ala Ile Phe Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Val
1           5           10          15

Leu Val Pro Ser Gln Ile Phe Ala Asp Arg Ile Cys Thr Gly Ile Thr
20          25          30

Ser Ser Asn Ser Pro His Val Val Lys Thr Ala Thr Gln Gly Glu Val
35          40          45

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

Phe Ala Asn Leu Lys Gly Thr Glu Thr Arg Gly Lys Leu Cys Pro Lys
65          70          75          80

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

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

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

Arg Gln Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Arg Gly Tyr Glu His Ile Arg Leu Ser
 130 135 140

Thr His Asn Val Ile Asn Ala Glu Asn Ala Pro Gly Gly Pro Tyr Lys
 145 150 155 160

Ile Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Cys Pro Asn Ile Thr Asn Gly Asn Gly Phe
 165 170 175

Phe Ala Thr Met Ala Trp Ala Val Pro Lys Asn Asp Lys Asn Lys Thr
 180 185 190

Ala Thr Asn Pro Leu Thr Ile Glu Val Pro Tyr Ile Cys Thr Glu Gly
 195 200 205

Glu Asp Gln Ile Thr Val Trp Gly Phe His Ser Asp Asn Glu Thr Gln
 210 215 220

Met Ala Lys Leu Tyr Gly Asp Ser Lys Pro Gln Lys Phe Thr Ser Ser
 225 230 235 240

Ala Asn Gly Val Thr Thr His Tyr Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Gly Phe Pro
 245 250 255

Asn Gln Thr Glu Asp Gly Gly Leu Pro Gln Ser Gly Arg Ile Val Val
 260 265 270

Asp Tyr Met Val Gln Lys Ser Gly Lys Thr Gly Thr Ile Thr Tyr Gln
 275 280 285

Arg Gly Ile Leu Leu Pro Gln Lys Val Trp Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Ser
 290 295 300

Lys Val Ile Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ile Gly Glu Ala Asp Cys Leu
 305 310 315 320

His Glu Lys Tyr Gly Gly Leu Asn Lys Ser Lys Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Gly
 325 330 335

Glu His Ala Lys Ala Ile Gly Asn Cys Pro Ile Trp Val Lys Thr Pro
 340 345 350

Leu Lys Leu Ala Asn Gly Thr Lys Tyr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly Trp
 355 360 365

Glu Gly Met Ile Ala Gly Trp His Gly Tyr Thr Ser His Gly Ala His
 370 375 380

Gly Val Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Thr Gln Glu Ala Ile Asn
 385 390 395 400

Lys Ile Thr Lys Asn Leu Asn Ser Leu Ser Glu Leu Glu Val Lys Asn
 405 410 415

Leu Gln Arg Leu Ser Gly Ala Met Asp Glu Leu His Asn Glu Ile Leu
 420 425 430

Glu Leu Asp Glu Lys Val Asp Asp Leu Arg Ala Asp Thr Ile Ser Ser
 435 440 445

Gln Ile Glu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Asn Glu Gly Ile Ile Asn Ser
 450 455 460

Glu Asp Glu His Leu Leu Ala Leu Glu Arg Lys Leu Lys Lys Met Leu
 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Ala Val Glu Ile Gly Asn Gly Cys Phe Glu Thr Lys His
 485 490 495

Lys Cys Asn Gln Thr Cys Leu Asp Arg Ile Ala Ala Gly Thr Phe Asp
 500 505 510

Ala Gly Glu Phe Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe Asp Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ala
 515 520 525

Ala Ser Leu Asn Asp Asp Gly Leu Asp Asn His Thr Ile Leu Leu Tyr
 530 535 540

Tyr Ser Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Val Thr Leu Met Ile Ala Ile
 545 550 555 560

Phe Val Val Tyr Met Val Ser Arg Asp Asn Val Ser Cys Ser Ile Cys
 565 570 575

Leu

<210> 49

<211> 1734

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

<400> 49

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aaaactgcta ctcaagggga ggtcaatgtg actggtgtaa taccactgac aacaacaccc      180
accaaatctc attttgcaaa tctcaaagga acagaaacca gggggaaact atgcccaaaa      240
tgctcaact gcacagatct ggacgtagcc ttgggcagac caaaatgcac ggggaaaata      300
ccctcggcaa gagtttcaat actccatgaa gtcagacctg ttacatctgg gtgctttcct      360
ataatgcacg acagaacaaa aattagacag ctgcctaacc ttctccgagg atacgaacat      420
atcaggttat caaccataa cgttatcaat gcagaaaatg caccaggagg accctacaaa      480
attggaacct cagggctctg ccctaacatt accaatggaa acggatTTTT cgcaacaatg      540
gcttgggccg tcccaaaaaa cgacaaaaac aaaacagcaa caaatccatt aacaatagaa      600
gtaccataca tttgtacaga aggagaagac caaattaccg tttgggggtt cactctgac      660
aacgagacce aatggcaaaa gctctatggg gactcaaagc ccagaagtt cacctcatct      720
gccaacggag tgaccacaca ttacgtttca cagattggtg gcttcccaa tcaaacagaa      780

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gacggaggac taccacaagc tggtagaatt gttgttgatt acatggtyca aaaatctggg      840
aaaacaggaa caattaccta tcaaaggggt attttattgc ctcaaaaggt gtggtgcgca      900
agtggcagga gcaaggtaat aaaaggatcc ttgcctttaa ttggagaagc agattgcctc      960
cacgaaaaat acggtggatt aaacaaaagc aagccttact acacagggga acatgcaaag     1020
gccataggaa attgcccaat atgggtgaaa acacccttga agctggccaa tggaacccaaa     1080
tatagacctc ctggtggagg atgggaagga atgattgcag gttggcacgg atacacatcc     1140
catggggcac atgggagtagc ggtggcagca gaccttaaga gcactcaaga ggccataaac     1200
aagataacaa aaaatctcaa ctctttgagt gagctggaag taaagaatct tcaaagacta     1260
agcggtgcca tggatgaact ccacaacgaa atactagaac tagatgagaa agtggatgat     1320
ctcagagctg atacaataag ctcaacaata gaactcgcag tcctgcttcc caatgaagga     1380
ataataaaca gtgaagatga acatctcttg gcgcttgaaa gaaagctgaa gaaaatgctg     1440
ggcccctctg ctgtagagat agggaatgga tgctttgaaa ccaaacacaa gtgcaaccag     1500
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tttgattcac tgaatattac tgctgcatct ttaaagcagc atggattgga taattaccag     1620
atthtggcga tctattcaac tgcgcaccag tcattggtac tggtagtctc cctgggggca     1680
atcagtttct ggatgtgctc taatgggtct ctacagtgta gaatatgat ttaa          1734

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<210> 50

<211> 577

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

<400> 50

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Met Ala Lys Asn Val Ala Ile Phe Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Val
1           5           10           15

Leu Val Pro Ser Gln Ile Phe Ala Asp Arg Ile Cys Thr Gly Ile Thr
20           25           30

Ser Ser Asn Ser Pro His Val Val Lys Thr Ala Thr Gln Gly Glu Val
35           40           45

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

Phe Ala Asn Leu Lys Gly Thr Glu Thr Arg Gly Lys Leu Cys Pro Lys
65           70           75           80

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

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

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

Arg Gln Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Arg Gly Tyr Glu His Ile Arg Leu Ser
130          135          140

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Thr His Asn Val Ile Asn Ala Glu Asn Ala Pro Gly Gly Pro Tyr Lys
 145 150 155 160

Ile Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Cys Pro Asn Ile Thr Asn Gly Asn Gly Phe
 165 170 175

Phe Ala Thr Met Ala Trp Ala Val Pro Lys Asn Asp Lys Asn Lys Thr
 180 185 190

Ala Thr Asn Pro Leu Thr Ile Glu Val Pro Tyr Ile Cys Thr Glu Gly
 195 200 205

Glu Asp Gln Ile Thr Val Trp Gly Phe His Ser Asp Asn Glu Thr Gln
 210 215 220

Met Ala Lys Leu Tyr Gly Asp Ser Lys Pro Gln Lys Phe Thr Ser Ser
 225 230 235 240

Ala Asn Gly Val Thr Thr His Tyr Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Gly Phe Pro
 245 250 255

Asn Gln Thr Glu Asp Gly Gly Leu Pro Gln Ser Gly Arg Ile Val Val
 260 265 270

Asp Tyr Met Val Gln Lys Ser Gly Lys Thr Gly Thr Ile Thr Tyr Gln
 275 280 285

Arg Gly Ile Leu Leu Pro Gln Lys Val Trp Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Ser
 290 295 300

Lys Val Ile Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ile Gly Glu Ala Asp Cys Leu
 305 310 315 320

His Glu Lys Tyr Gly Gly Leu Asn Lys Ser Lys Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Gly
 325 330 335

Glu His Ala Lys Ala Ile Gly Asn Cys Pro Ile Trp Val Lys Thr Pro
 340 345 350

Leu Lys Leu Ala Asn Gly Thr Lys Tyr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly Trp
 355 360 365

Glu Gly Met Ile Ala Gly Trp His Gly Tyr Thr Ser His Gly Ala His
 370 375 380

Gly Val Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Thr Gln Glu Ala Ile Asn
 385 390 395 400

Lys Ile Thr Lys Asn Leu Asn Ser Leu Ser Glu Leu Glu Val Lys Asn
 405 410 415

Leu Gln Arg Leu Ser Gly Ala Met Asp Glu Leu His Asn Glu Ile Leu
 420 425 430

Glu Leu Asp Glu Lys Val Asp Asp Leu Arg Ala Asp Thr Ile Ser Ser
 435 440 445

Gln Ile Glu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Asn Glu Gly Ile Ile Asn Ser
 450 455 460

Glu Asp Glu His Leu Leu Ala Leu Glu Arg Lys Leu Lys Lys Met Leu
 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Ala Val Glu Ile Gly Asn Gly Cys Phe Glu Thr Lys His
 485 490 495

Lys Cys Asn Gln Thr Cys Leu Asp Arg Ile Ala Ala Gly Thr Phe Asp
 500 505 510

Ala Gly Glu Phe Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe Asp Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ala
 515 520 525

Ala Ser Leu Asn Asp Asp Gly Leu Asp Asn Tyr Gln Ile Leu Ala Ile
 530 535 540

Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Val Leu Val Val Ser Leu Gly Ala
 545 550 555 560

Ile Ser Phe Trp Met Cys Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu Gln Cys Arg Ile Cys
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Ile

<210> 51

<211> 1731

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachussetts (PrL-)

<400> 51

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aaaacagcta ctcaagggga ggtcaatgtg actgggtgtga taccactaac aacaacacca      180
acaaaatctt attttgcaaa tctcaaagga acaaagacca gagggaaact atgcccagac      240
tgtctcaact gtacagatct ggatgtggcc ctgggcaggc caatgtgtgt gggaactaca      300
ccttctgcga aagcttcaat acttcacgaa gtcagacctg ttacatccgg gtgcttccct      360
ataatgcacg acagaacaaa aatcaggcaa ctagccaatc ttctcagagg atatgaaaat      420
atcaggttat caacccaaaa cgttatcgat gcagaaaagg caccaggagg accctacaga      480
cttggaacct caggatcttg ccctaacgct accagtaaaa ggggattttt cgcaacaatg      540
gcttgggctg tcccaaagga caacaacaaa aatgcaacga acccattaac agtagaagta      600
ccatacattt gtgcagaagg ggaagaccaa attactgttt gggggttcca ttcagataac      660
aaaaccctaaa tgaagaacct ctatggagac tcaaatcctc aaaagttcac ctcatctgct      720
aatggagtaa ccacacatta tgtttctcag attggcggct tcccagatca aacagaagac      780
ggaggactac cacaaagcgg cagaattgtc gttgattaca tgatgcaaaa acctgggaaa      840
acaggaacaa ttgtctatca aagaggtggt ttgttgcttc aaaaggtgtg gtgcgcgagt      900
ggcaggagca aagtaataaa agggtccttg cctttaattg gtgaagcaga ttgccttcat      960
gaaaaatcag gtggattaaa caaaagcaag ccttactaca caggagaaca tgcaaaagcc     1020
    
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 agacctctg gtggaggatg ggaaggaatg attgcagggtt ggcacggata cacatctcac 1140
 ggagcacatg gagtggcagt tgctgcagac cttaagagca cacaagaagc tataaacaag 1200
 ataacaaaa atctcaactc tttgagtgag ctagaagtaa agaattctca aaggctaagt 1260
 ggtgccatgg atgaactcca caacgaaata ctcgagctgg atgagaaagt ggatgacctc 1320
 agagctgaca ctataagtcc acaaatagaa cttgcagtct tgctttccaa cgaaggaata 1380
 ataaacagtg aagacgagca tctattggca cttgagagaa aactaaagaa aatgctgggt 1440
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 tgcttagaca ggatagctgc tggcaccttt aatgcaggag agttttctct ccccactttt 1560
 gattcattga acattactgc tgcattctta aatgatgatg gattggataa ccatactata 1620
 ctgctctatt actcaactgc tgcttctagt ttggctgtaa cattgatgct agctatTTTT 1680
 attgtttata tggctctccag agacaacggt tcatgctcca tctgtctata a 1731

<210> 52

<211> 576

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachussetts (PrL-)

<400> 52

Met Ala Lys Asn Val Ala Ile Phe Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Leu Val
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 Leu Val Pro Ser Gln Ile Phe Ala Asp Arg Ile Cys Thr Gly Ile Thr
 20 25 30
 Ser Ser Asn Ser Pro His Val Val Lys Thr Ala Thr Gln Gly Glu Val
 35 40 45
 Asn Val Thr Gly Val Ile Pro Leu Thr Thr Thr Pro Thr Lys Ser Tyr
 50 55 60
 Phe Ala Asn Leu Lys Gly Thr Lys Thr Arg Gly Lys Leu Cys Pro Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Leu Asn Cys Thr Asp Leu Asp Val Ala Leu Gly Arg Pro Met Cys
 85 90 95
 Val Gly Thr Thr Pro Ser Ala Lys Ala Ser Ile Leu His Glu Val Arg
 100 105 110
 Pro Val Thr Ser Gly Cys Phe Pro Ile Met His Asp Arg Thr Lys Ile
 115 120 125
 Arg Gln Leu Ala Asn Leu Leu Arg Gly Tyr Glu Asn Ile Arg Leu Ser
 130 135 140
 Thr Gln Asn Val Ile Asp Ala Glu Lys Ala Pro Gly Gly Pro Tyr Arg
 145 150 155 160

Leu Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Cys Pro Asn Ala Thr Ser Lys Ser Gly Phe
 165 170 175

Phe Ala Thr Met Ala Trp Ala Val Pro Lys Asp Asn Asn Lys Asn Ala
 180 185 190

Thr Asn Pro Leu Thr Val Glu Val Pro Tyr Ile Cys Ala Glu Gly Glu
 195 200 205

Asp Gln Ile Thr Val Trp Gly Phe His Ser Asp Asn Lys Thr Gln Met
 210 215 220

Lys Asn Leu Tyr Gly Asp Ser Asn Pro Gln Lys Phe Thr Ser Ser Ala
 225 230 235 240

Asn Gly Val Thr Thr His Tyr Val Ser Gln Ile Gly Gly Phe Pro Asp
 245 250 255

Gln Thr Glu Asp Gly Gly Leu Pro Gln Ser Gly Arg Ile Val Val Asp
 260 265 270

Tyr Met Met Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Thr Gly Thr Ile Val Tyr Gln Arg
 275 280 285

Gly Val Leu Leu Pro Gln Lys Val Trp Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Ser Lys
 290 295 300

Val Ile Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ile Gly Glu Ala Asp Cys Leu His
 305 310 315 320

Glu Lys Tyr Gly Gly Leu Asn Lys Ser Lys Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Gly Glu
 325 330 335

His Ala Lys Ala Ile Gly Asn Cys Pro Ile Trp Val Lys Thr Pro Leu
 340 345 350

Lys Leu Ala Asn Gly Thr Lys Tyr Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly Trp Glu
 355 360 365

Gly Met Ile Ala Gly Trp His Gly Tyr Thr Ser His Gly Ala His Gly
 370 375 380

Val Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser Thr Gln Glu Ala Ile Asn Lys
 385 390 395 400

Ile Thr Lys Asn Leu Asn Ser Leu Ser Glu Leu Glu Val Lys Asn Leu
 405 410 415

Gln Arg Leu Ser Gly Ala Met Asp Glu Leu His Asn Glu Ile Leu Glu
 420 425 430

Leu Asp Glu Lys Val Asp Asp Leu Arg Ala Asp Thr Ile Ser Ser Gln
 435 440 445

Ile Glu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Asn Glu Gly Ile Ile Asn Ser Glu
 450 455 460

Asp Glu His Leu Leu Ala Leu Glu Arg Lys Leu Lys Lys Met Leu Gly
 465 470 475 480

Pro Ser Ala Val Asp Ile Glv Asn Glv Cvs Phe Glu Thr Lvs His Lvs


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                485                490                495
Cys Asn Gln Thr Cys Leu Asp Arg Ile Ala Ala Gly Thr Phe Asn Ala
                500                505                510

Gly Glu Phe Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe Asp Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ala Ala
                515                520                525

Ser Leu Asn Asp Asp Gly Leu Asp Asn His Thr Ile Leu Leu Tyr Tyr
                530                535                540

Ser Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Val Thr Leu Met Leu Ala Ile Phe
545                550                555                560

Ile Val Tyr Met Val Ser Arg Asp Asn Val Ser Cys Ser Ile Cys Leu
                565                570                575

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<210> 53

<211> 1731

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachussetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

<400> 53

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aaaacagcta ctcaagggga ggtcaatgtg actggtgtga taccactaac aacaacacca      180
acaaaatctt attttgcaaa tctcaaagga acaaagacca gagggaaact atgccagac      240
tgtctcaact gtacagatct ggatgtggcc ctgggcaggc caatgtgtgt ggggaactaca      300
ccttctgcga aagcttcaat acttcacgaa gtcagacctg ttacatccgg gtgcttccct      360
ataatgcacg acagaacaaa aatcaggcaa ctagccaatc ttctcagagg atatgaaaat      420
atcaggttat caacccaaaa cgttatcgat gcagaaaagg caccaggagg accctacaga      480
cttggaacct caggatcttg ccctaacgct accagtaaaa gcggattttt cgcaacaatg      540
gcttgggctg tcccaaagga caacaacaaa aatgcaacga acccataac agtagaagta      600
ccatacattt gtgcagaagg ggaagaccaa attactgttt gggggtcca ttcagataac      660
aaaaccctaaa tgaagaacct ctatggagac tcaaactctc aaaagttcac ctcatctgct      720
aatggagtaa ccacacatta tgtttctcag attggcggct tcccagatca aacagaagac      780
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gaaaaatagc gtggattaaa caaaagcaag ccttactaca caggagaaca tgcaaaagcc     1020
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ataacaaaaa atctcaactc tttgagtgtg ctagaagtaa agaattctca aaggctaagt     1260
ggtgccatgg atgaaactca caacgaaata ctcgagctgg atgagaaagt ggatgacctc     1320

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agagctgaca ctataagttc acaaatagaa cttgcagtct tgctttccaa cgaaggaata 1380
 ataaacagtg aagacgagca tctattggca cttgagagaa aactaaagaa aatgctgggt 1440
 ccctctgctg tagacatagg aatggatgc ttcgaaacca aacacaaatg caaccagacc 1500
 tgcttagaca ggatagctgc tggcaccttt aatgcaggag agttttctct cccactttt 1560
 gattcattga acattactgc tgcattctta aatgatgatg gattggataa ctaccagatt 1620
 ttggcgatct attcaactgt cgccagttca ttggtactgg tagtctccct gggggcaatc 1680
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<210> 54

<211> 576

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachussetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

<400> 54

Met	Ala	Lys	Asn	Val	Ala	Ile	Phe	Gly	Leu	Leu	Phe	Ser	Leu	Leu	Val
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Leu	Val	Pro	Ser	Gln	Ile	Phe	Ala	Asp	Arg	Ile	Cys	Thr	Gly	Ile	Thr
			20					25					30		
Ser	Ser	Asn	Ser	Pro	His	Val	Val	Lys	Thr	Ala	Thr	Gln	Gly	Glu	Val
		35					40					45			
Asn	Val	Thr	Gly	Val	Ile	Pro	Leu	Thr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Lys	Ser	Tyr
	50					55					60				
Phe	Ala	Asn	Leu	Lys	Gly	Thr	Lys	Thr	Arg	Gly	Lys	Leu	Cys	Pro	Asp
65					70					75					80
Cys	Leu	Asn	Cys	Thr	Asp	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg	Pro	Met	Cys
				85					90					95	
Val	Gly	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ser	Ile	Leu	His	Glu	Val	Arg
			100					105					110		
Pro	Val	Thr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Phe	Pro	Ile	Met	His	Asp	Arg	Thr	Lys	Ile
		115					120					125			
Arg	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asn	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Asn	Ile	Arg	Leu	Ser
	130					135					140				
Thr	Gln	Asn	Val	Ile	Asp	Ala	Glu	Lys	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Arg
145					150					155					160
Leu	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Cys	Pro	Asn	Ala	Thr	Ser	Lys	Ser	Gly	Phe
				165					170					175	
Phe	Ala	Thr	Met	Ala	Trp	Ala	Val	Pro	Lys	Asp	Asn	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ala
			180					185					190		
Thr	Asn	Pro	Leu	Thr	Val	Glu	Val	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Cys	Ala	Glu	Gly	Glu

199	200	209																				
Asp	Gln	Ile	Thr	Val	Trp	Gly	Phe	His	Ser	Asp	Asn	Lys	Thr	Gln	Met							
210						215					220											
Lys	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Ser	Asn	Pro	Gln	Lys	Phe	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ala							
225					230					235					240							
Asn	Gly	Val	Thr	Thr	His	Tyr	Val	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gly	Gly	Phe	Pro	Asp							
				245					250					255								
Gln	Thr	Glu	Asp	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Gln	Ser	Gly	Arg	Ile	Val	Val	Asp							
			260					265					270									
Tyr	Met	Met	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Lys	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ile	Val	Tyr	Gln	Arg							
		275					280					285										
Gly	Val	Leu	Leu	Pro	Gln	Lys	Val	Trp	Cys	Ala	Ser	Gly	Arg	Ser	Lys							
	290					295					300											
Val	Ile	Lys	Gly	Ser	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ile	Gly	Glu	Ala	Asp	Cys	Leu	His							
305					310					315					320							
Glu	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu	Asn	Lys	Ser	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Glu							
				325					330					335								
His	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Gly	Asn	Cys	Pro	Ile	Trp	Val	Lys	Thr	Pro	Leu							
			340					345					350									
Lys	Leu	Ala	Asn	Gly	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Pro	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	Trp	Glu							
		355					360					365										
Gly	Met	Ile	Ala	Gly	Trp	His	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Ser	His	Gly	Ala	His	Gly							
	370					375					380											
Val	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Gln	Glu	Ala	Ile	Asn	Lys							
385					390					395					400							
Ile	Thr	Lys	Asn	Leu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Leu	Glu	Val	Lys	Asn	Leu							
				405					410					415								
Gln	Arg	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ala	Met	Asp	Glu	Leu	His	Asn	Glu	Ile	Leu	Glu							
			420					425					430									
Leu	Asp	Glu	Lys	Val	Asp	Asp	Leu	Arg	Ala	Asp	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln							
		435					440					445										
Ile	Glu	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ile	Ile	Asn	Ser	Glu							
	450					455					460											
Asp	Glu	His	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Lys	Lys	Met	Leu	Gly							
465					470					475					480							
Pro	Ser	Ala	Val	Asp	Ile	Gly	Asn	Gly	Cys	Phe	Glu	Thr	Lys	His	Lys							
				485					490					495								
Cys	Asn	Gln	Thr	Cys	Leu	Asp	Arg	Ile	Ala	Ala	Gly	Thr	Phe	Asn	Ala							
			500					505					510									
Gly	Glu	Phe	Ser	Leu	Pro	Thr	Phe	Asp	Ser	Leu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ala							
		515					520					525										

Ser Leu Asn Asp Asp Gly Leu Asp Asn Tyr Gln Ile Leu Ala Ile Tyr
 530 535 540

Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Val Leu Val Val Ser Leu Gly Ala Ile
 545 550 555 560

Ser Phe Trp Met Cys Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu Gln Cys Arg Ile Cys Ile
 565 570 575

<210> 55

<211> 1704

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)

<400> 55

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gtgactggcg tgataccact gacaacaaca ccaacaaaat cttattttgc aaatctcaaa      180
ggaacaagga ccagagggaa actatgcccg gactgtctca actgtacaga tctggatgtg      240
gccttgggca ggccaatgtg tgtggggacc acaccttctg ctaaagcttc aatactccac      300
gaggtcagac ctgttacatc cgggtgcttt cctataatgc acgacagaac aaaaatcagg      360
caactaccca atcttctcag aggatatgaa aatatcaggt tatcaacca aaacgttatc      420
gatgcagaaa aagcaccagg aggaccctac agacttgaa cctcaggatc ttgccctaac      480
gctaccagta aaatcggatt ttttgcaaca atggcttggg ctgtcccaa ggacaactac      540
aaaaatgcaa cgaaccctact aacagtagaa gtaccataca tttgtacaga aggggaagac      600
caaattactg tttgggggtt ccattcagat aacaaaacc aaatgaagag cctctatgga      660
gactcaaate ctcaaaagt cacctcatct gctaatggag taaccacaca ttatgtttct      720
cagattggcg acttcccaga tcaaacagaa gacggaggac taccacaaag cggcagaatt      780
gttgttgatt acatgatgca aaaacctggg aaaacaggaa caattgtcta tcaaagaggt      840
gttttgttgc ctcaaaaggt gtggtgocgc agtggcagga gcaaagtaat aaaagggcca      900
ttgcctttaa ttggtgaagc agattgcctt catgaaaaat acggtggatt aaacaaaagc      960
aagccttact acacaggaga acatgcaaaa gccataggaa attgcccaat atgggtaaaa     1020
acacctttga agcttgccaa tggaaccaa tatagacctc ctggtggagg atgggaagga     1080
atgattgcag gttggcacgg atacacatct cacggagcac atggagtggc agtggcggca     1140
gaccttaaga gtacacaaga agctataaat aagataaca aaaatctcaa ttctttgagt     1200
gagctagaag taaagaacct tcaaagacta agtggtgcca tggatgaact ccacaacgaa     1260
atactcgagc tggatgagaa agtggatgat ctcagagctg aactataag ctcaaaata     1320
gaacttgagc tcttgctttc caacgaagga ataataaca gtgaagacga gcatctattg     1380
gcacttgaga gaaaactaaa gaaaatgctg ggtccctctg ctgtagacat aggaaacgga     1440
tgcttcgaaa ccaaacacaa atgcaaccag acctgcttag acaggatagc tgctggcacc     1500
tttaatgcag gagaattttc tctcccact tttgattcat tgaacattac tgctgcatct     1560
ttaaatgatg atggattgga taaccatact atactgctct attactcaac tgctgcttct     1620
    
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agtttgctg taacattaat gctagctatt tttattgttt atatggtctc cagagacaac 1680

gtttcatgct ccatctgtct ataa 1704

<210> 56

<211> 567

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)

<400> 56

Met Lys Ala Ile Ile Val Leu Leu Met Val Val Thr Ser Asn Ala Asp
1 5 10 15

Arg Ile Cys Thr Gly Ile Thr Ser Ser Asn Ser Pro His Val Val Lys
20 25 30

Thr Ala Thr Gln Gly Glu Val Asn Val Thr Gly Val Ile Pro Leu Thr
35 40 45

Thr Thr Pro Thr Lys Ser Tyr Phe Ala Asn Leu Lys Gly Thr Arg Thr
50 55 60

Arg Gly Lys Leu Cys Pro Asp Cys Leu Asn Cys Thr Asp Leu Asp Val
65 70 75 80

Ala Leu Gly Arg Pro Met Cys Val Gly Thr Thr Pro Ser Ala Lys Ala
85 90 95

Ser Ile Leu His Glu Val Arg Pro Val Thr Ser Gly Cys Phe Pro Ile
100 105 110

Met His Asp Arg Thr Lys Ile Arg Gln Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Arg Gly
115 120 125

Tyr Glu Asn Ile Arg Leu Ser Thr Gln Asn Val Ile Asp Ala Glu Lys
130 135 140

Ala Pro Gly Gly Pro Tyr Arg Leu Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Cys Pro Asn
145 150 155 160

Ala Thr Ser Lys Ile Gly Phe Phe Ala Thr Met Ala Trp Ala Val Pro
165 170 175

Lys Asp Asn Tyr Lys Asn Ala Thr Asn Pro Leu Thr Val Glu Val Pro
180 185 190

Tyr Ile Cys Thr Glu Gly Glu Asp Gln Ile Thr Val Trp Gly Phe His
195 200 205

Ser Asp Asn Lys Thr Gln Met Lys Ser Leu Tyr Gly Asp Ser Asn Pro
210 215 220

Gln Lys Phe Thr Ser Ser Ala Asn Gly Val Thr Thr His Tyr Val Ser
225 230 235 240

Gln Ile Gly Asp Phe Pro Asp Gln Thr Glu Asp Gly Gly Leu Pro Gln
245 250 255

Ser Gly Arg Ile Val Val Asp Tyr Met Met Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Thr
 260 265 270

Gly Thr Ile Val Tyr Gln Arg Gly Val Leu Leu Pro Gln Lys Val Trp
 275 280 285

Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Ser Lys Val Ile Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ile
 290 295 300

Gly Glu Ala Asp Cys Leu His Glu Lys Tyr Gly Gly Leu Asn Lys Ser
 305 310 315 320

Lys Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Gly Glu His Ala Lys Ala Ile Gly Asn Cys Pro
 325 330 335

Ile Trp Val Lys Thr Pro Leu Lys Leu Ala Asn Gly Thr Lys Tyr Arg
 340 345 350

Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly Trp Glu Gly Met Ile Ala Gly Trp His Gly Tyr
 355 360 365

Thr Ser His Gly Ala His Gly Val Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser
 370 375 380

Thr Gln Glu Ala Ile Asn Lys Ile Thr Lys Asn Leu Asn Ser Leu Ser
 385 390 395 400

Glu Leu Glu Val Lys Asn Leu Gln Arg Leu Ser Gly Ala Met Asp Glu
 405 410 415

Leu His Asn Glu Ile Leu Glu Leu Asp Glu Lys Val Asp Asp Leu Arg
 420 425 430

Ala Asp Thr Ile Ser Ser Gln Ile Glu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Asn
 435 440 445

Glu Gly Ile Ile Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu His Leu Leu Ala Leu Glu Arg
 450 455 460

Lys Leu Lys Lys Met Leu Gly Pro Ser Ala Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Gly
 465 470 475 480

Cys Phe Glu Thr Lys His Lys Cys Asn Gln Thr Cys Leu Asp Arg Ile
 485 490 495

Ala Ala Gly Thr Phe Asn Ala Gly Glu Phe Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe Asp
 500 505 510

Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ala Ala Ser Leu Asn Asp Asp Gly Leu Asp Asn
 515 520 525

His Thr Ile Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Val
 530 535 540

Thr Leu Met Leu Ala Ile Phe Ile Val Tyr Met Val Ser Arg Asp Asn
 545 550 555 560

Val Ser Cys Ser Ile Cys Leu
 565

<211> 1704

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

<400> 57

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gtgactggcg tgataccact gacaacaaca ccaacaaaat cttattttgc aaatctcaaa      180
ggaacaagga ccagagggaa actatgcccc gactgtctca actgtacaga tctggatgtg      240
gccttgggca ggccaatgtg tgtggggacc acaccttctg ctaaagcttc aatactccac      300
gaggtcagac ctgttacatc egggtgcttt cctataatgc acgacagaac aaaaatcagg      360
caactaccca atcttctcag aggatatgaa aatatcaggt tatcaacca aaacgttatc      420
gatgcagaaa aagcaccagg aggaccctac agacttgga cctcaggatc ttgccctaac      480
gctaccagta aaatcggatt ttttgcaaca atggcttggg ctgtcccaa ggacaactac      540
aaaaatgcaa cgaaccctact aacagtagaa gtaccataca tttgtacaga aggggaagac      600
caaattactg tttgggggtt ccattcagat acaaaaacc aaatgaagag cctctatgga      660
gactcaaate ctcaaaagtt cacctcatct gctaatggag taaccacaca ttatgtttct      720
cagattggcg acttcccaga tcaaacagaa gacggaggac taccacaaag cggcagaatt      780
gttggtgatt acatgatgca aaaacctggg aaaacaggaa caattgtcta tcaaagaggt      840
gttttgttgc ctcaaaaggt gtggtgcgcg agtggcagga gcaaagtaat aaaagggcca      900
ttgcctttaa ttggtgaagc agattgcctt catgaaaaat acggtggatt aaacaaaagc      960
aagccttact acacaggaga acatgcaaaa gccataggaa attgcccaat atgggtaaaa     1020
acacctttga agcttgccaa tggaaccaa tatagacctc ctggtggagg atgggaagga     1080
atgattgcag gttggcacgg atacacatct cacggagcac atggagtggc agtggcggca     1140
gaccttaaga gtacacaaga agctataaat aagataacaa aaaatctcaa ttctttgagt     1200
gagctagaag taaagaacct tcaaagacta agtggtgcca tggatgaact ccacaacgaa     1260
atactcgagc tggatgagaa agtggatgat ctgagagctg aactataag ctcaaaata     1320
gaactgcagc tcttgctttc caacgaagga ataataaaca gtgaagacga gcatctattg     1380
gcacttgaga gaaaactaaa gaaaatgctg ggtccctctg ctgtagacat aggaaacgga     1440
tgcttcgaaa ccaaacacaa atgcaaccag acctgcttag acaggatagc tgctggcacc     1500
tttaatgcag gagaattttc tctccccact tttgattcat tgaacattac tgctgcatct     1560
ttaaatgatg atggattgga taactaccag attttggcga tctattcaac tgtcgccagt     1620
tcattggtac tggtagtctc cctgggggca atcagtttct ggatgtgctc taatgggtct     1680
ctacagtgta gaatatgtat ttaa                                             1704

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<210> 58

<211> 567

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMC

<400> 58

Met Lys Ala Ile Ile Val Leu Leu Met Val Val Thr Ser Asn Ala Asp
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Ile Cys Thr Gly Ile Thr Ser Ser Asn Ser Pro His Val Val Lys
 20 25 30
 Thr Ala Thr Gln Gly Glu Val Asn Val Thr Gly Val Ile Pro Leu Thr
 35 40 45
 Thr Thr Pro Thr Lys Ser Tyr Phe Ala Asn Leu Lys Gly Thr Arg Thr
 50 55 60
 Arg Gly Lys Leu Cys Pro Asp Cys Leu Asn Cys Thr Asp Leu Asp Val
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Leu Gly Arg Pro Met Cys Val Gly Thr Thr Pro Ser Ala Lys Ala
 85 90 95
 Ser Ile Leu His Glu Val Arg Pro Val Thr Ser Gly Cys Phe Pro Ile
 100 105 110
 Met His Asp Arg Thr Lys Ile Arg Gln Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Arg Gly
 115 120 125
 Tyr Glu Asn Ile Arg Leu Ser Thr Gln Asn Val Ile Asp Ala Glu Lys
 130 135 140
 Ala Pro Gly Gly Pro Tyr Arg Leu Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Cys Pro Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Thr Ser Lys Ile Gly Phe Phe Ala Thr Met Ala Trp Ala Val Pro
 165 170 175
 Lys Asp Asn Tyr Lys Asn Ala Thr Asn Pro Leu Thr Val Glu Val Pro
 180 185 190
 Tyr Ile Cys Thr Glu Gly Glu Asp Gln Ile Thr Val Trp Gly Phe His
 195 200 205
 Ser Asp Asn Lys Thr Gln Met Lys Ser Leu Tyr Gly Asp Ser Asn Pro
 210 215 220
 Gln Lys Phe Thr Ser Ser Ala Asn Gly Val Thr Thr His Tyr Val Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Ile Gly Asp Phe Pro Asp Gln Thr Glu Asp Gly Gly Leu Pro Gln
 245 250 255
 Ser Gly Arg Ile Val Val Asp Tyr Met Met Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Thr
 260 265 270
 Gly Thr Ile Val Tyr Gln Arg Gly Val Leu Leu Pro Gln Lys Val Trp
 275 280 285
 Cys Ala Ser Gly Arg Ser Lys Val Ile Lys Gly Ser Leu Pro Leu Ile
 290 295 300

Gly Glu Ala Asp Cys Leu His Glu Lys Tyr Gly Gly Leu Asn Lys Ser
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Pro Tyr Tyr Thr Gly Glu His Ala Lys Ala Ile Gly Asn Cys Pro
 325 330 335
 Ile Trp Val Lys Thr Pro Leu Lys Leu Ala Asn Gly Thr Lys Tyr Arg
 340 345 350
 Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly Trp Glu Gly Met Ile Ala Gly Trp His Gly Tyr
 355 360 365
 Thr Ser His Gly Ala His Gly Val Ala Val Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Ser
 370 375 380
 Thr Gln Glu Ala Ile Asn Lys Ile Thr Lys Asn Leu Asn Ser Leu Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Leu Glu Val Lys Asn Leu Gln Arg Leu Ser Gly Ala Met Asp Glu
 405 410 415
 Leu His Asn Glu Ile Leu Glu Leu Asp Glu Lys Val Asp Asp Leu Arg
 420 425 430
 Ala Asp Thr Ile Ser Ser Gln Ile Glu Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Asn
 435 440 445
 Glu Gly Ile Ile Asn Ser Glu Asp Glu His Leu Leu Ala Leu Glu Arg
 450 455 460
 Lys Leu Lys Lys Met Leu Gly Pro Ser Ala Val Asp Ile Gly Asn Gly
 465 470 475 480
 Cys Phe Glu Thr Lys His Lys Cys Asn Gln Thr Cys Leu Asp Arg Ile
 485 490 495
 Ala Ala Gly Thr Phe Asn Ala Gly Glu Phe Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe Asp
 500 505 510
 Ser Leu Asn Ile Thr Ala Ala Ser Leu Asn Asp Asp Gly Leu Asp Asn
 515 520 525
 Tyr Gln Ile Leu Ala Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Val Leu
 530 535 540
 Val Val Ser Leu Gly Ala Ile Ser Phe Trp Met Cys Ser Asn Gly Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Gln Cys Arg Ile Cys Ile
 565

