



(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 1996/08/23
 (87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 1997/03/06
 (45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2013/02/12
 (85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 1998/02/23
 (86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: US 1996/013621
 (87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 1997/008313
 (30) Priorités/Priorities: 1995/08/25 (US60/002827);
 1995/12/05 (US08/567200); 1996/08/02 (US08/691794)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *C12N 15/18* (2006.01),
A61K 38/18 (2006.01), *C07K 14/475* (2006.01),
C07K 14/52 (2006.01), *C12N 15/12* (2006.01),
C12N 5/10 (2006.01), *G01N 33/50* (2006.01),
G01N 33/566 (2006.01)

(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
 KEYT, BRUCE, US;
 NGUYEN, FRANCIS HUNG, US;
 FERRARA, NAPOLEONE, US;
 CUNNINGHAM, BRIAN C., US;
 WELLS, JAMES A., US;
 LI, BING, US

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:

(54) Titre : VARIANTS DU FACTEUR DE CROISSANCE DES CELLULES DE L'ENDOTHELIUM VASCULAIRE, LEURS
 UTILISATIONS ET LEURS PROCEDES DE FABRICATION
 (54) Title: VARIANTS OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR, THEIR USES, AND PROCESSES
 FOR THEIR PRODUCTION

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention involves the preparation of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) variants which provide materials that are selective in respect of binding characteristics to the kinase domain region and the FMS-like tyrosine-kinase region, respectively KDR and FLT-1. The respective KDR and FLT-1 receptors are bound by corresponding domains within the VEGF compound domains. The variants hereof define those two binding regions and modify them so as to introduce changes that interrupt the binding to the respective domain. In this fashion the final biological characteristics of the VEGF molecule are selectively modified.

(73) Propriétaires(suite)/Owners(continued): GENENTECH, INC., US

(74) Agent: DENNISON ASSOCIATES



PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C12N 15/12, C07K 14/52, C12N 5/10, A61K 38/18, G01N 33/50	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/08313 (43) International Publication Date: 6 March 1997 (06.03.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US96/13621 (22) International Filing Date: 23 August 1996 (23.08.96) (30) Priority Data: 60/002,827 25 August 1995 (25.08.95) US 08/567,200 5 December 1995 (05.12.95) US 08/691,791 2 August 1996 (02.08.96) US (60) Parent Applications or Grants (63) Related by Continuation US 60/002,827 (CON) Filed on 25 August 1995 (25.08.95) US 08/567,200 (CON) Filed on 5 December 1995 (05.12.95) US 08/691,791 (CON) Filed on 2 August 1996 (02.08.96) (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): GENENTECH, INC. [US/US]; Building 25, Legal Dept., 460 Point San Bruno Boulevard, South San Francisco, CA 94080 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KEYT, Bruce [US/US]; 612 Rockaway Beach, Pacifica, CA 94044 (US). NGUYEN,	<p>Francis, Hung [US/US]; 330 Michelle Lane, Daly City, CA 94015 (US). FERRARA, Napoleone [IT/US]; 3835 Scott Street #306, San Francisco, CA 94123 (US). CUNNINGHAM, Brian, C. [US/US]; 410 Hillcrest Road, San Mateo, CA 94402 (US). WELLS, James, A. [US/US]; 1341 Columbus Avenue, Burlingame, CA 94010 (US). LI, Bing [CN/US]; 1057 Shell Boulevard #11, Foster City, CA 94044 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: DREGER, Walter, H. et al.; Flehr, Hohbach, Test, Albritton & Herbert, Suite 3400, 4 Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, CA 94111-4187 (US).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>	
(54) Title: VARIANTS OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR, THEIR USES, AND PROCESSES FOR THEIR PRODUCTION		
(57) Abstract <p>The present invention involves the preparation of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) variants which provide materials that are selective in respect of binding characteristics to the kinase domain region and the FMS-like tyrosine-kinase region, respectively KDR and FLT-1. The respective KDR and FLT-1 receptors are bound by corresponding domains within the VEGF compound domains. The variants hereof define those two binding regions and modify them so as to introduce changes that interrupt the binding to the respective domain. In this fashion the final biological characteristics of the VEGF molecule are selectively modified.</p>		

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

- 1 -

**VARIANTS OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELL GROWTH FACTOR,
THEIR USES, AND PROCESSES FOR THEIR PRODUCTION**

Cross-Reference to Related Applications:

United States Patent Application SN No. 6,020,473.

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Field of the Invention:

The present invention is directed to particular variants of vascular endothelial cell growth factor (hereinafter sometimes referred to as VEGF), to methods for preparing such variants, and to methods and compositions and assays utilizing such variants for producing pharmaceutically active materials having therapeutic and pharmacologic properties that differ from the parent compound, VEGF. In particular, the assays using such variants can be employed to discover new materials having agonistic or antagonistic properties to VEGF.

20 Background of the Invention:

VEGF is a naturally occurring compound that is produced in follicular or folliculo-stellate cells (FC), a morphologically well characterized population of granular

-2-

cells. The FC are stellate cells that send cytoplasmic processes between secretory cells.

Several years ago a heparin-binding endothelial cell-growth factor called vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) was identified and purified from
5 media conditioned by bovine pituitary follicular or folliculo-stellate cells. See Ferrara *et al.*, *Biophys. Res. Comm.* 161, 851 (1989).

Although a vascular endothelial cell growth factor could be isolated and purified from natural sources for subsequent therapeutic use, the relatively low concentrations of the protein in FC and the high cost, both in terms of effort
10 and expense, of recovering VEGF proved commercially unavailing. Accordingly, further efforts were undertaken to clone and express VEGF via recombinant DNA techniques. The embodiments of that research are set forth in the patent applications referred to supra; this research was also reported in the scientific literature in Laboratory Investigation 72, 615 (1995), and the references cited
15 therein.

In those applications there is described an isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence that encodes a vascular endothelial cell growth factor having a molecular weight of about 45,000 daltons under non-reducing conditions and about 23,000 under reducing conditions as measured by SDS-
20 PAGE. Both the DNA and amino acid sequences are set forth in figures forming a part of the present application - see infra.

VEGF prepared as described in the patent applications cited supra, is useful for treating conditions in which a selected action on the vascular endothelial cells, in the absence of excessive tissue growth, is important, for example,
25 diabetic ulcers and vascular injuries resulting from trauma such as subcutaneous wounds. Being a vascular (artery and vein) endothelial cell growth factor, VEGF restores cells that are damaged, a process referred to as vasculogenesis, and stimulates the formulation of new vessels, a process referred to as angiogenesis.

-3-

VEGF is expressed in a variety of tissues as multiple homodimeric forms (121, 165, 189 and 206 amino acids per monomer) resulting from alternative RNA splicing. VEGF₁₂₁ is a soluble mitogen that does not bind heparin; the longer forms of VEGF bind heparin with progressively higher affinity. The heparin-binding forms of VEGF can be cleaved in the carboxy terminus by plasmin to release (a) diffusible form(s) of VEGF. Amino acid sequencing of the carboxy terminal peptide identified after plasmin cleavage is Arg₁₁₀-Ala₁₁₁. Amino terminal "core" protein, VEGF (1-110) isolated as a homodimer, binds neutralizing monoclonal antibodies (4.6.1 and 2E3) and soluble forms of FLT-1, KDR and FLK receptors with similar affinity compared to the intact VEGF₁₆₅ homodimer.

As noted, VEGF contains two domains that are responsible respectively for binding to the KDR (kinase domain region) and FLT-1 (FMS-like tyrosine kinase) receptors. These receptors exist only on endothelial (vascular) cells. As cells become depleted in oxygen, because of trauma and the like, VEGF production increases in such cells which then bind to the respective receptors in order to signal ultimate biological effect. The signal then increases vascular permeability and the cells divide and expand to form new vascular pathways - vasculogenesis and angiogenesis. Thus, VEGF and derivatives thereof, as described in the patent applications referred to supra, would find use in the restoration of vasculature after a myocardial infarct, as well as other uses that can be deduced.

The present invention is predicated upon research intended to identify the regions or domains that are responsible for binding to the KDR and FLT receptors. After identification, it was a goal to mutagenize such a domain in order to produce variants that have either increased or decreased binding capability with respect to those respective KDR and FLT binding domains.

It was a further object of this research to produce VEGF variants that would have selective activity with respect to the binding KDR and FLT domains. It was postulated that if one could increase the binding capability of the domain

-4-

responsible for vasculogenesis and angiogenesis, one could produce a more potent material for intended therapeutic use. Conversely, if one could by induced mutagenesis produce VEGF variants that had reduced activity, and consequently, anti-vasculogenesis and anti-angiogenesis, one could use such variants in instances of tumor treatment in order to starve the tumors for intended regression.

As further objects, such variants could then be employed in assay systems to discover small molecule agonists and antagonists for intended therapeutic use in such indications.

10 The results of such research is the subject of the present invention. The dominant domains of VEGF for receptor binding were found to be proximately located, but at distinct sites, allowing the development of variants that proved to be receptor-selective. The KDR receptor was found to bind VEGF predominantly through the sites on a putative loop which contains Arginine
15 (Arg or R) at position 82 of VEGF, Lysine (Lys or K) at position 84 and Histidine (His or H) at position 86. The FLT-1 receptor was found to bind VEGF predominantly through the sites on a putative loop which contains Aspartic acid (Asp or D) at position 63, Glutamic acid (Glu or E) at position 64 and Glutamic acid (Glu or E) at position 67. Mutagenesis experiments followed
20 with respect generally to these domains resulting in the variants of the present invention. Such mutagenesis employed both specific and random strategies, in accordance with procedures generally well known to the art-skilled.

Since VEGF functions by dimerizing or aggregating its target receptors an antagonist must knock out binding at just one of the KDR binding sites. In
25 this way, an intact binding site remains and allows the hormone to bind receptor, but it is unable to activate KDR. Such a one to one complex (of mutant VEGF with a single KDR receptor) is functionally inert and prevents endogenous VEGF from interacting with KDR. Since VEGF is a homodimer with a two-fold symmetry, each mutation that disrupts binding at one site
30 will necessarily identically disrupt binding at the other site. Consequently,

-5-

to produce an antagonist it is necessary to develop a method of restricting mutations to just one site. This can in theory be accomplished by producing heterodimers or by making the VEGF homodimer into a single chain molecule.

Thus, produced are antagonists by making a single chain VEGF molecule.

- 5 Since the two subunits become fused in a single molecule the number designation of the residues in what would be equivalent to the 2nd subunit is changed.

Summary of the Invention:

- 10 The objects of this invention, as defined generally supra, are achieved by the provision of a vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) variant having mutations in the Kinase domain region (KDR) and/or the FMS-like Tyrosine-Kinase region (FLT-1), said variants exhibiting modified binding characteristics at said regions compared with native VEGF.

- 15 In a preferred embodiment, such mutagenesis is effected within the region bounded by amino acids within the approximate positions 78 to 95 of VEGF.