<210> 59

<211> 1413

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of HC Rituxan

<400> 59

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tgcaaggctt ctggctacac atttaccagt tacaatatgc actgggtaaa acagacacct      180
ggtcggggcc tggaatggat tggagctatt tatcccggaa atggtgatac ttcctacaat      240
cagaagttca aaggcaaggc cacattgact gcagacaaat cctccagcac agcctacatg      300
cagctcagca gcctgacatc tgaggactct gcggtctatt actgtgcaag atcgacttac      360
tacggcgggtg actggtactt caatgtctgg ggcgcagggg ccacggtcac cgtctctgca      420
gctagcacca agggcccatc ggtcttcccc ctggcacctt cctccaagag cacctctggg      480
ggcacagcgg ccctgggctg cctggtcaag gactacttcc ccgaaccggt gacggtgtcg      540
tggaactcag gcgccctgac cagcggcgtg cacaccttcc cggctgtcct acagtctca      600

ggactctact ccctcagcag cgtggtgacc gtgccctcca gcagcttggg caccagacc      660
tacatctgca acgtgaatca caagcccagc aacaccaagg tggacaagaa agttgagccc      720
aaatcttgtg aaaaaactca cacatgcccc ccgtgccagc cacctgaact cctgggggga      780
ccgtcagtct tcctcttccc cccaaaaccc aaggacacc tcatgatctc ccggaccct      840
gaggtcacat gcgtggtggt ggacgtgagc cacgaagacc ctgaggtcaa gttcaactgg      900
tacgtggacg gcgtggaggt gcataatgcc aagacaaagc cgcgggagga gcagtacaac      960
agcacgtacc gtgtggtcag cgtcctcacc gtctgcacc aggactggct gaatggcaag     1020
gagtacaagt gcaaggtctc caacaaagcc ctcccagccc ccatcgagaa aaccatctcc     1080
aaagccaaag ggcagcctag ggaaccacaa gtgtacactc ttccaccatc tagggatgag     1140
cttactaaga accaagtttc tcttacttgt cttgtgaagg gattttatcc atctgacatc     1200
gccgtggaat gggaatccaa cggacaacca gagaacaatt acaagactac tccaccagtt     1260
cttgattctg atggatcctt ctttctttat tccaagctta ctgttgataa gtccagatgg     1320
cagcaaggaa atgtgttctc ttgttctggt atgcacgaag ctcttcataa tcattatact     1380
caaaagtccc tttctcttcc tcctggaaag tga                                     1413

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<210> 60

<211> 470

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of HC Rituxan

<400> 60

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Met Gly Trp Ser Leu Ile Leu Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Val Ala Thr Arg
1           5           10          15
Val Leu Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Gly Ala Glu Leu Val Lys
20          25          30
Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe
35          40          45
Thr Ser Tyr Asn Met His Trp Val Lys Gln Thr Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu

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50 55 60
 Glu Trp Ile Gly Ala Ile Tyr Pro Gly Asn Gly Asp Thr Ser Tyr Asn
 65 70 75 80

 Gln Lys Phe Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser
 85 90 95

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

 Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ser Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Gly Asp Trp Tyr Phe Asn
 115 120 125

 Val Trp Gly Ala Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ala Ala Ser Thr Lys
 130 135 140

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

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

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

 Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val
 195 200 205

 Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn
 210 215 220

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

 Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu
 245 250 255

 Leu Leu Gly Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp
 260 265 270

 Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp
 275 280 285

 Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly
 290 295 300

 Val Glu Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn
 305 310 315 320

 Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp
 325 330 335

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

 Ala Pro Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu
 355 360 365

 Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn
 370 375 380

Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile
 385 390 395 400

Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr
 405 410 415

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

Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys
 435 440 445

Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu
 450 455 460

Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Lys
 465 470

<210> 61

<211> 1428

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HC Rituxan

<400> 61

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tcagtgaaga tgcctgcaa ggcttctggc tacacattta ccagttacaa tatgcactgg    180
gtaaaacaga cacctggtcg gggcctggaa tggattggag ctatttatcc cggaaatggt    240
gatacttctt acaatcagaa gttcaaaggc aaggccacat tgactgcaga caaatcctcc    300
agcacagcct acatgcagct cagcagcctg acatctgagg actctgcggt ctattactgt    360
gcaagatcga cttactacgg cggtgactgg tacttcaatg tctggggcgc agggaccacg    420
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aagagcacct ctgggggcac agcggccctg ggctgcctgg tcaaggacta cttccccgaa    540
ccggtgacgg tgcgtggaa ctcaggcggc ctgaccagcg gcgtgcacac cttccccggt    600

gtcctacagt cctcaggact ctactccctc agcagcgtgg tgaccgtgcc ctccagcagc    660
ttgggcaccc agacctacat ctgcaacgtg aatcacaagc ccagcaacac caaggtggac    720
aagaaagttg agcccaaadc ttgtgacaaa actcacacat gccaccctg cccagcacct    780
gaactcctgg ggggaccgtc agtcttctc tccccccaa aaccaagga caccctcatg    840
atctcccgga cccctgaggt cacatgcgtg gtggtggacg tgagccacga agaccctgag    900
gtcaagttca actggtacgt ggacggcgtg gaggtgcata atgccaagac aaagccgcgg    960
gaggagcagt acaacagcac gtaccgtgtg gtcagcgtcc tcaccgtcct gcaccaggac   1020
tggctgaatg gcaaggagta caagtgcaag gtctccaaca aagccctccc agccccatc   1080
gagaaaacca tctccaaagc caaagggcag cctagggaac cacaagtgta cactcttcca   1140
ccatctaggg atgagcttac taagaaccaa gttctcttca cttgtcttgt gaagggattt   1200
tatccatctg acatgcctgt ggaatgggaa tccaacggac aaccagagaa caattacaag   1260
    
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actactccac cagttcttga ttctgatgga tccttctttc tttattccaa gcttactggt 1320
gataagtcca gatggcagca aggaaatgtg ttctcttggt ctggtatgca cgaagctctt 1380
cataatcatt atactcaaaa gtccttttct ctttctcctg gaaagtga 1428

<210> 62

<211> 475

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HC Rituxan

<400> 62

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Glu Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ser Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Gly
115 120 125
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Ala Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser
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Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp
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Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr
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Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr
195 200 205
Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln
210 215 220
Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp
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Lys Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro
245 250 255

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 Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr
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 Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn
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 Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val
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 Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly
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<223> Nucleotide sequence of LC Rituxan

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ccaggatcct cccccaaacc ctggatttat gccacatcca acctggcttc tggagtcct	240
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 ccatctgatg agcagttgaa atctggaact gcctctgttg tgtgcctgct gaataacttc 480
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<211> 235

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 Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile His Trp Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser
 50 55 60
 Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ala Thr Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser Gly Val Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Val Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Ser Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ile
 85 90 95
 Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Trp
 100 105 110
 Thr Ser Asn Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu 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

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gagaaggcca caatgacttg cagggccagc tcaagtgtaa gttacatcca ctggttccag      180
cagaagccag gatcctcccc caaacctgg atttatgcca catccaacct ggcttctgga      240
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ttcccgccat ctgatgagca gttgaaatct ggaactgcct ctggtgtgtg cctgctgaat      480
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accctgacgc tgagcaaagc agactacgag aacacaaaag tctacgcctg cgaagtcacc      660
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<223> Amino acid sequence of PDISP/LC Rituxan.

<400> 66

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Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile His Trp Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly
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Ser Ser Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ala Thr Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser Gly
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Gln Trp Thr Ser Asn Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu
 115 120 125

Ile Lys Arg Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser
 130 135 140

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

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

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

Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp
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<211> 69

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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<210> 80

<211> 23

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<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Patatin signal peptide; amino acid sequence

<400> 80

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Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr Cys Ala
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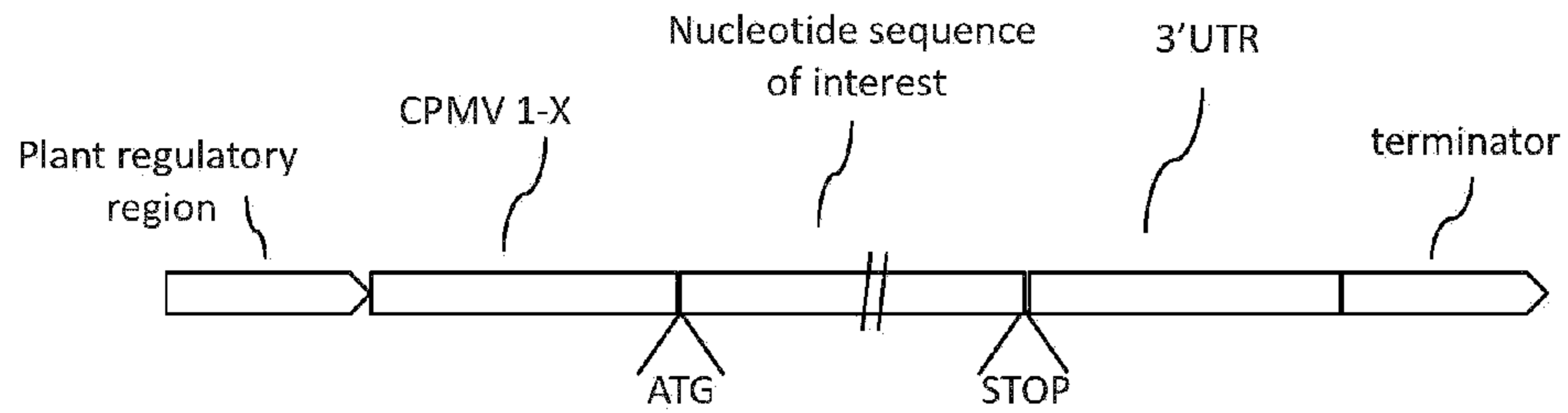
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5
2. Ekspressionsforstærkeren fra krav 1, yderligere omfattende en anden sekvens med en længde på omkring 1 til 100 nukleotider, sammensmeltet med CPMV 5' UTR-nukleotidsekvensens 3'-ende.
10
3. Ekspressionsforstærkeren fra krav 2, hvor den anden sekvens omfatter en plante-Kozaksekvens, et multipelt kloningssted, en linker, en polylinker, et rekombineringssted eller en kombination deraf.
15
4. Ekspressionsforstærkeren fra krav 3, hvor den anden sekvens omfatter en plante-Kozaksekvens valgt blandt SEQ ID NOs: 5 - 17.
20
5. Ekspressionsforstærkeren fra krav 2, omfattende en nukleotidsekvens af SEQ ID NO: 2.
25
6. Ekspressionsforstærkeren fra krav 2, omfattende en nukleotidsekvens af SEQ ID NO: 75.
30
7. En nukleinsyre omfattende ekspressionsforstærkeren fra et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 6 og en interessant nukleotidsekvens, hvor den interessante nukleotidsekvens er operativt forbundet til ekspressionsforstærkerens 3'-ende, og hvor den interessante nukleotidsekvens indkoder et interessant protein.
8. Nukleinsyren fra krav 7, hvor den interessante nukleotidsekvens omfatter en ATG ved 5'-enden, og den interessante nukleotidsekvens er sammensmeltet med 3'-enden af ekspressionsforstærkerens CPMV 5' UTR nukleotidsekvens.

- 9.** Et planteekspressionssystem omfattende ekspressionsforstærkeren fra et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 6, hvor ekspressionsforstærkeren er operativt forbundet til et regulerende område ved ekspressionsforstærkerens 5'-ende.
- 5 **10.** Planteekspressionssystemet fra krav 9, hvor ekspressionsforstærkeren er operativt forbundet med en interessant nukleotidsekvens ved 3'-enden af ekspressionsforstærkeren, og hvor den interessante nukleotidsekvens indkoder et interessant protein.
- 10 **11.** Planteekspressionssystemet fra krav 10, hvor ekspressionsforstærkeren yderligere omfatter en comovirus 3' UTR sammensmeltet med 3'-enden af den interessante nukleotidsekvens.
- 15 **12.** Nukleinsyren fra krav 7 eller planteekspressionssystemet fra krav 10, hvor den interessante nukleotidsekvens omfatter en nukleotidsekvens, der indkoder et virusprotein eller et antistof.
- 20 **13.** Nukleinsyren fra krav 7 eller planteekspressionssystemet fra krav 10, hvor den interessante nukleotidsekvens er et influenza-hemagglutinin (HA) valgt blandt B HA, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15 og H16.
- 25 **14.** En fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af et interessant protein i en plante eller i en del af en plante omfattende, indføring af planteekspressionssystemet fra krav 10 i planten eller i delen af planten ved transformation, og udklækning af planten eller delen af planten under vilkår, som tillader ekspression af nukleotidsekvensen, der indkoder det interessante protein.
- 30 **15.** En plante eller del af en plante forbigående transfekteret eller stabilt omdannet med planteekspressionssystemet fra krav 10.

DRAWINGS

Construct comprising CPMV1-X



Construct comprising CPMV1-X+

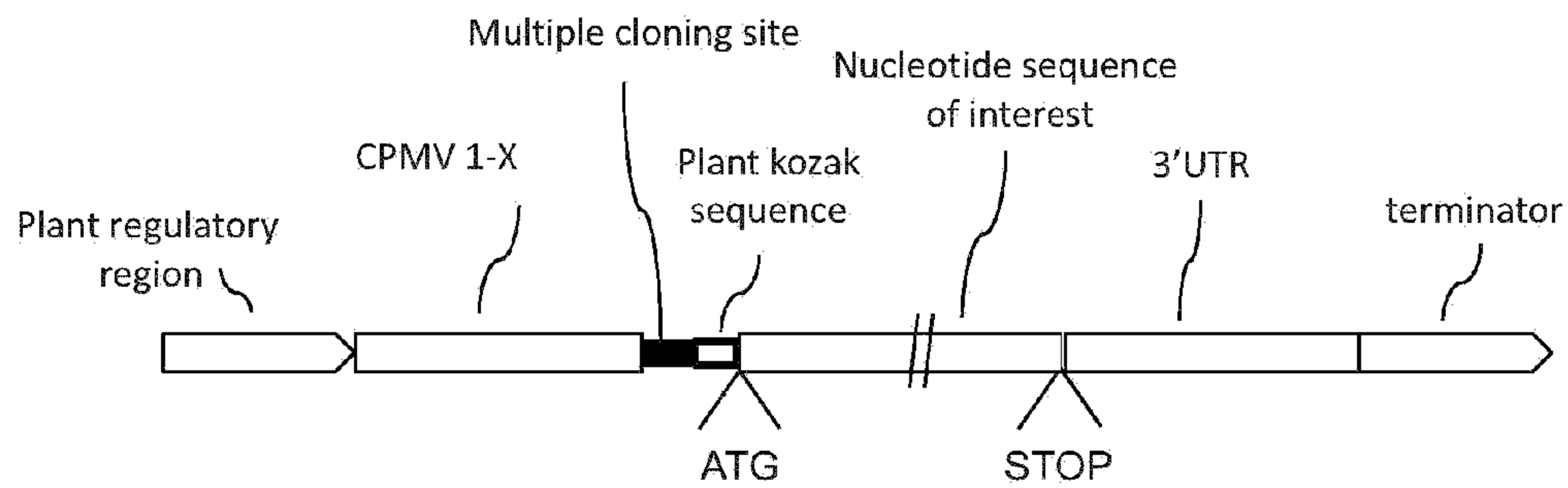


Figure 1a

Constructs comprising CPMV1-X,**when X=160; CPMV160**

[2X35S...JTTTCATTTGGAGAGGTTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...CTTCGGCACCCAGTACA[+/-Plant Kozak ATG...GO]]
 160

when X=155; CPMV155

[2X35S...JTTTCATTTGGAGAGGTTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...CTTCGGCACCCA[Plant Kozak - ATG...GO]]
 155

when X=150; CPMV150

[2X35S...JTTTCATTTGGAGAGGTTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...CTTCGGG[plant kozak - ATG...GO]]
 150

when X=114; CPMV114

[2X35S...JTTTCATTTGGAGAGGTTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...CTTTCTTGC[plant kozak - ATG...GO]]
 114

Figure 1b

Constructs comprising CPMV1-X+,

when X=160; **CPMV160+**

[2X35S...]TTCATTGGAGAGGTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...ACCAGTACAGGGGCCCAATACCCGGGAGAGAAAATG...(GOI)

when X=155; **CPMV155+**

[2X35S...]TTCATTGGAGAGGTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...CTTCGGCACCCAGGGGCCCAATACCCGGGAGAGAAAATG...GOI
155

when X=150; **CPMV150+**

[2X35S...]TTCATTGGAGAGGTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...CTTCGGGGGGGCCCAATACCCGGGAGAGAAAATG...GOI
150

when X=114; **CPMV114+**

[2X35S...]TTCATTGGAGAGGTATTAAAA...(CPMV_5'UTR)...CTTCTTGGGGGCCCAATACCCGGGAGAGAAAATG...GOI

Figure 1c

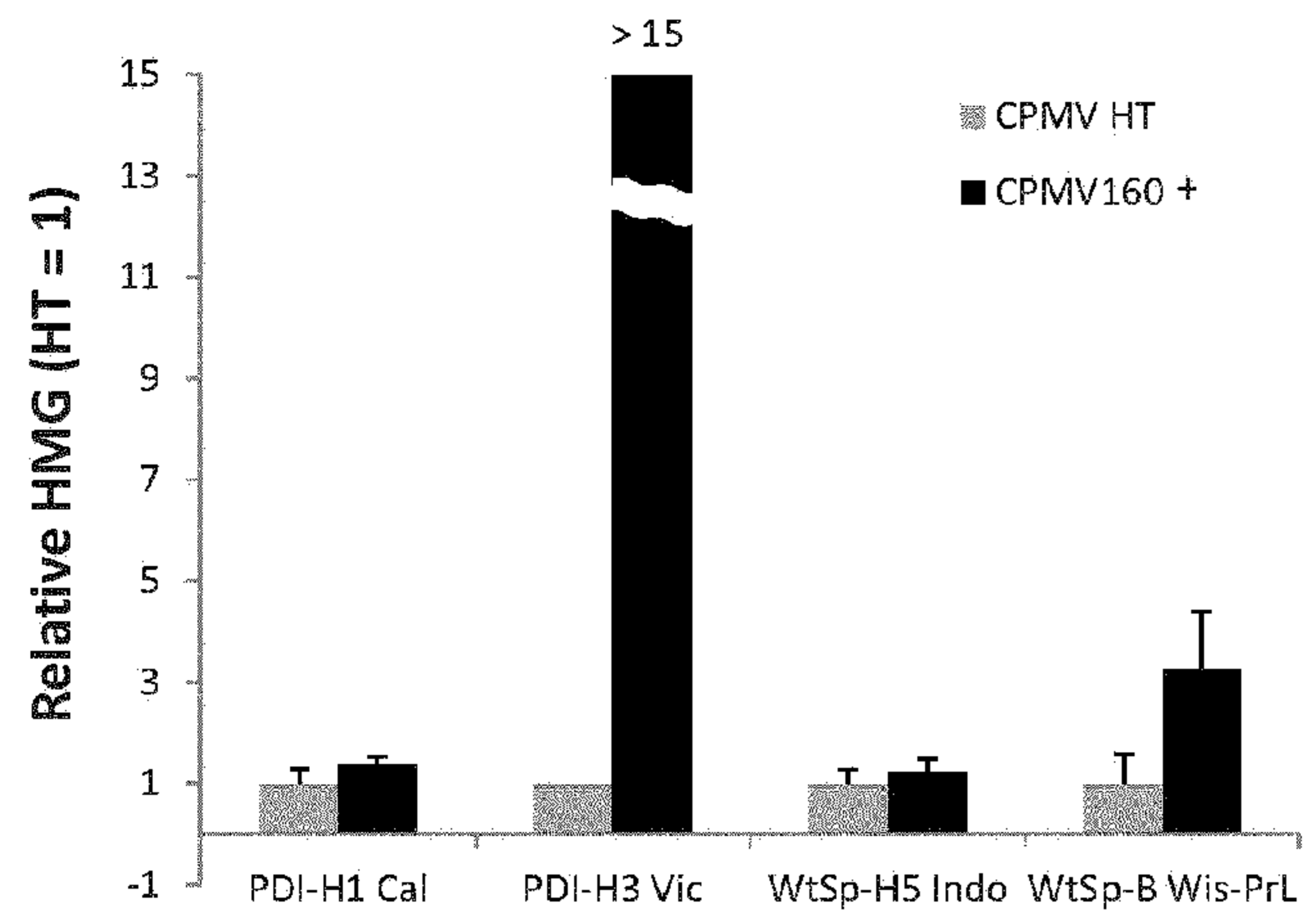


Figure 2

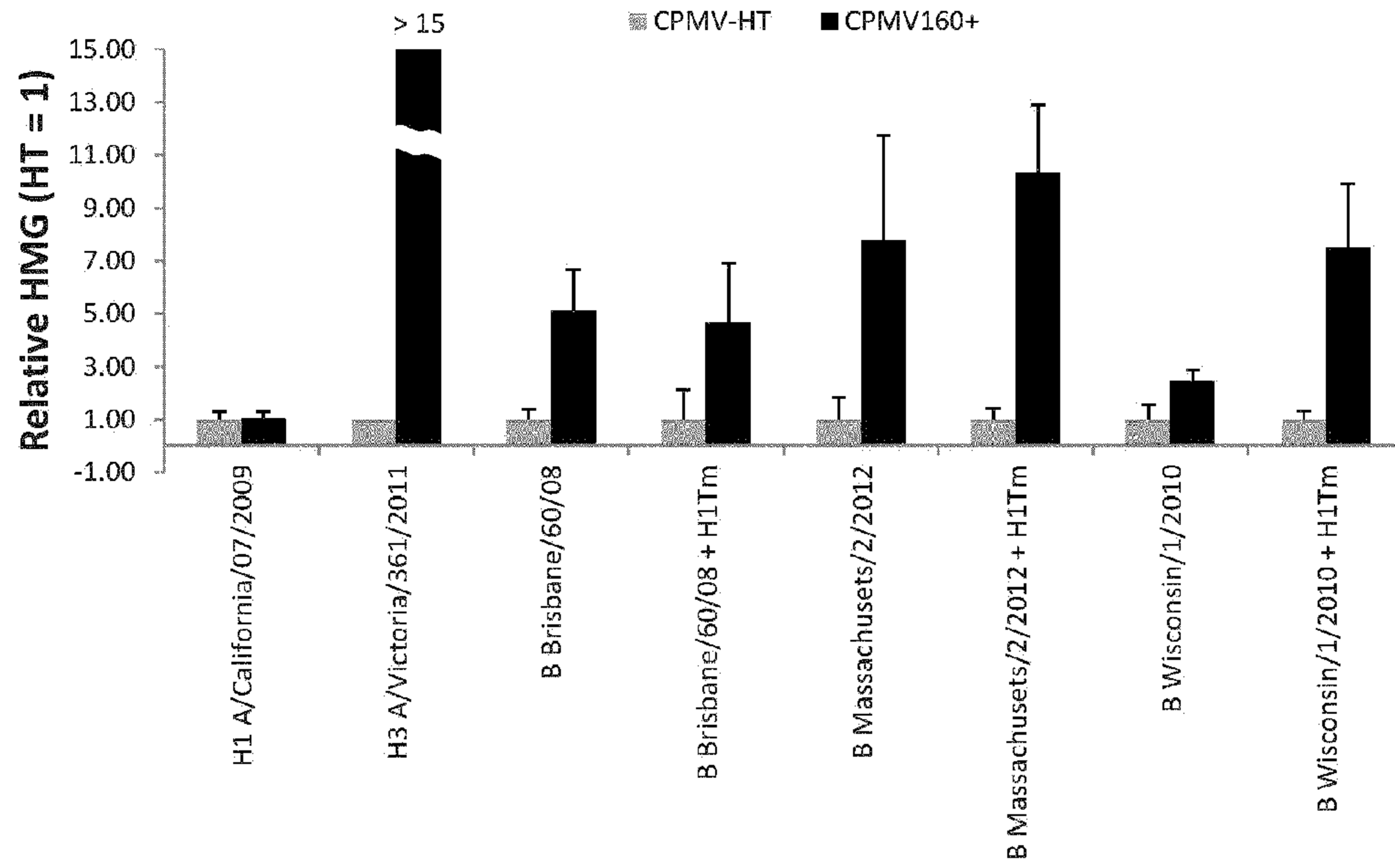


Figure 3

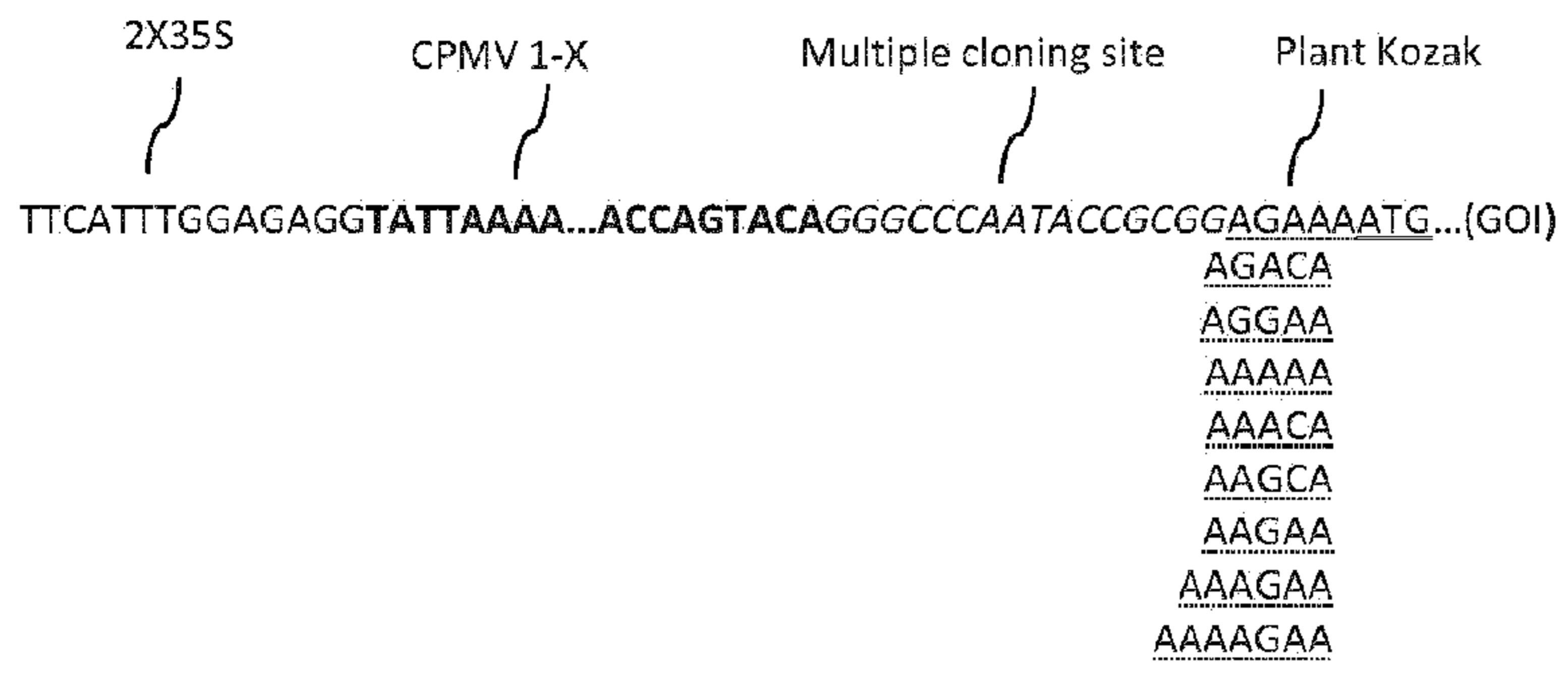


Figure 4a

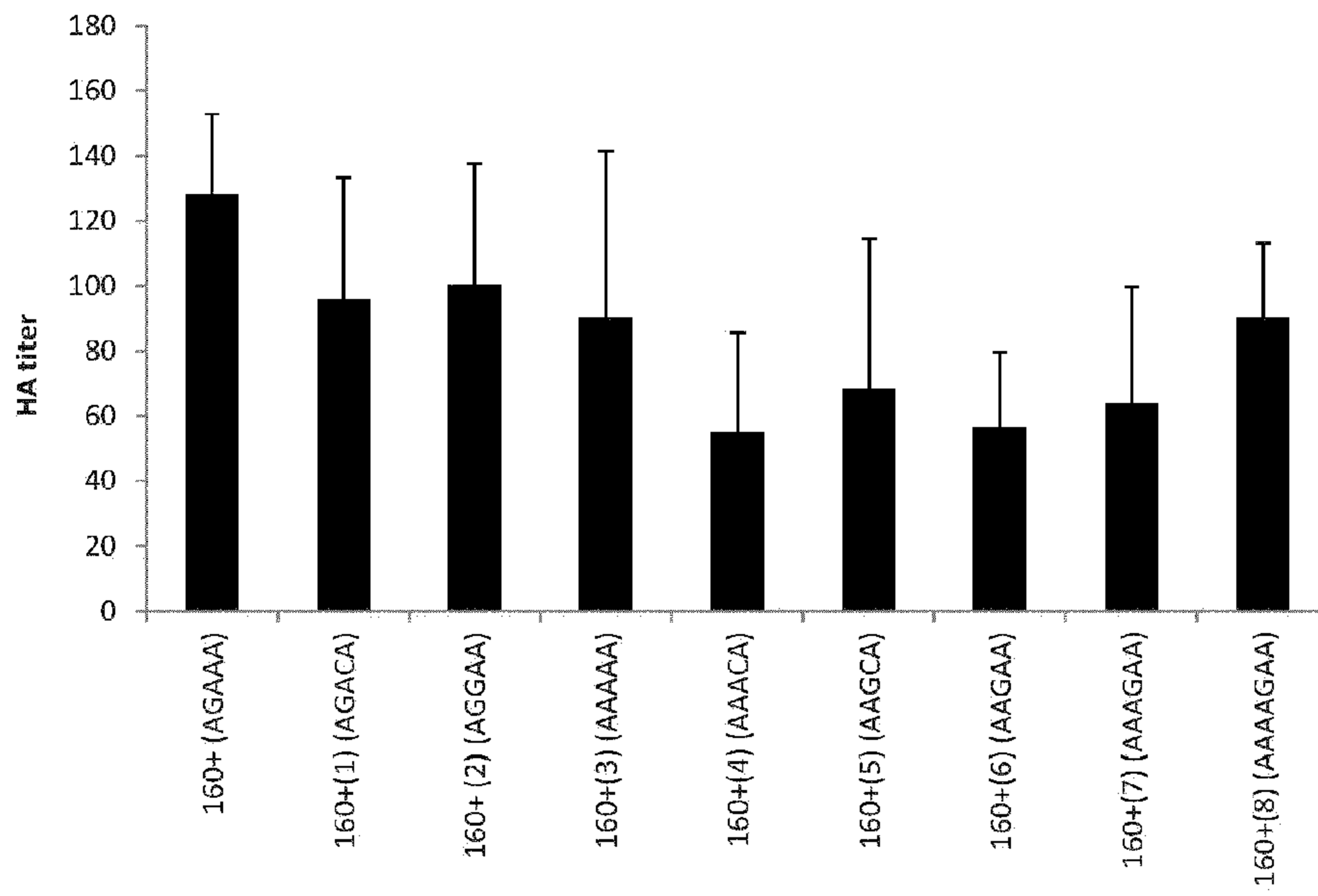


Figure 4b

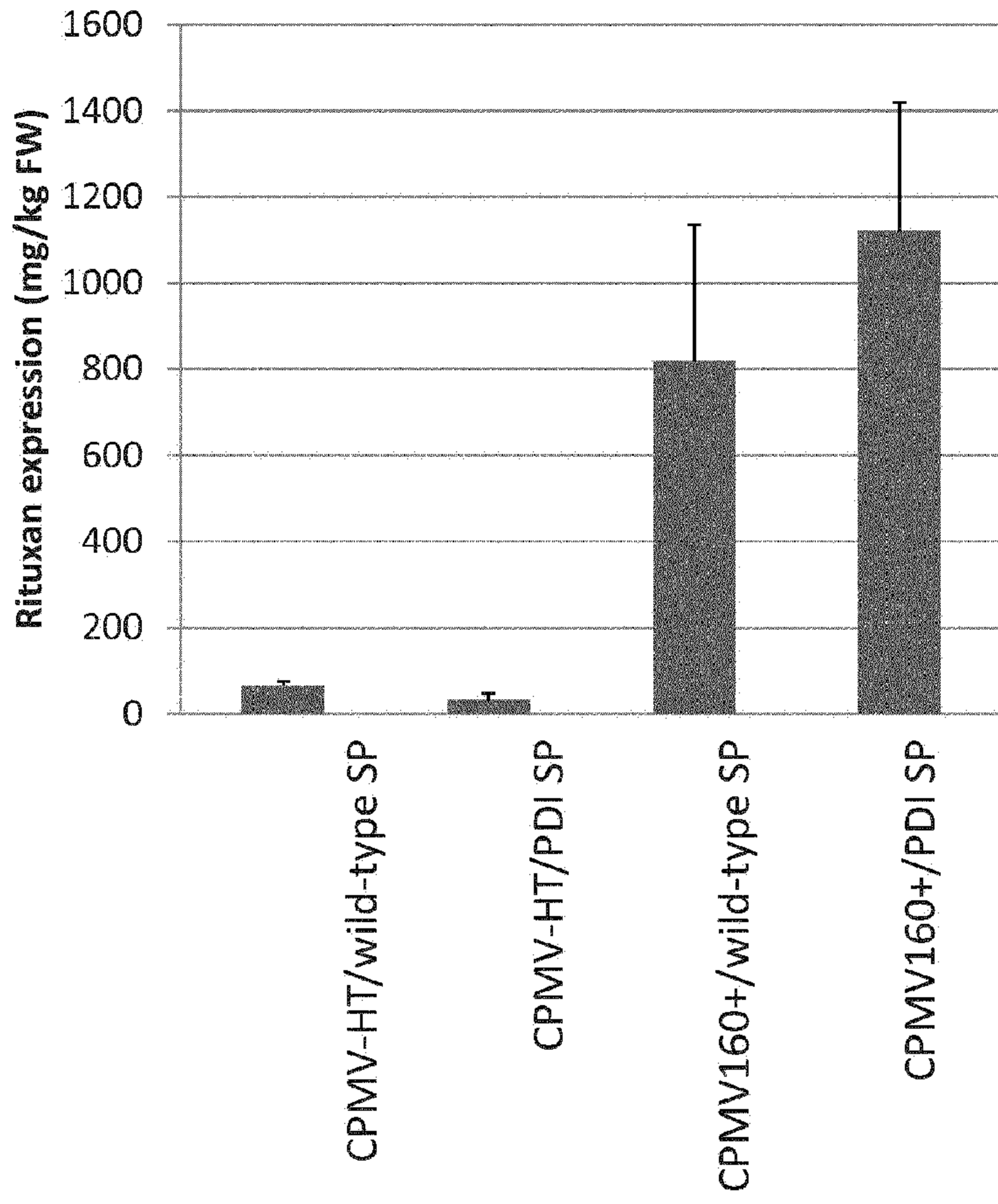


Figure 5

Figure 6: A-2X35S/CPMV-HT/ PDISP/H3 Victoria/ NOS (Construct number 1391)**Figure 6A** (SEQ ID NO: 67) IF-PDI.S1+3c

AAAATTGTCTGGGCCCATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCTTATTG

Figure 6B (SEQ ID NO: 17) IF-H3V36111.s1-4r

ACTAAAGAAAATAGGCCTTCAAATGCAAATGTTGCACCTAATGTTGCCCTT

Figure 6C (SEQ ID NO :18) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCTTATTGTTTCTCTTCTTGTGTTGGTTCCCTTCAGATCTTCGC
 CCAAAAACCTCCTGGAAATGACAACAGCACGGCAACGCTGTGCCTTGGGCACCATGCAGTACCAAACGGAA
 CGATAGTGAAAAACAATCACGAAAGACCAAATGAAGTACTAATGCTACTGAGCTGGTTCAGAACTCCTCA
 ATAGGTGAAATATGCGACAGTCCATCAGATCCCTTGATGGAGAAAACGACACTAATAGATGCTCTAAT
 GGGAGACCCCTCAGTGTGATGGCTTCCAAAATAAGAAATGGGACCTTTTGTGGAACGAAGCAAAGCCTACA
 GCAACTGTACCCCTATGATGTGCCGATTAAGCCTCCCTTAGGTCAGTAGTTGCCCTCCTCCGGCACACTG
 GAGTTTAAACAATGAAAGCTTCAATTGGACTGGAGTCACTCAAACGGAACAAGTTCCTGCTTGCATTAAGGAG
 ATCTAATAATAGTTCCTTTAGTAGATTAATGGTTGACCCACTTAAACTTCAAATACCCAGCATTGAACG
 TGACTATGCCAAAACAATGAACAATTTGACAAAATGTACATTTGGGGGGTTTACCACCCGGGTACGGACAAG
 GACCAAATCTTCCGTATGCTCAATCACTCAGGAAGAATCACAGTACTACCAAAGAAGCCAAACAAGCTGT
 AATCCCGAATATCGGATCTAGACCCAGAATAAGGAAATCCCTAGCAGAAATAAGCACTAATTGGACAATAG
 TAAAACCGGGGAGACATACTTTTGATTAACAGCACAGGGAAATCTAAATGCTCCTAGGGGTACTTCAAAA
 CGAAGTGGGAAAAGCTCAATAAAGAGATCAGATGCACCCATGGCAAATGCAATTCIGAAAGCATCACTCC
 AAATGGAAGCATTCCTCAATGACAAACCAATCCAAAAGTAAACAGGATCACATACGGGGCCTGTCCAGAT
 ATGTTAAGCAAAGCACTCTGAAATTTGGCAACAGGAAAGCGAAATGACCAGAGAAAACAACCTAGAGGCA
 TTGGCGCAATAGCGGGTTTCAAGAAAATGGTTGGGAGGGAATGGTGGATGGTTGGTACGGTTTCAGGCA
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 AAACAAAGAAGCAACTAAGGGAAAATGCTGAGGATAAGGGCAATGGTTGTTTCAAAAATAACCACAAATGT
 GACAATGCCTGCAATAGGATCAAACAGAAATGGAACCTATGACCACGATGTATACAGAGAAGGAAGCATTAAA
 CAACCGGTCCAGATCAAGGGAGTTGAGCTGAAGTCAGGGTACAAAGATTGGATCCATGGATTTCTTTG
 CCATATCAATGTTTCTTGTGTTGCTTTGTTGGGGTTCATCAATGTGGGCCTGCCAAAAGGGCAACAT
 AGGTGCAACATTTGCAATTGA

Figure 6D Schematic representation of construct 1191.