In another embodiment, such mutagenesis is effected within the region bounded by amino acids within the approximate positions 60 to 70 of VEGF.

In another embodiment such mutagenesis is effected at both said regions.

- 20 In a particularly preferred embodiment, mutagenesis is effected at least at positions 82, 84 and 86 of VEGF and/or positions 63, 64 and 67 of VEGF.

- 25 In still another particularly preferred embodiment, VEGF variants are produced in which mutagenesis is created at positions 82, 84 and 86 as follows: R82A, K84A and H86A and/or D63A, E64A and E67A. These symbols signify the change made at the respective positions, for example, the Arginine (R) codon at position 82 was mutated to produce an Alanine (A) at that position, etc.

-6-

In other embodiments, the present invention relates to DNA sequences encoding the various variants described supra, replicable expression vectors capable of expressing said DNA sequences via transforming DNA in a transformant host cell, and microorganisms and cell cultures which are
5 transformed with such vectors.

In yet further embodiments, the present invention is directed to compositions useful for treating indications where vasculogenesis or angiogenesis is desired for treatment of the underlying disease state comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a VEGF variant hereof in admixture with a pharmaceutically
10 acceptable carrier.

In still another embodiment, the present invention is directed to a composition for treating indications where antivasular-genesis or antiangio-genesis is desired, such as in arresting tumors, comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a variant hereof in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable
15 carrier.

In particular, mutations in accordance with the present invention that have been introduced generally at positions spanning the region of amino acids 78 to 95, and more particularly 82 to 86, create variants that bind normally to the FLT receptor but have significantly reduced binding properties with respect
20 to the KDR receptor. Mutations in accordance with the present invention that have been introduced generally at positions spanning the region of amino acids 60 to 70, and more particularly 63 to 67, create variants that bind essentially normally to the KDR receptor but have significantly reduced binding with respect to the FLT receptor.

25 Expanding on the basic premise hereof of the discovery and mutagenesis of the KDR and/or FLT binding domains of VEGF, the present invention is directed to all associated embodiments deriving therefrom, including recombinant DNA materials and processes for preparing such variants, materials and information for compounding such variants into pharmaceutically finished form and assays

-7-

using such variants to screen for candidates that have agonistic or antagonistic properties with respect to the KDR and/or FLT receptors.

A further, related aspect of the present invention is based upon the findings following analyses of the crystal structure and functional mapping of the Kinase Domain Receptor binding site of VEGF. A comprehensive functional analysis determined that VEGF engages KDR receptors using two symmetrical binding sites located at opposite ends of the molecule. Each site is composed of two "hot spots" for binding that consist of residues presented from both subunits of the VEGF homodimer. The two most important of these binding determinants are located within the dominant hot spot on a short, 3-stranded β -sheet that is conserved in transforming growth factor $\beta 2$ (TGF- β) and platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF). Functional analysis of the binding epitopes for two receptor-blocking antibodies reveals binding determinants near each of the KDR binding hot spots.

Introduction of a glycosylation group at position 84 in loop $\beta 5$ - $\beta 6$ has been shown to block binding to KDR - see infra. The dominant feature within the monomer of VEGF is the so-called cystine knot motif which is found in other growth factors and consists of an eight residue ring generated by the disulfide bridges between Cys 57 and Cys 102, and Cys 61 and Cys 104, with a third disulfide bond (Cys 26 to Cys 68) passing through it. From the cystine knot extends a central four-stranded β -sheet (labeled $\beta 1$, $\beta 3$, $\beta 5$ and $\beta 6$. As in the other cystine knot growth factors, extensive hydrogen bonds are formed between strands $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ as well as between strands $\beta 5$ and $\beta 6$; only a single hydrogen bond is present between strands $\beta 3$ and $\beta 5$, making this four-stranded sheet highly irregular. The connecting segment between strands $\beta 1$ and $\beta 3$ contains a single turn of α -helix as well as a short β -strand $\alpha 2$ and $\beta 2$. This strand, together with the end of $\beta 5$ and the beginning of $\beta 6$, forms a short three-stranded β -sheet at the opposite end of the molecule from the cystine knot. Residues from this sheet, helix $\alpha 2$ and loop regions $\beta 1$ - $\beta 3$ and $\beta 5$ - $\beta 6$, together with residues from the N-terminal helix of the other monomer form a small hydrophobic core. This presumably provides additional stabilization

-8-

to the four-stranded central sheet, which is solvent accessible from both sides. In the VEGF dimer, the two-fold axis is perpendicular to the sheet, resulting in an antiparallel orientation with the two four-stranded sheets side by side.

Based upon this finding, fifty single alanine mutants were prepared that cover
5 all solvent exposed side chains found within a radius of roughly 25 Å of residue 84. This region is highly discontinuous in primary sequence (Fig. 23) and contains residues on both faces of the molecule, presented from helices $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$, strands $\beta 2$, $\beta 5$ (C-terminal half), $\beta 6$ (N-terminal half) and $\beta 7$, and loops $\alpha 1$ - $\beta 1$, $\alpha 2$ - $\beta 2$, and $\beta 3$ - $\beta 4$.

10 A number of these single mutants disrupted binding to KDR. Accordingly, these mutants would find therapeutic use in indications where antivasculogenesis/antiangiogenesis would find therapeutic utility, such as in the treatment of tumors and vascular retinopathy and rheumatoid arthritis. The most important side chains for KDR binding were found to be Ile 46, Ile
15 83 and Glu 64; another, lesser important side chains were found to be composed of residues Phe 17, Gln 79 and Ile 43. Based upon these findings, VEGF possesses two functionally similar, symmetrical KDR binding sites, defined by strands $\beta 2$ (Ile 43) and $\beta 5$ (Gln 79, Ile 83) and loop $\beta 1$ - $\beta 2$ (Ile 43) together with N-terminal helix (Phe 17) and loop $\beta 3$ - $\beta 4$ (Glu 64). Thus, for
20 example, mutations at Phe 17, Ile 46, Ile 83, Glu 64 would produce a VEGF heterodimer with one subunit being C51R/I46A/I83A and the other subunit being C60R/F17A/E64A. This reduces binding of KDR to one of the binding sites and leaves binding intact at the remaining site, resulting in an antagonist of KDR receptor.

25 Thus, in this aspect, the present invention is directed to a polypeptide comprising a vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) variant containing at least one amino acid modification in the Kinase domain receptor (KDR) region defined by amino acids Ile 46, Gln 79 and Ile 83 and/or Ile 43, Phe 17 and Glu 64, said polypeptide exhibiting functionally reduced binding affinity to KDR.

-9-

More specifically, this aspect of the present invention defines amino acid modifications in each of the above-specified positions, and wherein said modifications, individually, cumulatively or collectively, comprise mutations to an amino acid other than that (those) present at such position(s) in wild-type VEGF. In particular, such other amino acids would be selected from a group of amino acids of a nature different from the amino acid at a given site in the wild-type molecule, that is, replacement of a basic residue with an acidic, hydrophobic, aromatic or polar residue, etc. This scope is represented herein by modification(s) of the respective wild-type amino acid(s) to alanine.

Of course, this aspect of the invention includes associated embodiments of such modified polypeptides, such as pharmaceutical compositions incorporating same, methods of treatment utilizing them, as well as recombinant embodiments including DNA encoding them, expression vectors and transfected host cultures harboring such DNA and all methods associated with preparing the specified recombinant embodiments.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Figure 1 depicts both the amino acid and DNA sequence for VEGF having 165 amino acids. Predicted amino acids of the protein are shown below the DNA sequence and are numbered from the first residue of the N-terminus of the protein sequence. Negative amino acid numbers refer to the presumed leader signal sequence or pre-protein, while positive numbers refer to the putative mature protein.

Figure 2 depicts the various domains of VEGF₁₆₅ and shows the plasmin cleavage site. The receptor binding domains are located within the region spanning amino acids 1 to 110.

Figure 3 displays the separate and distinct receptor binding sites for the KDR and FLT receptors. These sites are located respectively in the region spanning generally amino acids 78 to 90 (depicted as "A" in Figure 3) and 60 to 70 (depicted as "B").

-10-

Figure 4 shows the KDR receptor binding being mediated by the 1-110 dimer of VEGF.

Figure 5 shows the charged-to-Alanine scan mutations hereof in VEGF.

Figure 6 shows that KDR-binding is primarily mediated by R82, K84, H86.

5 IC50 refers to the 50 % inhibitory concentration which is related to the disassociation constant.

Figure 7 shows that FLT-binding is primarily mediated by D63, E64, E67.

Figure 8 shows that extra glycosylation at position 82 blocks KDR-binding.

Figure 9 shows that mutations in the 82-86 site block KDR-binding (A) and
10 that mutations in the 63-67 site block FLT-binding (B).

Figure 10 shows that multiple mutations have a synergistic effect with KDR: K84A is a potent single Alanine substitution.

Figure 11 shows that VEGF mutants with decreased KDR receptor binding are weak endothelial cell mitogens.

15 Figure 12 is a color photograph of a molecular model of VEGF showing the locations of the KDR-(blue) and FLT-(red)binding sites.

Figure 13 depicts the construction with its various elements of the plasmid pSDVF₁₆₅.

Figure 14 depicts the construction with its various elements of the plasmid
20 pRK5.

-11-

Figure 15 depicts the construction schematic followed to prepare the final expression vectors harboring DNA that contains mutations in accordance with preparing the various products of the present invention.

Figure 16 depicts the KDR-IgG binding levels of various VEGF variants.

5 Figure 17 depicts the FLT-1-IgG binding levels of various VEGF variants.

Figure 18 depicts the A461-IgG binding levels of various VEGF variants.

Figure 19 shows the quantitation of VEGF mutants by monoclonal- and polyclonal-based ELISA. Aliquots of conditioned cell media with VEGF or VEGF mutants were analyzed by immunoassay using two types of ELISA. A polyclonal anti-VEGF antibody combined with a monoclonal antibody (Mab 5F8, specific to the carboxy-terminal domain of VEGF) yielded a sandwich-type immunoassay that was unaffected by mutations in the receptor-binding domain of VEGF (1-110 region). Alternatively, a dual monoclonal based ELISA with Mabs 5F8 and A4.6.1 was used to quantify the VEGF mutants. The immunoassay results of multiple transfections (2 to 10 replicates) were averaged for each mutant and compared in Figure 19.

Figure 20 shows the SDS-PAGE Immunoblot of VEGF mutants. Transient transfection supernatants (from 293 cells) containing approximately 10 to 20 ng of VEGF or VEGF mutant were analyzed by non-reduced SDS-PAGE. The gels were transferred and blotted as described in the Experimental Procedures, using a panel of 5 murine monoclonal antihuman VEGF₁₆₅ antibodies identified as the following: 2E3, 4D7, A4.6.1, 5C3, and 5F8. The immunoblots were exposed for 5 days.