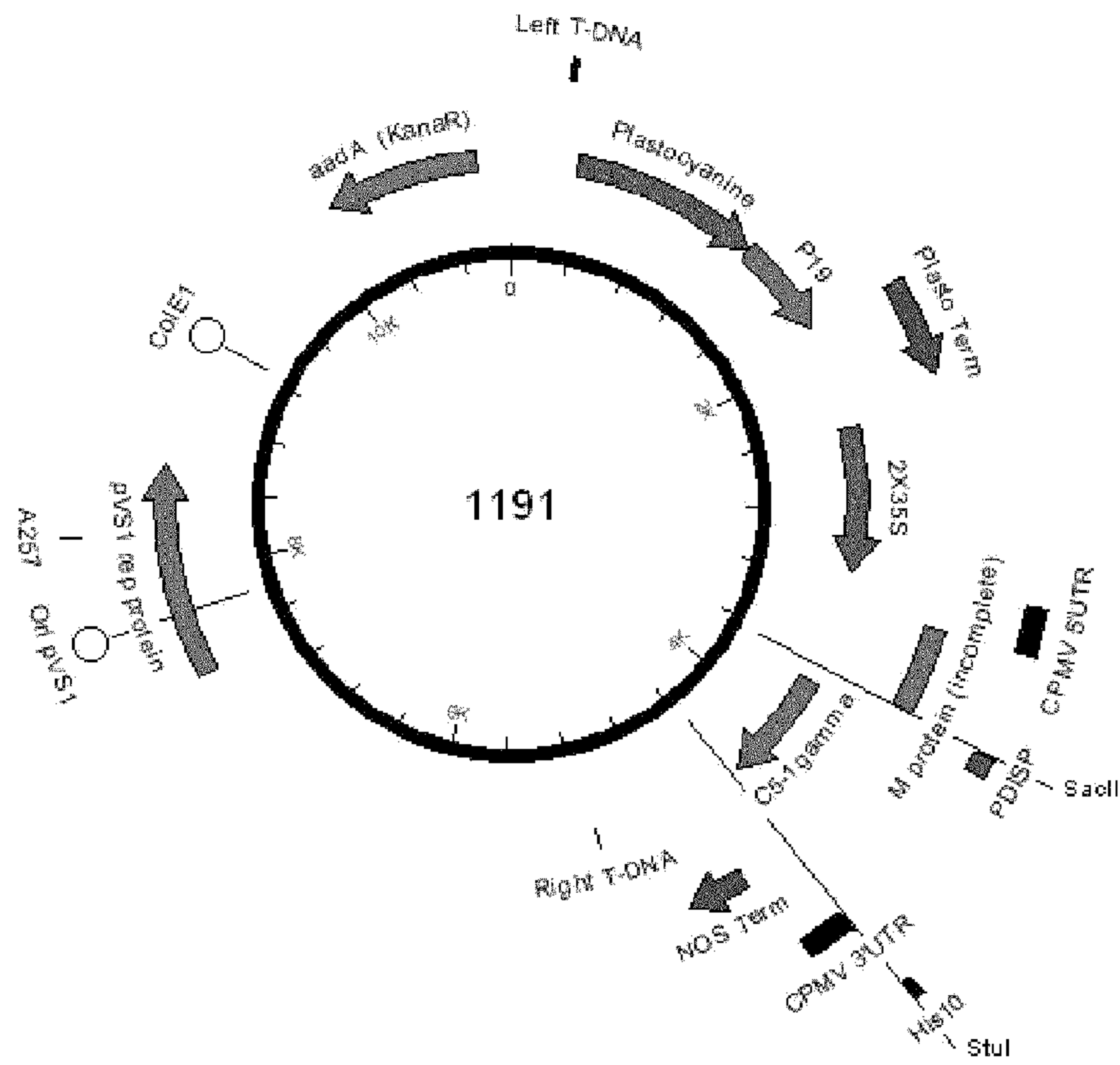


Figure 6E (SEQ ID NO: 19) Construct 1191 from left to right t-DNA borders (underlined). 2X35S/CPMV-HT/NOS with Plastocyanine-P19-Plastocyanine silencing inhibitor expression cassette

TGGCAGGATATATTTGIGGTGTAAACAAATTGACGCTTAGACAACCTTAATAACACATTGCGGACGTTTTTAA
TGTAAGTTAGCAAGTGTGTACATTTTACTTGAACAAAAATATTCACCTACTACTGTATAAATCATTATT
AAACATTAGAGTAAAGAAATATGGATGATAAGAACAAGAGTAGTGATATTTTGACAACAATTTGTTGCAA
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CATTGAGGAATTTGACAAAAGCTACACAAAATAAGGGTTAATTGCTGTAAATAAATAAGGATGACGCATTAG
AGAGATGTACCATTAGAGAATTTTTGGCAAGTCATTAATAAGAAAGAATAAATTAATTTTAAAATTAAGA
TTGAGTCATTTGATTAACATGTGATTAATTAATGAATTGATGAAAGAGTTGGATTAAGTTGTATTAGTA
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CTCATTTTTATATTTTCATAGATCAAAATAAGAGAAAATAACGGTATATTAATCCCTCCAAAAAATAAAGCGG
TATATTTACTAAAAAATCTAAGCCACGTAGGAGGATAACAGGATCCCCGTAGGAGGATAACAATCCAATCCA
ACCAATCACAAACAATCCTGATGAGATAACCCACTTTAAGCCACGCATCTGTGGCACATCTACATTATCTA
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AATCACACTTTGTGAGTCTACACTTTGATTCCTTCAAACACATACAAAGAGAAGAGACTAAATTAATTAAT
TAATCATCTTGAGAGAAAATGGAACGAGCTATACAAGGAAACGACGCTAGGGAACAAGCTAACAGTGAACG
TTGGGATGGAGGATCAGGAGGTACCCTTCTCCCTTCAAACCTTCTGACGAAAGTCCGAGTTGGACTGAGT
GGCGGCTACATAACGATGAGACGAAATCGAATCAAGATAATCCCTTGGTTTCAAGGAAAGCTGGGGTTTC
GGGAAAGTTGTATTTAAGAGATATCTCAGATACGACAGGACGGAAGCTTCACTGCACAGAGTCCCTGGATC
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TATGGTTTGTATTGTTAATTTTGTCTTGTAGAAGAGCTTAATTAATCGTTGTTGTATGAAATACTATT
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CCACAACCTTTATAAGTGGTTAATATAGCTCAAAATATATGGTCAAGTTCAATAGATTAATAATGGAAATATC
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CCAGCTATCTGTCACTTTATGTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTGGCTCCTACAAAATGCCATCATTGCGA
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AGCACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAATGTGCCCAGGGATGTGGTGTGTAAGCCTGCATATGTACAGTCCCAGA
AGTATCATCTGTCCTCACTTCCCCCAAAGCCCAAGGATGIGCTCACCATACTCTGACTCCTAAGGTCA
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CATCATGCACCAGGACTGGCTCAATGGCAAGGAGCGATCGCTCACCATCACCATCACCATCACCATCACC
TTAAAGGCCTATTCTCTAGTTTGAATTTACTGTATTCGGTGTGCATTTCTATGTTGGTGAGCGGTTT
TCTGTGCTCAGAGGTGTATTATTTATGTAATTTAATTTCTTTGTGAGCTCCTGTTTAGCAGGTCTGTCCT
TCAGCAAGGACACAAAAAGATTTAATTTATTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGACCGGGAATTCGATATCAA
GCTTATCGACCTGCAGACCGTTCAAACATTTGGCAATAAAGITTTCTTAAGATTGAACTCTGTGCGCGTCT
TGCGATGATATCATATAAATTTCTGTTGAATTACGTTAAGCATGTAATAATTAACATGTAAAGCATGACGT
TATTTATGAGATGGGTTTATGATTAGAGTCCCGCAATTAIACATTTAATACGGGATAGAAAACAAAATA
TAGCGCGCAAACTAGGAATAATTCGCGCGCGGTGTATCIATGTTACTAGATCTCTAGAGTCTCAAGCT
TGGCGCGCCACGAGTACTGGCACTGGCCGTCGTTTACAACGTCGTGACTGGGAAAACCCCTGGCGTTA
CCCAACTTAATCGCCTTGCAGCACATCCCCCTTCGCCAGCTGGCGTAATAGCGAAGAGGCCCGCACCGAT
CGCCCTTCCCAACAGTTGCGCAGCCTGAATGGCGAATGCTAGAGCAGCTTGAGCTTGATCAGATTGTCTG
TTCCCGCCCTCAGTTAAACTATCAGTGTGTTGACAGGATATATTGGCGGGTAAACCTAAGAGAAAAGAGCG
TTIA

Figure 6E (SEQ ID NO: 19) con't

Figure 6F (SEQ ID NO: 20) Expression cassette number 1391 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator. PDISP/H3 Victoria nucleotide sequence is underlined; CPMV 5'UTR in bold; incomplete M protein in italics

GTCAACATGGTGGAGCACGACACACTGTCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCAAAG
 GGCAATTGAGACTTTCAACAAAGGGTAATAICCGGAAACCTCCTCGGATTCCATTGCCAGCTATCTGT
 ACTTIATTGTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTGGCTCCTACAAATGCCATCATTGCGATAAAGGAAAGGCC
 ATCGTTGAAGATGCCICTGCCGACAGGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGAAAA
 AGAAGACGTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATGATGTGATAACATGGTGGAGCACGACACACTG
 TCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCAAAGGGCAATTGAGACTTTCAACAAAGGGTA
 ATATCCGGAAACCTCCTCGGATTCCAATGCCAGCTATCTGTCACTTTATTGTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGA
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 GTCCCAAAGATGGACCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGAAAAAGAAGACGTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAG
 CAAGTGGATTGATGTGATACTCCACGACGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCTTCGCAAGACCC
 TTCTCTATAAAGGAAGTTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGTATTAATACTTAATAGGTTTTGATAAAAGCGAA
CGTGGGAAACCCGAACCAACCTTCTTCTAAACTCTCTCTCATCTCTTAAAGCAAACCTTCTCTTTGT
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 AAGCTTCAATGGACGGAGTCACTCAAACCGGAACAAGTTCTGCTTGCATAAGGAGACTAATAATAGT
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 GATCTAGACCCAGAAATAAGGAATATCCCTAGCAGAAAGCACTATTTGGACAAATAGTAAAACCGGGAGAC
 ATACTTTTGATTAACAGCACAGGGAATCTAATTTGCTCCTAGGGGTTACTTCAAATAACGAAGTGGGAAAAG
 CTCAATAATGAGATCAGATGCACCCATGGCAAAATGCAATTTGAAATGCATCACTCCAAATGGAAGCAT
 CCAATGACAAACCAATCCAAAATGTAAACAGGATCACATACGGGGCTTGTCCAGATAAGTTAAGCAAAGC
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 CATTTGAAGGCCTATTTCTTTAGTTTGAATTTACTGTTATTCCGGTGTGCATTTCTATGTTTGGTGGAGCGG
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 CCTTCAGCAAGGACACAAAAGATTTAATTTAATTTAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAAGACCGGGAATTCGATAT
 CAAGCTTATCGACCTGCAGATCGTTCAAACATTTGGCAATAAAGTTTCTTAAGATTGAATCCTGTTGCCGG
 TCTTGCATGATTAATCATATAATTTCTGTTGAATTACGTTAAGCATGTAATAATTAACATGTAATGCATGA
 CGTTAATTAAGAGATGGGTTTTTATGATTAGAGTCCCGCAATATACATTTAATACGCGATAGAAAACAAA
 ATATAGCGCGCAAACTAGGATAAATATCGCGCGGGTGTCACTTATGTTACTAGAT

Figure 6G (SEQ ID NO: 21) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H3 Victoria

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLVLPVPSQIFAQKLPGNNDSTATLCLGHAVPNGTIVKTIITNDQIEVTNATELVQNSS
 IGEICDSPHQILDGENCTLIDALLGDPQCDGFQNKWDLFERSKAYSNCYPYDVPDYASLRSLVASSGTL
 EFNNEFNWTGVTQNGTSSACIRRSNNSFFSRLNWLTHLNFKYPALNVTMPNNEQFDKLYWGVIKPGTDK
 DQIFLYAQSSGRITVSTIKRSQQAVIPNIGSRPRIRNIPSRISIYWIVKPGDILLINSTGNLIAPRGYFKI
 RSGKSSIMRSDAPIGKCNSECITPNGSIPNDKPFQNVNRTITYGACPRYVKQSTLKLATGMRNVPEKQTRGI
 FGAAGFIENGWEGMVDGWYGFREQNSEGRGQAADLKSTQAAIDQINGKLNRLIGKTNEKFHQIEKEFSEV
 EGRIQDLEKYVEDTKIDLWSYNAELLVALENQHTIDLTDSEMKNLFEKTKKQLRENAEDMGNGCFKIYHKC
 DNACIGSIRNGTYDHDVYRDEALNNRFQIKGVELKSGYKDWLWISFAISCFLLCVALLGFIMWACQKGNIR
 CNICI*

Figure 6H

Schematic representation of construct number 1391

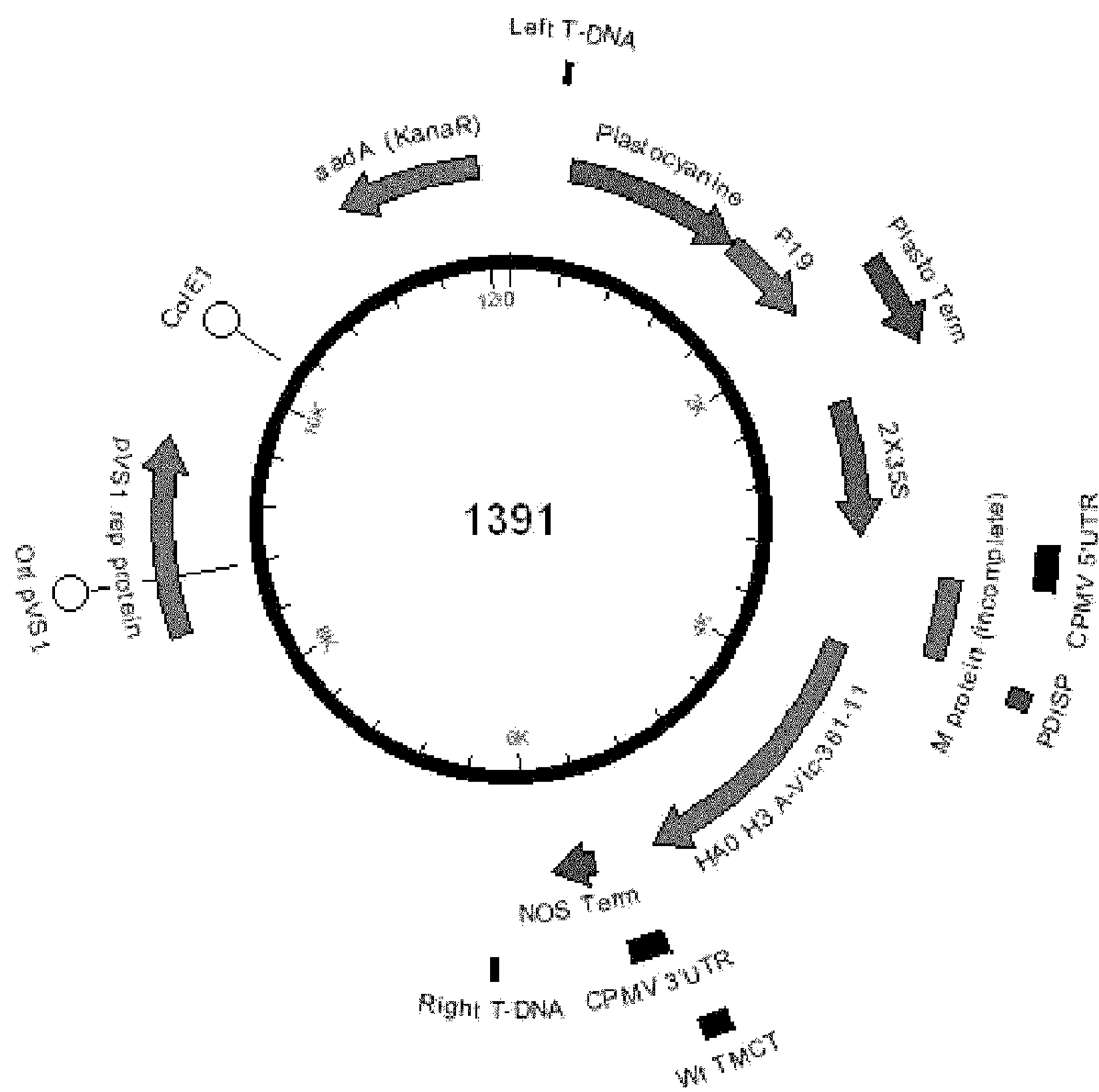


Figure 7: components for 2X35S/CPMV160/PDISP/H3 Victoria/ NOS (Construct number 1800)

Figure 7A (SEQ ID NO: 22) IF**(SacII)-PDI.s1+4c

ACAGGGCCCCAAACACCGCGGAGAAAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 7B (SEQ ID NO: 23) IF-H3V36111.s1-4r

ACTAAAGAAAAAGGCCTTCAAATGCAAATGTTGCACCTAATGTTGCCCTT

Figure 7C

Schematic representation of construct 2171. SacII and StuI restriction enzyme sites used for plasmid linearization are annotated on the representation.

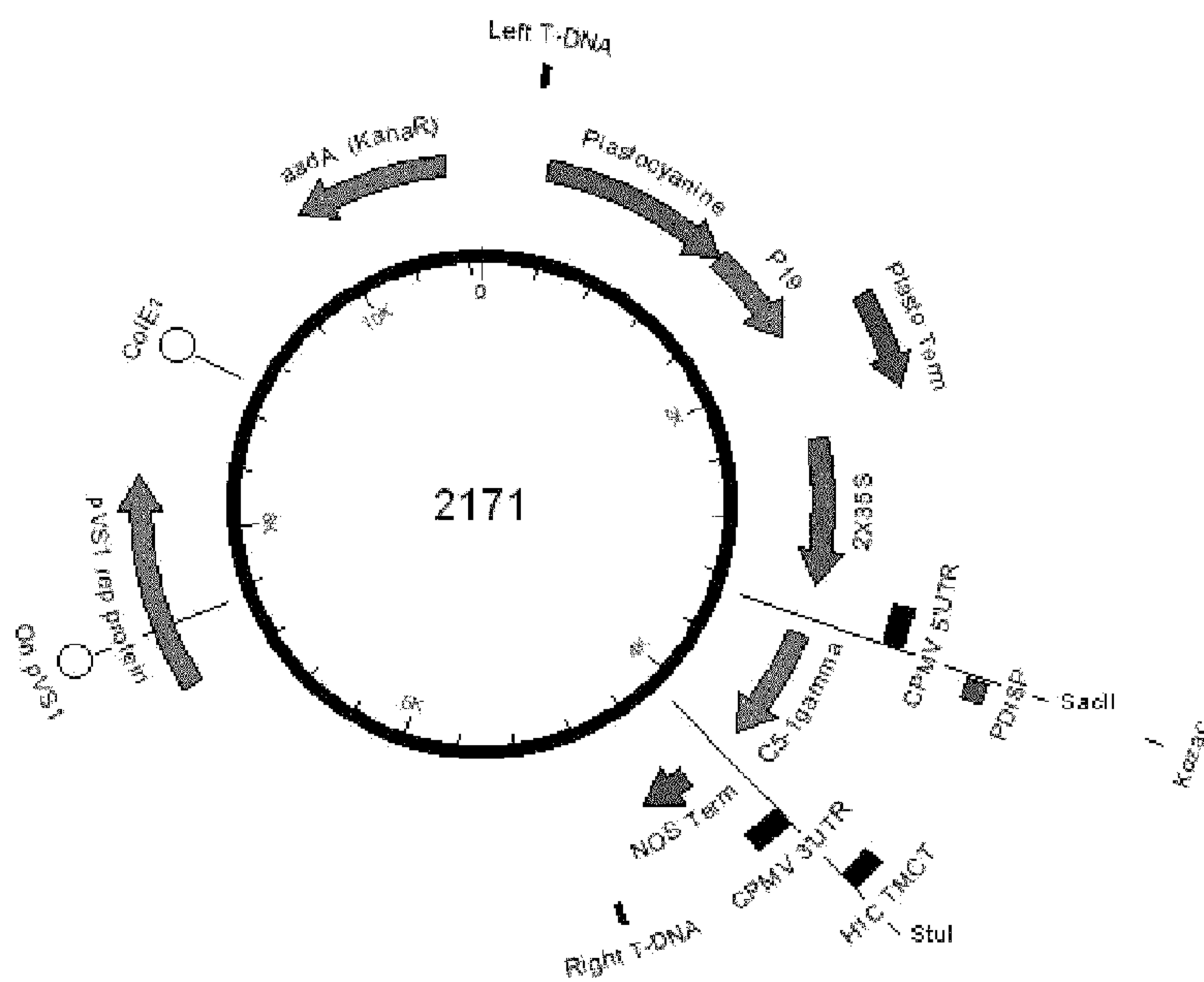


Figure 7D (SEQ ID NO: 25) Construct 2171 from left to right t-DNA borders (underlined).
2X35S/CPMV160/NOS with Plastocyanine-P19-Plastocyanine silencing inhibitor expression
cassette

TGGCAGGATATATGTGGTGTAAACAAATTGACGCTTAGACAACTAATAACACATTGCGGACGTTTTTAA
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GAAAAAAACATAATGTGAGTAGAGAGAGAAAAGTTGTACAAAAGTGTACAAAATAGTGTACAAATAT
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AGAGATGTACCATTAGAGAATTTGGCAAGTCATTAAAAAGAAAGAATAAATTATTTTAAAATAAAAG
TTGAGTCATTTGATAAACATGGATTATTTAATGAATTGAGAAAGAGTTGGATTAAAGTGTATTAGTAA
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CTCATTTTTATATTCATAGATCAAATAAGAGAAATAACGGTATATAATCCCTCCAAAAAAAAAAACGG
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ACCAATCACAACAATCCTGATGAGATAACCCACTTTAAGCCCACGCATCTGTGGCACATCTACATTATCTA
AATACACATTCTCCACACATCTGAGCCACACAAAAACCAATCCACATCTTATCACCCATTCTATAAAA
AATACACATTTGTGAGTCTACACTTTGATTCCCTTCAAACACATACAAAGAGAAGAGACTAATAATAA
TAATATCTTTGAGAGAAAATGGAACGAGCTATACAAGGAAACGACGCTAGGGAACAAGCTAACAGTGAACG
TTGGGATGGAGGATGAGGAGTACCCTTCTCCCTTCAAACTCCTGACGAAAGTCCGAGTGGACTGAGT
GGCGGCTACATAACGAIGAGACGAATTCGAATCAAGATAATCCCCTGGTTCAAGGAAAGCTGGGGTTTC
GGGAAAGTTGATTAAAGAGATACTCAGATACGACAGGACGGAAGCTTCACTGCACAGAGTCCTGGATC
TTGGACGGGAGATTCGGTAACTATGCAGCATCTCGATTTTTCGGTTCCGACCAGATCGGATGTACCTATA
GTATTCGGTTTCGAGGAGTTAGTATCACCGTTCTGGAGGGTTCGCAACTCTCAGCATCTCTGTGAGATG
GCAATTCGGTCTAAGCAAGAACTGCTACAGCTGCCCCAATGAAAGTGGAAAGTAATGTATCAAGAGGATG
CCCTGAAGGTACTCAAACCTTCGAAAAAGAAAGCGAGTAAGTAAATGCTTCTTCGTCTCCTATTATAA
TATGGTTTGTATTGTIAATTTTGTTCTTGTAGAAGAGCTTAATTAATCGTTGTTGTATGAAAACTATT
TGIATGAGATGAACTGGTGTAATGTATCATTTACATAAGTGGAGTCAGAATCAGAATGTTCCCTCCATA
ACTAACTAGACATGAAGACCTGCCGCGTACAATTGTCTTATATTTGAACAACTAAAATGAACACTTTTG
CCACAACTTTATAAGTGGTTAATATAGCTCAAATATATGGTCAAGTCAATAGATTAATAATGGAAATATC
AGTTATCGAAATCATIAACAATCAACTTAACGTTATAACTACTAATTTIATATCATCCCCTTTGATAAA
TGATAGTACACCAATTAGGAAGGAGCATGCTCGCCTAGGAGATTGTCGTTCCCCGCTTCAGTTTGCAAGC
TGCTTAGCCGTGTAGCCAATACGCAAAACCGCCTCTCCCCGCGCGTGGGAATTACTAGCGCGTGTGACA
AGCTTGCATGCCGGTCAACATGGTGGAGCACGACACACTTGCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCT
CAGAAGACCAAAGGGCAATTGAGACTTTTCAACAAAGGGTAATATCCGGAAACCTCCTCGGATTCCATTGC
CCAGCTATCTGTCACTTTATTGTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGIGGCTCCTACAAAATGCCATCATTGCGA
TAAAGGAAAGGCCATCGTTGAAGATGCCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCCACCCACGAGGA
GCATCGTGGAAAAAGAACGCTTCCAACCACGCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATAACATGGTGGAG
CACGACACACTTGCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCAAAGGGCAATTGAGACTTT
TCAACAAAGGGTAATATCCGGAAACCTCCTCGGATTCCATTGCCCAGCTATCTGTCACTTTATTGTGAAGA
TAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTGGCTCCTACAAATGCCATCATTGCGATAAAGGAAAGGCCATCGTTGAAGATGCC
TCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGAAAAAGAACGTCCAAC
CACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATACTCCACTGACGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATC
CTTCGCAAGACCCTCCCTATAIAAAGGAAGTTCATTTTCATTGGAGAGGIATTAAAAATCTAATAGGTTT
TGATAAAAGCGAACGTGGGGAAACCCGAACCAAACCTTCTTCTAAACTCTCTCTCATCTCTTAAAGCAA
ACTTCTCTTTGTCTTTCTTGGCTGAGCGATCTTCAACGTTGTCAGATCGTGTCTCGGCACCAGTACAGGG
CCCAATACCGCGGAGAAAATGGCGAAAACGTGCGATTTTCGGCTATTGTTTCTCTTCTTGTGGTGGT
TCCTCTCAGATCTCGCGACGTACTCCTCAGCCAAAACGACACCCCATCTGTCTATCCACTGGCCCT

GGATCTGCTGCCCAAACCTAACTCCATGGTGACCCCTGGGATGCCTGGTCAAGGGCTATTTCCCTGAGCCAGT
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TCTACACTCTGAGCAGCTCAGIGACTGCCCCCTCCAGCACCTGGCCCAGCGAGACCGTCACCTGCAACGTT
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TGACTCCTAAGGTCACGTGTGTGTGGTAGACATCAGCAAGGATGATCCCGAGGTCCAGTTCAGCTGGTCT
GTAGATGATGTGGAGGTGCACACAGCTCAGACGCAACCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTCAACAGCACTTTCCGCTC
AGTCAGTGAACCTCCCATCATGCACCAGGACTGGCTCAATGGCAAGGAGACGTCCAGATTTGGCGATCTA
TTCAACTGTCGCCAGTTCATTGGTACTGGTAGTCTCCCTGGGGCAATCAGTTTCIGGATGTGCTCTAATG
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TTAATACGCGATAGAAAACAAAATATAGCGCGCAAACTAGGATAAATATCGCGCGCGGTTCTATCTATGT
TACTAGATCTCTAGAGTCTCAAGCTTGGCGCGCCACGTGACTAGTGGCACGCGCGTCTGTTTTACAACGT
CGTGACTGGGAAAACCTGGCGTTACCCAACCTAATCGCCTGCAGCACATCCCCCTTCGCCAGCTGGCG
TAAAGCGAAGAGGCCCGCACCGATCGCCCTCCCAACAGTGCAGCAGCTGAATGGCGAATGCTAGAGCA
GCTGAGCTTGGATCAGATTGTCGTTTTCCCGCCTTCAGTTTAAACATCAGTGTGACAGGATATATTGG
CGGTTAAACCTAAGAGAAAAGAGCGTTTA

Figure 7D (SEQ ID NO: 25) con't

Figure 7E (SEQ ID NO: 26) Expression cassette number 1800 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator. PDISP/H3 Victoria nucleotide sequence is underlined; 5'UTR in bold; plant kozak sequence double underline

GTCAACATGGTGGAGCAGACACACTTGTCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCAAAGGGCAATTG
 AGACTTTTCAACAAAGGGTAATATCCGGAAACCTCCCGGATTCCATTGCCAGCTATCTGTACCTTATTGTGAAGAT
 AGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTTGGCTCCTACAAATGCCATCATGGCGATAAAGGAAAAGGCCATCGTTGAAGAAGCCTCTGCCGAC
 AGTEGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGAAAAAGAAGACCTTCCAACCACCTCTCAAAGCAAG
 TGGATTGATGTGATAACATGGTGGAGCAGACACACTTGTCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCA
 AAGGGCAATTGAGACCTTTCAACAAAGGGTAATATCCGGAAACCTCCCGGATTCCATTGCCAGCTATCTGTACCTTT
 ATTTGTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTGGCTCCTACAAATGCCATCATGGCGATAAAGGAAAAGGCCATCGTTGAAGATG
 CCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGAAAAAGAAGACCTTCCAACCACGTC
 TTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATATCTCCACTGACGTAAGGGAGACGCACAATCCCACTATCCCTCGCAAGACCCCT
 TCCCTATATAAGGAAGTTCATTTCAATTTGGAGAGG**TATTAAAACTTAATAGGTTTGTATAAAAGCGAACGTGGGGAA**
ACCCGAACCAAACCTTCTTCTAACTCTCTCTCATCTCTCTTAAAGCAAACCTTCTCTCTTGTCTTTCTTGCCTGAGCGA
TCTTCAACGTTGTGAGATCGTGGCTTCGGCACCAGTACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAGAAAAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCCAT
TTTCGGCTTATTGTTTCTCTCTTGTGTTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCTTCGCCAAAAACTTCTTGGAAATGACRACAGC
ACGCCAACGCTGTGCCTTGGGCACCATGCAGTACCAAACGGAACGATAGTGAACAATCACGAAAGACCAAATTAAG
TTACTAATGCTACTGAGCTGGTTCAGAATTCCTCAAAGGTGAAATATGCACAGTCTCTCATCAGACCTTGATGGAGA
AACTGCACACTAATAGATGCTCTATTGGGAGACCCCTCAGTGTGAAGGCTTCCAAAATLAAAGAAATGGGACCTTTTTGTT
GAACGAAGCAAAGCCCTACAGCACTGTTACCCTTATGATGTCCGGATTATGCCICCCCTTAGGTCAGTGTGCCCTCAT
CCGGCACACTGGAGTTAAACAATGAAAGCTTCAAATGGACTGGAGTCACTCAAACGGAAACAAGTCTGCTTGCATAAG
GAGATCTAATAATAGTTCTTTTAGTAGATTAAATGGTTGACCCACTTAAACTTCAAATACCCAGCATTGAACGTGACT
ATGCCAAAALAAAGAAATTTGACAAATTTGATACATTTGGGGGTTTACCACCCCGGTACGGACAAAGACCAAATCTTCC
TGTATGCTCAATCAICAGGAAGAATCACAGTATCTACCAAAGAAGCCAAACAAGCTGTAATCCCGAATATCGGATCTAG
ACCCAGAATAAGGAAATATCCCTAGCAGAATAAGCATCTATTGGACAATAGTAAAACCGGGAGACAATCTTTTATTAAAC
AGCACAGGGAATCTAATTGCTCCTAGGGGTTACTTCAAATACGAAGTGGGAAAAGCTCAATAATGAGATCAGATGCAC
CCAATGGCAAATGCAATTTCTGAATCCATCACTCCAAATGGAAGCAATCCCAATGACAAACCATTCCAAAATGTAAACAG
GATCACATACGGGGCTGTCCAGATATGTTAAGCAAAGCACTCTGAAATTTGGCAACAGGAAATGCCAAATGTACCAGAG
AAACAACTAGAGGCATATTTGGCCCAATAGCGGCTTCATAGAAAATGGTTGGCAGGGAATGGTGGATGGTTGGTACG
GTTTCAGGCATCAAATTTCTGAGGCAAGAGGACAAGCAGCAGATCTCAAAGCACTCAAGCAGCAAATCGATCAAATCAA
TGGGAAGCTGAATCGATTGATCGGAAAACCAACGAGAAATCCAATCAGATTGAAAAAGAAATCTCAGAAGTCAAGGG
AGAAATCAGGACCTTCAGAAATATGTTGAGGACACTAAAATAGATCTCTGGTCATACAACCGGGACCTTCTTGTGCC
TGGAGAACCAACATACAATGATCTAACTGACTCAGAAATGAACAACTGTTGAAAAAACAAAGAAGCAACTAAGGGA
AAAAGCTGAGGATATGGCAATGGTTGTTTCAAATATACCACAAATGTGACAAATGCCTGCATAGGATCAATCAGAAAT
GGAACTTATGACCACGATGTATACAGAGATGAAGCAATAACAACCGGTTCCAGATCAAGGGAGTTCAGCTGAAGTCAG
GGTACAAAGATTGGAATCCTATGGATTTCCCTTGGCAATCATGTTTCTTGGCTTCTGTTGCTTTGTTGGGTTTCATCAT
GTGGGCTTGCAAAAGGGCAACATTAGGTGCAACATTTGCATTTGAAGGCCTATTTCTTTAGTTCGAATTTACTGTTA
TTCCGGTGTGCATTTCTATGTTTGGTGGAGCGGTTTCTGTGCTCAGAGTGTGTTTATTTATGTAATTAATTTCTTTGT
GAGCTCCTGTTTAGCAGGTGTCCTTTCAGCAAGGACACAAAAGATTTTAAATTTATTTAAAAAAGAAAAAAGAA
CCGGGAATTCGATATCAAGCTTATCGACCTGCAGATCGTTCAAACATTTGGCAATAAAGTTTCTTAAGATTGAATCCTG
TTGCCGGTCTTGCAGATGATTATCAIATAATTTCTGTGAATTAACGTTAAGCATGIAATAATTAACAATGTAATGCATGAC
GTTATTTATGAGATGGGTTTTTATGATTAGAGTCCCGCAATTATACATTTAATACCGGATAGAAAAACAAATATAGCGC
GCAAACCTAGGATAAAATATCGCGCCGGTGTCTATCTATGTTACTAGAT

Figure 7F

Schematic representation of construct number 1800

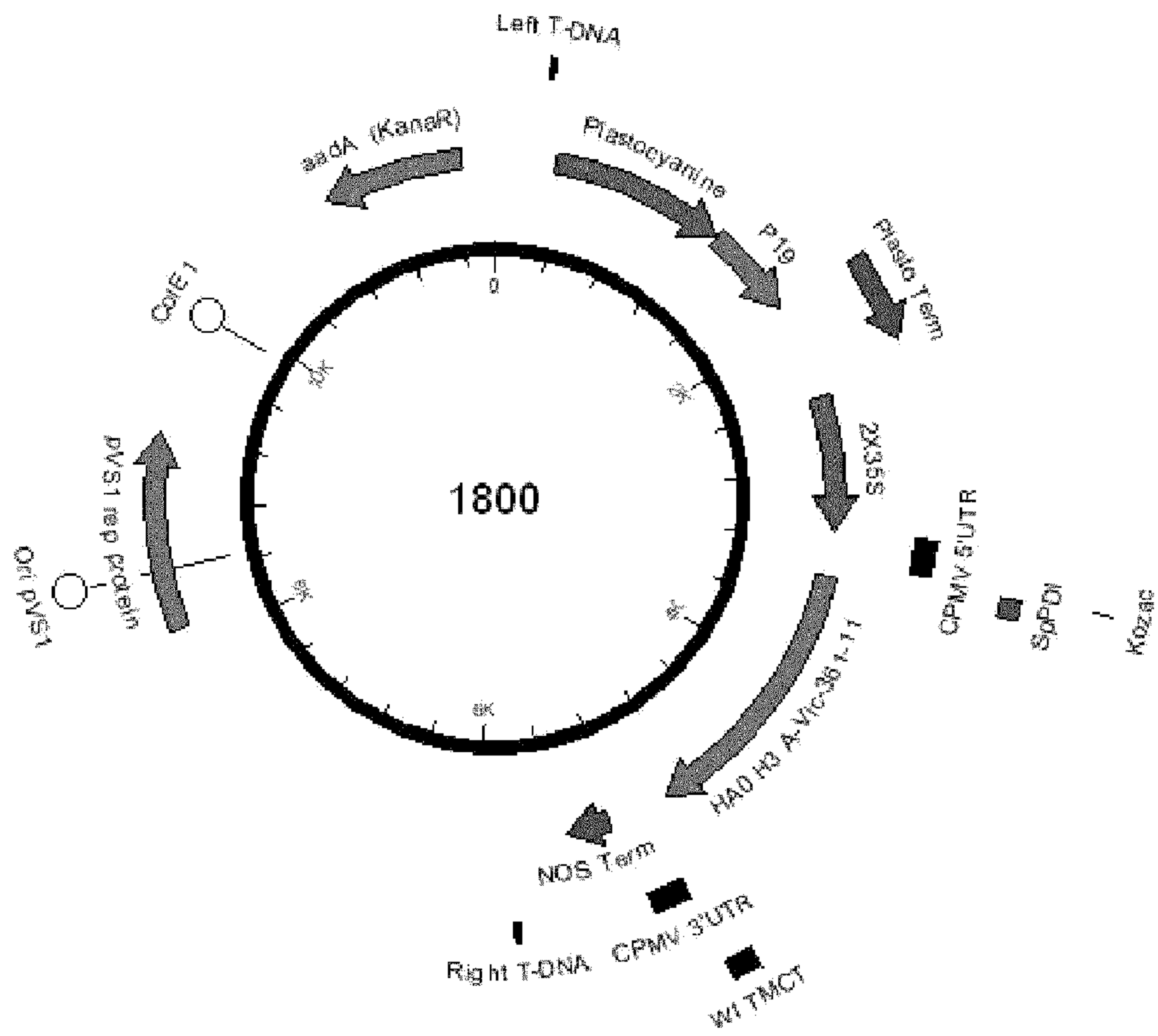


Figure 8 Components for 2X35S/CPMV160 PDISP/H3 Victoria/ NOS (Construct number 1935)

Figure 8A (SEQ ID NO: 28) IF-CPMV(fl5'UTR)_SpPDI.c

TCGTGCTTCGGCACCAGTACAAAGGCGAAAAACGTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 8B

Schematic representation of construct 1190. SacII and StuI restriction enzyme sites used for plasmid linearization are annotated on the representation.