Figure 21 shows activity of VEGF mutants in endothelial cell growth assay. The VEGF mutants were expressed in 293 cell culture, the conditioned cell media was used to stimulate mitogenesis of bovine adrenal cortical capillary endothelial cells. The mean residue number indicates the location of the

-12-

mutations. The values are expressed as the concentration required to half-maximally stimulate endothelial cell proliferation (EC_{50}). Alanine mutants of VEGF are indicated as filled circles and potential extra-glycosylated VEGF mutants are filled boxes. These experiments were done in triplicate.

5 Figure 22 depicts the 2E3-IgG binding levels of various VEGF variants.

Figure 23 shows a comparison of the monomer of VEGF with PDGF-BB and TGF- β with a structure-based sequence alignment. The structures were superimposed on VEGF using a distance cut-off of 3.5 Å; for TGF- β the two halves of the molecule were superimposed independently. The secondary
10 structural elements of VEGF are marked.

Figure 24 shows a phagemid vector pB2105 produced by PCR amplification of the cDNA encoding for residues 1-109 of human VEGF, using primers that allowed its subsequent ligation as a Nsi I / Xba I restriction fragment into the phagemid vector, pHGHam-g3 (Lowman *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 234, 564 (1993)).

15 This also introduced an amber codon immediately following VEGF residue 109 (black bar), and fused this DNA to the C-terminal half of gene III encompassing residues 249 through 406 (light bar). Phage production in a suppressor strain of *E. coli* (Stratagene, XL1-blue) allowed for the expression of both the VEGF-gIII fusion protein and the free VEGF 1-109 protein. The ability of the
20 phagemid to tightly bind KDR-IgG indicated that an active VEGF heterodimer composed of subunits of each form, was displayed on the phage surface. Part b shows KDR-IgG binding affinities of these VEGF 1-109 displaying phagemid, and the two N-terminal deletion mutants, VEGF 8-109 and VEGF 11-109, were determined by Phage ELISAs. The measurements gave EC_{50} values of 4.6nM,
25 4.1nM and 4.4nM, respectively. The roughly 100 fold weaker affinity observed for phagemid binding, relative to its free VEGF counterpart (See Table 7, *infra*), may be partially attributable to the Gene III fusion blocking an avidity component present in the binding of the free hormone to the bivalent KDR-IgG fusion protein. METHODS. Phage ELISA: serial dilutions of competing KDR-IgG
30 and a subsaturating concentration of phagemid were added to KDR-IgG coated

-13-

microtiter plates (Nunc, Maxisorp). After equilibrium, phagemid bound to the plate were stained with anti-phage MAb horseradish peroxidase conjugate (Pharmacia), and assayed. Affinities (EC_{50}) were calculated as the concentration of competing receptor that resulted in half-maximal phagemid binding.

5 Detailed Description of the Invention:

A. Definitions

As used herein, "vascular endothelial cell growth factor," or "VEGF," refers to a mammalian growth factor as defined in U.S. Patent 5,332,671, including the human amino acid sequence of Fig. 1. The biological activity of native
10 VEGF is shared by any analogue or variant thereof that is capable of promoting selective growth of vascular endothelial cells but not of bovine corneal endothelial cells, lens epithelial cells, adrenal cortex cells, BHK-21 fibroblasts, or keratinocytes, or that possesses an immune epitope that is immunologically cross-reactive with an antibody raised against at least one epitope of the
15 corresponding native VEGF.

"Transfection" refers to the taking up of an expression vector by a host cell whether or not any coding sequences are in fact expressed. Numerous methods of transfection are known to the ordinarily skilled artisan, for example, $CaPO_4$ and electroporation. Successful transfection is generally recognized
20 when any indication of the operation of this vector occurs within the host cell.

"Transformation" means introducing DNA into an organism so that the DNA is replicable, either as an extrachromosomal element or by chromosomal integrant. Depending on the host cell used, transformation is done using standard techniques appropriate to such cells. The calcium treatment
25 employing calcium chloride, as described by Cohen, S.N. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 69, 2110 (1972) and Mandel *et al. J. Mol. Biol.* 53, 154 (1970), is generally used for prokaryotes or other cells that contain substantial cell-wall barriers. For mammalian cells without such cell walls, the calcium phosphate precipitation method of Graham, F. and van der Eb, A., *Virology*, 52, 456-457

-14-

(1978) is preferred. General aspects of mammalian cell host system transformations have been described by Axel in U.S. Pat. No. 4,399,216 issued August 16, 1983. Transformations into yeast are typically carried out according to the method of Van Solingen, P., *et al. J. Bact.*, 130, 946 (1977) and Hsiao, C.L., *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 76, 3829 (1979). However, other methods for introducing DNA into cells such as by nuclear injection or by protoplast fusion may also be used.

"Site-directed mutagenesis" is a technique standard in the art, and is conducted using a synthetic oligonucleotide primer complementary to a single-stranded phage DNA to be mutagenized except for limited mismatching, representing the desired mutation. Briefly, the synthetic oligonucleotide is used as a primer to direct synthesis of a strand complementary to the phage, and the resulting double-stranded DNA is transformed into a phage-supporting host bacterium. Cultures of the transformed bacteria are plated in top agar, permitting plaque formation from single cells that harbor the phage. Theoretically, 50% of the new plaques will contain the phage having, as a single strand, the mutated form; 50% will have the original sequence. The plaques are hybridized with kinased synthetic primer at a temperature that permits hybridization of an exact match, but at which the mismatches with the original strand are sufficient to prevent hybridization. Plaques that hybridize with the probe are then selected and cultured, and the DNA is recovered.

"Operably linked" refers to juxtaposition such that the normal function of the components can be performed. Thus, a coding sequence "operably linked" to control sequences refers to a configuration wherein the coding sequence can be expressed under the control of these sequences and wherein the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding

-15-

sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Linking is accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, then synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accord with conventional practice.

5 "Control sequences" refers to DNA sequences necessary for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. The control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, for example, include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, a ribosome binding site, and possibly, other as yet poorly understood sequences. Eukaryotic cells are known
10 to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

"Expression system" refers to DNA sequences containing a desired coding sequence and control sequences in operable linkage, so that hosts transformed with these sequences are capable of producing the encoded proteins. To effect transformation, the expression system may be included on a vector; however,
15 the relevant DNA may then also be integrated into the host chromosome.

As used herein, "cell," "cell line," and "cell culture" are used interchangeably and all such designations include progeny. Thus, "transformants" or "transformed cells" includes the primary subject cell and cultures derived therefrom without regard for the number of transfers. It is also understood
20 that all progeny may not be precisely identical in DNA content, due to deliberate or inadvertent mutations. Mutant progeny that have the same functionality as screened for in the originally transformed cell are included. Where distinct designations are intended, it will be clear from the context.

"Plasmids" are designated by a lower case p preceded and/or followed by
25 capital letters and/or numbers. The starting plasmids herein are commercially available, are publicly available on an unrestricted basis, or can be constructed from such available plasmids in accord with published procedures. In addition, other equivalent plasmids are known in the art and will be apparent to the ordinary artisan.

-16-

"Digestion" of DNA refers to catalytic cleavage of the DNA with an enzyme that acts only at certain locations in the DNA. Such enzymes are called restriction enzymes, and the sites for which each is specific is called a restriction site. The various restriction enzymes used herein are commercially available and their reaction conditions, cofactors, and other requirements as established by the enzyme suppliers are used. Restriction enzymes commonly are designated by abbreviations composed of a capital letter followed by other letters representing the microorganism from which each restriction enzyme originally was obtained and then a number designating the particular enzyme.

5 In general, about 1 mg of plasmid or DNA fragment is used with about 1-2 units of enzyme in about 20 ml of buffer solution. Appropriate buffers and substrate amounts for particular restriction enzymes are specified by the manufacturer. Incubation of about 1 hour at 37°C is ordinarily used, but may vary in accordance with the supplier's instructions. After incubation, protein

10 is removed by extraction with phenol and chloroform, and the digested nucleic acid is recovered from the aqueous fraction by precipitation with ethanol. Digestion with a restriction enzyme infrequently is followed with bacterial alkaline phosphatase hydrolysis of the terminal 5' phosphates to prevent the two restriction cleaved ends of a DNA fragment from "circularizing" or forming

15 a closed loop that would impede insertion of another DNA fragment at the restriction site. Unless otherwise stated, digestion of plasmids is not followed by 5' terminal dephosphorylation. Procedures and reagents for dephosphorylation are conventional (T. Maniatis *et al.* 1982, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1982) pp.

20 133-134).

25

"Recovery" or "isolation" of a given fragment of DNA from a restriction digest means separation of the digest on polyacrylamide or agarose gel by electrophoresis, identification of the fragment of interest by comparison of its mobility versus that of marker DNA fragments of known molecular weight,

30 removal of the gel section containing the desired fragment, and separation of the gel from DNA. This procedure is known generally. For example, see

-17-

R. Lawn *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 9, 6103-6114 (1981), and D. Goeddel *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 8, 4057 (1980).

"Southern Analysis" is a method by which the presence of DNA sequences in a digest or DNA-containing composition is confirmed by hybridization to a known, labelled oligonucleotide or DNA fragment. For the purposes herein, unless otherwise provided, Southern analysis shall mean separation of digests on 1 percent agarose, denaturation, and transfer to nitrocellulose by the method of E. Southern, *J. Mol. Biol.* 98, 503-517 (1975), and hybridization as described by T. Maniatis *et al.*, *Cell* 15, 687-701 (1978).

10 "Ligation" refers to the process of forming phosphodiester bonds between two double stranded nucleic acid fragments (T. Maniatis *et al.* 1982, *supra*, p. 146). Unless otherwise provided, ligation may be accomplished using known buffers and conditions with 10 units of T4 DNA ligase ("ligase") per 0.5 mg of approximately equimolar amounts of the DNA fragments to be ligated.

15 "Preparation" of DNA from transformants means isolating plasmid DNA from microbial culture. Unless otherwise provided, the alkaline/SDS method of Maniatis *et al.* 1982, *supra*, p. 90, may be used.

"Oligonucleotides" are short-length, single- or double- stranded polydeoxynucleotides that are chemically synthesized by known methods (such as phosphotriester, phosphite, or phosphoramidite chemistry, using solid phase techniques such as described in EP Pat. Pub. No. 266,032 published May 4, 1988, or via deoxynucleoside H-phosphonate intermediates as described by Froehler *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14, 5399-5407 [1986]). They are then purified on polyacrylamide gels.

25 The abbreviation "KDR" refers to the kinase domain region of the VEGF molecule. It is this region which is known to bind to the kinase domain region receptor.

-18-

The abbreviation "FLT-1" refers to the FMS-like tyrosine kinase binding domain which is known to bind to the corresponding FLT-1 receptor. These receptors exist on the surfaces of endothelial cells.

Within the term "functionally reduced binding affinity to KDR", the sub-term
5 "functionally" defines overall modified biological effect, that is, it contemplates reductions in binding affinity to KDR that affect biological consequences of VEGF function compared to wild-type VEGF, such that the modified polypeptides herein exhibiting "functionally reduced binding affinity to KDR" would find uses related to reduced binding such as
10 antivasculogenesis/antiangiogenesis in the context of a heterodimer or single chain molecule, that is, antagonist function.

B. General Methodology

1. Glycosylation

The VEGF amino acid sequence variant may contain at least one
15 amino acid sequence that has the potential to be glycosylated through an N-linkage and that is not normally glycosylated in the native molecule.

Introduction of an N-linked glycosylation site in the variant requires a tripeptidyl sequence of the formula: asparagine-X-serine or asparagine-X-threonine, wherein asparagine is the acceptor and X is any of the twenty genetically
20 encoded amino acids except proline, which prevents glycosylation. See D.K. Struck and W.J. Lennarz, in *The Biochemistry of Glycoproteins and Proteoglycans*, ed. W.J. Lennarz, Plenum Press, 1980, p. 35; R.D. Marshall, *Biochem. Soc. Symp.*, 40, 17 (1974), and Winzler, R.J., in *Hormonal Proteins and Peptides* (ed. Li, C.I.) p. 1-15 (Academic Press, New York, 1973). The
25 amino acid sequence variant herein is modified by substituting for the amino acid(s) at the appropriate site(s) the appropriate amino acids to effect glycosylation.

If O-linked glycosylation is to be employed, O-glycosidic linkage occurs in
30 animal cells between N-acetylgalactosamine, galactose, or xylose and one of several hydroxyamino acids, most commonly serine or threonine, but also in

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-19-

some cases a 5-hydroxyproline or 5-hydroxylysine residue placed in the appropriate region of the molecule.

Glycosylation patterns for proteins produced by mammals are described in detail in *The Plasma Proteins: Structure, Function and Genetic Control*, F.W.

5 Putnam, ed., 2nd edition, volume 4 (Academic Press, New York, 1984), p. 271-315

In this chapter, asparagine-linked oligosaccharides are discussed, including their subdivision into at least three groups referred to as complex, high mannose, and hybrid structures, as well as O-glycosidically linked
10 oligosaccharides.

Chemical and/or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to proteins can be accomplished using a variety of activated groups, for example, as described by Aplin and Wriston in *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.*, pp. 259-306 (1981)

The advantages of
15 the chemical coupling techniques are that they are relatively simple and do not need the complicated enzymatic machinery required for natural O- and N-linked glycosylation. Depending on the coupling mode used, the sugar(s) may be attached to (a) arginine or histidine, (b) free carboxyl groups such as those of glutamic acid or aspartic acid, (c) free sulfhydryl groups such as those
20 of cysteine, (d) free hydroxyl groups such as those of serine, threonine, or hydroxyproline, (e) aromatic residues such as those of phenylalanine, tyrosine, or tryptophan, or (f) the amide group of glutamine. These methods are described more fully in PCT WO 87/05330 published September 11, 1987.

25 Glycosylation patterns for proteins produced by yeast are described in detail by Tanner and Lehle, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 906(1), 81-99 (1987) and by Kukuruzinska *et al.*, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.*, 56, 915-944 (1987).

-20-

2. Amino Acid Sequence Variants

a. Additional Mutations

For purposes of shorthand designation of VEGF variants described herein, it is noted that numbers refer to the amino acid residue/position along the amino acid sequences of putative mature VEGF. Amino acid identification uses the
 5 single-letter alphabet of amino acids, i.e.,

	Asp	D	Aspartic acid	Ile	I	Isoleucine
	Thr	T	Threonine	Leu	L	Leucine
	Ser	S	Serine	Tyr	Y	Tyrosine
10	Glu	E	Glutamic acid	Phe	F	Phenylalanine
	Pro	P	Proline	His	H	Histidine
	Gly	G	Glycine	Lys	K	Lysine
	Ala	A	Alanine	Arg	R	Arginine
	Cys	C	Cysteine	Trp	W	Tryptophan
15	Val	V	Valine	Gln	Q	Glutamine
	Met	M	Methionine	Asn	N	Asparagine

The present invention is directed to variants of VEGF where such variants have modifications in the amino acid sequence in two of the receptor binding domains: 1) from within the range of amino acid of about 78 to 95 and 2)
 20 in the range of amino acid at position about 60 to 70. These variants have selective activity with respect to the respective binding sites of the corresponding receptors.

It will be appreciated that certain other variants at other positions in the VEGF molecule can be made without departing from the spirit of the present invention
 25 with respect to the two receptor binding site variations. Thus point mutational or other broader variations may be made in all other parts of the molecule so as to impart interesting properties that do not effect the overall properties of the variants with respect to the domains from 78 to 95 and 60 to 70.

These latter, additional variants may be made by means generally known well
 30 in the art.

-21-

For example covalent modifications may be made to various of the amino acid residues.

Cysteinyl residues most commonly are reacted with α -haloacetates (and corresponding amines), such as chloroacetic acid or chloroacetamide, to give
5 carboxymethyl or carboxyamidomethyl derivatives. Cysteinyl residues also are derivatized by reaction with bromotrifluoroacetone, α -bromo-b-(5-imidozoyl)propionic acid, chloroacetyl phosphate, N-alkylmaleimides, 3-nitro-2-pyridyl disulfide, methyl 2-pyridyl disulfide, p-chloromercuribenzoate, 2-chloromercuri-4-nitrophenol, or chloro-7-nitrobenzo-2-oxa-1,3-diazole.

10 Histidyl residues are derivatized by reaction with diethylpyrocarbonate at pH 5.5-7.0 because this agent is relatively specific for the histidyl side chain. Para-bromophenacyl bromide also is useful; the reaction is preferably performed in 0.1M sodium cacodylate at pH 6.0.

Lysinyl and amino terminal residues are reacted with succinic or other
15 carboxylic acid anhydrides. Derivatization with these agents has the effect of reversing the charge of the lysinyl residues. Other suitable reagents for derivatizing α -amino-containing residues include imidoesters such as methyl picolinimidate; pyridoxal phosphate; pyridoxal; chloroborohydride; trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid; O-methylisourea; 2,4-pentanedione; and
20 transaminase-catalyzed reaction with glyoxylate.

Arginyl residues are modified by reaction with one or several conventional reagents, among them phenylglyoxal, 2,3-butanedione, 1,2-cyclohexanedione, and ninhydrin. Derivatization of arginine residues requires that the reaction
25 be performed in alkaline conditions because of the high pK_a of the guanidine functional group. Furthermore, these reagents may react with the groups of lysine as well as the arginine epsilon-amino group.

The specific modification of tyrosyl residues per se has been studied extensively, with particular interest in introducing spectral labels into tyrosyl

-22-

residues by reaction with aromatic diazonium compounds or tetranitromethane. Most commonly, N-acetylimidizol and tetranitromethane are used to form O-acetyl tyrosyl species and 3-nitro derivatives, respectively. Tyrosyl residues are iodinated using ^{125}I or ^{131}I to prepare labeled proteins for use in
5 radioimmunoassay, the chloramine T method described above being suitable.

Carboxyl side groups (aspartyl or glutamyl) are selectively modified by reaction with carbodiimides ($\text{R}'\text{-N-C-N-R}'$) such as 1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinyl-(4-ethyl) carbodiimide or 1-ethyl-3-(4-azonia-4,4-dimethylpentyl) carbodiimide. Furthermore, aspartyl and glutamyl residues are converted to asparaginyly and
10 glutaminyly residues by reaction with ammonium ions.

Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful for crosslinking the VEGF to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-VEGF antibodies. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters,
15 for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidylesters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), and bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane. Derivatizing agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio]propioimidate yield photoactivatable intermediates that are capable of forming crosslinks in the
20 presence of light. Alternatively, reactive water-insoluble matrices such as cyanogen bromide-activated carbohydrates and the reactive substrates described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,969,287; 3,691,016; 4,195,128; 4,247,642; 4,229,537; and 4,330,440 are employed for protein immobilization.

Glutaminyly and asparaginyly residues are frequently deamidated to the
25 corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues. Alternatively, these residues are deamidated under mildly acidic conditions. Either form of these residues falls within the scope of this invention.

Other modifications include hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyly residues, methylation of the α -amino

-23-

groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (T.E. Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 [1983]), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and, in some instances, amidation of the C-terminal carboxyl group.

5 b. **DNA Mutations**

Amino acid sequence variants of VEGF can also be prepared by mutations in the DNA. Such variants include, for example, deletions from, or insertions or substitutions of, residues within the amino acid sequence shown in Figure 1. Any combination of deletion, insertion, and substitution may also be made
10 to arrive at the final construct, provided that the final construct possesses the desired activity. Obviously, the mutations that will be made in the DNA encoding the variant must not place the sequence out of reading frame and preferably will not create complementary regions that could produce secondary mRNA structure (see EP 75,444A).

15 At the genetic level, these variants ordinarily are prepared by site-directed mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the VEGF, thereby producing DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture. The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the naturally occurring analog.

20 While the site for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is predetermined, the mutation per se need not be predetermined. For example, to optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random mutagenesis may be conducted at the target codon or region and the expressed VEGF variants screened for the optimal combination of desired activity. Techniques
25 for making substitution mutations at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known, for example, site-specific mutagenesis.

Preparation of VEGF variants in accordance herewith is preferably achieved by site-specific mutagenesis of DNA that encodes an earlier prepared variant or a nonvariant version of the protein. Site-specific mutagenesis allows the
30 production of VEGF variants through the use of specific oligonucleotide

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-24-

sequences that encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Typically, a primer of about
5 20 to 25 nucleotides in length is preferred, with about 5 to 10 residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered. In general, the technique of site-specific mutagenesis is well known in the art, as exemplified by publications such as Adelman *et al.*, *DNA* 2, 183 (1983).

10 As will be appreciated, the site-specific mutagenesis technique typically employs a phage vector that exists in both a single-stranded and double-stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage, for example, as disclosed by Messing *et al.*, *Third Cleveland Symposium on Macromolecules and Recombinant DNA*, Editor
15 A. Walton, Elsevier, Amsterdam (1981),

These phage are readily commercially available and their use is generally well known to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, plasmid vectors that contain a single-stranded phage origin of replication (Veira *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.*, 153, 3 [1987]) may be employed to obtain single-stranded
20 DNA.

In general, site-directed mutagenesis in accordance herewith is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector that includes within its sequence a DNA sequence that encodes the relevant protein. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically, for example,
25 by the method of Crea *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 75, 5765 (1978). This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded protein-sequence-containing vector, and subjected to DNA-polymerizing enzymes such as *E. coli* polymerase I Klenow fragment, to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes
30 the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation. This heteroduplex vector is then used to transform appropriate cells

-25-

such as JM101 cells and clones are selected that include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement.