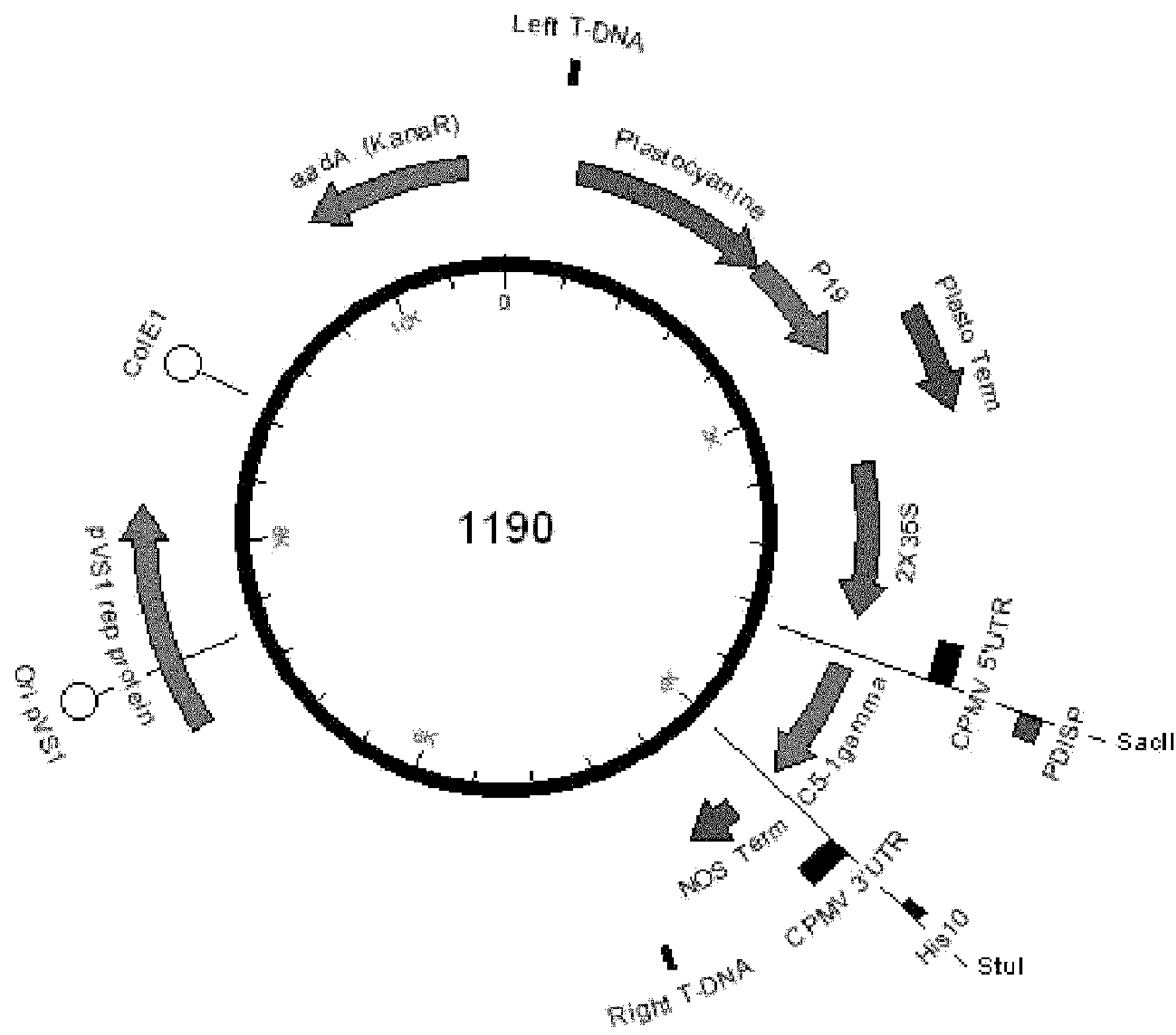


Figure 8C (SEQ ID NO: 29) Construct 1190 from left to right t-DNA borders (underlined).
2X35S/CPMV-HT(f15'UTR)/NOS with Plastocyanine-P19-Plastocyanine silencing inhibitor
expression cassette

TGGCAGGAATAATGTGGTGTAAACAAATTGACGCTTAGACAACCTAATAACACATGCGGACGTTTTTAA
 TGTACTGAATTAACGCCGAATCCCGGGCTGGTATATTTATAAGTTGTGTCAAAATAACTCAAAAACCATAAAAAG
 TTTAAGTTAGCAAGTGTGTACAATTTTACTTGAACAAAAATATTCACCTACTACTGTTAATAATCATTAT
 AAACATTAGAGTAAAGAAATATGGATGATAAGAACAAGAGTAGTGATATTTGACAACAAATTTGTTGCAA
 CATTTGAGAAAATTTGTTGTTCTCTCTTTTCATTGGTCAAAAACAATAGAGAGAGAAAAAGGAAGAGGGA
 GAAATAAACATAATGTGAGTAAGAGAGAGAAAGTTGTACAAAAGTTGTACAAAATAGTTGTACAAAATAT
 CATGAGGAATTTGACAAAAGCTACACAAAATAAGGGTAATGCGTAAATAAATAAGGAAGACGCATTAG
 AGAGATGTACCATAGAGAATTTTGGCAAGTCATTAATAAGAAAGAAATAAATTATTTTAAAAATAAAAG
 TTGAGTCAATTTGATTAACATGTGATTATTTAATGAATTGAAGAAAGAGTTGGATTAAAGTTGTATTAGTA
 ATTAGAATTTGGTGTCAAATTTAATTTGACATTTGAATTTTCCCTATATAATGCCCCATAGAGTCAGTTAA
 CTCATTTTATAATTCATAGATCAAATAAGAGAAATAACGGTATAATAATCCCTCCAAAAAATAAAACGG
 TATATTTACTAAAAAATCTAAGCCACGTAGGAGGATAACAGGATCCCCGTAGGAGGATAACATCCAATCCA
 ACCAATCACACAATCCGTATGAGATAACCCACTTTAAGCCACGCATCTGTGGCACATCTACATATCTA
 AATCACACATTTCTCCACACATCTGAGCCACACAAAAACCAATCCACATCTTATCACCCATTTCTATAAAA
 AATCACACATTTGTGAGTCTACACATTTGATTCCTTCAAACACATACAAAGAGAAGAGACAAATTAATTAAT
 TAAATCATCTTGAGAGAAAATGGAACGAGCTATACAAGGAAACGACGCTAGGGAACAAGCTAACAGTGAACG
 TTGGGATGGAGGAAGCAGGAGGTACCCTTCTCCCTTCAAACCTTCCGACGAAAGTCCGAGTTGGACTGAGT
 GCGGGCTACATAACGATGAGACGAATTCGAATCAAGATAATCCCCCTGGTTTCAAGGAAAGCTGGGGTTTC
 GGGAAAGTTGTATTTAAGAGATACTCAGATACGACAGGACGGAAGCTTCACTGCACAGAGTCCCTGGATC
 TTGGACGGGAGATTCGGTTAACATGACAGCATCTCGATTTTTCGGTTTCGACCAGATCGGATGTACCTATA
 GTATTCGGTTTCGAGGAGTTAGTATCACCGTTTCTGGAGGGTTCGCGAACTCTTCAGCATCTCTGTGAGATG
 GCAATTCGGTCTAAGCAAGAATGCTACAGCTTGCCCCAATCGAAGTGGAAAGTAATGTATCAAGAGGAAG
 CCGTGAAGGTACTCAAACCTTCGAAAAAGAAAGCGAGTAAGTTAAATGCTTCTTCGTCTCTATTTATAA
 TATGGTTTGTATTTGTTAATTTGTTCTTGTAGAAGAGCTTAATTAATCGTGTGTTATGAAAATACTATTT
 TGTATGAGATGAACTGGTGTAAAGTAAATCAATTTACATAAGTGGAGTCAGAATCAGAATGTTTCCCTCCA
 ACTAAGTAGACATGAAGACCTGCCGCTACAATTTGCTTTATATTTGAACAACTAAAATTTGAACAATCTTTTG
 CCACAACCTTTATAAGTGGTTAAATATAGCTCAAATATATGGTCAAGTTCAATAGATTAATAATGGAAATACT
 AGTTATCGAAATTCATTAACAACTCAACTTAACGTTAATAACTACTAATTTTATATCATCCCCCTTTGATAAA
 TGAAGTACACCAATTAGGAAGGAGCAAGCTCGCCTAGGAGATTGTCGTTTCCCGCCTTCAGTTTGCAGC
 TGCTCTAGCCGTGTAGCCAATACGCAAAACCGCCTCTCCCCGCGCTGGGAATTACTAGCGCGTGTGACACA
 AGCTTGCAATGCCGGTCAACATGGTGGAGCACGACACACTTGTCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCT
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 CCAGCTATCTGTCACTTTATTGTTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTTGGCTCCTACAAAATGCCATCATTGCGA
 TAAAGGAAAGGCCATCGTTGAAGATGCCCTCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCCACCCACGAGGA
 GCATCGTGGAAAAAGAACGCTTCCAACCACGTTCTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATAACATGGTGGAG
 CACGACACACTTGTCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCAAAGGGCAATTGAGACTTT
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 TAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTTGGCTCCTACAAATGCCATCATTGCGATAAAGGAAAGGCCATCGTTGAAGATGCC
 TCTGCCGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCCACCCACGAGGAGCATCGTGGAAAAAGAACGTTCCAAC
 CACGCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATGATGTTGATACTCCACTGACGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTATC
 CTTGCAAGACCCCTCCCTATAATAAGGAAGTTCAATTTCAATTTGGAGAGGTTAATAAATCTTAAAGGTTT
 TGAATAAAGCGAACGTTGGGAAACCCGAACCAAAACCTCTTCTAAACTCTCTCTCATCTCTTAAAGCAA
 ACTTCTCTCTTGTCTTCTTGGCTGAGCGATCTTCAACGTTGTGAGATCGTGTCTCGGCACCCGGATGGC
 GAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCTTATTGTTTCTCTCTTGTGTTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCTTCCGCTGCA
 GGCTCCTCAGCCAAAACGACACCCCACTGTCTATCCACTGGCCCTGGATCTGCTGCCAAACTAACCTC

CATGGTGACCCTGGGATGCCTGGTCAAGGGCTATTTCCCTGAGCCAGTGACAGTGACCTGGAACTCTGGAT
CCCCTGCCAGCGGTGTGCACACCTTCCCAGCTGTCCGTCAGCTGACCTCTACACTCTGAGCAGCTCAGTG
ACIGTCCCCTCCAGCACCTGGCCCAGCGAGACCGTCACCTGCAACGTTGCCACCCGGCCAGCAGCACCAA
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CTGCTTCATCTTCCCCCAAAGCCCAAGGATGTGCACCACTTACTCTGACTCCTAAGGTCACGTGTGT
GTGGTAGACATCAGCAAGGATGATCCCGAGGTCAGCTGGTTGTAGATGATGTGGAGGTGCACAC
AGCTCAGACGCAACCCCGGGAGGAGCAGTTCAACAGCACTTCCGCTCAGTCAGTGAACCTCCCATCATGC
ACCAGGACTGGCTCAATGGCAAGGAGCGATCGCTCACCATCACCATCACCATCACCATCAAAGGC
CTATTTCTTTAGTTTGAATTTACTGTATTCCGGTGTGCATTTCTATGTTTGGTGAGCGGTTTCTGTGCT
CAGAGTGTGTTTATTTTATGTAATTTAATTTCTTTGAGCTCCIGTTTAGCAGGTCGTCCCTTCAGCAAG
GACACAAAAGATTTAATTTTATTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGACCCGGAATTCGATAACAAGCTTATCG
ACCTGCAGATCGTCAAACATTTGGCAATAAAGTTTCTTAAGATTGAATCCGTGTCGGCTTTCGGATGA
TTATCATAAATTTCTGTGAAATACGTTAAGCATGTAATAATTAACATGTAATGCATGACGTTATTTATG
AGAAGGGTTTTATGATAGAGTCCCGCAATATACATTTAATACGCGATAGAAAACAAAATATAGCGCGC
AAACTAGGATAAAATATCGCGCGCGGTGTCACTATGTTACTAGATCTCTAGAGTCTCAAGCTTGGCGCGC
CCACGTGACTAGTGGCACTGGCCGTCTTTTACAACGTCTGACTGGGAAAACCCCTGGCGTTACCCAACTT
AATCGCTTGCAGCACATCCCCCTTTCGCCAGCTGGCGTAAAGCGAAGAGGCCCGCACCGATCGCCCTTC
CCAACAGTGGCGAGCCGAAITGGCGAATGCTAGAGCAGCTGAGCITGGATCAGATTGCTGTTCCCGCC
TTCAGTTTAAACTATCAGTGTGACAGGATATATTGGCGGGTAAACCTAAGAGAAAAGAGCGTTA

Figure 8C (SEQ ID NO: 29) con't

Figure 8D (SEQ ID NO: 30) Expression cassette number 1935 from 2X35S promoter to NOS terminator. PDISP/H3 Victoria nucleotide sequence is underlined. 5'UTR is shown in bold

GTCAACATGGTGGAGCACGACACACTTGTCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCAAAG
 GGCAATTGAGACTTTTCAACAAAGGGTAATATCCGGAAACCTCCTCGGATTCCATTGCCAGCTATCTGTC
 ACTTTATTGTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGAAGGTGGCTCCTACAAATGCCATCATTGCGATAAAGGAAAGGCC
 ATCGTTGAAGATGCCTCTGCGGACAGTGGTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCCACCCACGAGGAGCACTCGTGGAAAA
 AGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAGCAAGTGGATTGATGTGATAACATGGTGGAGCACGACACACTTG
 TCTACTCCAAAAATATCAAAGATACAGTCTCAGAAGACCAAAGGGCAATTGAGACTTTTCAACAAAGGGTA
 ATAATCCGGAAACCTCCTCGGATTCCATTGCCAGCTATCTGTCACTTTATTGTGAAGATAGTGGAAAAGGA
 AGGTGGCTCCTACAAATGCCATCATTGCGATAAAGGAAAGGCCATCGTTGAAGATGCCTCTGCGGACAGTG
 GTCCCAAAGATGGACCCCCACCCACGAGGAGCACTCGTGGAAAAAGAAGACGTTCCAACCACGTCTTCAAAG
 CAAGTGGATTGATGTGATCTCCACTGACGTAAGGGATGACGCACAATCCCACTAATCCTTCGCAAGACCC
 TTCCCTCTAATAAGGAAGTTCAATTCATTTGGAGAGGTATTTAAATCTTAATAGGTTTTGATAAAAGCGAA
CGTGGGGAAACCCGAACCAAACCTTCTTCTAAACTCTCTCTCATCTCTCTTAAAGCAAACCTTCTCTTTGT
CTTTCTTGCCTGAGCGATCTTCAACGTTGTGAGATCGTGCCTCGGCACCAGTACAAAGGCGAAAAACGTTG
CGATTTTCGGCTTATTGTTTTCICTTCTGTGTGGTTCCTTCTCAGATCTTCGCCAAAAACTTCCTGGA
AATGACAACAGCACGGCAACGCTGTGCCCTGGGCACCATGCAGTACCAAACGGAAACGATAGTAAAAACAAT
CACGAATGACCAAATGAAGTTACTAAAGCTACTGAGCTGGTTCAGAATTCCTCAAATAGGTGAAATATGCG
ACAGTCCATCAGATCCTTGATGGAGAAAACGACACTAATAGATGCTCATTGGGAGACCCTCAGTGT
GATGGCTTCCAAAATAAGAAATGGGACCTTTTGTGAAACGAAGCAAAGCCACAGCAACTGTTACCCTTA
TGATGTGCCGGATATGCCTCCCTTAGGTACACTAGTTGCCCTATCCGGCACACTGGAGTTTAAACAATGAAA
GCTTCAATGGACGGAGTCACTCAAACCGGAACAAGTTCTGCTTGCATAAGGAGAATAAATAAGTTTTC
TTIAGTAGATTAATTTGGTTGACCCACTTAAACITCAAATACCCAGCATTGAACGTGACTATGCCAAACAA
TGAACAATTTGACAAATGTACATTTGGGGGGTTCACCACCCGGGTACGGACAAGGACCAAATCTTCCTGT
ATGCTCAAATCATCAGGAAGAATCACAGTATCTACAAAAGAAGCCAACAAGCTGTAATCCCGAATAICGGA
TCIAGACCCAGAAATAAGGAATATCCCTAGCAGAATAAGCATCTATTGGACAATAGTAAAACCGGGAGACAT
ACTTTTGAATAACAGCACAGGAATCTAATTGCTCCTAGGGGTTACTTCAAATACGAAGTGGGAAAAGCT
CAATAATGAGATCAGATGCACCCATTGGCAAATGCAATCTGAATGCATCACTCCAAATGGAAGCATTCCC
AATGACAAACCAATCCAAAATGTAAACAGGATCACATACGGGGCCCTGTCCCAGATAAGTTAAGCAAAGCAC
TCIGAAATGGCAACAGGAATGCGAAAATGACCAGAGAAAACAACTAGAGGCATATTTGGCGCAATAGCGG
GTTTCATAGAAAAAGGTGGGAGGGAAAGGTGGATGGTTGGIACGGTTTCAGGCATCAAAAATCTGAGGGA
AGAGGACAAGCAGCAGAATCTCAAAGCACTCAAGCAGCAATCGATCAAATCAATGGGAAGCTGAATCGATT
GATCGGGAAAACCAACGAGAAATCCATCAGATGAAAAAGAATTCICAGAAGTGAAGGGGAGAAATCAGG
ACCCTGAGAAATAAGTTGAGGACACTAAAATAGATCTCTGGICATACAACCGCGGAGCTTCTGTTGCCCTG
GAGAACCAACATACAATGATCTAACTGACTCAGAAAATGAACAAACTGTTTGAAAAAACAAGAAGCAACT
AAGGGAAAATGCTGAGGATATGGGCAAAGGTGTTTCAAATATACCACAAATGTGACAATGCCTGCATAG
GATCAATCAGAAAAGGAACCTTATGACCACGATGATACAGAGATGAAGCATTAAACAACCGGTTCCAGATC
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GCTTTGTGTTGCTTTGTTGGGGTTCATCATGTGGGCCGCCAAAAGGGCAACATTAGGTGCAACATTTGCA
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TTTCAAGCAAGGACACAAAAAGATTTTAAATTTATTAATAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAGACCGGGAAATCGATATCA
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TTGCGATGATTATCATAAATTTCTGTTGAATTAACGTAAAGCATGTAATAAATAACATGTAATGCATGACG
TTAATTAAGAGATGGTTTTATGATTAGAGTCCCGCAATTATACATTTAAATACGGGATAGAAAACAAAAT
 ATAGCGCGCAAACTAGGATAAAATATCGCGCGCGGTGTCATCTATGTTACTAGAT

Figure 8E

Schematic representation of construct number 1935

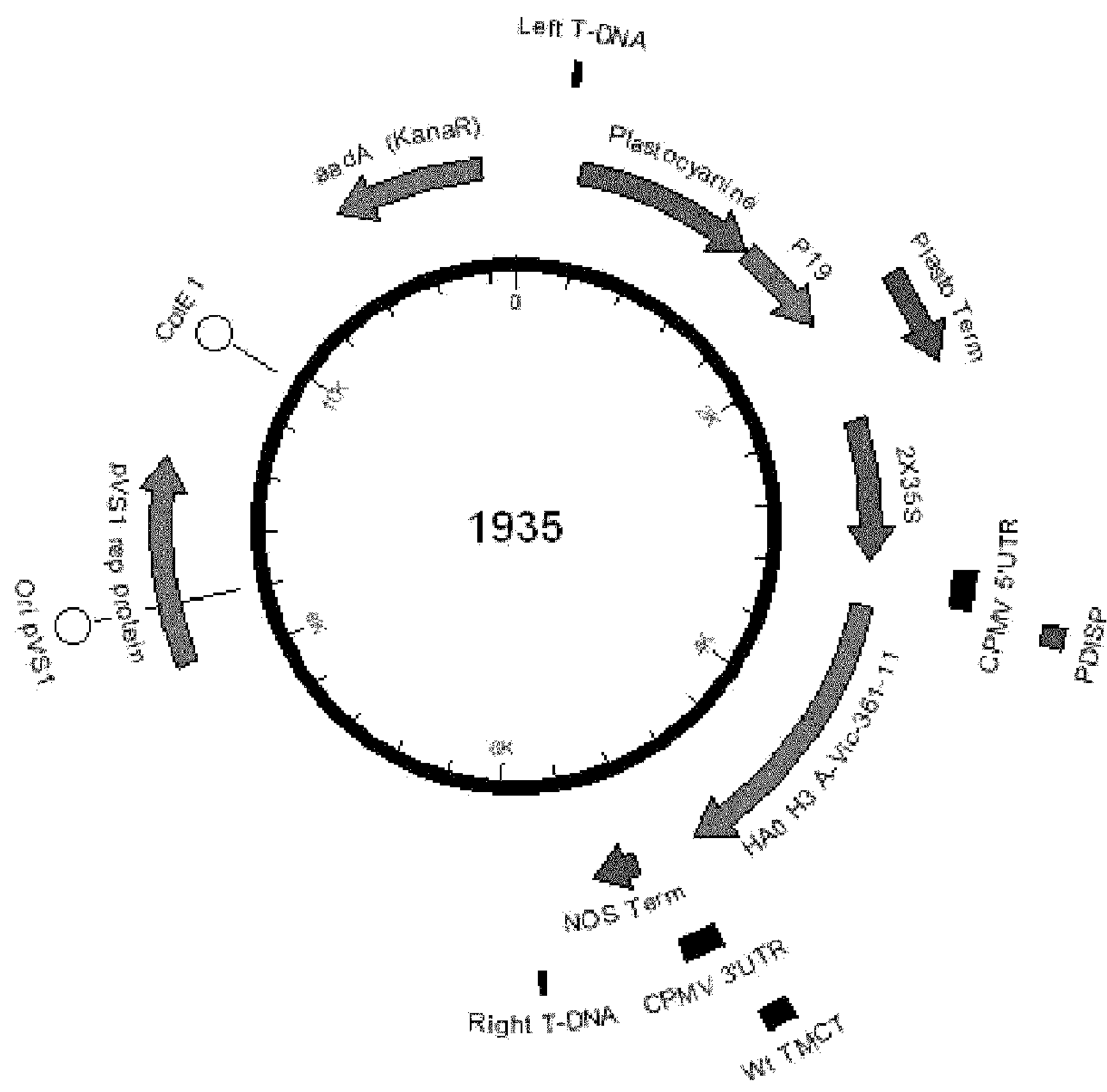


Figure 9 Variation of sequence between SacII restriction site and ATG of PDISP/H3 Victoria in 2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot)/NOS expression system

Figure 9A (SEQ ID NO: 31) IF-HT1*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAGACAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9B (SEQ ID NO: 32) IF-HT2*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAGGAAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9C (SEQ ID NO: 33) IF-HT3*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAAAAAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9D (SEQ ID NO: 34) IF-HT4*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAAACAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9E (SEQ ID NO: 35) IF-HT5*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAAGCAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9F (SEQ ID NO: 36) IF-HT6*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAAGAAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9G (SEQ ID NO: 37) IF-HT7*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAAAGAAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9H (SEQ ID NO: 38) IF-HT8*(-Mprot)-PDI.c (modified sequence from original 1800 construct underlined)

ACAGGGCCCAATACCGCGGAAAAGAAATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCT

Figure 9I

Schematic representation of construct number 1992. Analogous features were used to prepare constructs 1993 -1999.

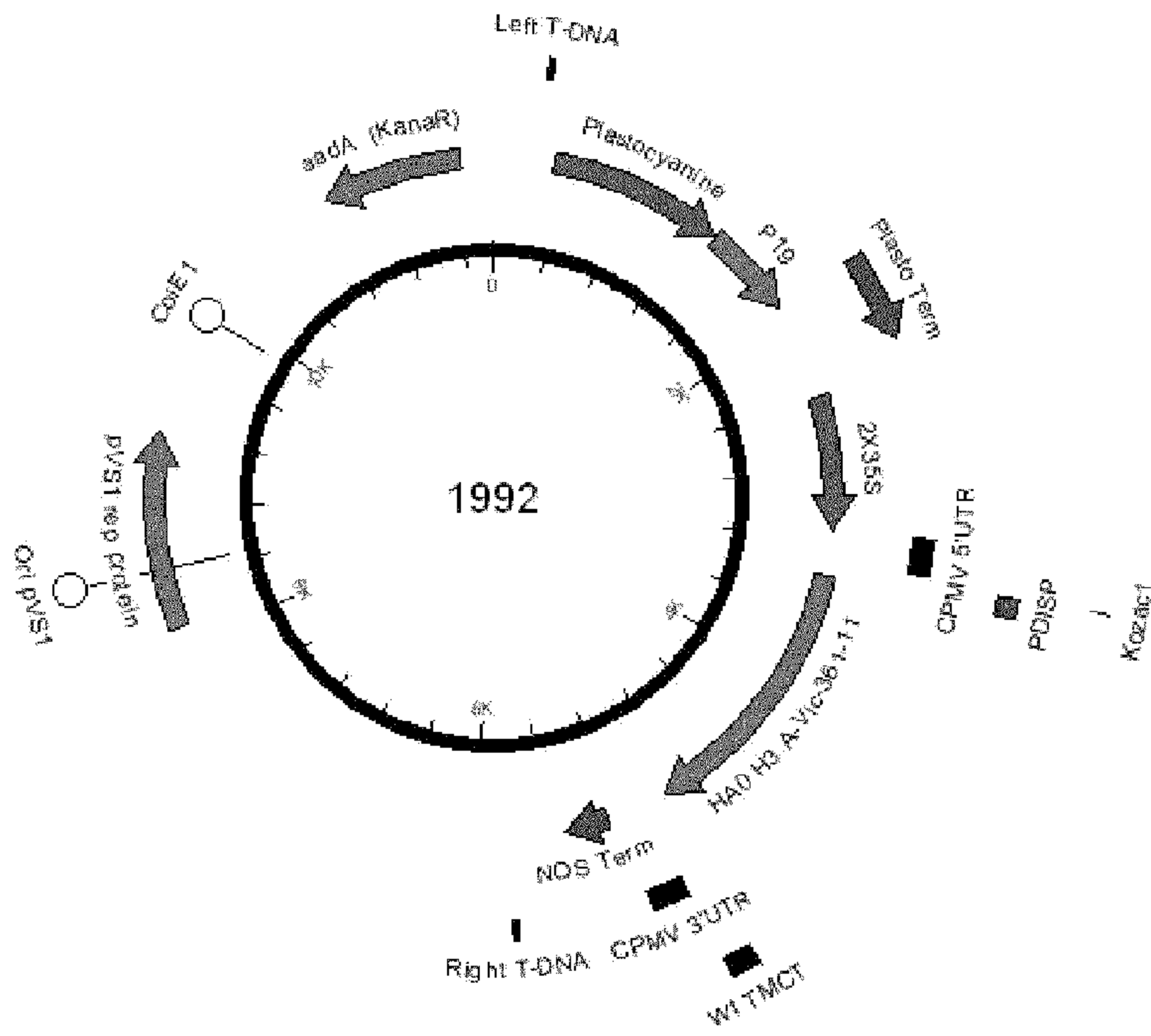


Figure 10 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 484), and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 1897) for PDISP/H1 California/NOS

Figure 10A (SEQ ID NO: 39) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H1 California.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGATTTTCGGCTTATTGTTTTCTCTTCTTGTGTTGGTTCCITCTCAGATCTTCGC
 TGACACAATTATGTATAGGTTATCATGCGAACAAATCAACAGACACTGTAGACACAGIAC TAGAAAAGAAATG
 TAACAGTAACACACTCTGTTAACCTCTAGAAAGACAAGCATAACGGGAAACTATGCAAAC TAAGAGGGGTA
 GCCCCATTGCATTTGGGTAATGTAACATTGCTGGCTGGATCCITGGGAAATCCAGAGTGTGAATCACTCTC
 CACAGCAAGCTCATGGTCCCTACATTGTGGAAACACCTAGTTTCAGACAATGGAACGTGTTACCCAGGAGATT
 TCACTCGAATTATGAGGAGCTAAGAGAGCAATTGAGCTCAGTGTCACTCAATTGAAAGGITTGAGATATTCCCC
 AAGACAAGTTTCATGGCCCAAATCATGACTCGAACAAAGGTGTAACGGCAGCATGTCCITCATGCTGGAGCAAA
 AAGCTTCTACAAAAATTTAAATATGGCTAGTTAAAAAAGGAAATTCATACCCAAAGCTCAGCAAATCCTACA
 TTAATGATAAAGGGAAAGAAGTCCTCGTGCATGGGGCATTACCATCCATCTACTAGTGCAGACCAACAA
 AGICTCTATCAGAATGCAGATGCATATGTTTITGTTGGGGTCAITCAAGATACAGCAAGAAGITCAAGCCGGA
 AATAGCAATAAGACCCAAAGTGAGGGATCAAGAAGGGAGAATGAACTATTACTGGACACTAGTAGAGCCGG
 GAGACAAAATAACATTCGAAGCAACTGGAAATCTAGTGGTACCGAGATATGCATTCGCAATGGAAAGAAAT
 GCTGGATCTGGIATTAATCATTCAGATACACCAGTCCACGATIGCAAATACAACTTGICAAACACCCCAAGGG
 TGCATATAAACACCAGCCTCCCATTTT CAGAATATACATCCGATCACAATGGAAAAATGTCCAAAATATGTAA
 AAAGCACAAAATTGAGACTGGCCACAGGATTGAGGAATATCCCGTCTATTCAATCTAGAGGACTATTTGGG
 GCCATTGCCGGITTCATGAAGGGGGGTGGACAGGGATGGTAGATGGATGGTACGGITATCACCATCAAAA
 TGAGCAGGGGTCAGGATATGCAGCCGACCTGAAGAGCACACAGAATGCCATTGACGAGATTACTAACAAAAG
 TAAATTCGTTATTGAAAAGATGAAATACACAGTTCACAGCAGTAGGTAAAGAGTTCAACCACCTGGAAAAA
 AGAATAGAGAATTTAAATAAAAAAGTTGATGATGGTTTTCTGGACATTTGGACTTACAATGCCGAACGTIT
 GGTCTTATTTGGAAAAATGAAAGAACTTTGGACTACCACGATTCAAATGTGAAGAACTIATATGAAAAGGTAA
 GAAGCCAGCTAAAAACAATGCCAAGGAAATTTGAAACGGCTGCTTTGAATTTTACCACAAATGCGATAAC
 ACGTGCATGGAAAAGTGTCAAAAATGGGACTTATGACTACCCAAAATACTCAGAGGAAGCAAAATTAACAG
 AGAAGAAATAGATGGGGTAAAGCTGGAATCAACAAGGATTTACCAGATTTTGGCGATCTATCAACTGTCC
 CCAGTTTATTGGTACTGGTAGTCTCCCTGGGGCAATCAGTTTCTGGATGTGCTCTAATGGGTCTCTACAG
 TGTAGAAATATGATTTAA

Figure 10B (SEQ ID NO: 40) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H1 California.

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLVLPVPSQIFADTLCIGYHANNSTDTVDTVLEKNVTVTHSVNLLLEDKHNGLCKLRGV
 APLHLGKCNIAGWILGNPECESLSTASSWSYIVEPSSDNGTCYPGDFIDYEELREQLSSVSSFERFEIFP
 KTSSWPNHDSNKGVTAACPHAGAKSFYKNLIWLVKGNSYPKLSKSYINDKGKEVLVLWGIHHPSTSADQQ
 SLYQNADAYVTVGSSRYSKFKPEIAIRPKVRDQEGRMNYYWILVEPGDKITFEATGNLVVPRYAFAMERN
 AGSGIIISDTPVHDCNTTCQTPKGAINTSLPFQNHPIITIGKCPKYVKSTKLRLATGLRNIPSIQSRGLFG
 AIAGFIEGGWTGMVDGWYGYHEQNEQSGYAADLKSTQNAIDEITNKVNSVIEKMNIQFTAVGKEFNHLEK
 RIENLNKKVDDGFLDIWTYNAELLVLENERTLDYHDSNVKNLYEKVRSQKNNAKEIGNGCFEFYHKCDN
 TCMESVKNGTYDYPKYSEEAKLNREEIDGVKLESTRYQILAIYSTVASSLVLVVSLGAISFWMCSNGSLQ
 CRICI*

Figure 10C

Schematic representation of construct number 484 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

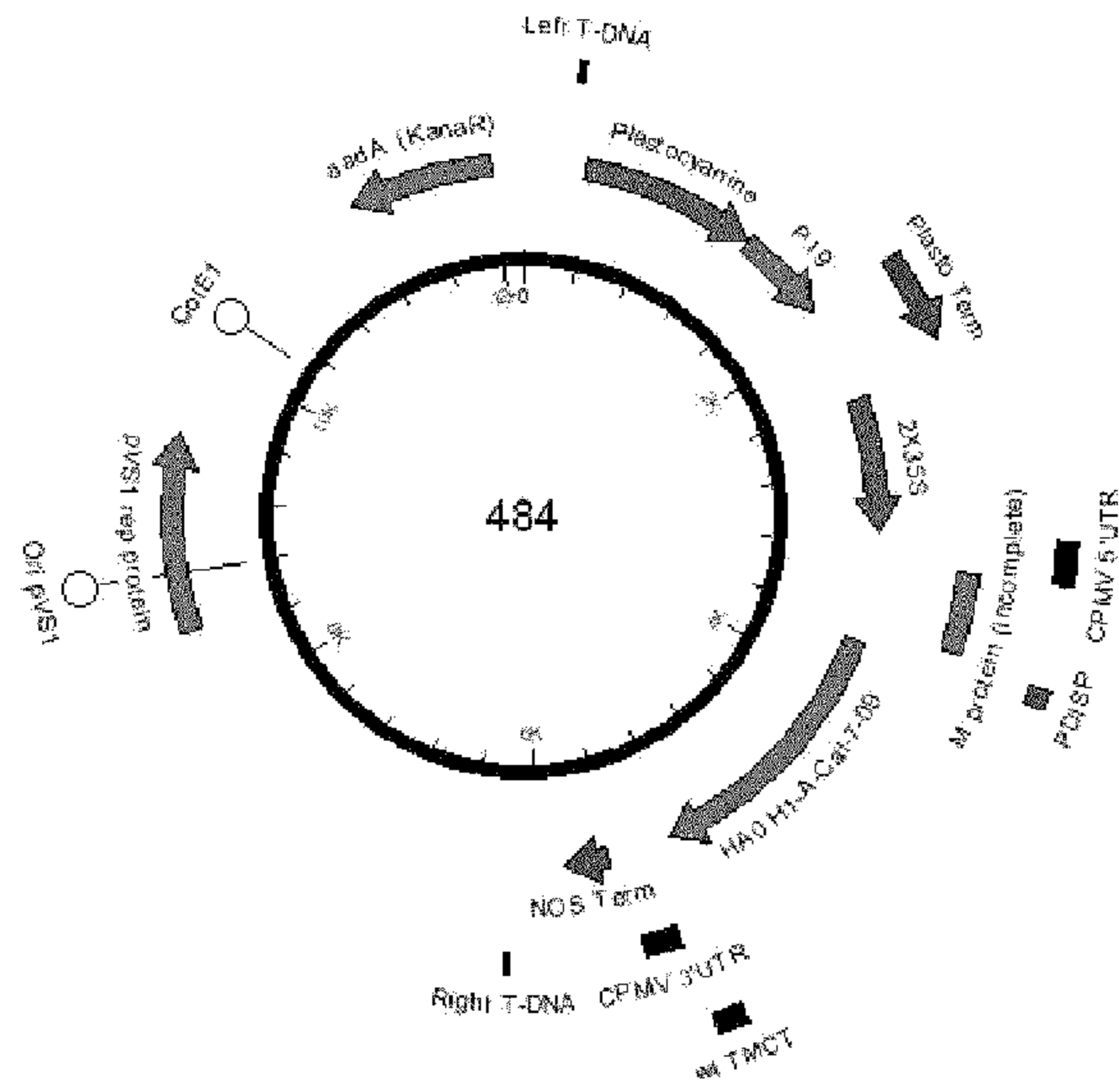


Figure 10D

Schematic representation of construct number 1897 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

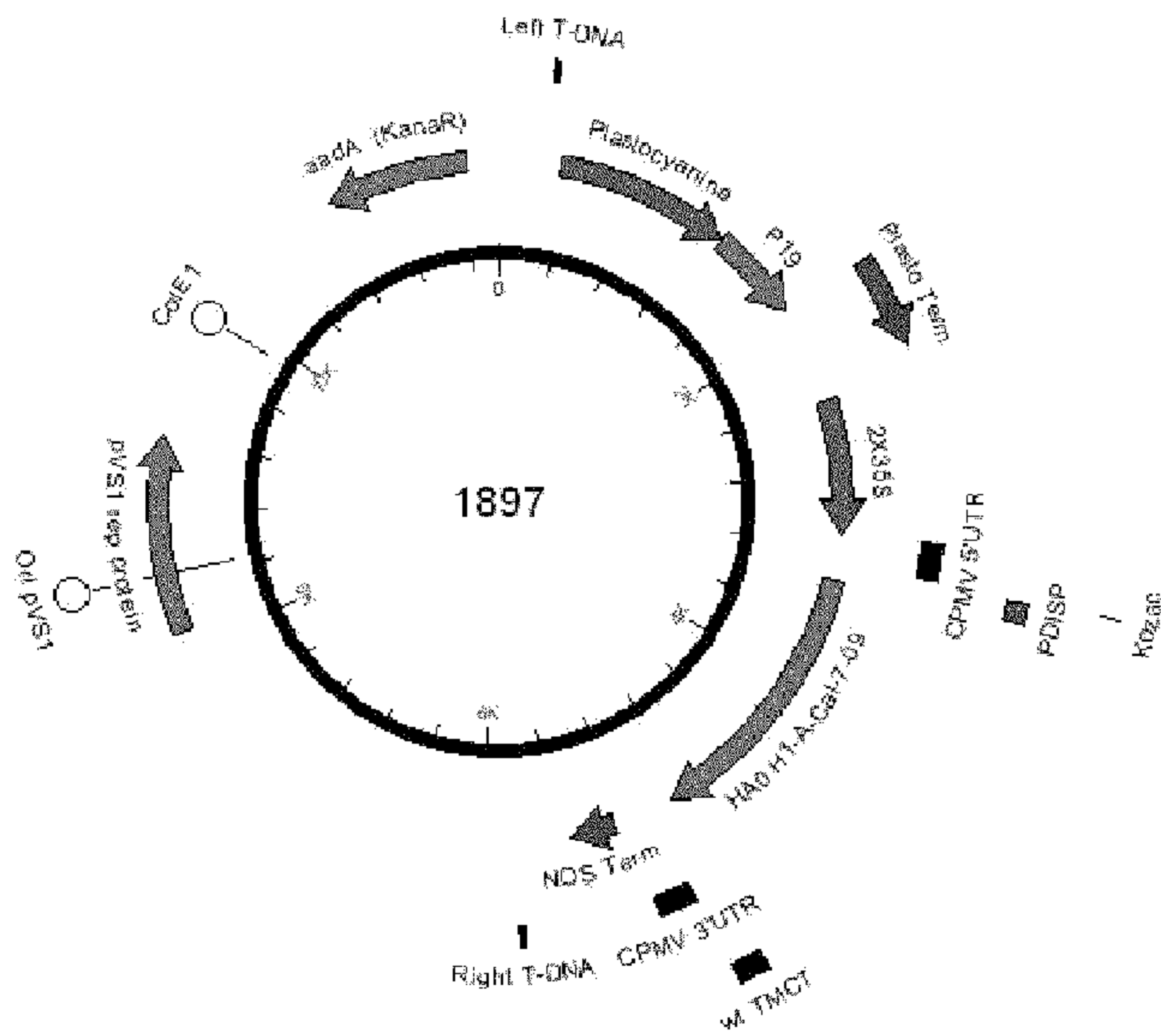


Figure 11: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 489), HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 1880) and HT(fl5'UTR) (construct no 1885) for H5 Indonesia

Figure 11A (SEQ ID NO: 41) Nucleotide sequence of native H5 Indonesia.