After such a clone is selected, the mutated protein region may be removed and placed in an appropriate vector for protein production, generally an
5 expression vector of the type that may be employed for transformation of an appropriate host.

c. Types of Mutations

Amino acid sequence deletions generally range from about 1 to 30 residues, more preferably 1 to 10 residues, and typically are contiguous.

- 10 Amino acid sequence insertions include amino- and/or carboxyl-terminal fusions of from one residue to polypeptides of essentially unrestricted length, as well as intrasequence insertions of single or multiple amino acid residues. Intrasequence insertions (i.e., insertions within the mature VEGF sequence) may range generally from about 1 to 10 residues, more preferably 1 to 5.
- 15 An example of a terminal insertion includes a fusion of a signal sequence, whether heterologous or homologous to the host cell, to the N-terminus of the VEGF molecule to facilitate the secretion of mature VEGF from recombinant hosts.

The third group of variants are those in which at least one amino acid residue
20 in the VEGF molecule, and preferably only one, has been removed and a different residue inserted in its place. Such substitutions preferably are made in accordance with the following Table 1 when it is desired to modulate finely the characteristics of a VEGF molecule.

Table 1

<u>Original Residue</u>	<u>Exemplary Substitutions</u>
Ala (A)	gly; ser
Arg (R)	lys
5 Asn (N)	gln; his
Asp (D)	glu
Cys (C)	ser
Gln (Q)	asn
Glu (E)	asp
10 Gly (G)	ala; pro
His (H)	asn; gln
Ile (I)	leu; val
Leu (L)	ile; val
Lys (K)	arg; gln; glu
15 Met (M)	leu; tyr; ile
Phe (F)	met; leu; tyr
Ser (S)	thr
Thr (T)	ser
Trp (W)	tyr
20 Tyr (Y)	trp; phe
Val (V)	ile; leu

Substantial changes in function or immunological identity are made by selecting substitutions that are less conservative than those in Table I, i.e., selecting residues that differ more significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain. The substitutions that in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in VEGF properties will be those in which (a) glycine and/or proline (P) is substituted by another amino acid or is deleted or inserted; (b) a hydrophilic residue, e.g., seryl or threonyl, is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g., leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl, or alanyl; (c) a cysteine residue is

-27-

substituted for (or by) any other residue; (d) a residue having an electropositive side chain, e.g., lysyl, arginyl, or histidyl, is substituted for (or by) a residue having an electronegative charge, e.g., glutamyl or aspartyl; (e) a residue having an electronegative side chain is substituted for (or by) a residue having an electropositive charge; or (f) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g., phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having such a side chain, e.g., glycine.

Most deletions and insertions, and substitutions in particular, are not expected to produce radical changes in the characteristics of the VEGF molecule. However, when it is difficult to predict the exact effect of the substitution, deletion, or insertion in advance of doing so, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the effect will be evaluated by routine screening assays. For example, a variant typically is made by site-specific mutagenesis of the native VEGF-encoding nucleic acid, expression of the variant nucleic acid in recombinant cell culture, and, optionally, purification from the cell culture, for example, by immunoaffinity adsorption on a rabbit polyclonal anti-VEGF column (to absorb the variant by binding it to at least one remaining immune epitope).

Since VEGF tends to aggregate into dimers, it is within the scope hereof to provide hetero- and homodimers, wherein one or both subunits are variants. Where both subunits are variants, the changes in amino acid sequence can be the same or different for each subunit chain. Heterodimers are readily produced by cotransforming host cells with DNA encoding both subunits and, if necessary, purifying the desired heterodimer, or by separately synthesizing the subunits, dissociating the subunits (e.g., by treatment with a chaotropic agent such as urea, guanidine hydrochloride, or the like), mixing the dissociated subunits, and then reassociating the subunits by dialyzing away the chaotropic agent.

Also included within the scope of mutants herein are so-called glyco-scan mutants. This embodiment takes advantage of the knowledge of so-called

-28-

glycosylation sites which are identified by the sequence - NXS
T

wherein N represents the amino acid asparagine, X represents any amino acid except proline and probably glycine and the third position can be occupied by either amino acid serine or threonine. Thus, where appropriate such a glycosylation site can be introduced so as to produce a species containing glycosylation moieties at that position. Similarly, an existing glycosylation site can be removed by mutation so as to produce a species that is devoid of glycosylation at that site. It will be understood, again, as with the other mutations contemplated by the present invention, that they are introduced within the so-called KDR and/or FLT-1 domains in accord with the basic premise of the present invention, and they can be introduced at other locations outside of these domains within the overall molecule so long as the final product does not differ in overall kind from the properties of the mutation introduced in one or both of said two binding domains.

The activity of the cell lysate or purified VEGF variant is then screened in a suitable screening assay for the desired characteristic. For example, a change in the immunological character of the VEGF molecule, such as affinity for a given antibody, is measured by a competitive-type immunoassay. Changes in the enhancement or suppression of vascular endothelium growth by the candidate mutants are measured by the appropriate assay. Modifications of such protein properties as redox or thermal stability, hydrophobicity, susceptibility to proteolytic degradation, or the tendency to aggregate with carriers or into multimers are assayed by methods well known to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

3. Recombinant Expression

The VEGF molecule desired may be prepared by any technique, including recombinant methods. Likewise, an isolated DNA is understood herein to mean chemically synthesized DNA, cDNA, chromosomal, or extrachromosomal DNA with or without the 3'- and/or 5'-flanking regions. Preferably, the desired VEGF herein is made by synthesis in recombinant cell culture.

-29-

For such synthesis, it is first necessary to secure nucleic acid that encodes a VEGF. DNA encoding a VEGF molecule may be obtained from bovine pituitary follicular cells by (a) preparing a cDNA library from these cells, (b) conducting hybridization analysis with labeled DNA encoding the VEGF or fragments thereof (up to or more than 100 base pairs in length) to detect clones in the library containing homologous sequences, and (c) analyzing the clones by restriction enzyme analysis and nucleic acid sequencing to identify full-length clones. DNA that is capable of hybridizing to a VEGF-encoding DNA under low stringency conditions is useful for identifying DNA encoding VEGF. Both high and low stringency conditions are defined further below. If full-length clones are not present in a cDNA library, then appropriate fragments may be recovered from the various clones using the nucleic acid sequence information disclosed herein for the first time and ligated at restriction sites common to the clones to assemble a full-length clone encoding the VEGF. Alternatively, genomic libraries will provide the desired DNA. The sequence of the DNA encoding bovine VEGF that was ultimately determined is shown in Fig. 2. The sequence of the DNA encoding human VEGF that was ultimately determined by probing a human leukemia cell line is shown in Fig. 10.

Once this DNA has been identified and isolated from the library it is ligated into a replicable vector for further cloning or for expression.

In one example of a recombinant expression system a VEGF-encoding gene is expressed in mammalian cells by transformation with an expression vector comprising DNA encoding the VEGF. It is preferable to transform host cells capable of accomplishing such processing so as to obtain the VEGF in the culture medium or periplasm of the host cell, i.e., obtain a secreted molecule.

a. Useful Host Cells and Vectors

The vectors and methods disclosed herein are suitable for use in host cells over a wide range of prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms.

-30-

In general, of course, prokaryotes are preferred for the initial cloning of DNA sequences and construction of the vectors useful in the invention. For example, E. coli K12 strain MM 294 (ATCC No. 31,446) is particularly useful. Other microbial strains that may be used include E. coli strains such as E. coli B and
5 E. coli X1776 (ATCC No. 31,537). These examples are, of course, intended to be illustrative rather than limiting.

Prokaryotes may also be used for expression. The aforementioned strains, as well as E. coli strains W3110 (F-, lambda-, prototrophic, ATCC No. 27,325), K5772 (ATCC No. 53,635), and SR101, bacilli such as Bacillus subtilis, and
10 other enterobacteriaceae such as Salmonella typhimurium or Serratia marcesans, and various pseudomonas species, may be used.

In general, plasmid vectors containing replicon and control sequences that are derived from species compatible with the host cell are used in connection with these hosts. The vector ordinarily carries a replication site, as well as
15 marking sequences that are capable of providing phenotypic selection in transformed cells. For example, E. coli is typically transformed using pBR322, a plasmid derived from an E. coli species (see, e.g., Bolivar *et al.*, *Gene* 2, 95 [1977]). pBR322 contains genes for ampicillin and tetracycline resistance and thus provides easy means for identifying transformed cells. The pBR322
20 plasmid, or other microbial plasmid or phage, must also contain, or be modified to contain, promoters that can be used by the microbial organism for expression of its own proteins.

Those promoters most commonly used in recombinant DNA construction include the b-lactamase (penicillinase) and lactose promoter systems (Chang
25 *et al.*, *Nature*, 375, 615 [1978]; Itakura *et al.*, *Science*, 198, 1056 [1977]; Goeddel *et al.*, *Nature*, 281, 544 [1979]) and a tryptophan (trp) promoter system (Goeddel *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 8, 4057 [1980]; EPO Appl. Publ. No. 0036,776). While these are the most commonly used, other microbial promoters have been discovered and utilized, and details concerning their
30 nucleotide sequences have been published, enabling a skilled worker to ligate

-31-

them functionally with plasmid vectors (see, e.g., Siebenlist *et al.*, *Cell*, 20, 269 [1980]).

In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes, such as yeast cultures, may also be used. Saccharomyces cerevisiae, or common baker's yeast, is the most commonly used among eukaryotic microorganisms, although a number of other strains are commonly available. For expression in Saccharomyces, the plasmid YRp7, for example (Stinchcomb *et al.*, *Nature* 282, 39 [1979]; Kingsman *et al.*, *Gene* 7, 141 [1979]; Tschemper *et al.*, *Gene* 10, 157 [1980]), is commonly used. This plasmid already contains the trp1 gene that provides a selection marker for a mutant strain of yeast lacking the ability to grow in tryptophan, for example, ATCC No. 44,076 or PEP4-1 (Jones, *Genetics*, 85, 12 [1977]). The presence of the trp1 lesion as a characteristic of the yeast host cell genome then provides an effective environment for detecting transformation by growth in the absence of tryptophan.

Suitable promoting sequences in yeast vectors include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase (Hitzeman *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 255, 2073 [1980]) or other glycolytic enzymes (Hess *et al.*, *J. Adv. Enzyme Reg.* 7, 149 [1968]; Holland *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 17, 4900 [1978]), such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phospho-fructokinase, glucose-6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, and glucokinase. In constructing suitable expression plasmids, the termination sequences associated with these genes are also ligated into the expression vector 3' of the sequence desired to be expressed to provide polyadenylation of the mRNA and termination. Other promoters, which have the additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, are the promoter region for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytochrome C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, and the aforementioned glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible for maltose and galactose utilization. Any plasmid vector containing

-32-

yeast-compatible promoter, origin of replication and termination sequences is suitable.

In addition to microorganisms, cultures of cells derived from multicellular organisms may also be used as hosts. In principle, any such cell culture is workable, whether from vertebrate or invertebrate culture. However, interest has been greatest in vertebrate cells, and propagation of vertebrate cells in culture (tissue culture) has become a routine procedure in recent years [*Tissue Culture*, Academic Press, Kruse and Patterson, editors (1973)]. Examples of such useful host cell lines are VERO and HeLa cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell lines, and W138, BHK, COS-7, 293, and MDCK cell lines. Expression vectors for such cells ordinarily include (if necessary) an origin of replication, a promoter located in front of the gene to be expressed, along with any necessary ribosome binding sites; RNA splice sites, polyadenylation sites, and transcriptional terminator sequences.

For use in mammalian cells, the control functions on the expression vectors are often provided by viral material. For example, commonly used promoters are derived from polyoma, Adenovirus2, and most frequently Simian Virus 40 (SV40). The early and late promoters of SV40 virus are particularly useful because both are obtained easily from the virus as a fragment that also contains the SV40 viral origin of replication [Fiers *et al.*, *Nature*, 273, 113 (1978)]. Smaller or larger SV40 fragments may also be used, provided there is included the approximately 250-bp sequence extending from the HindIII site toward the BglII site located in the viral origin of replication. Further, it is also possible, and often desirable, to utilize promoter or control sequences normally associated with the desired gene sequence, provided such control sequences are compatible with the host cell systems.

An origin of replication may be provided either by construction of the vector to include an exogenous origin, such as may be derived from SV40 or other viral (e.g., Polyoma, Adeno, VSV, BPV) source, or may be provided by the

-33-

host cell chromosomal replication mechanism. If the vector is integrated into the host cell chromosome, the latter is often sufficient.

Satisfactory amounts of protein are produced by cell cultures; however, refinements, using a secondary coding sequence, serve to enhance production levels even further. One secondary coding sequence comprises dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) that is affected by an externally controlled parameter, such as methotrexate (MTX), thus permitting control of expression by control of the methotrexate concentration.

In selecting a preferred host cell for transfection by the vectors of the invention that comprise DNA sequences encoding both VEGF and DHFR protein, it is appropriate to select the host according to the type of DHFR protein employed. If wild-type DHFR protein is employed, it is preferable to select a host cell that is deficient in DHFR, thus permitting the use of the DHFR coding sequence as a marker for successful transfection in selective medium that lacks hypoxanthine, glycine, and thymidine. An appropriate host cell in this case is the Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell line deficient in DHFR activity, prepared and propagated as described by Urlaub and Chasin, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 77, 4216 (1980).

On the other hand, if DHFR protein with low binding affinity for MTX is used as the controlling sequence, it is not necessary to use DHFR-deficient cells. Because the mutant DHFR is resistant to methotrexate, MTX-containing media can be used as a means of selection provided that the host cells are themselves methotrexate sensitive. Most eukaryotic cells that are capable of absorbing MTX appear to be methotrexate sensitive. One such useful cell line is a CHO line, CHO-K1 (ATCC No. CCL 61).

b. Typical Methodology Employable

Construction of suitable vectors containing the desired coding and control sequences employs standard ligation techniques. Isolated plasmids or DNA

-34-

fragments are cleaved, tailored, and religated in the form desired to prepare the plasmids required.

If blunt ends are required, the preparation may be treated for 15 minutes at 15°C with 10 units of Polymerase I (Klenow), phenol-chloroform extracted,
5 and ethanol precipitated.

Size separation of the cleaved fragments may be performed using 6 percent polyacrylamide gel described by Goeddel *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 8, 4057 (1980).

For analysis to confirm correct sequences in plasmids constructed, the ligation
10 mixtures are typically used to transform *E. coli* K12 strain 294 (ATCC 31,446) or other suitable *E. coli* strains, and successful transformants selected by ampicillin or tetracycline resistance where appropriate. Plasmids from the transformants are prepared and analyzed by restriction mapping and/or DNA sequencing by the method of Messing *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 9, 309 (1981)
15 or by the method of Maxam *et al.*, *Methods of Enzymology* 65, 499 (1980).

After introduction of the DNA into the mammalian cell host and selection in medium for stable transfectants, amplification of DHFR-protein-coding sequences is effected by growing host cell cultures in the presence of approximately 20,000-500,000 nM concentrations of methotrexate, a
20 competitive inhibitor of DHFR activity. The effective range of concentration is highly dependent, of course, upon the nature of the DHFR gene and the characteristics of the host. Clearly, generally defined upper and lower limits cannot be ascertained. Suitable concentrations of other folic acid analogs or other compounds that inhibit DHFR could also be used. MTX itself is,
25 however, convenient, readily available, and effective.

Other techniques employable are described in a section just prior to the examples.

-35-

4. Utilities and Formulation

The VEGF molecules herein have a number of therapeutic uses associated with the vascular endothelium. Such uses include the treatment of traumata to the vascular network, in view of the demonstrated rapid promotion by VEGF of the proliferation of vascular endothelial cells that would surround the traumata. Examples of such traumata that could be so treated include, but are not limited to, surgical incisions, particularly those involving the heart, wounds, including lacerations, incisions, and penetrations of blood vessels, and surface ulcers involving the vascular endothelium such as diabetic, hemophiliac, and varicose ulcers. Other physiological conditions that could be improved based on the selective mitogenic character of VEGF are also included herein.

For the traumatic indications referred to above, the VEGF molecule will be formulated and dosed in a fashion consistent with good medical practice taking into account the specific disorder to be treated, the condition of the individual patient, the site of delivery of the VEGF, the method of administration, and other factors known to practitioners. Thus, for purposes herein, the "therapeutically effective amount" of the VEGF is an amount that is effective either to prevent, lessen the worsening of, alleviate, or cure the treated condition, in particular that amount which is sufficient to enhance the growth of vascular endothelium in vivo.

VEGF amino acid sequence variants and derivatives that are immunologically crossreactive with antibodies raised against native VEGF are useful in immunoassays for VEGF as standards, or, when labeled, as competitive reagents.

The VEGF is prepared for storage or administration by mixing VEGF having the desired degree of purity with physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers. Such materials are non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed. If the VEGF is water soluble, it may be formulated in a buffer such as phosphate or other organic acid salt preferably at a pH of

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-36-

about 7 to 8. If a VEGF variant is only partially soluble in water, it may be prepared as a microemulsion by formulating it with a nonionic surfactant such as Tween*, Pluronics, or PEG, e.g., Tween 80, in an amount of 0.04-0.05% (w/v), to increase its solubility.

- 5 Optionally other ingredients may be added such as antioxidants, e.g., ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about ten residues) polypeptides, e.g., polyarginine or tripeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids, such as glycine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, or arginine;
- 10 monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including cellulose or its derivatives, glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; and sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol.

The VEGF to be used for therapeutic administration must be sterile. Sterility is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes (e.g.,

15 0.2 micron membranes). The VEGF ordinarily will be stored in lyophilized form or as an aqueous solution if it is highly stable to thermal and oxidative denaturation. The pH of the VEGF preparations typically will be about from 6 to 8, although higher or lower pH values may also be appropriate in certain instances. It will be understood that use of certain of the foregoing excipients,

20 carriers, or stabilizers will result in the formation of salts of the VEGF.

If the VEGF is to be used parenterally, therapeutic compositions containing the VEGF generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

- 25 Generally, where the disorder permits, one should formulate and dose the VEGF for site-specific delivery. This is convenient in the case of wounds and ulcers.

*-Trademark

-37-

Sustained release formulations may also be prepared, and include the formation of microcapsular particles and implantable articles. For preparing sustained-release VEGF compositions, the VEGF is preferably incorporated into a biodegradable matrix or microcapsule. A suitable material for this purpose
5 is a polylactide, although other polymers of poly-(α -hydroxycarboxylic acids), such as poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid (EP 133,988A), can be used. Other biodegradable polymers include poly(lactones), poly(acetals), poly(orthoesters), or poly(orthocarbonates). The initial consideration here must be that the carrier itself, or its degradation products, is nontoxic in the target tissue and will not
10 further aggravate the condition. This can be determined by routine screening in animal models of the target disorder or, if such models are unavailable, in normal animals. Numerous scientific publications document such animal models.

For examples of sustained release compositions, see U.S. Patent No.
15 3,773,919, EP 58,481A, U.S. Patent No. 3,887,699, EP 158,277A, Canadian Patent No. 1176565, U. Sidman *et al.*, *Biopolymers* 22, 547 [1983], and R. Langer *et al.*, *Chem. Tech.* 12, 98 [1982].

When applied topically, the VEGF is suitably combined with other ingredients, such as carriers and/or adjuvants. There are no limitations on the nature of
20 such other ingredients, except that they must be pharmaceutically acceptable and efficacious for their intended administration, and cannot degrade the activity of the active ingredients of the composition. Examples of suitable vehicles include ointments, creams, gels, or suspensions, with or without purified collagen. The compositions also may be impregnated into transdermal
25 patches, plasters, and bandages, preferably in liquid or semi-liquid form.

For obtaining a gel formulation, the VEGF formulated in a liquid composition may be mixed with an effective amount of a water-soluble polysaccharide or synthetic polymer such as polyethylene glycol to form a gel of the proper viscosity to be applied topically. The polysaccharide that may be used includes,
30 for example, cellulose derivatives such as etherified cellulose derivatives,

-38-

including alkyl celluloses, hydroxyalkyl celluloses, and alkylhydroxyalkyl celluloses, for example, methylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, and hydroxypropylcellulose; starch and fractionated starch; agar; alginic acid and alginates; gum arabic; pullullan; 5 agarose; carrageenan; dextrans; dextrans; fructans; inulin; mannans; xylans; arabinans; chitosans; glycogens; glucans; and synthetic biopolymers; as well as gums such as xanthan gum; guar gum; locust bean gum; gum arabic; tragacanth gum; and karaya gum; and derivatives and mixtures thereof. The preferred gelling agent herein is one that is inert to biological systems, nontoxic, 10 simple to prepare, and not too runny or viscous, and will not destabilize the VEGF held within it.

Preferably the polysaccharide is an etherified cellulose derivative, more preferably one that is well defined, purified, and listed in USP, e.g., methylcellulose and the hydroxyalkyl cellulose derivatives, such as 15 hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. Most preferred herein is methylcellulose.

The polyethylene glycol useful for gelling is typically a mixture of low and high molecular weight polyethylene glycols to obtain the proper viscosity. For example, a mixture of a polyethylene glycol of molecular weight 400-600 with 20 one of molecular weight 1500 would be effective for this purpose when mixed in the proper ratio to obtain a paste.

The term "water soluble" as applied to the polysaccharides and polyethylene glycols is meant to include colloidal solutions and dispersions. In general, the solubility of the cellulose derivatives is determined by the degree of substitution 25 of ether groups, and the stabilizing derivatives useful herein should have a sufficient quantity of such ether groups per anhydroglucose unit in the cellulose chain to render the derivatives water soluble. A degree of ether substitution of at least 0.35 ether groups per anhydroglucose unit is generally sufficient. Additionally, the cellulose derivatives may be in the form of alkali metal salts, 30 for example, the Li, Na, K, or Cs salts.