ATGGAGAAAATAGTGCCTCTTCCTGCAATAGTCAGTCTTGTAAAAGTGATCAGATTTGCATTGGTTACCA
 TGCAAACAATTCAACAGAGCAGGTTGACACAATCATGGAAAAGAACGTTACTGTTACACAAGCCCAAGACA
 TACTGGAAAAGACACACAACGGGAAGCTCTGCGATCTAGATGGAGGAAGCCTCTAATTTAAGAGATTGT
 AGTGTAGCTGGATGGCTCCTCGGGAACCCAAAGTGTGACGAATTCATCAATGTACCGGAAAGGTCTTACAT
 AGTGGAGAAGGCCAATCCAACCAATGACCTCTGTTACCCAGGGAGTTCAACGACTATGAAGAAGTGAAC
 ACCATTGAGCAGAATAAACCAATTTTGAGAAAATTCAAATCATCCCCAAAAGTTCTTGGTCCGATCATGAA
 GCCCATCAGGAGTTAGCTCAGCATGTCCATACCTGGGAAGTCCCCTTTTITAGAAAAGTGGTATGGCT
 TATCAAAAAGAAGCAGTACATACCCAACAATAAAGAAAAGCTACAAATAATACCAACCAAGAGGATCTTTTGG
 TACTGTGGGGAATCACCATCCAAATGATGCGGCAGAGCAGACAAGGCTATATCAAAAACCAACCACCTAT
 ATTTCCATGGGACATCAACACAAACCAGAGATTGGTACCAAAAATAGCTACTAGATCCAAAGTAAACGG
 GCAAAGTGGAAAGGATGGAGTCTCTGGACAATTTTAAAACCTAAAGATGCAATCAACTCGAGAGTAAAG
 GAAATTTCAATTGCTCCAGAATAAGCATAAAAATGTCAGAAAAGGGGACTCAGCAATTAAGAAAAGTGAA
 TTGGAATAAGGTAAGTGCACACCAAGTGTCAAACTCCAATGGGGGCGATAAACTCAGTATGCCATTCCA
 CAACATACACCCCTCTCACCATCGGGGAATGCCCAAAATATGTGAAATCAAACAGATTAGTCCCTTGCAACAG
 GGCTCAGAAATAGCCCTCAAAGAGAGAGCAGAAGAAAAAGAGAGGACTATTTGGAGCTAAGCAGGTTTT
 ATAGAGGGAGGATGGCAGGGAAAGGTAGATGGTTGGTATGGGTACCACCATAGCAATGAGCAGGGGAGTGG
 GTACGCTGCAGACAAGAATCCACTCAAAGGCAATAGATGGAGTCACCAATAAGGTCAACTCAATCATTG
 AAAAAATGAACACTCAGTTTGGAGCCGTGGAAAGGGAATTAATAACTTAGAAAAGGAGAAAGAGAAATTA
 AACAAGAAGATGGAAGACGGGTCTTAGATGTCTGGACTTAATAATGCCGAACTTCTGGTCTCATGGAAAA
 TGAGAGAACTCTAGACTTTCAAGACTCAAATGTTAAGAACCCTACGACAAGGTCCGACTACAGCTTAGGG
 ATAATGCAAAGGAGCTGGGTAAACGGTTGTTTCGAGTCTATCACAATGTGATAATGAAAGTATGGAAAGT
 ATAAGAAACGGAACGTACAACATCCGCAGTATTCAGAAGAAGCAAGATTAAGAAAGAGAGGAAAATAAGTGG
 GGTAAAATGGAAACAATAGGAACTTACCAATACTGTCAATTTAATCAACAGTGGCGAGTCCCTTAGCAC
 TGGCAATCATGATGGCTGGTCTATCTTATGGATGTGCTCCAATGGATCGTACAAAGCAGAATTTGCAATT
 TAA

Figure 11B (SEQ ID NO: 42) Amino acid sequence of native H5 Indonesia.

MEKIVLLLAIVSLVKSDQICIGYHANNSTEQVDTIMEKNVTVTHAQDILEKTHNGKLCDLGDKPLILRDC
 SVAGWLLGNPMCEFINVPEWSYIVEKANPTNDLCYPGSFNDYEELKHLLSRINHFEKIQLIPKSSWSDHE
 ASSGVSSACPYLGSFSPFRNVVWLIKKNSTYPTIKKSYNNTNQEDLLVLWGIHHPNDAAEQTRLYQNPTTY
 ISIGTSTLNQRLVPKIATRISKVNGQSGRMEFFWTILKPNDANFESNGNFIAPYAYKIVKKGDSAIMKSE
 LEYGNCNTKQTFMGAINSSMPFNIHPLTIGECPKYVKSRLVLAATGLRNSPQRESRRKKRGLFGAIAGF
 IEGGWQGMVDGWYGYHHSNEQSGYAADKES*QKAIDGVTNKVNSIDKMNTQFEAVGREFNNLERRIENL
 NKKMEDGFLDVWTYNAELLVLMENERTLDFHDSNVKNLYDKVRLQLRDNAKELGNGCFEFYHKCBNECMES
 IRNGTYNYPQYSSEARLKREEISGVKLESIGTYQILSIYSTVASSLALAIMMAGLSLWMCNGLQCRICI
 *

Figure 11C

Schematic representation of construct number 489 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

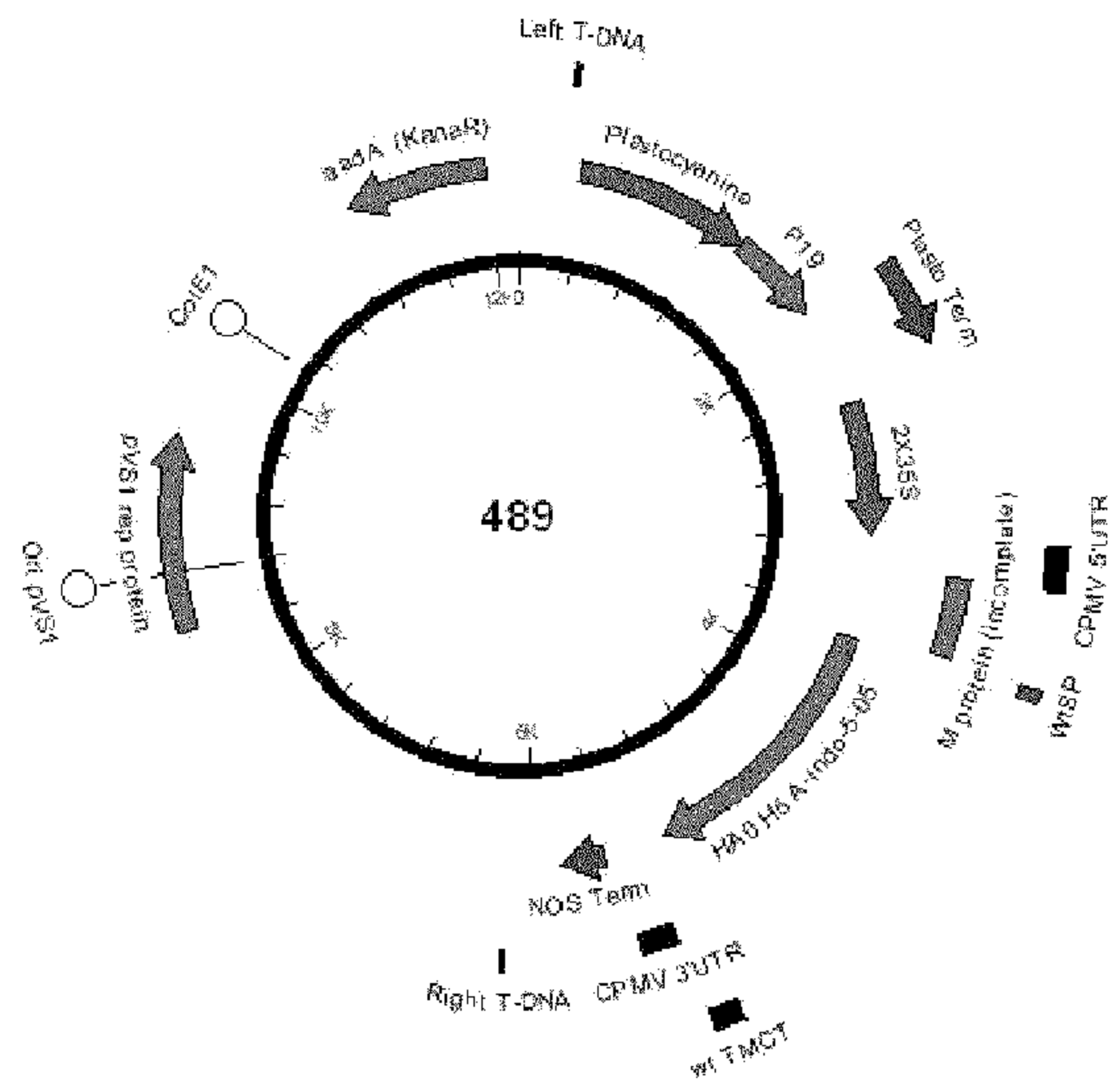


Figure 11D

Schematic representation of construct number 1880 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

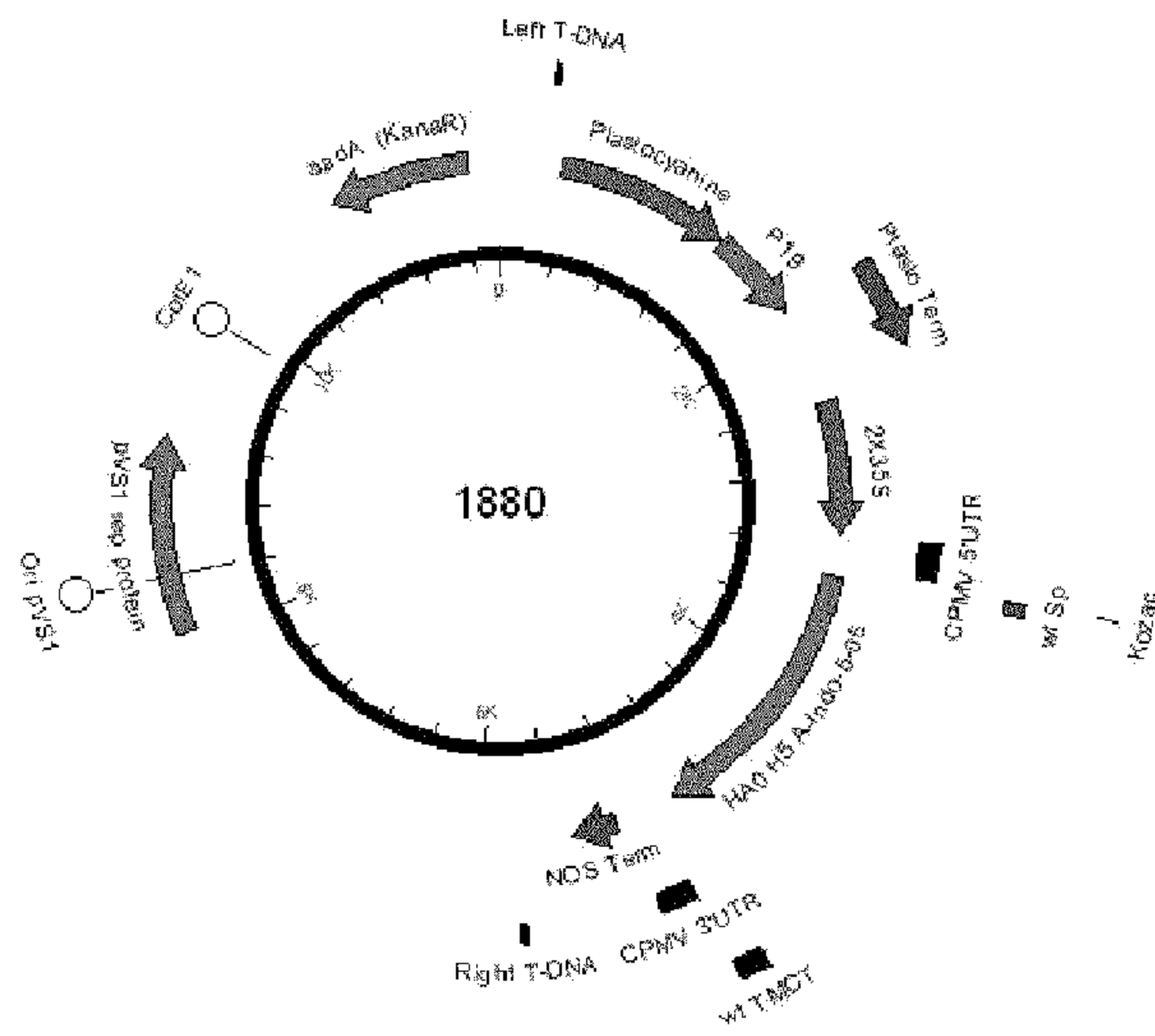


Figure 11E

Schematic representation of construct number 1885 (2X35S/CPMV HT(f15'UTR))

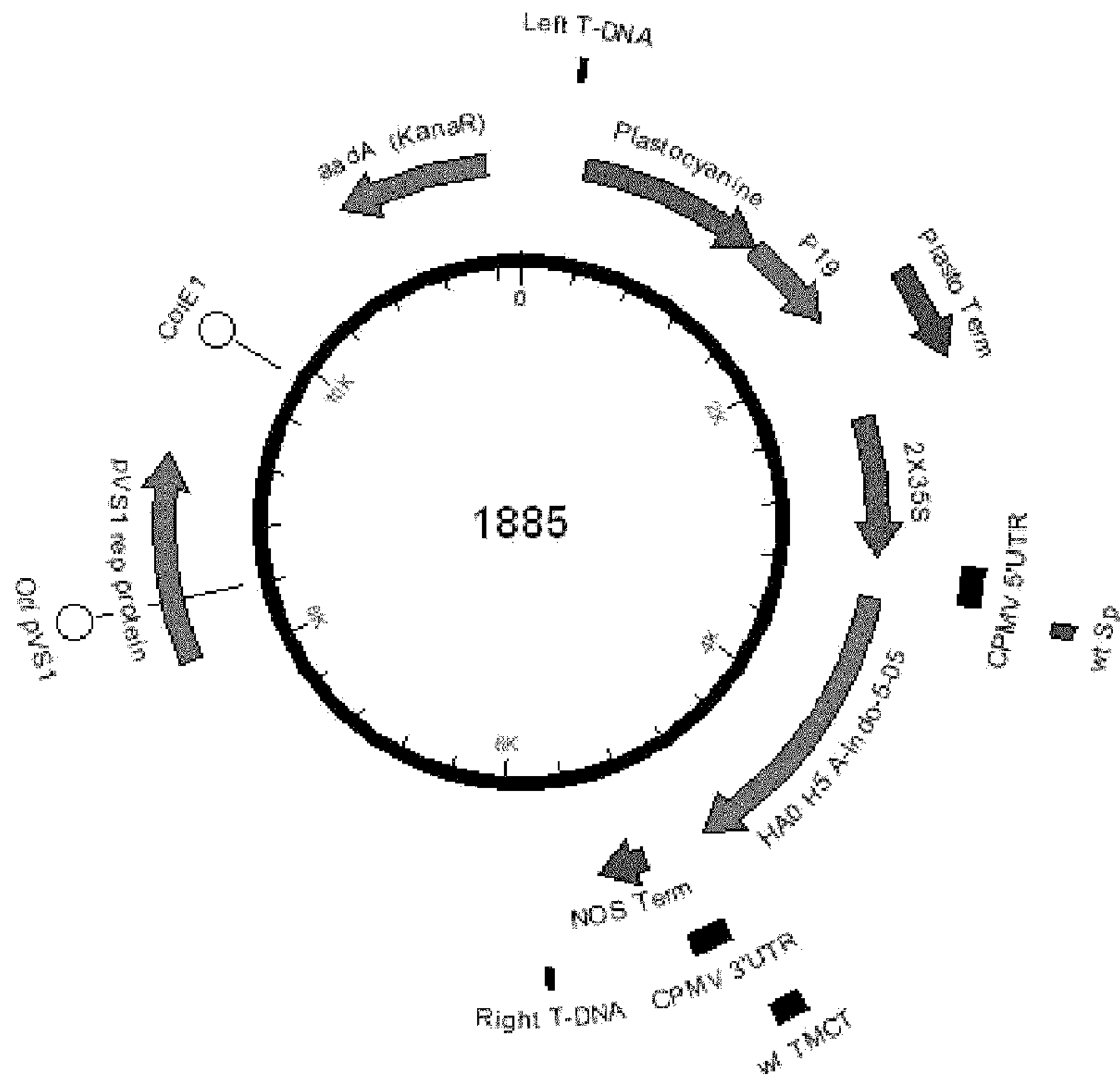


Figure 12: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2140) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2168) for PDISP/H7 Hangzhou

Figure 12A (SEQ ID NO: 43) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTCCGATTTTCGGCTTAATGTTTTCTCTTCTTGTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCTTCGC
 GGACAAAATCTGCCCTCGGACATCAAGCCGTTGTCAAAACGGAACCAAAGTAAACACATTAAGTAAAGAGGAG
 TGGAAGTCGTCAATGCAACCGAAACAGTGGAAACGAACAAACATCCCCAGGACTCTGCCTAAAAGGGAAAAGG
 ACAGTTGACCTCGGCTCAATGTGGACTCCTGGGGACAATCACTGGACCACCTCAATGTGACCAATTCCTAGA
 ATTTTCAGCCGATTTAATTATTGAGAGGCGAGAAGGAAGTGTGTCCTGTTAATCCTGGGAAATTCGTGAATG
 AAGAAGCTCTGAGGCAAATCTCAGAGAATCAGGCGGAATGACAAGGAAAGCAATGGGATTACATACAGT
 GGAATAAGAATAAAGGAGCAACCAAGTGCATGTAGGAGATCAGGAATCTCAATCTAATGCAGAAATGAAATG
 GCTCCTGTCAAACACAGATAATGCTGCATTCCTCGCAGATGACTAAGTCATAAAAAATACAAGAAAAAGCC
 CAGCTCTAATAGTATGGGGGATCCATCATTCCGTAACAACGCAGAGCAAACCAAGCTATATGGGAGTGGAA
 AACAACTGGTGCAGTGGGAGTCTAATATCAACAATCTTTTTGACCGAGTCCAGGAGCGAGACCACA
 AGTTAATGGTATATCTGGAAGAATGACTTTCATTGGCTAATGCTAAATCCCAATGATACAGTCACCTTCA
 GTTTCATGGGGCTTTCATAGCTCCAGACCGTGCAGCTTCCCTGAGAGGAAAAATCTATGGGAATCCAGAGT
 GGAGTACAGGTTGATGCCAATTTGTGAAGGGGACTGCTATCATAGTGGAGGGACAATAATAAGTAACCTGCC
 ATTTTCAGAACATAGATAGCAGGGCAGTTGGAAAAATGTCAGGAGATACTGTTAAGCAAAGGAGTCTGCTGCTAG
 CAACAGGGATGAAGAATGTTCCCTGAGATTCCAAAGGGAAGAGGCCATTTGGTGTATAGCGGGTTTCATT
 GAAAATGGATGGGAAGGCCAATTGATGGTGGTATGGTTTCAGACACCAGAATGCACAGGGAGAGGGAAAC
 TGCTGCAGATTACAAAAGCACTCAATCGGCAATTTGATCAAATAACAGGAAAAATTAACCCGGCTTATAGAAA
 AAACCAACCAACAATTTGAGTTGATCGACAATGAAATCAAGAGGAGAGAAGCAAATCGGTAATGATGATA
 AATTGGACCAGAGATCTATAACAGAAGTGTGGTCATACAATGCTGAACTCTGGTAGCAATGGAGAACCA
 GCATACAATGATCTGGCTGATTTCAGAAATGGACAACTGTACGAACGAGTGAAAAGACAGCTGAGAGAGA
 ATGCTGAAGAAGATGGCACCTGGTTGCTTTGAAATAATTCACAAGTGTGATGATGACTGTATGGCCAGIATT
 AGAAATAACACCTATGATCACAGCAAATACAGGGAAGAGGCAATGCAAAATAGAATACAGATTGACCCAGT
 CAAACTAAGCAGCGGCTACAAAGATGTGATACTTTGGTTTAGCTTCGGGGCATCATGTTTCATACTCTAG
 CCAITGTAATGGGCCCTTGICTTCAATATGTGTAAGAATGGAAACAAGCGGTGCACTATTTGIATATAA

Figure 12B (SEQ ID NO: 44) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou.

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLVLVPSQIFADKICLGHEAVSNGTKVNTLTERGVEVVNATETVERTNIPRICSKGKR
 TVDLGQCGLLGTITGPPQCDQFLEFSADLIERREGSDVCYPGKVFVNEEALRQILRESGGIDKEAMGFTYS
 GIRINGATSACRRSGSSFYAEMKWLNSNTDNAAFPQMTKSYKNTRKSPALIVWGIHHSVSTAEQTKLYGSG
 NKLVTVGSSNYQOSFVPSFGARPOVNGISGRIDFHWLMLNPNDTVTFNFNGAFIAPDRASFLRGKSMGIQS
 GVQVDANCEGDCYHSGGTIISNLPFQNIIDSRVAGKCPRYVKQRSLLLATGMKNVPEIPKGRGLFGAAGFI
 ENGWEGLIDGWYGRHQNAQGEFTAADYKSTQSAIDQITGKLNRLIEKTNQQFELIDNEFNEVEKQIGNVI
 NWTRDSITEVWSYNAELLVAMENQHTIDLDADSEMCKLYERVKRQLRENAEEDGTGCFEIFHKCDDDCMASI
 RNNTYDHSKYREEAMQNRIQIDPVKLSGGYKDVILWFSFGASCFILLAIVMGLVFCVKNGNMRCTICI*

Figure 12C

Schematic representation of construct number 2140 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

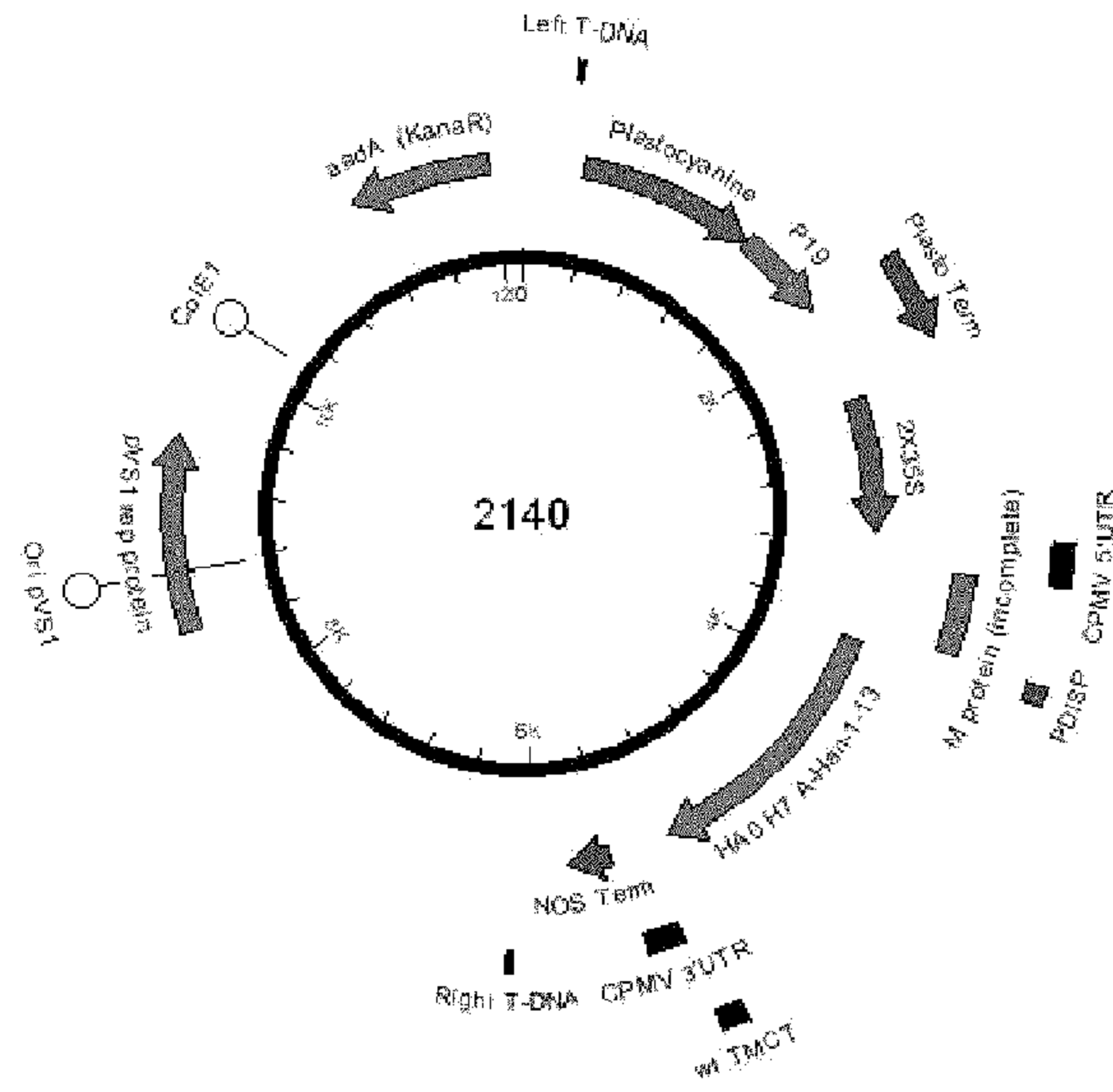


Figure 12D

Schematic representation of construct number 2168 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

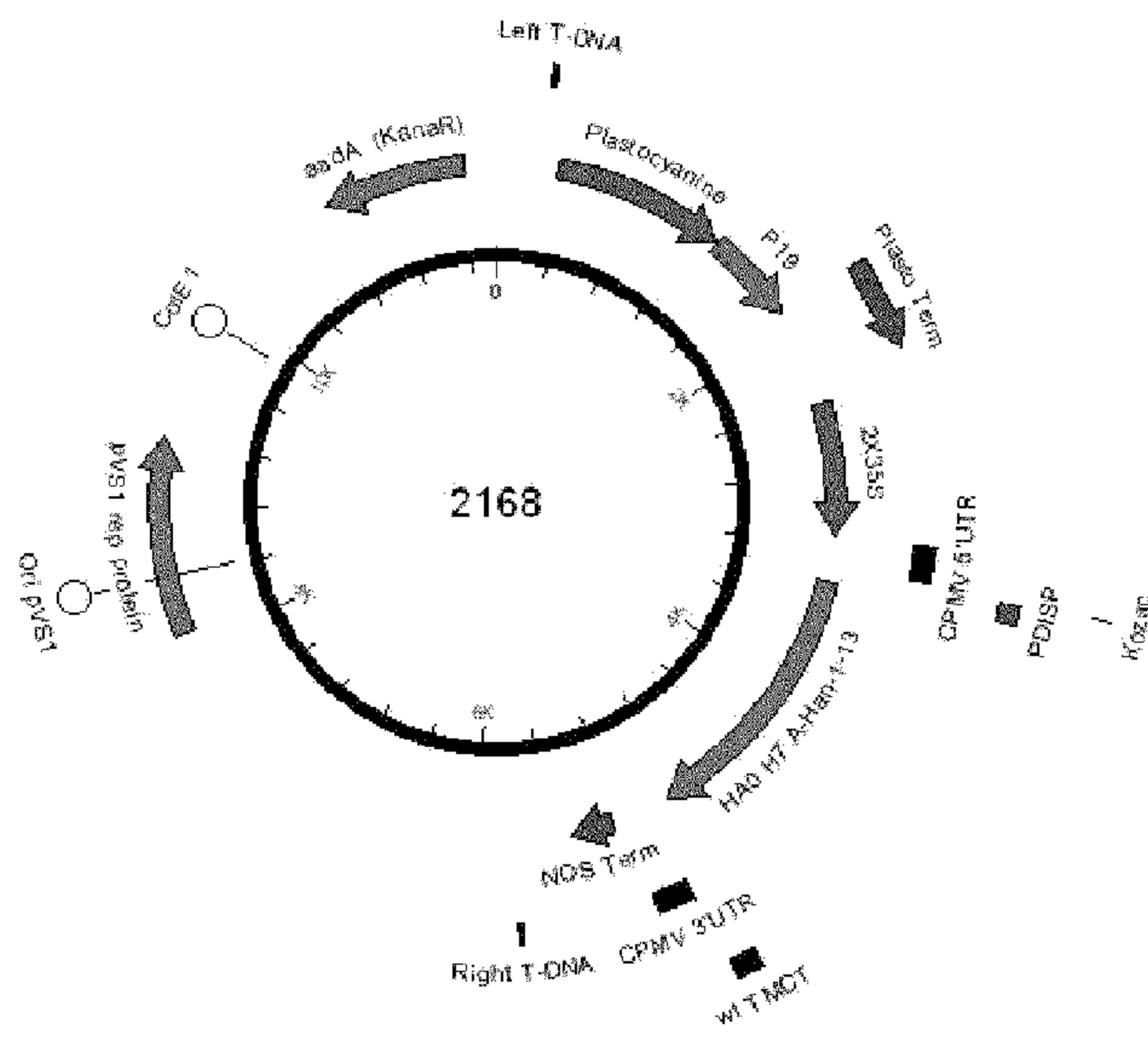


Figure 13: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2130) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2188) for PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT

Figure 13A (SEQ ID NO: 45) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGAATTTTCGGCTTAATGTTTTCTCTTCTTGTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCTTCGC
 GGACAAAATCTGCCCTGGACATCAAGCCGTGTCAAACGGAACCAAAGTAAACACATTAAGTAAAGAGGAG
 TGGAAGTCGTCAATGCAACAGAAACAGTGAACGAACAAACATCCCCAGGACTGCTGCTCAAAGGGAAAAGG
 ACAGTTGACCTCGGCTCAATGTGGACTCCTGGGGACAATCACTGGACCACCTCAATGTGACCAATTCCTAGA
 ATTTTCAGCCGATTTAATTATTGAGAGGCGAGAAGGAAGTGTGTCCTGTTAATCCTGGGAAATTCGTGAATG
 AAGAAGCTCTGAGGCAAATCTCAGAGAATCAGGCGGAATGACAAGGAAGCAATGGGATTACATACAGT
 GGAATAAGAATAAAGGAGCAACCAAGTGCATGTAGGAGATCAGGAATCTTCAATCTAATGCAGAAATGAAATG
 GCTCCTGTCAAACACAGATAATGCTGCATTCCTGCAGATGACTAAGTCATAAAAAATACAAGAAAAAGCC
 CAGCTCTAATAGTAAGGGGGATCCATCATTCCGTAACAACGCAGAGCAAACCAAGCTATATGGGAGTGGAA
 AACAACTGGTGCAGTGGGAGTCTAATATCAACAATCTTTTTGACCGAGTCCAGGAGCGAGACCACA
 AGTTAATGGTATATCTGGAAGAATGACTTTCATTGGCTAATGCTAAATCCCAATGATACAGTACCTTCA
 GTTTCATGGGGCTTTCATAGCTCCAGACCGTGCAGCTTCCCTGAGAGGAAAAATCTATGGGAATCCAGAGT
 GGAGTACAGGTTGAGGCCAATGTGAAGGGGACTGCTATCATAGTGGAGGGACAATAATAAGTAACCTGCC
 ATTTTCAGAACATAGATAGCAGGGCAGTTGGAAAAATGTCAGGAGATACTGTTAAGCAAAGGAGTCTGCTGCTAG
 CAACAGGGATGAAGAATGTCCCTGAGATTCCAAAGGGAAGAGGCCATTTGGTGTATAGCGGGTTTCATT
 GAAAATGGATGGGAAGGCCAATTGATGGTGGTATGGTTTCAGACACCAGAATGCACAGGGAGAGGGAAAC
 TGCTGCAGATTACAAAAGCACTCAATCGGCAATTGATCAAATAACAGGAAAAATTAACCCGGCTTATAGAAA
 AAACCAACCAACAATTTGAGTTGATCGACAATGAAATCAAGAGGAGAGAAGCAAATCGGTAATGATGATA
 AATTGGACCAGAGATCTATAACAGAAGTGTGGTCATACAATGCTGAACTCTGGTAGCAATGGAGAACCA
 GCATACAATTGATCTGGCTGATTACAGAAATGGACAACTGTACGAACGAGTGAAGAGACAGCTGAGAGAGA
 ATGCTGAAGAAGATGGCACCTGGTTGCTTTGAAATAATTCACAAGTGTGATGATGACTGTATGGCCAGIATT
 AGAAATAACACCTATGATCACAGCAAATACAGGGAAGAGGCAATGCAAAATAGAATACAGATTGACCCAGT
 CAACTAAGCAGCGGCTACCAAATACTGTCAATTTATTCAACAGTGGCGAGTCCCCTAGCACTGGCAATCA
 TGAITGGCTGGTCTAATCTTTAAGGATGTGCTCCAATGGATCGTTACAATGCAGAAATTCGATTTAA

Figure 13B (SEQ ID NO: 46) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/H7 Hangzhou+H5 Indonesia TMCT.

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLVLVPSQIFADKICLGHEAVSNGTKVNTLTERGVEVVNATETVERTNIPRICSKGKR
 TVDLGQCGLLGTITGPPQCDQFLEFSADLIIEERREGSDVCYPGKQVNEEALRQILRESGGIDKEAMGFTYS
 GIRINGATSACRRSGSSFYAEMKWLNSNTDAAFPQMTKSYKNTRKSPALIVWGIHHSVSTAEQTKLYGSG
 NKLVTVGSSNYQOSFVPSFGARPOVNGISGRIDFHWLMLNPNDTVTFNFNGAFIAPDRASFLRGKSMGIQS
 GVQVDANCEGDCYHSGGTIISNLPFQNIIDSRVAGKCPRYVKQRSLLLATGMKNVPEIPKGRGLFGAAGFI
 ENGWEGLIDGWYGRHQNAQGEFTAADYKSTQSAIDQITGKLNRLIEKTNQQFELIDNEFNEVEKQIGNVI
 NWTRDSITEVWSYNAELLVAMENQHTIDLDADSEMDKLYERVKRQLRENAEEDGTGCFEIFHKCDDDCMASI
 RNNTYDHSKYREEAMQNRIQIDPVKLSGGYQILSYSTVASSLALAIMMAGLSLWMCNSGSLQCRICT*

Figure 13C

Schematic representation of construct number 2130 (2X35S/CPMV HT)



Figure 13D

Schematic representation of construct number 2188 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

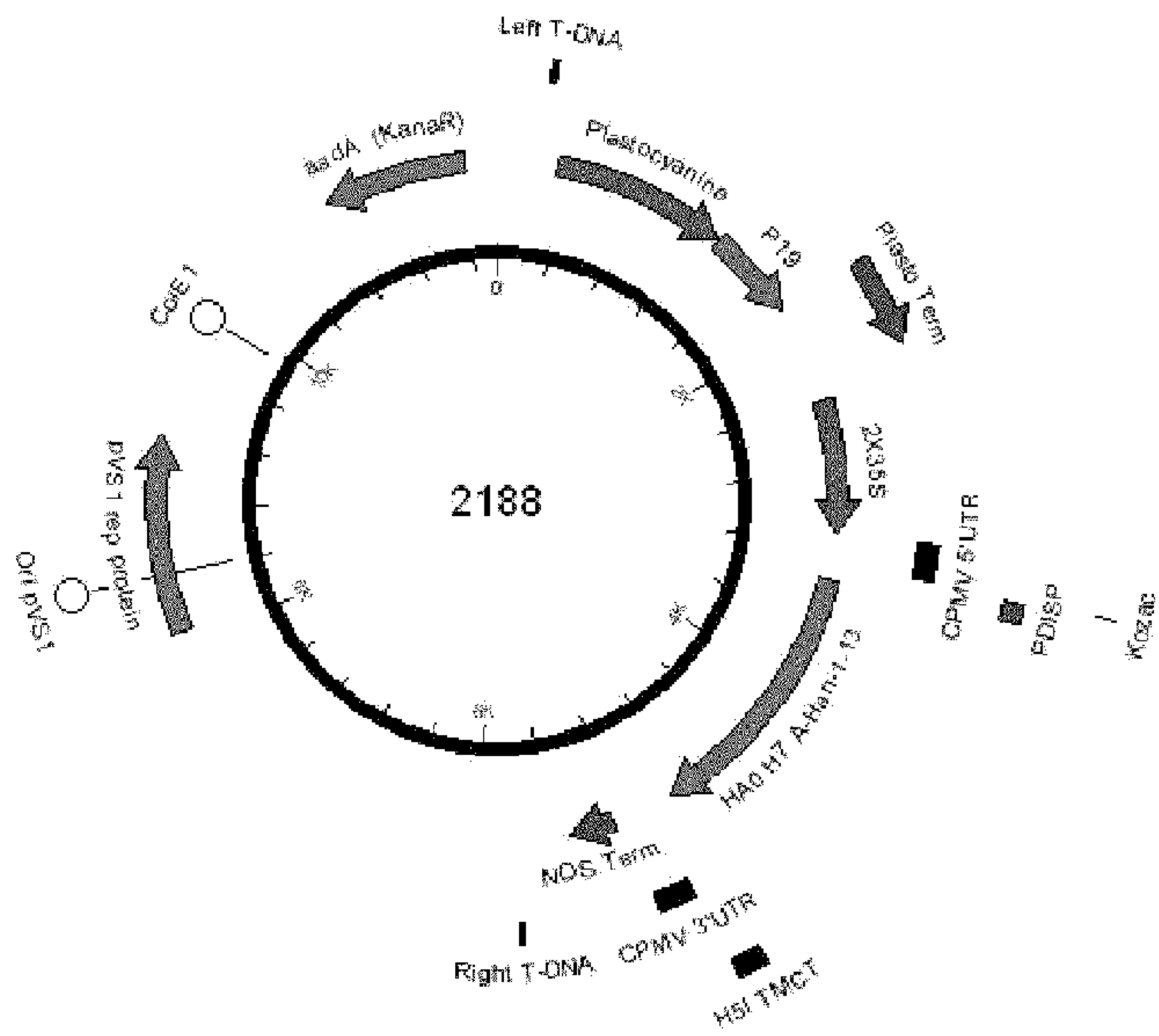


Figure 14: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1039) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 1937) for PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)

Figure 14A (SEQ ID NO: 47) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-).

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTCGCGATTTTCGGCTTAATGTTTCTCTTCTTGTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCTTCGC
CGATCGAATCTGCACGGGAATAACATCGTCAAACCTACCACATGTCGTCAAACCTGCTACTCAAGGGGAGG
TCAATGTGACTGGTGTAATACCACAGACAACAACCCACCAAATCCATTCTGCAAATCTCAAAGGAACA
GAAACCAGGGGGAAACTATGCCCAAATGCCTCAACTGCACAGATCTGGACGTAGCCTTGGGCAGACCAAA
ATGCACGGGGAAAAACCCCTCGGCAAGAGTTTCAAACCTCCATGAAGTCAGACCTGTTACATCTGGGTGCT
TTCCCTATAATGCACGACAGAACAATAATAGACAGCTGCCAACCTCTCCGAGGATACGAACATAACAGG
TTATCAACCCATAACGTTAATCAATGCAGAAAAATGCACCAGGAGGACCCCTACAAAATGGGAACCTCAGGGTC
TTGCCCTAACATTACCAATGGAAACGGATTCTTCGCAACAATGGCTGGGCGTCCCAAAAACGACAAAA
ACAAAACAGCAACAATCCATTAACAATAGAAGTACCATACATTTGACAGAAGGAGAAGACCAAAATACC
GTTTGGGGGTTCCACTCTGACAACGAGACCCAAATGGCAAAGCTCTATGGGGACTCAAAGCCCCAGAAGTT
CACCTCATCTGCCAACGGAGTGACCACACATTACGTTTACAGATGGTGGCTCCCAAATCAAACAGAAG
ACGGAGGACTACCACAAAGGGTAGAATTGTTGTTGATTACATGGTGCAAAAATCTGGGAAAACAGGAACA
ATTACCTATCAAAGGGGTATTTAATGCCCTCAAAGGTGTGGTGCAGCAAGTGGCAGGAGCAAGGTAATAAA
AGGATCCTTGCCTTAAATGGAGAAGCAGATTGCCCTCCACGAAAAAACGGGGATTAACAAAAGCAAGC
CTTACTACACAGGGGAACAAGCAAAGGCCAAGAGAAATGGCCAAATATGGGAGAAAACACCCCTGAAGCTG
GCCAATGGAACCAAAATAGACCTCCTGGTGGAGGATGGGAAGGAAATGATTGCAGGTGGCACGGATACAC
ATCCCATGGGGCACATGGAGTAGCGGTGGCAGCAGACCTAAGAGCACTCAAGAGGCCATAAACAAAGATAA
CAAAAATCTCAACTCTTTGAGTGAGCTGGAAGTAAAGAACTTCAAAGACTAAGCGGTGCCATGGATGAA
CTCCACAACGAAATACTAGAACTAGATGAGAAAGTGGATGATCTCAGAGCTGATACAATAAGCTCACAAAT
AGAAGCTGCAGTCCCTGCTTCCAAATGAAGGAATAAACAACAGTGAAGATGAACATCTCTTGGCGCTGAAA
GAAAGCTGAAGAAAATGCTGGGCCCCCTCTGCTGTAGAGATAGGGAAATGGATGCTTTGAAACCAAAACACAAG
TGCAACCAGACCTGCTCGACAGAATAGCTGCTGGTACCTTTGATGCAGGAGAATTTCTCTCCCCACCTT
TGATTCACTGAATACTACGCTGCATCTTAAATGACGATGGATTGGATAAATCATACTATACTGCTTACT
ACTCAACTGCTGCCCTCCAGTTGGCTGTAACACTGATGATAGCTAECTTTGTTGTTTATATGGTCTCCAGA
GACAATGTTTCTTGCCTCCATCTGTCTATAA

Figure 14B (SEQ ID NO : 48) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-).

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLVLPVPSQIFADRICTGTTSSNSPHVVKATATQGEVNVIGVIPLETTTPTKSHFANLKGT
ETRGKLCPKCLNCTDLVALGRPKCTGKIP SARVSLLHEVRPVTSGCFPIIMHDRTKRQLPNLLRGYEHIR
LSTHNVINAENAPGGPYKIGTSGSCPNI TNNGFFATMAWAVPKNDKNKTAINPLTEVPYICTEGEDQIT
VWGFISDNETQMAKLYGDSKPQKFTSSANGVTTHYVSQIGGFNQTEGGLPQSGRIVVDYMVQKSGKTGT
ITYQRGILLPQKVCASGRSKVIKGSPLIGEADCLEEKYGGLNKSKPYTGEHAKAIGNCPIWVKPLKL
ANGIKYRPPGGWEGMIAGWEGYTSEGAHVAVAADLKSTQEAINKTKNLNSLSELEVKNLQRLSGAMDE
LHNEILELDEKVDDL RADTSSQIELAVLLSNEGINSEDEHLLALERKLLKMLGPSAVEIGNGCFETKHK
CNQTCLDRIAAGTFDAGEFSLPTFD SLNITAASLNDGDLNHTILLYYSTAASSLAVTLMIAIFVVYVMSR
DNVSCSICL*

Figure 14C

Schematic representation of construct number 1039 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

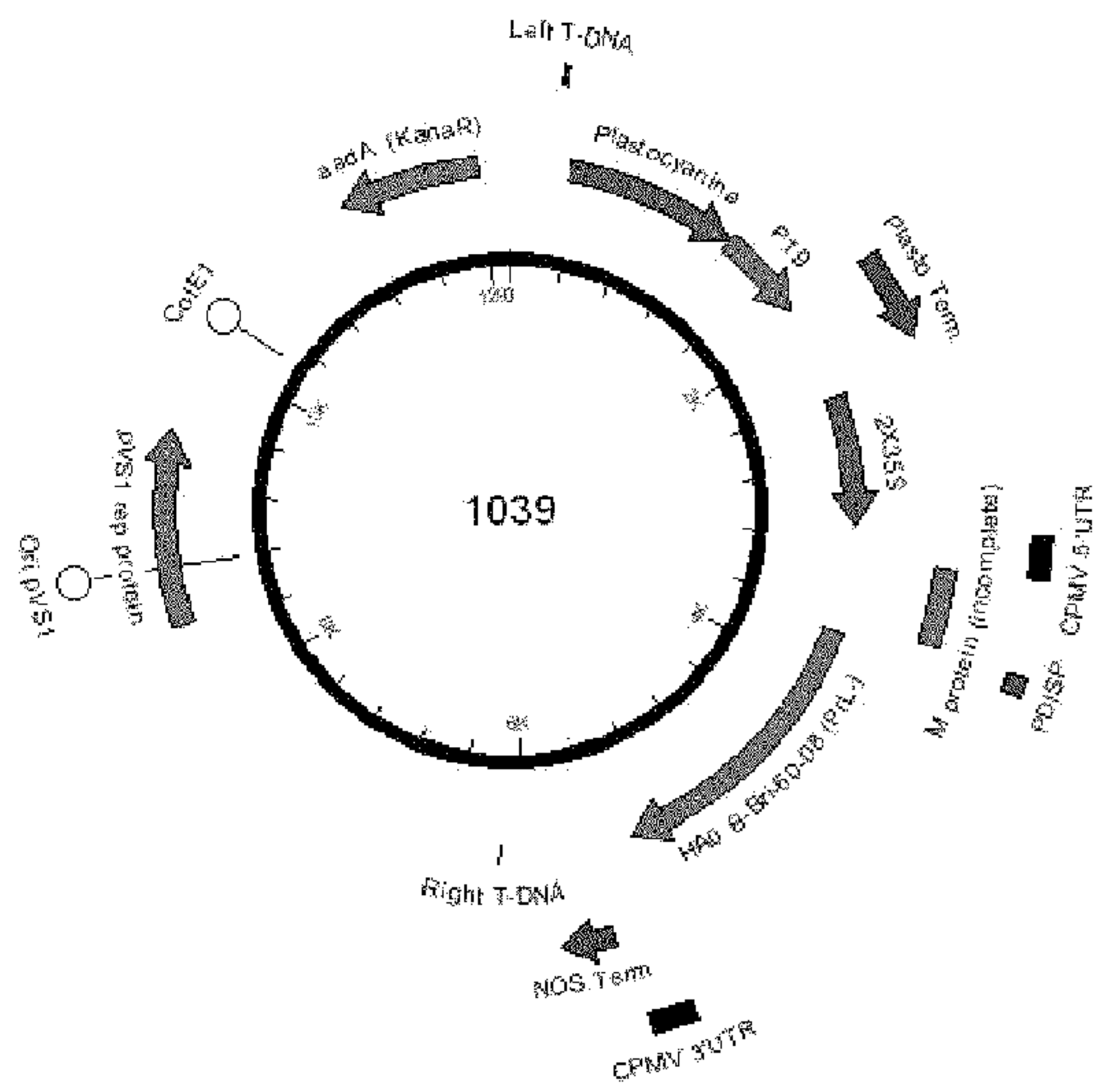


Figure 14D

Schematic representation of construct number 1937 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

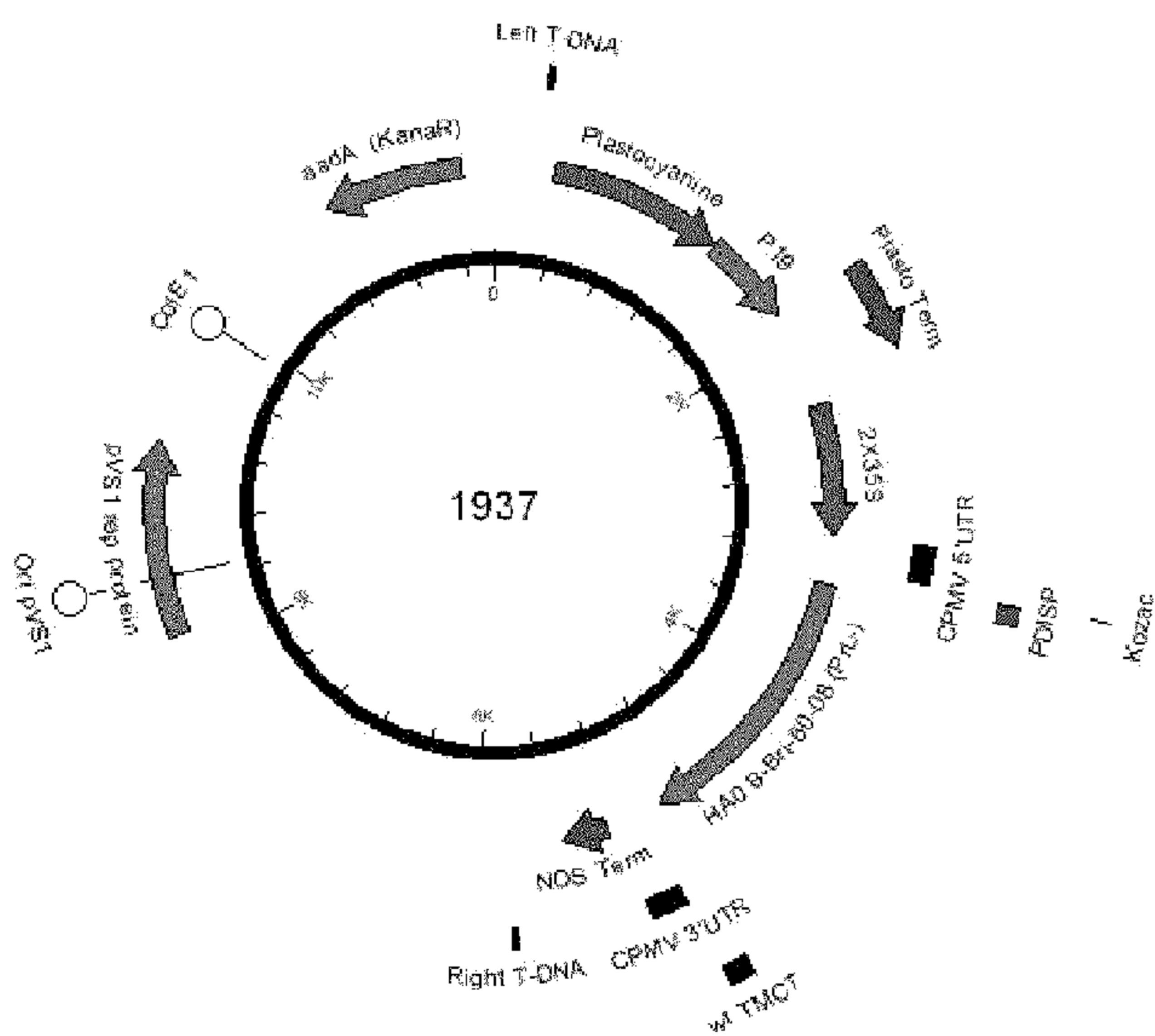


Figure 15: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1067) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 1977) for PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

Figure 15A (SEQ ID NO :49) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGAATTTTCGGCTTAATGTTTCTCTTCTTGTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCTTCGC
 CGATCGAATCTGCACTGGAATAACATCGTCAAACCTACCACATGTCTGTCAAAACCTGCTACTCAAGGGGAGG
 TCAATGTGACTGGTGTAAATACCCTGACAACAACACCCACCAAATTCATTCTGCAAATCTCAAAGGAACA
 GAAACCAGGGGGAAACTAIGCCCAAAATGCCTCAACTGCACAGATCTGGACGTAGCCTTGGGCAGACCCAAA
 ATGCACGGGGAAAAATACCCCTCGGCAAGAGTTTCAAFACTCCATGAAGTCAGACCTGTTACATCTGGGTGCT
 TTCCATATAATGCACGACAGAACAATAATAGACAGCTGCCAACCCTCTCCGAGGATACGAACATAACAGG
 TTATCAACCCATAACGTTAATCAATGCAGAAAAATGCACCAGGAGGACCCTACAAAATGGAACCTCAGGGTC
 TTGCCCTAACATTACCAATGGAAACGGATTTCGCAACAATGGCTTGGGCGTCCCAAAAAACGACAAAA
 ACAAACAGCAACAAATCCATTAACAATAGAAGTACCATACATTTGTACAGAAGGAGAAGACCAAATACC
 GTTIGGGGGITCCACTCTGACAACGAGACCCAAAATGGCAAAGCTCTATGGGGACTCAAAGCCCCAGAAGTT
 CACCTCATCTGCCAACGGAGTGACCACACAATACGTTTACAGATGGTGGCTTCCCAAATCAAACAGAAG
 ACGGAGGACTACCACAAAGGGTAGAATTGTTGTTGATTACATGGTGCAAAATCTGGGAAAACAGGAACA
 ATTACCTATCAAAGGGGTATTTAATGCTCAAAAAGGTGTGGTGGCAAGTGGCAGGAGCAAGGTAATAAA
 AGGATCCTTGCCTTAAATGGAGAAGCAGATTGCCCTCCACGAAAAACGGGGATTAACAAAAGCAAGC
 CTTACTACACAGGGGAACAAGCAAAAGGCCAATAGGAAATGCCCCAATATGGGTGAAAACACCCCTTGAAGCTG
 GCCAATGGAACCAAAATATAGACCTCCTGGTGGAGGATGGGAAGGAAATGATTGCAGGTGGCACGGAACAC
 ATCCCATGGGGCACAATGGAGTAGCGGTGGCAGCAGACCTAAGAGCACTCAAGAGGCCATAAACAAGATAA
 CAAAAATCTCAACCTTTGAGTGAGCTGGAAGTAAAGAACTTCAAAGACAAAGCGGTGCCATGGATGAA
 CTCCACAACGAAATACTAGAACTAGATGAGAAAGTGGATGATCTCAGAGCTGATACAATAAGCTCACAAAT
 AGAACTCGCAGTCCCTGCTTCCAAATGAAGGAATAAATAACAGTGAAGATGAACATCTCTTGGCGCTTGAAA
 GAAAGCTGAAGAAAATGCTGGGCCCTCTGCTGTAGAGATAGGGAAATGGATGCTTTGAAACCAAAACACAAG
 TGCAACCAGACCTGCTCGACAGAATAGCTGCTGGTACCTTTGATGCAGGAGAATTTCTCTCCCCACCTT
 TGATTCACTGAATACTACIGCTGCATCTTTAAATGACGATGGATTGGATAAATACCAGATTTGGCGATCT
 ATTCAACTGTCGCCAGTTCAATGGTACTGGTAGTCTCCCTGGGGCAATCAGTTTCTGGATGTGCTCTAAT
 GGGTCTCTACAGTGTAGAAATATGTAATTTAA

Figure 15B (SEQ ID NO : 50) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Brisbane (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT.

MAKNVAIFGLLEFLLVPSQIFADRICTGTTSSNSPHVVKTATQGEVNVITGVIPLETTPTKSHFANLKGT
 ETRGKLCPKCLNCTDLVALGRPKCTGKIF SARVSLLIEVRPVTSGCFPIMHDRTKRQLPNLLRGYEHIR
 LSTHNVINAENAPGGPYKIGTSGSCPNIITNGNGFFATMAWAVPKNDKNKTAENPLTEVPYICTEGEDQIT
 VWGFI SDNETQMAKLYGDSKPQKFTSSANGVTTHYVSQIGGFNPQTEDGGLPQSGRVVDYMVQKSGKTGT
 ITYQRGILLPQKVCASGRSKVIKSLPLIGEADCLMEKYGGLNKSHPYTTGEHAKAIGNCPIWVKTPCLK
 ANGTKYRPPGGWIGMIAGWIGYTSKGAHGVAVAADLKSTQEAINKTKNLNSLSELEVKNLQRLSGAMDE
 LHNEILELDEKVDLDRADTSSQIE LAVLLSNEGINSEDEHLLALERKLLKMLGPSAVEIGNGCFETKHK
 CNQTC LDRIAAGTFDAGEFSLPTFDLSLNITAASLNDDGLDNYQILALYSTVASSLVLVVSLGAI SFWMCSN
 GSLQCRICI*

Figure 15C

Schematic representation of construct number 1067 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

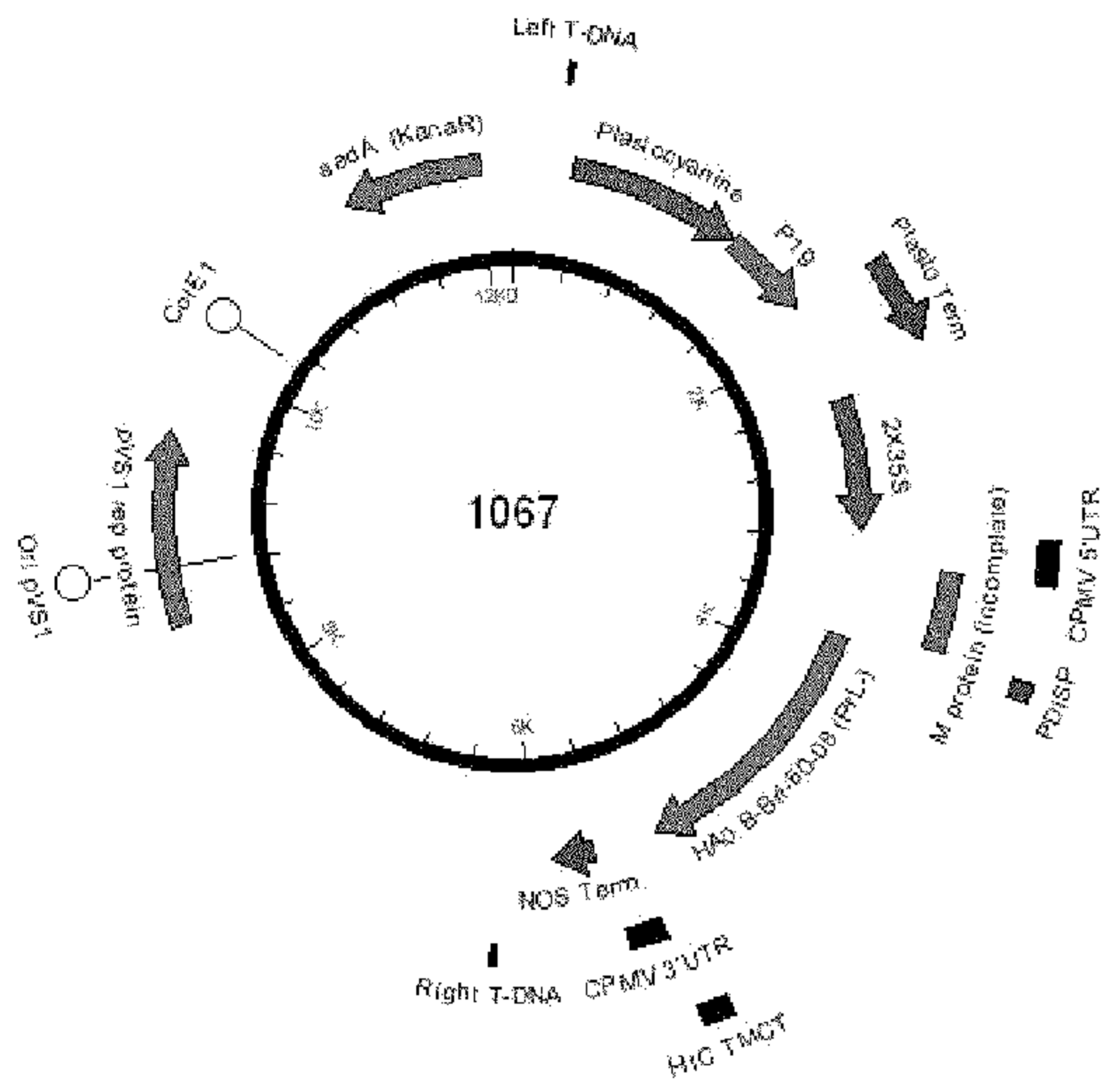


Figure 15D

Schematic representation of construct number 1977 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

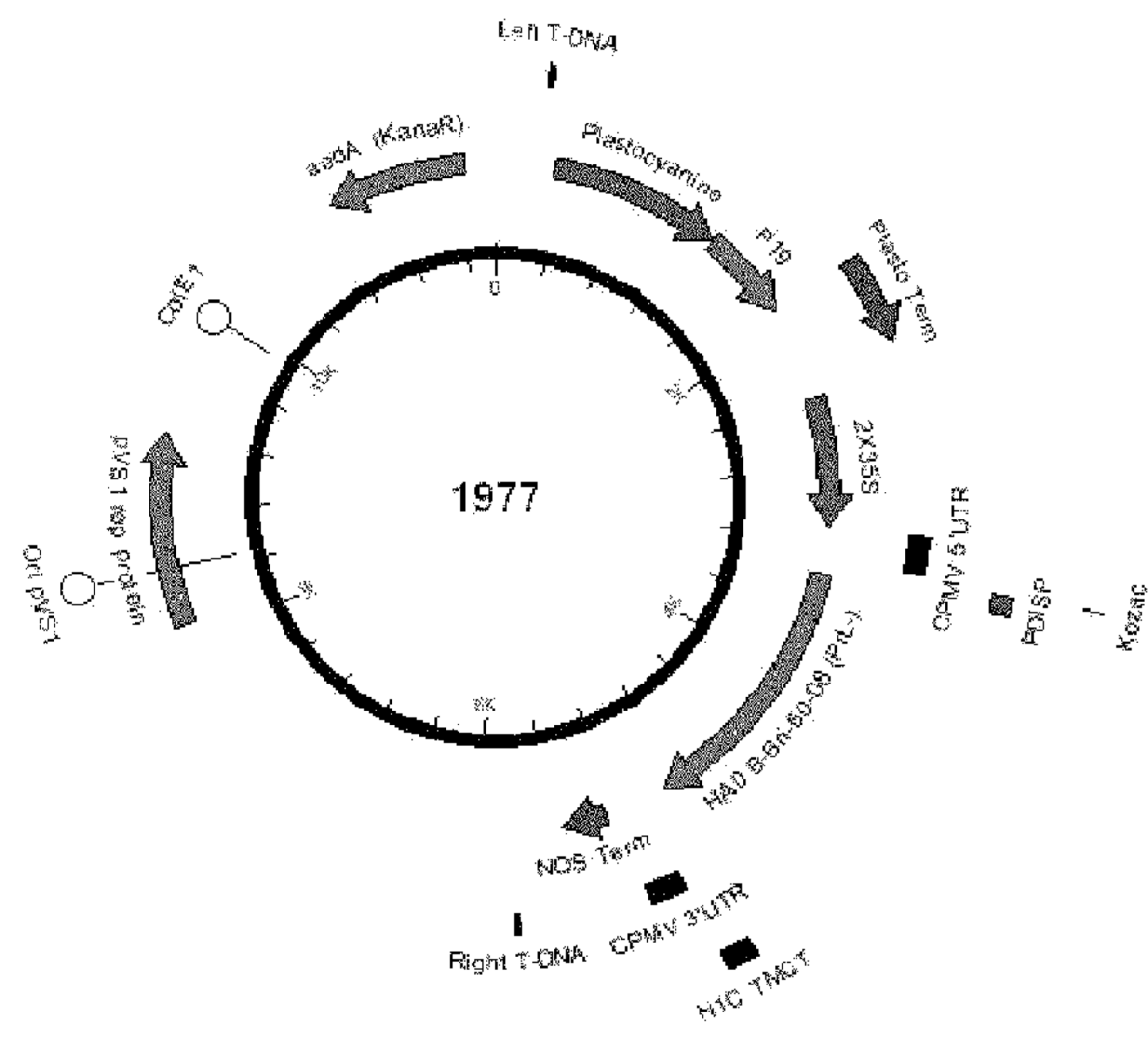


Figure 16: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2072) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2050) for PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)

Figure 16A (SEQ ID NO : 51) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-).

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTGGGATTTTCGGCTTAATTGTTTCTCTTCTTGGTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCCTCGC
CGATCGAACTCTGCACCTGGGATAACATCTTCAAACCTCACCTCATGTGGTCAAAACAGCTACTCAAGGGGAGG
TCAATGTGACTGGTGTGATACCACCTAACAAACAACCAACAAAATCTATTCTGCAAATCTCAAAGGAACA
AAGACCAGAGGGAAACTATGCCAGACTGTCTCAACTGTACAGATCTGGATGTGGCCCTGGGCAGGCCAAT
GTGTGTGGGAACTACACCTCTGCGAAAGCTTCAAACCTTACGAAAGTCAGACCTGTACATCCGGGTGCT
TCCCTATAATGCACGACAGAACAATAATCAGGCAACTAGCCAATCTCTCAGAGGATATGAAAATAACAGG
TTATCAACCCAAAAAGCTTATCGATGCAGAAAAGGCACCAGGAGGACCCTACAGACTGGAACTCAGGATC
TTGCCCTAACGCTACCAGTAAAAGCGGATTCTCGCAACAATGGCTGGGCCTGCCAAAGGACAACAACA
AAAATGCAACGAACCCATTAAACAGTAGAAGTACCAACATCTGTGCAGAAAGGGGAAGACCAAATTAAGT
TGGGGGTTCCATTGAGATAACAAAACCCAAATGAAGAACCCTATGGAGACTCAAACTCAAAAGTTCAC
CTCATCTGCTAATGGAGTAACCACACATTAAGTTCTCAGATTGGCGGCTTCCAGATCAAACAGAAGACG
GAGGACTACCACAAAAGCGGCAGAACTGTCTGATACATGATGCAAAAACCTGGGAAAACAGGAACAAT
GTCTATCAAAGAGGCTGTTTGTTCCTCAAAAGGTGTGGTGCAGGAGTGGCAGGAGCAAAGTAATAAAAAG
GTCCCTTGCCTTTAACTGGTGAAGCAGATTGCCTTCATGAAAAATACGGTGGATTAAACAAAAGCAAGCCTT
ACTACACAGGAGAACATGCAAAAGCCATAGGAAATCGCCAATATGGGTGAAAACACCTTTGAAGCTTGC
AATGGAACCAAATAAGACCTCCTGGTGGAGGATGGGAAGGAATGATGCAGGTGGCACGGATACACATC
TCACGGAGCACATGGAGTGGCAGTCTGCTGCAGACCTTAAGAGCACACAAGAAGCTATAAACAAGATAACAA
AAAATCTCAACTCTTTGAGTGGCTAGAAGTAAAGAATCTTCAAAGGCTAAGTGGTGGCATGGATGAACTC
CACAAACGAAATACTCGAGCTGGATGAGAAAGTGGATGACCTCAGAGCTGACACTATAAGTTCACAAATAGA
ACTTGCAGTCTTGCCTTCCAACGAAGGAATAATAACAGTGAAGACGAGCACTATGGCACCTTGAAGAA
AACTAAAGAAAATGCTGGGTCCTCTGCTGTAGACATAGGAAATGGATGCTCGAAACCAAACACAAATGC
AACCAGACCTGCTTAGACAGGATAGCTGCTGGCACCTTTAATGCAGGAGAGTTTCTCTCCCACTTTTGA
TTCATTGAACATTACTGCTGCATCTTTAAAATGATGATGGATGGAAACCAACTATACTGCTCTAATACT
CAACTGCTGCTTCTAGTTTGGCTGTAAACATGATGCTAGCCTATTTTATTGTTTATATGGTCTCCAGAGAC
AACGTTTCATGCTCCATCTGTCTATAA

Figure 16B (SEQ ID NO : 52) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-).

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLVLVPSQIFADRICTGTTSSNSPHVVKATATQGEVNVTVGVIPLTTTPTKSYFANLKG
KTRGKLCPCDCLNCTDLVALGRPMCVGTTTSAKASLLHEVRPVTSGCFPIIMHDKTRQLANLLRQYENIR
LSTQNVIDAEKAPGGPYRLGTSGSCPNAATSKSGFFATMAWAVPKDNKNATNPLTVEVPYICAEGEDQITV
WGFHSDNKTQMKNLGDSNPQKFTSSANGVVTTHYVSQIGGFPDQTEDGGLFQSGRIVVDYMMQKPGKIGT
VYQRGVLLPQKVCASGRSKVIKGSLLPLIGEADCLHEKYGLNLSKPYTGEHAKAGNCPIWVKTPKLA
NGTKYRPPGGGWEGMIAGWHGYTSHGAHGVAAADLKSTQEAINKTKNLNSLSELEVKNLQRLSGAMDEL
HNEILELDEKVDLRLADTISSQIELAVLLSNEGIINSEDEHLLALERKLLKMLGPSAVDIGNGCFETKHKC
NQTCLDRIAAGTFNAGEFSLPTFDSLNIITAASLNDDGLDNHTILLYYSTAASSLAVTLMLAIFIVYVMSRD
NVSCSICL*

Figure 16C

Schematic representation of construct number 2072 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

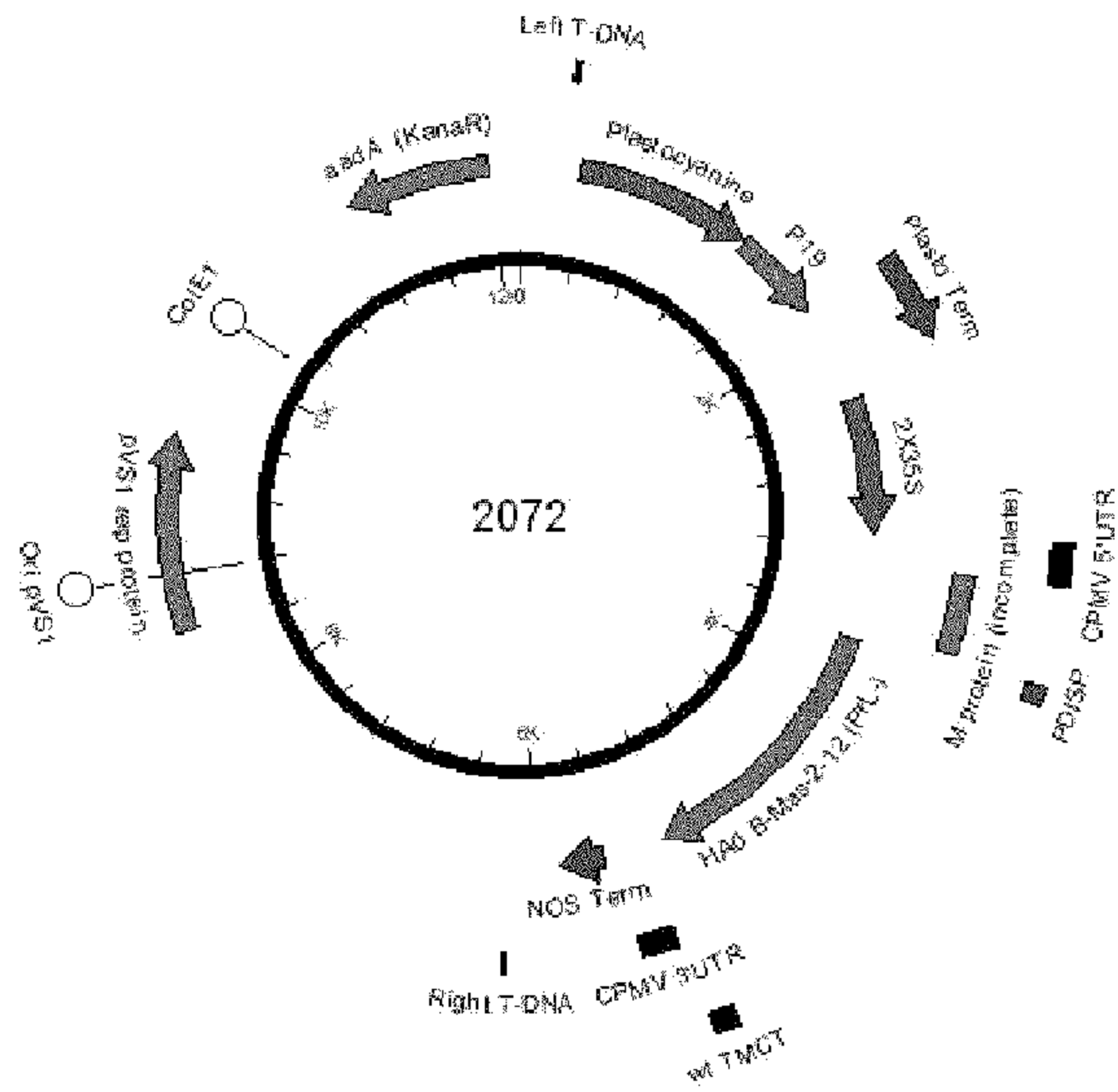


Figure 16D

Schematic representation of construct number 2050 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

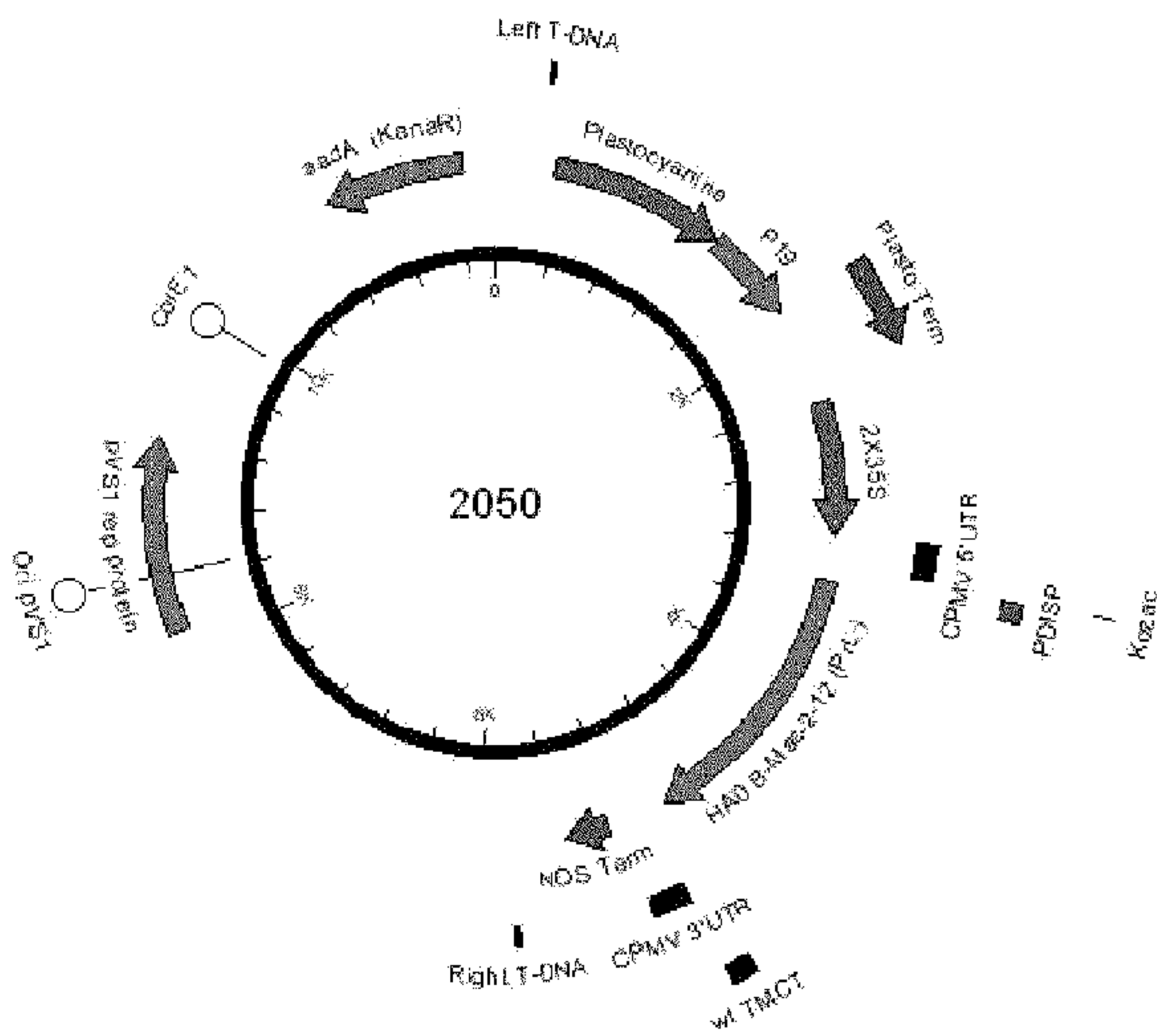


Figure 17: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 2074) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2060) for PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

Figure 17A (SEQ ID NO : 53) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGAATTTTCGGCTTATTGTTTCTCTTCTTGGTGGTTCCTCTCAGATCTTCGC
CGATCGAATCTGCACTGGGATAACATCTTCAAACCTCACCTCATGTGGTCAAAACAGCTACTCAAGGGGAGG
TCAATGTGACTGGTGTGATACCACAAACAACACCAACAAAATCTATTGTGCAAATCTCAAAGGAACA
AAGACCAGAGGGAAACTATGCCAGACTGTCTCAACTGTACAGATCTGGATGTGGCCCTGGGCAGGCCAAT
GTGTGTGGGAACTACACCTCTGCGAAAGCTCAAACCTCACGAAGTCAGACCTGTACATCCGGGTGCT
TCCCTATAATGCACGACAGAACAATAATCAGGCAACTAGCCAATCTCTCAGAGGATATGAAAATAACAGG
TTATCAACCCAAAACGTTATCGATGCAGAAAAGGCACCAGGAGGACCCTACAGACTGGAACCTCAGGATC
TTGCCCTAACGCTACCAGTAAAAGCGGATTTCGCAACAATGGCTGGGCCTGCCAAAGGACAACAACA
AAAATGCAACGAACCCATTAAACAGTAGAAGTACCAACATTTGTGCAGAAGGGGAAGACCAAATTACTGTT
TGGGGGTTCCATTCAGATAACAAAACCCAAATGAAGAACCCTATGGAGACTCAAATCCTCAAAGTTTAC
CTCATCTGCTAATGGAGTAACCACACATTAATGTTTCTCAGATTGGCGGCTTCCCAGATCAAACAGAAGACG
GAGGACTACCACAAAAGCGGCAGAAATGTCGTTGATACATGATGCAAAAACCTGGGAAAACAGGAACAATT
GTCTATCAAAGAGGTTTGTTCCTCAAAGGTGTGGTGCAGGAGTGGCAGGAGCAAAGTAATAAAAAGG
GTCCCTGCCITTAATGGTGAAGCAGATTGCCCTTTCATGAAAAATACGGTGGATTAAACAAAAGCAAGCCTT
ACTACACAGGAGAACATGCAAAAAGCCATAGGAAATGCCCAATATGGGTGAAAACACCTTTGAAGCTTGC
AATGGAACCAAATAAGACCTCCTGGTGGAGGATGGGAAGGAATGATGCAGGTTGGCACGGATACACATC
TCACGGAGCACATGGAGTGGCAGTTGCTGCAGACCTAAGAGCACACAAGAAGCTATAAACAAGATAACAA
AAAATCTCAACTCTTGAGTGAGCTAGAAGTAAAGAATCTCAAAGGCTAAGTGGTGGCATGGATGAACTC
CACAACGAAATACTCGAGCTGGATGAGAAAAGTGAAGACCTCAGAGCTGACACTATAAGTTCACAAATAGA
ACTTGCAGTCTTGCCTTCCAACGAAGGAATAATAACAGTGAAGACGAGCACTATGGCACCTGAGAGAA
AACTAAAGAAAATGCTGGGTCCTCTGCTGTAGACATAGGAAATGGATGCTCGAAACCAAACACAAATGC
AACCAGACCTGCTTAGACAGGATAGCTGCTGGCACCTTAAATGCAGGAGAGTTTCTCTCCCCACTTTGA
TTCAATTGAACATTACTGCTGCATCTTAAATGATGATGGAATGGAATACTACCAGATTTTGGCGATCTATT
CAACTGTCCGAGTTCATTTGGTACTGGTAGCTCCCTGGGGGCAATCAGTTCTGGATGTGCTCTAATGGG
TCTCTACAGTGTAGAATAATGATTAA

Figure 17B (SEQ ID NO :54) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HA B Massachusetts (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT.