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-39-

If methylcellulose is employed in the gel, preferably it comprises about 2-5%, more preferably about 3%, of the gel and the VEGF is present in an amount of about 300-1000 mg per ml of gel.

The dosage to be employed is dependent upon the factors described above.

- 5 As a general proposition, the VEGF is formulated and delivered to the target site or tissue at a dosage capable of establishing in the tissue a VEGF level greater than about 0.1 ng/cc up to a maximum dose that is efficacious but not unduly toxic. This intra-tissue concentration should be maintained if possible by continuous infusion, sustained release, topical application, or
10 injection at empirically determined frequencies.

It is within the scope hereof to combine the VEGF therapy with other novel or conventional therapies (e.g., growth factors such as aFGF, bFGF, PDGF, IGF, NGF, anabolic steroids, EGF or TGF- α) for enhancing the activity of any of the growth factors, including VEGF, in promoting cell proliferation and repair.

- 15 It is not necessary that such cotreatment drugs be included per se in the compositions of this invention, although this will be convenient where such drugs are proteinaceous. Such admixtures are suitably administered in the same manner and for the same purposes as the VEGF used alone. The useful molar ratio of VEGF to such secondary growth factors is typically 1:0.1-10,
20 with about equimolar amounts being preferred.

5. Pharmaceutical Compositions

The compounds of the present invention can be formulated according to known methods to prepare pharmaceutically useful compositions, whereby the VEGF variants hereof is combined in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable
25 carrier vehicle. Suitable carrier vehicles and their formulation, inclusive of other human proteins, e.g., human serum albumin, are described, for example, in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 16th ed., 1980, Mack Publishing Co., edited by Oslo *et al.*

The VEGF variants herein may be administered parenterally to

-40-

subjects suffering from cardiovascular diseases or conditions, or by other methods that ensure its delivery to the bloodstream in an effective form.

Compositions particularly well suited for the clinical administration of VEGF variants hereof employed in the practice of the present invention include, for example, sterile aqueous solutions, or sterile hydratable powders such as lyophilized protein. It is generally desirable to include further in the formulation an appropriate amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, generally in an amount sufficient to render the formulation isotonic. A pH regulator such as arginine base, and phosphoric acid, are also typically included in sufficient quantities to maintain an appropriate pH, generally from 5.5 to 7.5. Moreover, for improvement of shelf-life or stability of aqueous formulations, it may also be desirable to include further agents such as glycerol. In this manner, variant t-PA formulations are rendered appropriate for parenteral administration, and, in particular, intravenous administration.

Dosages and desired drug concentrations of pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may vary depending on the particular use envisioned. For example, in the treatment of deep vein thrombosis or peripheral vascular disease, "bolus" doses, will typically be preferred with subsequent administrations being given to maintain an approximately constant blood level, preferably on the order of about 3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$.

However, for use in connection with emergency medical care facilities where infusion capability is generally not available and due to the generally critical nature of the underlying disease (e.g., embolism, infarct), it will generally be desirable to provide somewhat larger initial doses, such as an intravenous bolus.

For the various therapeutic indications referred to for the compounds hereof, the VEGF molecules will be formulated and dosed in a fashion consistent with good medical practice taking into account the specific disorder to be treated, the condition of the individual patient, the site of delivery, the method of administration and other factors known to practitioners in the respective art.

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-41-

Thus, for purposes herein, the "therapeutically effective amount" of the VEGF molecules hereof is an amount that is effective either to prevent, lessen the worsening of, alleviate, or cure the treated condition, in particular that amount which is sufficient to enhance the growth of vascular endothelium in vivo.

5 In general a dosage is employed capable of establishing in the tissue that is the target for the therapeutic indication being treated a level of a VEGF mutant hereof greater than about 0.1 ng/cm³ up to a maximum dose that is efficacious but not unduly toxic. It is contemplated that intra-tissue administration may be the choice for certain of the therapeutic indications for the compounds

10 hereof.

The following examples are intended merely to illustrate the best mode now known for practicing the invention but the invention is not to be considered as limited to the details of such examples.

EXAMPLE I

15 *Materials* - Muta-gene phagemid* *in vitro* mutagenesis kit, horse-radish peroxidase conjugated goat IgG specific for murine IgG, pre-stained low-range MW standards and Trans-Blot Transfer Medium (pure nitrocellulose membrane) were purchased from BioRad Laboratories (Richmond, CA). Qiagen plasmid

20 Tip 100 kit and Sequenase* version 2.0 were from Qiagen (Chatsworth, CA) and United States Biochemical (Cleveland, OH), respectively. SDS gels (4-20% gradient polyacrylamide) and pre-cut blotting paper were from Integrated Separations Systems (Natick, MA). SDS sample buffer (5x concentrate) and various restriction enzymes were from New England Biolabs (Beverly, MA). O-phenylenediamine, citrate phosphate buffers, sodium dodecyl sulfate, and

25 H₂O₂ substrate tablets were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). BufferEZE formula 1 (transfer buffer) and X-OMat*AR X-ray film were from Eastman Kodak Co. (Rochester, NY). Maxosorb* and Immunlon-1* microtiter plates were purchased from Nunc (Kamstrup, Denmark) and Dynatech (Chantilly, VA), respectively. Cell culture plates (12-well) and culture media (with calf serum)

30 were from Costar (Cambridge, MA) and Gibco (Grand Island, NY), respectively. Polyethylene-20-sorbitan monolaurate (Tween-20)* was from Fisher Biotech

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(Fair Lawn, NJ). G25 Sephadex* columns (PD-10) and ¹²⁵I labeled Protein A were from Pharmacia (Piscataway, NJ) and Amersham (Arlington Heights, IL), respectively. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) and rabbit IgG anti-human IgG (Fc-specific) were purchased from Cappel (Durham, NC) and Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA), respectively. Plasmid vector (pRK5), competent *E. coli* cells (DH5a and CJ236), synthetic oligonucleotides, cell culture medium, purified CHO-derived VEGF₁₆₅, monoclonal (Mates A4.6.1, 2E3, 4D7, SC3, and SF8) and polyclonal antibodies to VEGF₁₆₅ were prepared at Genentech, Inc. (South San Francisco, CA). Construction, expression and purification of FLT-1, flkl and KDR receptor-IgG chimeras was as described by Park, *et al. J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 25646-25654 (1994).

Site-directed Mutagenesis and Expression of VEGF Variants - Site-directed mutagenesis was performed using the Muta-Gene Phagemid *in vitro* mutagenesis kit according to the method of Kunkel *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 82, 488-492 (1985) and Kunkel *et al., Methods Enzymol.* 154, 367-382 (1987). A plasmid vector pRK5 containing cDNA for VEGF₁₆₅ isoform was used for mutagenesis and transient expression. The pRK5 vector is a modified pUC118 vector and contains a CMV enhancer and promoter [Nakamaye *et al., Nucleic Acids Res.* 14, 9679-9698 (1986) and Vieira *et al., Methods Enzymol.* 155, 3-11 (1987)]. The mutagenized DNA was purified using the Qiagen Plasmid Midi Kit Tip 100* and the sequence of the mutations was verified using Sequenase Version 2.0 Kit. The mutated DNA was analyzed by restriction enzyme digestion as described by Sambrook, *et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* part 1, C5.28-5.32, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989).

Transient transfection of human fetal kidney "293 cells" was performed in 6-well plates using the modified calcium phosphate precipitate method as previously described [Jordan *et al., Bio/Technology (manuscript in preparation)* (1994); Chen *et al., Mol. Cell. Biol.* 7, 2745-2752 (1987); Gorman *et al., DNA and Protein Engineering Techniques* 2, 3-10 (1990); Graham *et al., Virology* 52, 456-467 (1973)]. Briefly, approximately 1.2×10^6 cells were incubated

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overnight at 37°C in the presence of 15 µg of precipitated DNA. Cell culture supernatant was replaced with serum free medium, and cell monolayers were incubated for 72 hours at 37°C. Conditioned media (3 ml) was harvested, centrifuged, aliquoted and stored at -70°C until use.

- 5 *Quantitation of VEGF₁₆₅ Variants by ELISA* - A radioimmunometric assay previously described [Aiello *et al.*, *N. Engl. J. Med.* 331, 1480-1487 (1994)], was adapted for the quantitation of VEGF mutants by the following procedure. Individual wells of a 96-well microtiter plate were coated with 100 µl of a 3 µg/ml solution of an anti-VEGF₁₆₅ polyclonal antibody in 50 mM sodium carbonate buffer pH 9.6 overnight at 4°C. The supernatant was discarded, and the wells were washed 4 times with PBS containing 0.03% Tween 80. The plate was blocked in assay buffer (0.5% BSA, 0.03% Tween 80, 0.01% Thimerosal in PBS) for one hr (300 µl/well) at ambient temperature, then the wells were washed. Diluted samples (100 µl) and VEGF₁₆₅ standard (ranging from 0.1 to 10 ng/ml) were added to each well and incubated for one hr at ambient temperature with gentle agitation. The supernatant was discarded, and the wells were washed. Anti-VEGF murine monoclonal antibody 5F8 solution (100 µl at 1 µg/ml) was added, and the microtiter plate was incubated at ambient temperature for one hr with gentle agitation. After the supernatant was discarded, the plate was washed and horseradish peroxidase conjugated goat IgG specific for murine IgG (100 µl) at a dilution of 1:25000 was immediately added to each well. The plate was incubated for one hr at ambient temperature with gentle agitation after which the supernatant discarded, the wells washed, and developed by addition of orthophenylenediamine (0.04%), H₂O₂ (0.012%) in 50 mM citrate phosphate buffer pH 5 (100 µl), then incubated in the dark at ambient temperature for 10 min. The reaction was stopped by adding 50 µl of 4.5 N H₂SO₄ to each well and the absorbance was measured at 492 nm on a microplate reader (SLT Labs). The concentrations of VEGF₁₆₅ variants were quantitated by interpolation of a standard curve using non-linear regression analysis. For purposes of comparison, a second ELISA was developed that utilized a dual monoclonal format. The assay was similar to the above described ELISA, except a neutralizing monoclonal antibody (Mab

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-44-

A4.6.1) was used to coat the microtiter plates [Kim *et al.*, *Growth Factors* 7, 53-64 (1992)].