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLLVPSQIFADRICTGTTSSNSPHVVKTATQGEVNVIGVIPLTTPTKSYFANLKGT
KTRGKLCPLDCLNCTDLVALGRPMCVGTTPSAKASLHEVRPVTSGCFPIHMDRTKRLQLANLLRQYENIR
LSTQNVIDAEEKAPGGPYRLGTSGSCP NATSKSGFFATMAWAVPKDNKNATNPLTVEVPYICAEGEDQITV
WGFHSDNKTQMKNLGDSNPQKFTSSANGVTTHYVSQIGGFDPQTEDGGLPQSGRIVVDYMMQKPGKGTI
VYQRGVLLPQKVCASGRSKVIKGSPLPLIGEADCLHEKYGLNKSPPYTTGEHAKAGNCPVWVKTPLKLA
NGTKYRPPGGGWEGMIAGWHGYTSHGAHGVAVAADLKSTQEAINKLKNLNSLSELEVKNLQRLSGAMDEL
HNEILELDEKVDDLADTSSQIELAVLLSNEGIINSEDEHLLALERKLLKMLGPSAVDIGNGCFETKHKC
NQTCLDRIAAGTFNAGEFSLPTFDSLNIITAASLNDDGLDNYQILALYSTVASSLVLVVSLGAISFWMCSNG
SLQCRICI*

Figure 17C

Schematic representation of construct number 2074 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

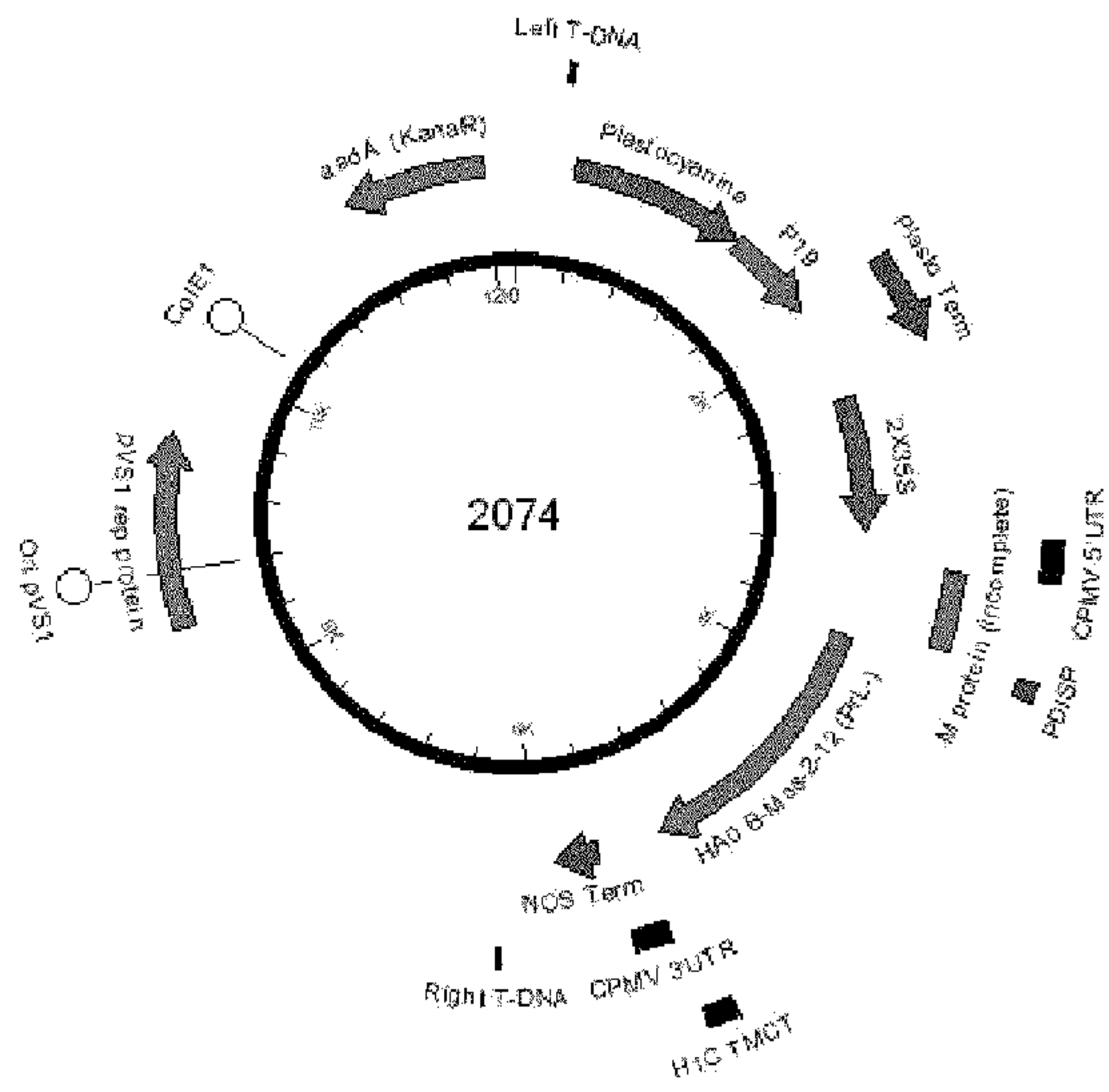


Figure 17D

Schematic representation of construct number 2060 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

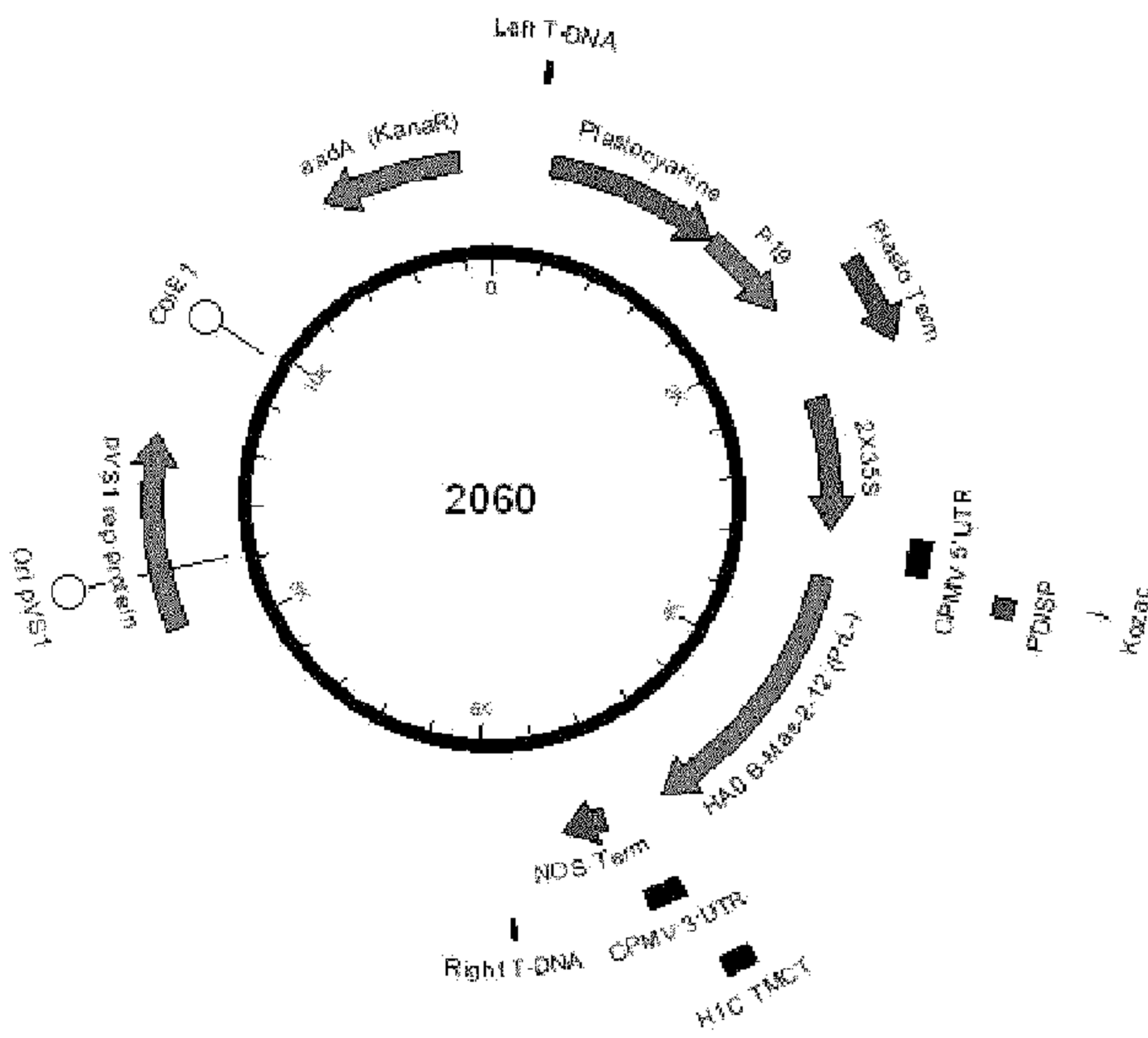


Figure 18: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1445), HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 1820) and HT(fl5'UTR) (construct no 1975) for HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)

Figure 18A (SEQ ID NO : 55) Nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-).

ATGAAGGCAATAAATTGIACTACTCATGGTAGTAAACAATCCAAATGCAGATCGAATCTGCACGGGATAACAATC
 TTCAAACTCACCTCATGTGGTCAAACAGCTACTCAAGGGGAGGICAAATGTGACTGGCGGATACCACTGA
 CAACAACACCAACAAAATCTTAATTTTGCAAAATCTCAAAGGAACAAGGACCAGAGGGAAACATATGCCCGGAC
 TGTCTCAACTGTACAGATCTGGATGTGGCTTGGGCAGGCCAATGTGTGTGGGGACCACACCTTCTGCTAA
 AGCTTCAAATCTCCACGAGGTGAGACCTGTTACATCCGGGTGCTTTCCTATAATGCACGACAGAACAAAA
 TCAGGCAACTACCCAACTTCTCAGAGGATAATGAAAATATCAGGIATCAACCCAAAACGTTATCGATGCA
 GAAAAAGCACCAGGAGGACCCCTACAGACTTGGAACTCAGGATCTGGCCCTAACGCTACCAGTAAAATCGG
 ATTTTTTGCAACAATGGCTTGGGCTGTCCCAAAGGACAACCTACAAAATGCAACGAACCCACTAACAGTAG
 AAGTACCAATACATTTGTACAGAAGGGGAAGACCAAAATACTGTTTGGGGGTCCATTCAGATAACAAAACC
 CAAATGAAGAGCCCTATGGAGACTCAAATCTCAAAGTTCACCTCATCTGCTAATGGAGTAACACACA
 TTATGTTTCTCAGATGGCGACTTCCCAGATCAAACAGAAGACGGAGGACTACCACAAAGCGGCAGAATGG
 TTGTTGATACATGATGCAAAAACCTGGGAAAACAGGAACAATTGCTATCAAAGAGGTGTTTTGTTGCC
 CAAAAGGTGTGGTGGCGAGTGGCAGGAGCAAAGTAATAAAAGGGTCATTGCCCTTAAATGGTGAAGCAGA
 TTGCCCTTCATGAAAAATACGGTGGATTAAACAAAAGCAAGCCTTACTACACAGGAGAACAATGCAAAAGCCA
 TAGGAAATGGCCAAATATGGGTAAAACACCTTTGAAGCTTGCCAATGGAACCAAAATATAGACCTCCTGGT
 GGAGGATGGGAAGGAATGATTGCAGGTGGCACGGAATACACATCTCACGGAGCACATGGAGTGGCAGTGGC
 GGCAGACCTAAGAGTACACAAGAAGCATAAAATAAGATAACAAAAAATCTCAATTCCTTGAGTGAGCTAG
 AAGTAAAGAACCTCAAAGACTAAGTGGTGGCATGGATGAACTCCACAACGAAATACTCGAGCTGGATGAG
 AAAGTGGATGATCTCAGAGCTGACACTATAAGCTCACAAATAGAACTTGCACTCTTGCTTCCAACGAAGG
 AATAATAAACAGTGAAGACGAGCATCTATTGGCACTGAGAGAAAATAAAGAAAAATGCTGGGTCCCTCTG
 CTGAGACATAGGAAACGGATGCTTCGAAACCAAAACACAAATGCAACCAGACCTGCTTAGACAGGATAGCT
 GCTGGCACCTTAAATGCAGGAGAATTTCTCTCCCACTTTTGATTCATTGAACATFACGCTGCATCTTT
 AAATGATGATGGATTGGATAACCATACTATACTGCTCTATTACTCAACTGCTGCTTCTAGTTTGGCTGTAA
 CATCAATGCTAGCTATTTTTATTTTATATGGTCTCCAGAGACAACGTTTCATGCTCCAATCTGCTATAA

Figure 18B, (SEQ ID NO : 56) Amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-).

MKAIVLLMVVTSNADRICTGIISSNSPHVVKTATQGEVNVGVIPLTTPPKSYFANLKGTRTRGKLCPD
 CLNCTDLDDVALGRPMCVGTTPSAKASILHEVRPVTSGCFPIHMDRDKIRQLPNLLRGYENRLSTQNVIDA
 EKAPGGPYRLGTSGSCPNAATSKIGFFAAMAWAVPKDNYKNAATNPLVEVPYICTEGEDQTVWGFHSDNKT
 QMKSLYGDSNPQKFTSSANGVTIHYVSQIGDFPDQTEDGGLPQSGRIVVDYMMQKPGKTGIVYQRGVLLP
 QKVCASGRSKVIKGSPLIGEADCLHEKYGGLNKSPPYYTGEHAKAIGNCPIWVKTPKLANGTKYRPPG
 GGWEGMIAGWHGYSHGAHGVAADLKSTQEAINKTKNLNLSLELVKNLQRLSGAMDELHNEILELDE
 KVDDLRADEISSQELAVLLSNEGIINSEDEHLLALERKXKMLGPSAVDIGNGCFETKHKCNQTCLEDRLA
 AGTFNAGEFSLPTFDSLNTAASLNDDGLDNHTILLYSTAASSLAVTLMLAIFIVYMVSRDNVSCSICL*

Figure 18C

Schematic representation of construct number 1445 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

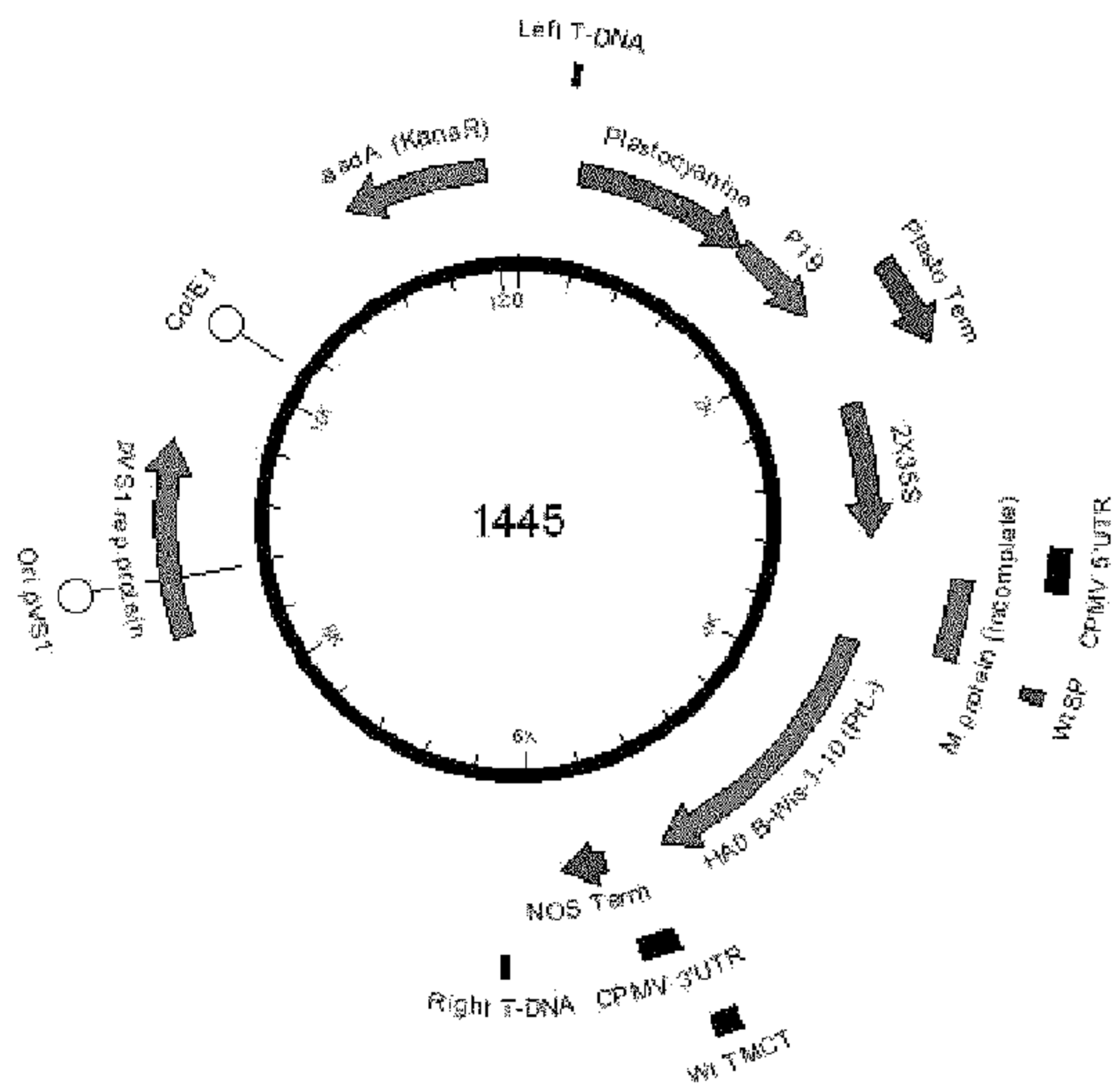


Figure 18D

Schematic representation of construct number 1820 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

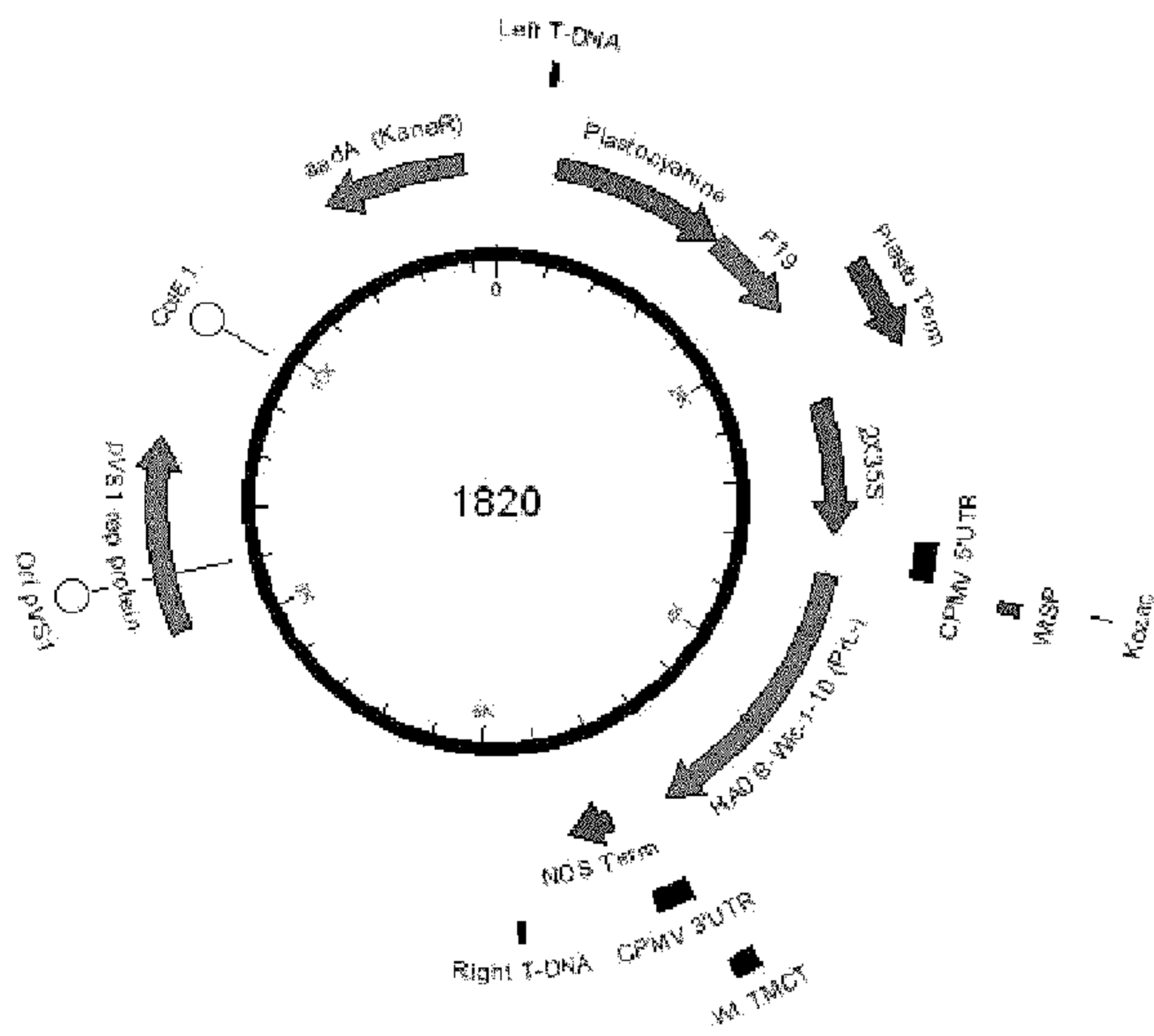


Figure 18E

Schematic representation of construct number 1975 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(fl5'UTR))

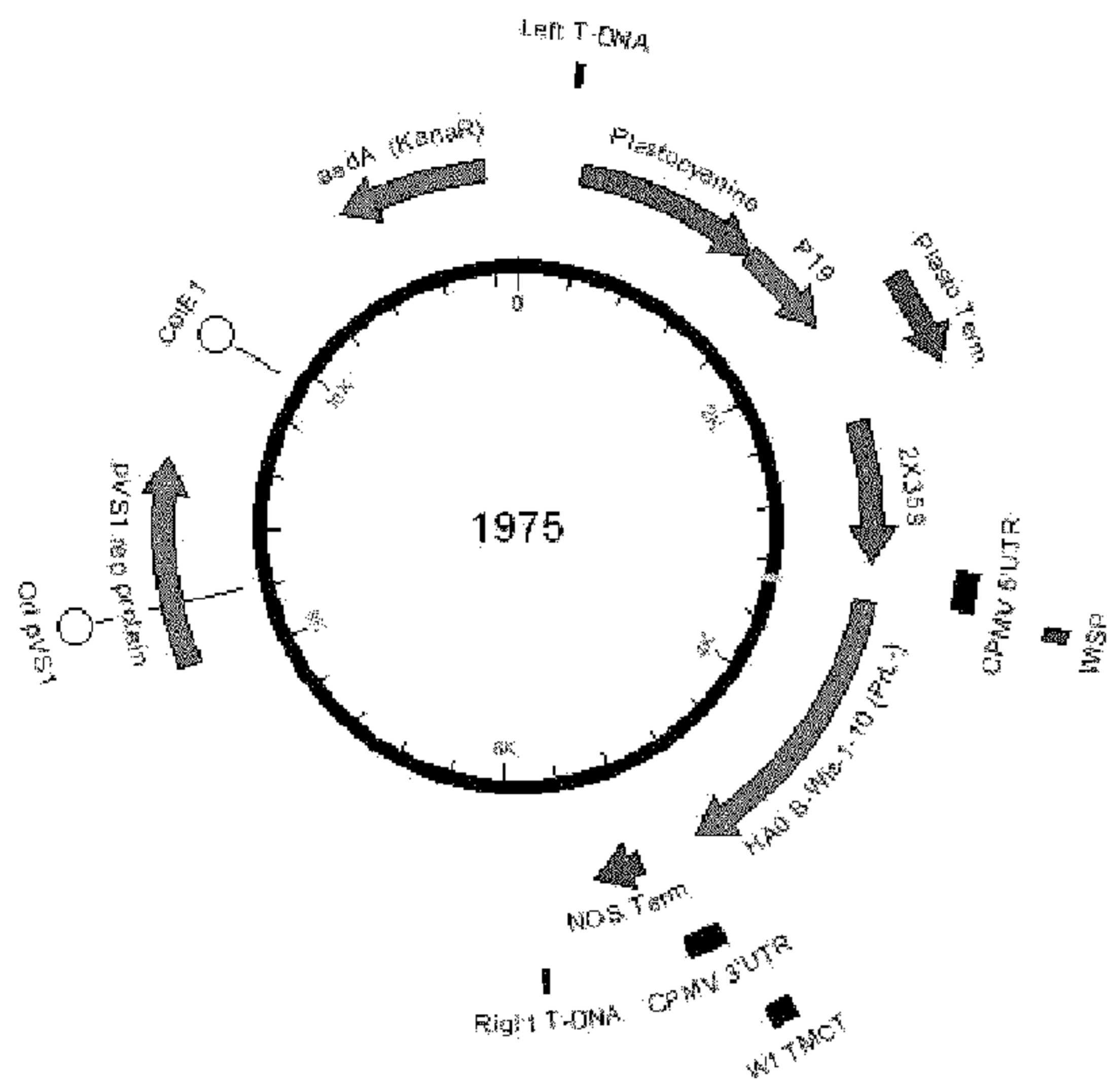


Figure 19: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 1454) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 1893) for HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

Figure 19A (SEQ ID NO : 57) Nucleotide sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMCT

ATGAAGGCAATAATTTGACTACTCATGGTAGTAACATCCAATGCAGATCGAATCTGCACTGGGATAACATC
 TTCAAACTCACCTCAITGGTCAAACAGCTACTCAAGGGGAGGTCAATGTGACTGGCGTGATACCACTGA
 CAACAACACCAACAAAATCTTATTTTGCAAATCTCAAAGGAACAAGGACCAGAGGGAAACTATGCCCGGAC
 TGTCTCAACTGTACAGATCTGGATGTGGCCCTGGGCAGGCCAATGTGTGTGGGGACCACACCTTCTGCTAA
 AGCTTCAATACTCCACGAGGTGAGACCTGTACATCCGGGTGCTTTCCTATAATGCACGACAGAACAAAA
 TCAGGCAACTACCCAATCTTCTCAGAGGATATGAAAATATCAGGTATCAACCCAAAACGTTATCGATGCA
 GAAAAAGCACCAGGAGGACCCTACAGACTTGGAACTCAGGATCTTGGCCCTAACGCACCAGTAAAATCGG
 ATTTTGTGCAACAAAGGCTGGGCTGTCCCAAAGGACAACACAAAATGCAACGAACCCACTAACAGTAG
 AAGTACCATAACATTTGTACAGAAGGGGAAGACCAAAATTACGTTTGGGGGTCCATTCAGATAACAAAACC
 CAAATGAAGAGCCTCTATGGAGACTCAAATCTCAAAGTTCACCTCATCTGCTAAAGGAGTAAACACACA
 TTATGTTTCTCAGATTTGGCGACTTCCCAGATCAAACAGAAGACGGAGGACTACCACAAAGCGGCAGAATTG
 TTGTIGATTACATGATGCAAAAACCTGGGAAAAACAGGAACAATTGTCTATCAAAGAGGTGTTTGTTCCT
 CAAAAGGTGIGGTGCGCGAGTGGCAGGAGCAAAGTAATAAAAGGGTCATTGCTTTAATTGGTGAAGCAGA
 TTGCCTTCATGAAAAATACGGTGGATTAAACAAAAGCAAGCCTTACACACAGGAGAACATGCAAAAAGCCA
 TAGGAAATTTGCCAATATGGGTAAAACACCTTTGAAGCTTGCCAAAGGAACCAAATATAGACCTCCTGGT
 GGAGGATGGGAAGGAATGATGTCAGGTTGGCACGGATACACATCTCACGGAGCACATGGAGTGGCAGTGGC
 GGCAGACCTTAAGAGTACACAAGAAGCTATAAATAAGATAACAAAAAATCTCAATTCTTTGAGTGAGCTAG
 AAGTAAAGAACCTTCAAAGACTAAGTGGTGGCATGGATGAACTCCACAACGAAATACTCGAGCTGGATGAG
 AAAGTGGATGATCTCAGAGCTGACACTATAAGCTCACAAAAGAACCTGCAGTCTTGCTTTCCAACGAAGG
 AATAATAAACAGTGAAGACGAGCATCTATTTGGCCTTGAGAGAAAACATAAGAAAAAGCTGGGTCCCTCTG
 CTGTAGACATAGGAAACGGATGCTTCGAAACCAAACACAAATGCAACCAGACCTGCTTAGACAGGATAGCT
 GCTGGCACCTTTAAATGCGAGGAGAAATTTCTCTCCCACTTTTGATTCATTGAACATTAAGTCTGCACTTT
 AAATGATGATGGATTTGGATAACTACCAGATTTTGGCGATCTATTCAACTGTGCGCCAGTTTATTGGTACTGG
 TAGICTCCCTGGGGGCAATCAGTTTCTGGAATGTGCTCTAAAGGGTCTTACAGTGTAGAATAIGTATTTAA

Figure 19B (SEQ ID NO : 58) Amino acid sequence of HA B Wisconsin (PrL-)+H1 California TMC.

MKAIIVLLMVVTSNADRICTGITSSNSPHVVKTATQGEVNVTVGVIPLTTTPTKSYFANLKGTRTRGKLCPD
 CLNCTDLDDVALGRPMCVGTTPSAKASILHEVRPVTSGCFPIHMDRTKIRQLPNLLRQYENIRLSTQNVDA
 EKAPGGPYRLGTSGSCPNACTSKIGFFATMAWAVPXDNYKNATNPLVEVPYCTEGEDQITVWGFHSDNKT
 QMKSLYGDSNPQKFTSSANGVTTHYVSQIGDFPDQEDGGLPQSGRIVVDYMMQKPGKTGTIVYQRGVLLP
 QKVVWCASGRSKVIKGSPLIGEADCLHEKYGGLNKSHPYTTGEHAKAIGNCFIWKTPPLKLANGTKYRPPG
 GGWEGMIAGWHGYTSHGAHGVAADLKSTQEAINKITKNLNSLSELEVKNLQRLSGAMDELHNEILELDE
 KVDDLADTISSQIELAVLLSNEGINSSEDEHLLALERKLLKMLGPSAVDIGNGCFETKHKCNQTCLDRIA
 AGTFNAGEFSLPTFDSLNIQAASLNDDGLDNYQILAIYSTVASSLVLVVSLGATSFWMCSNGSLQCRICIT*

Figure 19C

Schematic representation of construct number 1454 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

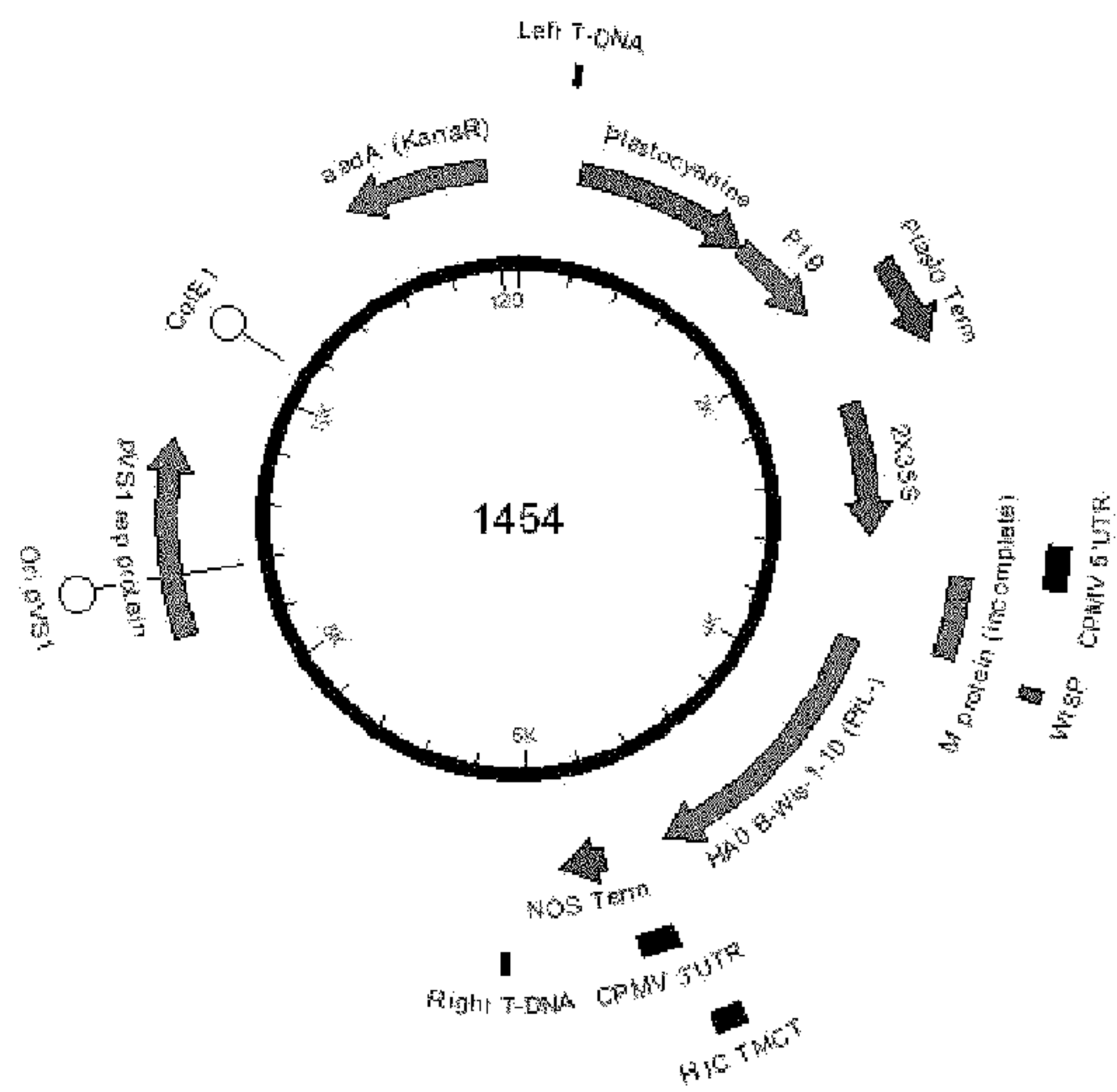


Figure 19D

Schematic representation of construct number 1893 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

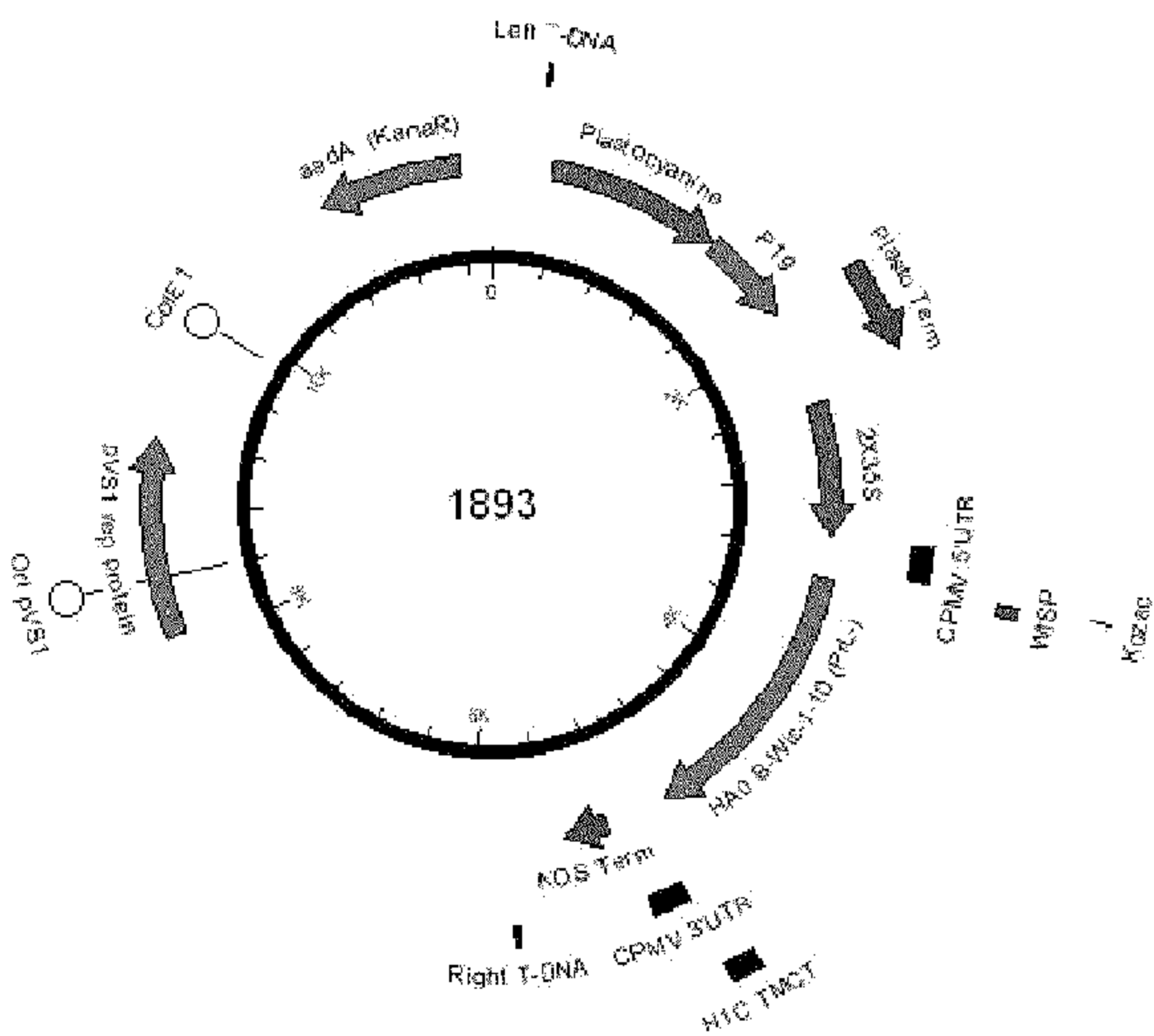


Figure 20: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 5001) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2100) for HC Rituxan

Figure 20A (SEQ ID NO : 59) Nucleotide sequence of HC Rituxan.

ATGGGTTGGAGCCTCATCTGGCTCTTCCTTGTGCGCTGTTGCTACGCGTGTCTGTCCCAGGTACAACCTGCA
GCAGCCTGGGGCTGAGCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGATGCTCCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACAT
TTACCAGTTACAATAATGCACATGGGATAAACAGACACCTGGTCGGGGCCTGGAATGGATTGGAGCTAATTAT
CCCGGAAATGGTGAATCTTCTTACAATCAGAAGTTCAAAGGCAAGGCCACAATGACATGCAGACAAAATCCTC
CAGCACAGCCTACAATGCAGCTCAGCAGCCTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCGGTCTATTACTGTGCAAGATCGA
CTTACTACGGCGGTGACTGGTACTTCAATGCTGGGGCGCAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCTGCAGCTAGC
ACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGG
CTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAATCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCG
TGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCC
AGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAA
AGTTGAGCCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACTCTGGGGGGAC
CGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAGAACCCCAAGGACACCCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGC
GTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCA
TAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCAGTACCGTGTGGTCAAGCTCTCACCGTCC
TGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCCCTC
GAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCTAGGGAACCACAAGTGTACACTCTTCCACCATCTAGGGA
TGAGCTTACTAAGAACCAAGTTTCTTACTTGTCTTGTGAAGGGAATTTAATCCATCTGACATCGCCGTGG
AATGGGAATCCAACGGACAACCAGAGAACAATTACAAGACTACTCCACCAGTCTTGATTCTGATGGATCC
TTCTTTCTTTATTCCAAGCTTACTGTTGATAAGTCCAGATGGCAGCAAGGAAATGTGTTCTCTTGTCTGT
TATGCACGAAGCTCTCAATAATCAATATACTCAAAAGTCCCTTTCTCTTCTCCTGGAAAGTGA

Figure 20B (SEQ ID NO : 60) Amino acid sequence of HC Rituxan.

MGWSLILLFLVAVATRVLSQVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKMSCKASGYTFSTSYNMHWVKQTPGRGLEWIGAIY
PGNGDTSYNQKFKGKATLIADKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYYCARSTYYGGDWYFNVWGAGTTVTVSAAS
TKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVVPS
SSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNITKVDKKEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMI SRTPEVTC
VVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPI
EKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTIPVLDSDGS
FFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSVSMEEALHNEYTQKLSLSLSPGK*

Figure 20C

Schematic representation of construct number 5001 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

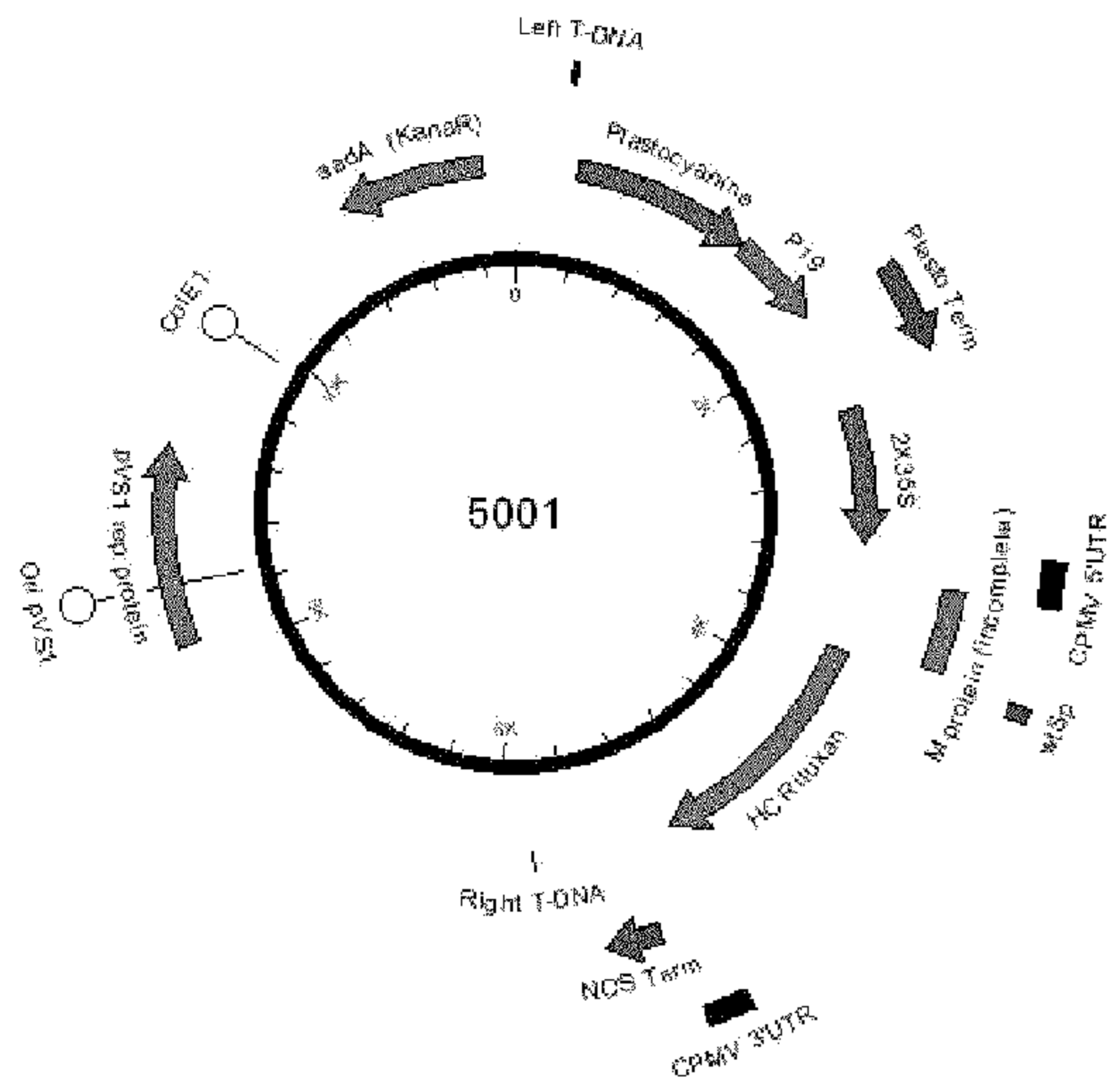


Figure 20D

Schematic representation of construct number 2100 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

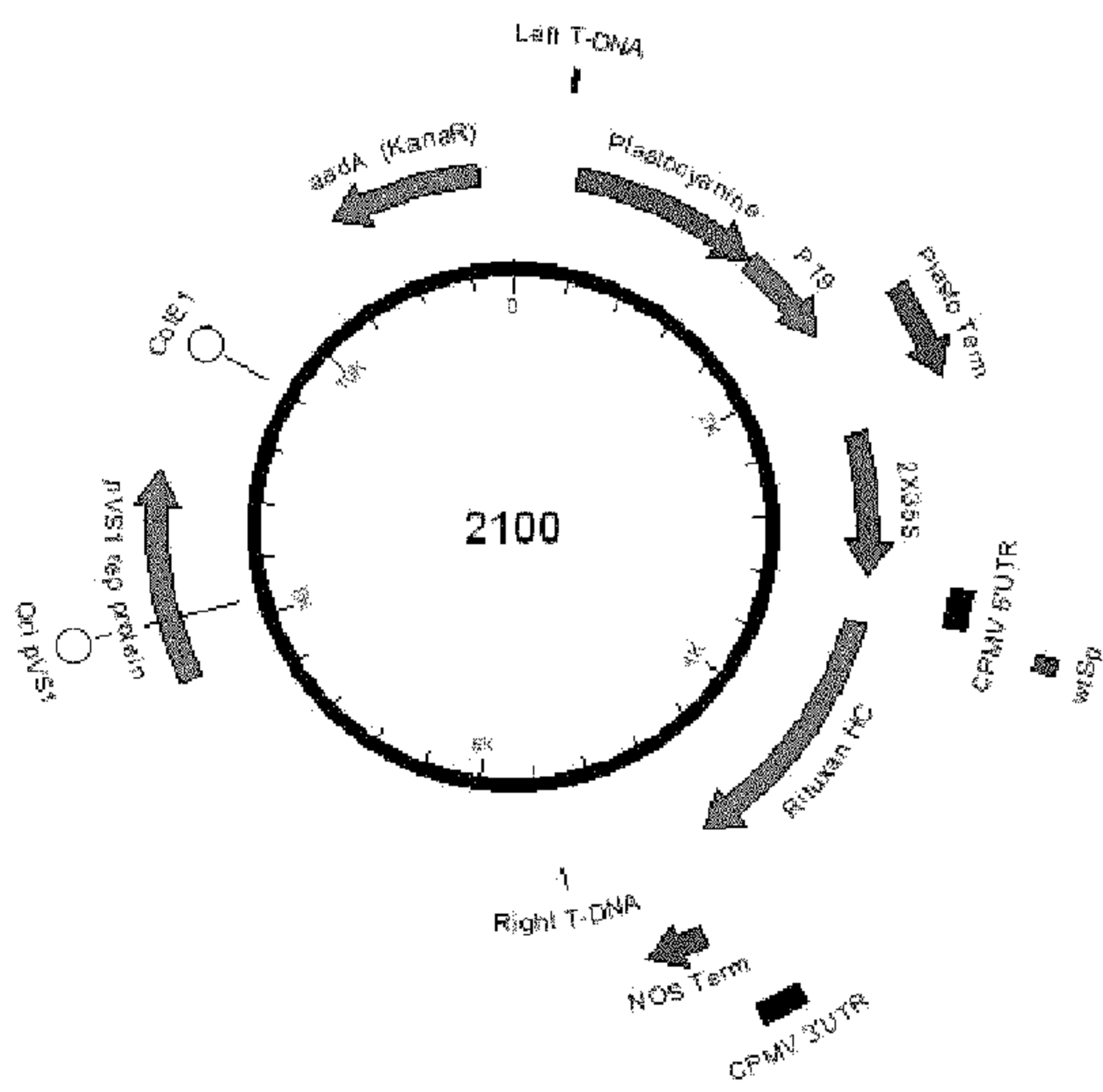


Figure 21: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 5002) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2109) for PDISP/HC Rituxan

Figure 21A, (SEQ ID NO : 61) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/HC Rituxan.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTCGCAATTTTCGGCTTAATGTTTCTCTTCTTGTGGTTCCTTCTCAGATCTTCGC
 CCAGGTACAACCTGCAGCAGCCTGGGGCTGAGCTGGGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGATGTCCTGCAAGG
 CTTCTGGCTACACAATTACCAGTTACAATAAGCACGGGTAAAACAGACACCTGGTCCGGGGCCTGGAATGG
 ATTGGAGCTATTTAATCCCGGAAATGGTGTACTTCTTACAATCAGAAGTTCAAAGGCAAGGCCACAATGAC
 TGCAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGCAGCTCAGCAGCCTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCGGTCTATT
 ACTGTGCAAGATCGACTTACTACGGCGGTGACTGGTACTTCAATGCTGGGGCGCAGGGACCACGGTCACC
 GTCTCTGCAGCTAGCACCAAGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGG
 CACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAACCTCAGGCG
 CCTGACCAGCGGGCTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTACAGTCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTG
 GTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACACTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCAGCAACAC
 CAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCCTGCCAGCACCTG
 AACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACC
 CCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGA
 CGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCCTGTGGTCA
 GCGTCTCACCCTCCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCC
 CTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCTAGGGAACCACAAGTGTACACTCT
 TCCACCATCTAGGGAAGAGCTTACTAAGAACCAAGTTTCTCTTACTTGTCTTGTGAAGGGATTTAATCCAT
 CTGACATCGCCGTGGAATGGGAATCCAACGGACAACCAGAGAACAATTACAAGACTACTCCACCAGTCTT
 GATCTGATGGATCCTCTCTTCTTTATTCCAAGCTTACTGTTGATAAGTCCAGATGGCAGCAAGGAAATGT
 GTTCTCTTGTCTGTATATGCACGAAGCTCTTACATAATCATATACTCAAAAAGTCCCCTTCTCTTCTCCTG
 GAAAGTGA

Figure 21B (SEQ ID NO : 62) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/HC Rituxan.

MAKNVAIFGLLEFSLLVLPVPSQIFAQVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKMSCKASGYFTSYNMHWVKQTPGRGLEW
 IGAIYPGNGDTSYNQKFKGKATLTADKSSSTAYMQLSLLTSEDSAVYYCARSTYYGGDWYFNVWGAGITVT
 VSAASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTISGGTAALGLVLDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSV
 VTVFSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPELGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMI SRT
 PEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKA
 LPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVL
 DSDGSFFLYSKLTVLDSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*

Figure 21C

Schematic representation of construct number 5002 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

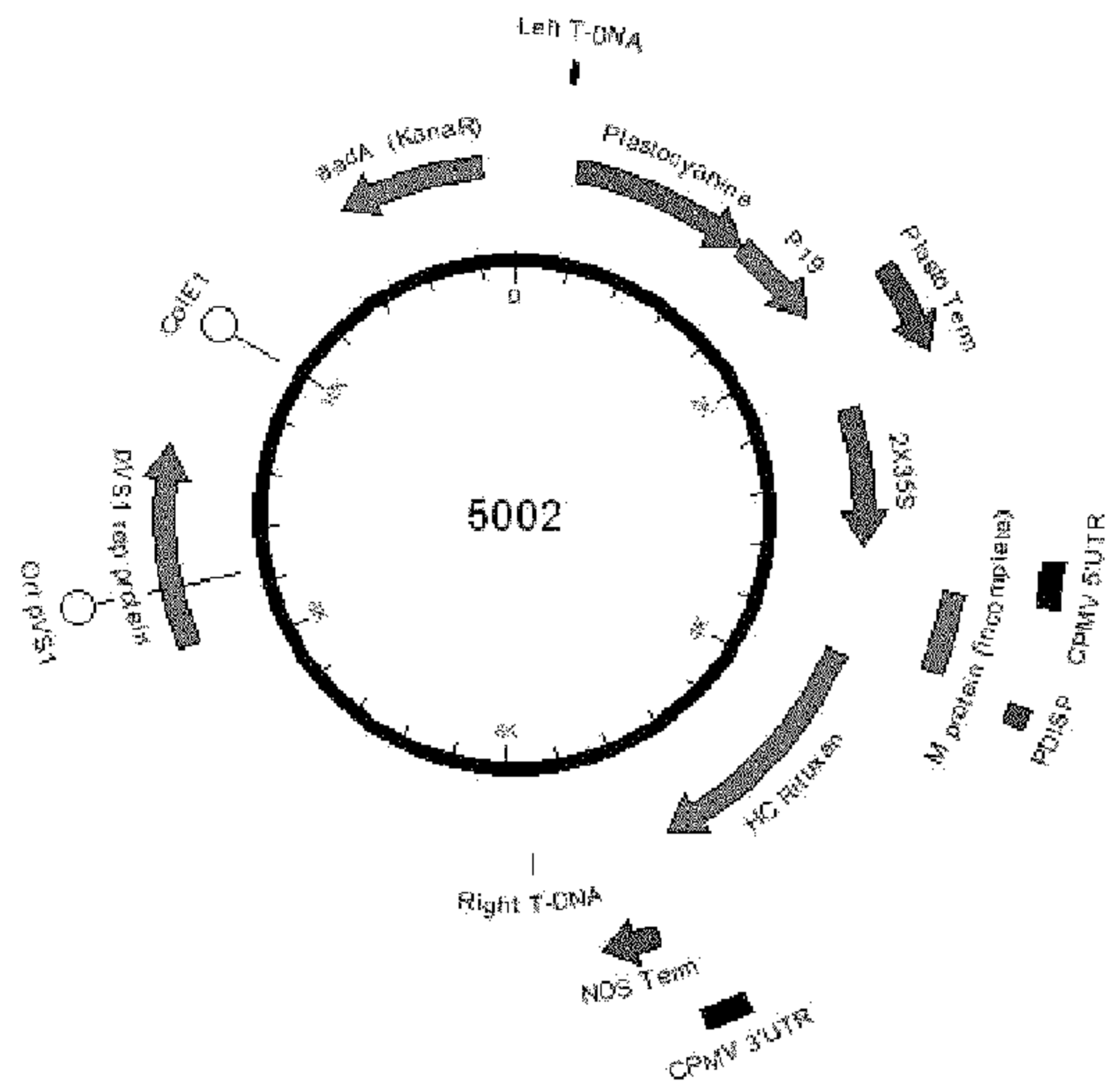


Figure 21D

Schematic representation of construct number 2109 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

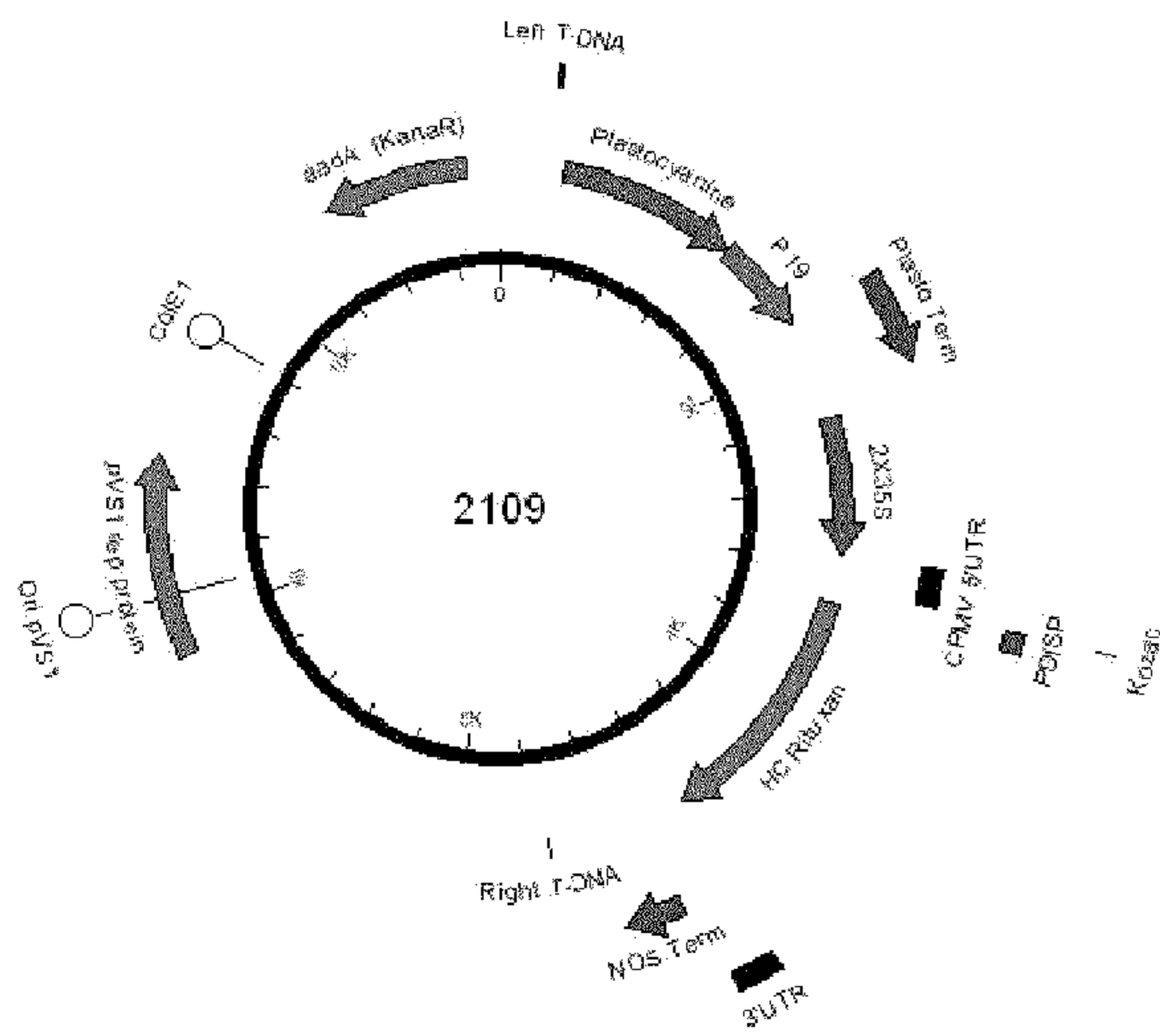


Figure 22: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 5021) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2120) for LC Rituxan

Figure 22A (SEQ ID NO : 63) Nucleotide sequence of LC Rituxan.

```
ATGGATTTTCAGGTGCAGATTATCAGCTTCCTGCTAATCAGTGCTTCAGTCATAATGTCCAGAGGACAAAT
TGTTCCTCCTCCAGTCTCCAGCAATCCTGTCCTGCATCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTCACAAAGACTTGCAGGGCCA
GCTCAAGTGTAAGTTACAICCACTGGTTCCAGCAGAAGCCAGGATCCTCCCCAAACCCTGGATTTATGCC
ACAICCAACCTGGCTCTCTGGAGTCCCTGTTCTGCTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACTTCTTACTCTCTCAC
AATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAAGATGCTGCCACTTATTACTGCCAGCAGTGGACTAGTAACCCACCCACGT
TCGGAGGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAATCAAACGTACGGTGGCTGCACCATCTGCTTCATCTTCCC GCCATCT
GATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACCTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCCTGCTGAATAACTCTAATCCAGAGAGGCCAA
AGTACAGTGGAAAGGTTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCA
AGGACAGCACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGCTAC
GCCTGCCAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTGA
```

Figure 22B (SEQ ID NO : 64) Amino acid sequence of LC Rituxan.

```
MDFQVQIISFLLISASVIMSRGQIVLSQSPAILLSASPGEKVTMTCRASSSVSYIHWFQQKPGSSPKPWIYA
TSNLAGVFPVRFSGSGSISYSLTISRVEAEDAATYYCQQWTSNPPFFGGGKLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPS
DEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKADYEKEKVV
ACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC*
```

Figure 22C

Schematic representation of construct number 5021 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

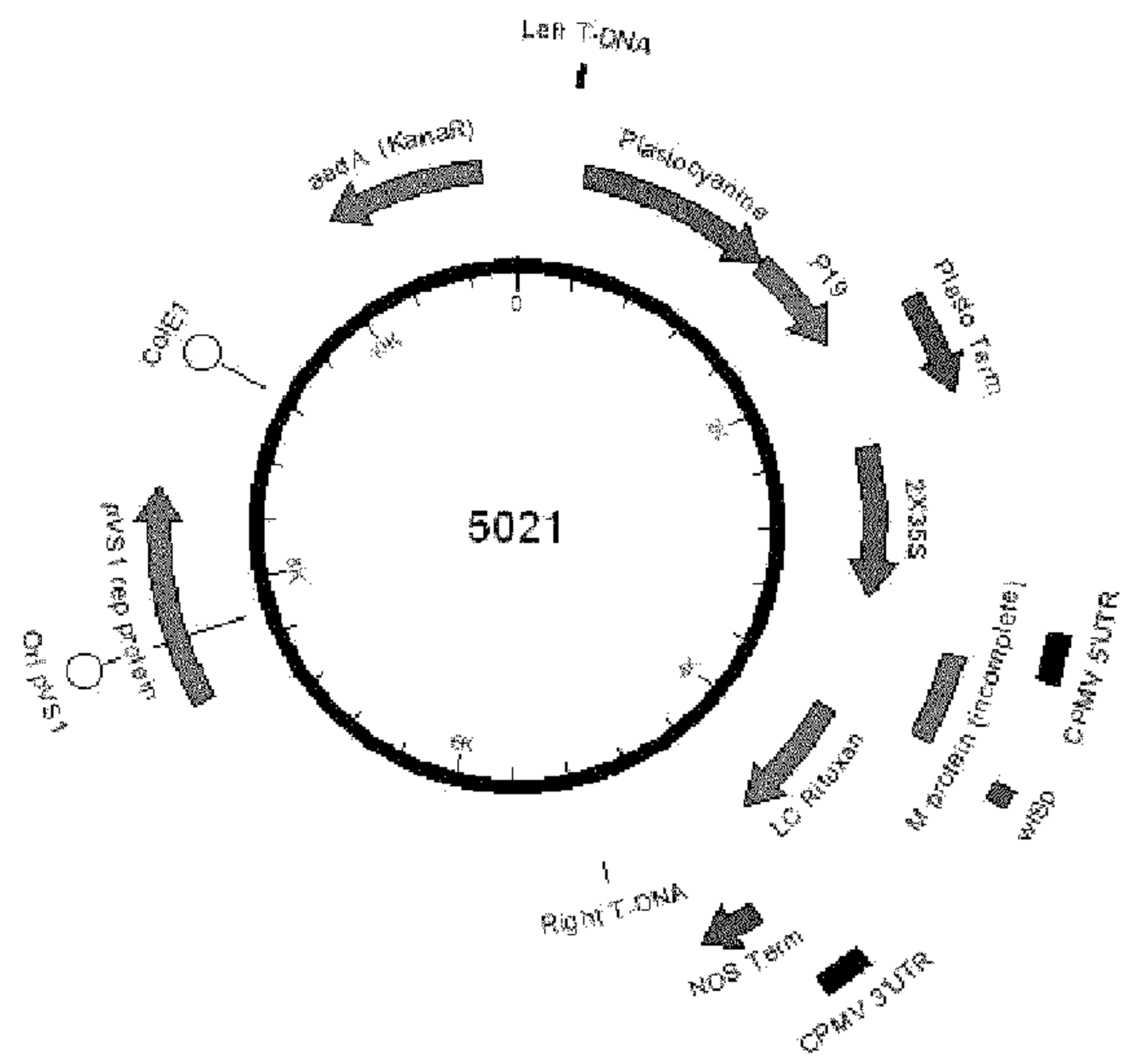


Figure 22D

Schematic representation of construct number 2120 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

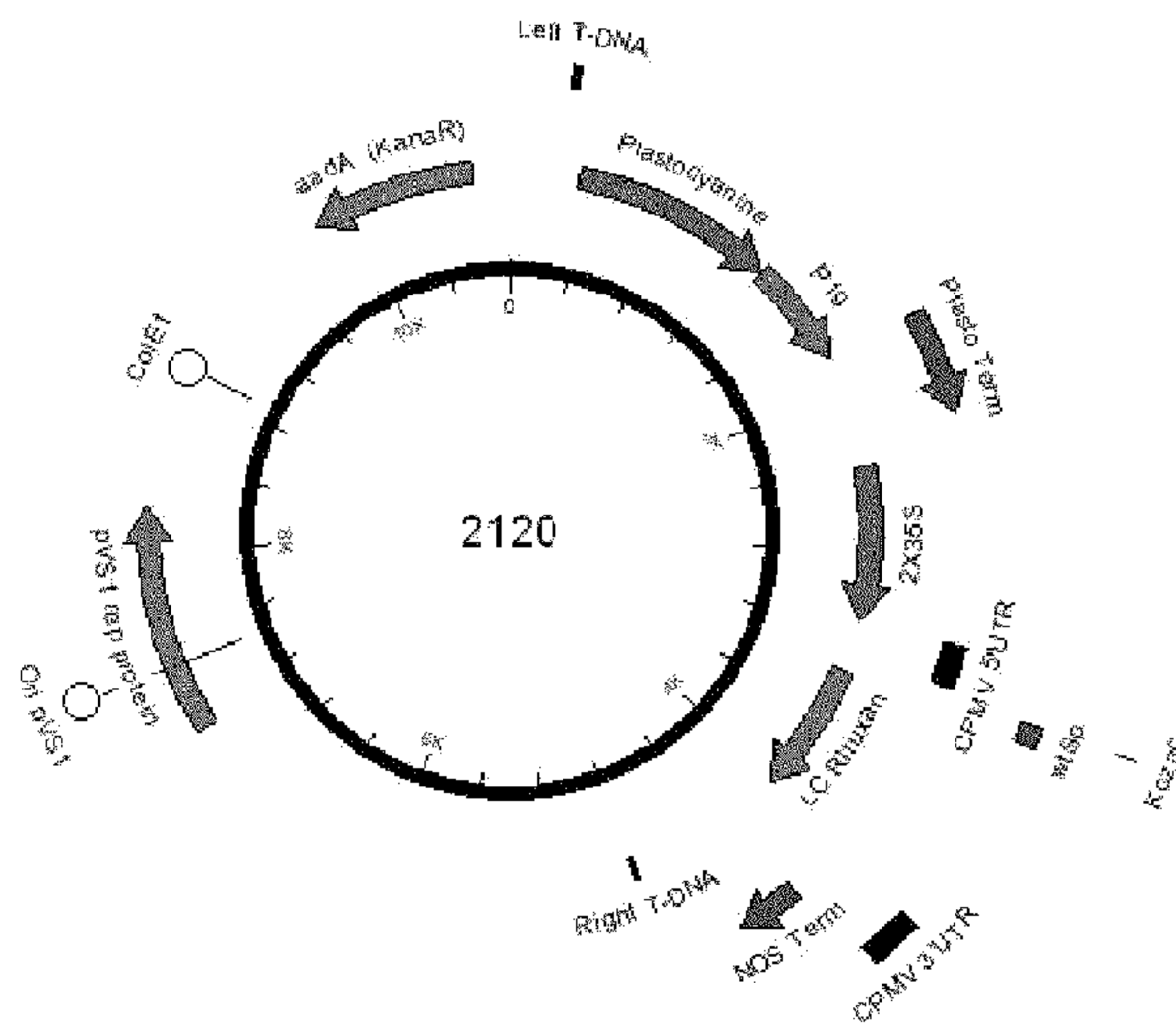


Figure 23: 2X35S/CPMV HT (construct no 5022) and HT*(-Mprot) (construct no 2129) for PDISP/LC Rituxan

Figure 23A (SEQ ID NO : 65) Nucleotide sequence of PDISP/LC Rituxan.

ATGGCGAAAAACGTTGCGAATTTTCGGCTTAATGTTTTCTCTTCTTGTGGTTCCCTCTCAGATCTTCGC
 CCAAATTGTTCTCTCCAGTCTCCAGCAATCCTGTCTGCACTCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTCACAATGACCTGCA
 GGGCCAGCTCAAGTGTAAAGTTACAATCCACTGGTTCCAGCAGAAGCCAGGATCCTCCCCCAAACCCTGGATT
 TATGCCACATCCAACCTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGTTCGCTTCAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACTTCTTACTC
 TCTCACAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAAGATGCTGCCACTTATTACTGCCAGCAGTGGACTAGTAACCCAC
 CCACGTTCCGGAGGGGGGACCAAGCTGGAAAATCAAACGTACGGTGGCTGCACCATCTGTCTTCATCTTCCCG
 CCATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAATGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGA
 GGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGAATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAACCTCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGG
 ACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGCCTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAA
 GTCTACGCCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTG
 TTGA

Figure 23B (SEQ ID NO : 66) Amino acid sequence of PDISP/LC Rituxan.

MAKNVAIFGLLFSLLVLPVPSQIFAQIVLSQSPAILLSASPGKVTMTCRASSSVSYIHWFQQKPGSSPKPWI
 YATSNLASGVVPVRFSGSGSSTSYSLTISRVEAEDAATYYCQWTSNPPTFGGGTKLEIKRTVAAPSVTIFP
 PSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNFPYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKIK
 VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC*

Figure 23C

Schematic representation of construct number 5022 (2X35S/CPMV HT)

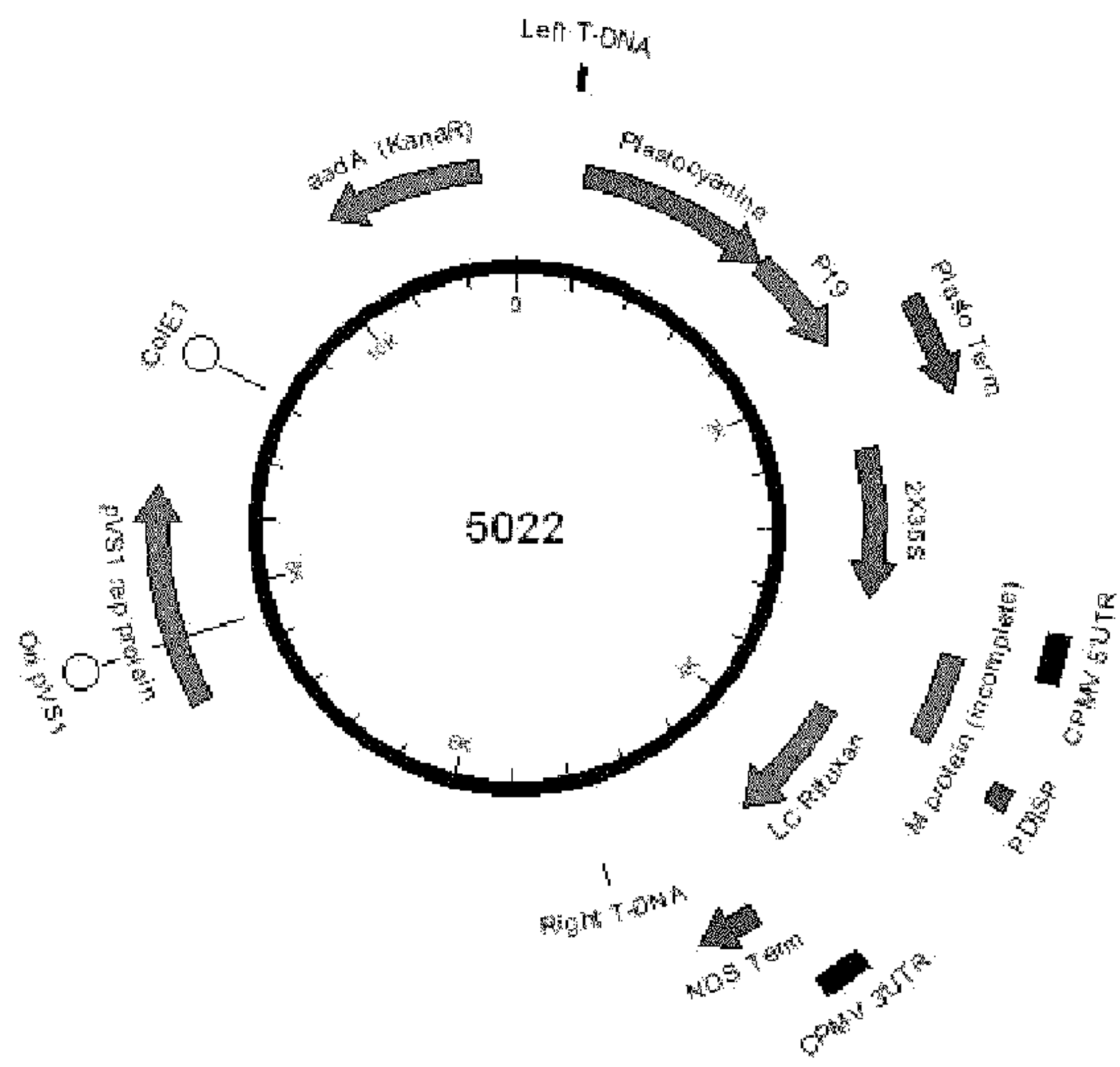


Figure 23D

Schematic representation of construct number 2129 (2X35S/CPMV HT*(-Mprot))