Immunoblotting of VEGF mutants - Aliquots of conditioned cell media (16 μ l) containing VEGF or VEGF mutant (approx. 10 ng) were added to 5x SDS sample buffer (4 μ l) and heated at 90°C for 3 min prior to loading on SDS polyacrylamide (4 to 20% acrylamide) gels. Pre-stained MW standards (10 μ l) were loaded in the outer lanes of the SDS gels. Gels were run at 25 mA for 90 min at 4°C. Gels were transferred to nitrocellulose paper in a Bio-Rad tank blotter containing BufferEZE[®] with 0.1% SDS for 90 min at 250 mA at 25°C. Nitrocellulose was pre-wetted in transfer buffer with 0.1% SDS for 10 min prior to use. Transferred immunoblots were blocked in PBS overnight with 1.0% BSA and 0.1% Tween 20 (blocking buffer) at 4°C. A solution containing 5 murine anti-VEGF Mabs (A.4.6.1, 5C3, 5F8, 4D7, and 2E3) was prepared with 2 μ g/ml of each Mab in blocking buffer and used as primary antibody. The primary antibody solution was incubated with the immunoblots for 4 hr at 25°C with gentle agitation, then washed 3x for 10 min in blocking buffer at 25°C. ¹²⁵I labeled Protein A was diluted to 10⁴ cpm/ml (final concentration) in blocking buffer and incubated with the immunoblots for 60 min with gentle agitation at 25°C. Immunoblots were washed 3x for 10 min in blocking buffer at 25°C, then dried on filter paper and placed on Kodak X-Omat film with two intensifying screens at -70°C for 3 days.

Preparation of ¹²⁵I labeled VEGF₁₆₅ - Radiolabeling of CHO-derived VEGF₁₆₅ was prepared using a modification of the chloramine T catalyzed iodination method [Hunter *et al.*, *Nature* 194, 495-496 (1962)]. In a typical reaction, 10 μ l of 1 M Tris-HCl, 0.01% Tween 20 at pH 7.5 was added to 5 μ l of sodium iodide-125 (0.5 milliCuries, 0.24 nmol) in a capped reaction vessel. To this reaction, 10 μ l of CHO-derived VEGF₁₆₅ (10 μ g, 0.26 nmol) was added. The iodination was initiated by addition of 10 μ l of 1 mg/ml chloramine T in 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.4. After 60 sec, iodination was terminated by addition of sodium metabisulfite (20 μ l, 1 mg/ml) in 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.5. The reaction vessel was vortexed after each addition. The reaction

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-45-

mixture was applied to a PD-10 column (G25 Sephadex) that was pre-equilibrated with 0.5% BSA, 0.01% Tween 20 in PBS. Fractions were collected and counted for radioactivity with a gamma scintillation counter (LKB model 1277). Typically, the specific radioactivity of the iodinated VEGF was 26 ± 2.5 $\mu\text{Ci}/\mu\text{g}$, which corresponded to one ^{125}I per two molecules of VEGF₁₆₅ dimer.

VEGF₁₆₅ Receptor Binding Assay - The assay was performed in 96-well immunoplates (Immulon-1); each well was coated with 100 μl of a solution containing 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of rabbit IgG anti-human IgG (Fc-specific) in 50 mM sodium carbonate buffer pH 9.6 overnight at 4°C. After the supernatant was discarded, the wells were washed three times in washing buffer (0.01% Tween 80 in PBS). The plate was blocked (300 $\mu\text{l}/\text{well}$) for one hr in assay buffer (0.5% BSA, 0.03% Tween 80, 0.01% Thimerosal in PBS). The supernatant was discarded and the wells were washed. A cocktail was prepared with conditioned cell media containing VEGF₁₆₅ mutants at varying concentrations (100 μl), ^{125}I radiolabeled VEGF₁₆₅ (approx. 5×10^3 cpm in 50 μl) which was mixed with VEGF receptor-IgG chimeric protein, FLT-1 IgG, flk-1 IgG or KDR-IgG (3-15 ng/ml, final concentration, 50 μl) in micronic tubes. Aliquots of this solution (100 μl) were added to pre-coated microtiter plates and incubated for 4 hr at ambient temperature with gentle agitation. The supernatant was discarded, the plate washed, and individual microtiter wells were counted by gamma scintigraphy (LKB model 1277). The competitive binding between unlabeled VEGF₁₆₅ (or VEGF₁₆₅ mutants) and ^{125}I radiolabeled VEGF₁₆₅ to the FLT-1, Flk-1, or KDR receptors were plotted, and analyzed using a four parameter fitting program (Kaleidagraph, Adelbeck Software). The apparent dissociation constant for each VEGF mutant was estimated from the concentration required to achieve 50% inhibition (IC_{50}).

Assay for Vascular Endothelial Cell Growth - The mitogenic activity of VEGF variants was determined by using bovine adrenal cortical endothelial (ACE) cells as target cells as previously described [Ferrara *et al.*, *Biochem.*

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-46-

Biophys. Res. Comm. 161, 851-859 (1989)]. Briefly, cells were plated sparsely (7000 cells/well) in 12 well plates and incubated overnight in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% calf serum, 2 mM glutamine, and antibiotics. The medium was exchanged the next
5 day, and VEGF or VEGF mutants, diluted in culture media at concentrations ranging from 100 ng/ml to 10 pg/ml, were layered in duplicate onto the seeded cells. After incubation for 5 days at 37°C, the cells were dissociated with trypsin, and quantified using a Coulter counter*.

10

Isolation of VEGF cDNA

Total RNA was extracted [Ullrich *et al.*, *Science* 196, 1313-1317 (1977)] from bovine pituitary follicular cells [obtained as described by Ferrara *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* supra, and Ferrara *et al.*, *Am. J. Physiol.*, supra] and the polyadenylated mRNA fraction was isolated by oligo(dT)-cellulose
15 chromatography. Aviv *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 69, 1408-1412 (1972). The cDNA was prepared [Wickens *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 253, 2483-2495 (1978)] by priming with dT₁₂₋₁₈ or a random hexamer dN₆. The double-stranded cDNA was synthesized using a cDNA kit from Amersham, and the resulting cDNA was subcloned into EcoRI-cleaved
20 lgt10 as described [Huynh *et al.*, *DNA Cloning Techniques, A Practical Approach*, Glover ed. (IRL, Oxford, 1985)], except that asymmetric EcoRI linkers [Norris *et al.*, *Gene* 7, 355-362 (1979)] were used, thus avoiding the need for the EcoRI methylase treatment.

The recombinant phage were plated on *E. coli* C600 Hfl [Huynh *et al.* supra] and replica plated onto nitrocellulose filters. Benton *et al.*, *Science* 196, 180-182 (1977). These replica were hybridized with a ³²P-labeled [Taylor *et al.*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 442, 324-330 (1976)] synthetic oligonucleotide probe of the sequence:

5'- CCTATGGCTGAAGGCGGCCAGAAGCCTCACGAAGTGGTGAAGTTCATGGACGTGTATCA-3'

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-47-

at 42°C in 20% formamide, 5 x SSC, 50 mM sodium phosphate pH 6.8, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 5 x Denhardt's solution, and 50 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA, and washed in 2 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 42°C.

One positive clone, designated I.vegf.6, was identified. This clone, labeled with ³²P, was used as a probe to screen an oligo-dT-primed human placenta cDNA library, and positive clones were observed. When a human pituitary cDNA library was screened with the same labeled clone, no positive clones were detected.

The complete nucleotide sequence of the clone I.vegf.6 was determined by the dideoxyoligonucleotide chain termination method [Sanger *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 74, 5463-5467 (1977)] after subcloning into the pRK5 vector. The sequence obtained, along with the imputed amino acid sequence, including the signal sequence.

Expression of VEGF-Encoding Gene in Mammalian Cells

The final expression vector, pRK5.vegf.6, was constructed from I.vegf.6 and pRK5. The construction of pRK5 and pRK5.vegf.6 is described below in detail.

A. Construction of pRK5

A.1. Construction of pF8CIS

The initial three-part construction of the starting plasmid pF8CIS is described below.

1) The ampicillin resistance marker and replication origin of the final vector was derived from the starting plasmid pUC13pML, a variant of the plasmid pML (Lusky, M. and Botchen, M., *Nature*, 293, 79 [1981]). pUC13pML was constructed by transferring the polylinker of pUC13 (Vieira, J. and Messing, J., *Gene*, 19, 259 (1982) to the EcoRI and HindIII sites of pML. A second starting plasmid pUC8-CMV was the source of the CMV enhancer, promoter and splice donor sequence. pUC8-CMV was

-48-

constructed by inserting approximately 800 nucleotides for the CMV enhancer, promoter and splice donor sequence into the blunted PstI and SphI sites of pUC8. Vieira, J. and Messing, J., *op. cit.* Synthetic BamHI-HindIII linkers (commercially available from New England Biolabs) were

5 ligated to the cohesive BamHI end creating a HindIII site. Following this ligation a HindIII-HincII digest was performed. This digest yielded a fragment of approximately 800 bp that contained the CMV enhancer, promoter and splice donor site. Following gel isolation, this 800 bp fragment was ligated to a 2900 bp piece of pUC13pML. The fragment

10 required for the construction of pF8CIS was obtained by digestion of the above intermediate plasmid with SalI and HindIII. This 3123 bp piece contained the resistance marker for ampicillin, the origin of replication from pUC13pML, and the control sequences for the CMV, including the enhancer, promoter, and splice donor site.

15 2) The Ig variable region intron and splice acceptor sequence was constructed using a synthetic oligomer. A 99 mer and a 30 mer were chemically synthesized having the following sequence for the IgG intron and splice acceptor site (Bothwell *et al.*, *Nature*, 290, 65-67 [1981]):

1 5' AGTAGCAAGCTTGACGTGTGGCAGGCTTGA...

20 31 GATCTGGCCATACACTTGAGTGACAATGA...

60 CATCCACTTTGCCTTTCTCTCCACAGGT...

88 GTCCACTCCCAG 3'

1 3' CAGGTGAGGGTGCAGCTTGACGTCGTCGGA 5'

DNA polymerase I (Klenow fragment) filled in the synthetic piece and

25 created a double-stranded fragment. Wartell, R.M. and W.S. Reznikoff, *Gene*, 9, 307 (1980). This was followed by a double digest of PstI and HindIII. This synthetic linker was cloned into pUC13 (Vieira and Messing, *op. cit.*) at the PstI and HindIII sites. The clones containing the synthetic oligonucleotide, labeled pUCIg.10, was digested with PstI. A ClaI site

30 was added to this fragment by use of a PstI-ClaI linker. Following

-49-

digestion with HindIII a 118-bp piece containing part of the Ig intron and the Ig variable region splice acceptor was gel isolated.

3) The third part of the construction scheme replaced the hepatitis surface antigen 3' end with the polyadenylation site and transcription termination site of the early region of SV40. A vector, pUC.SV40, containing the SV40 sequences was inserted into pUC8 at the BamHI site described by Vieira and Messing, op. cit. pUC.SV40 was then digested with EcoRI and HpaI. A 143bp fragment containing the SV40 polyadenylation sequence was gel isolated from this digest. Two additional fragments were gel isolated following digestion of pSVE.8c1D. (European Pat. Pub. No. 160,457). The 4.8 kb fragment generated by EcoRI and ClaI digestion contains the SV40-DHFR transcription unit, the origin of replication of pML and the ampicillin resistance marker. The 7.5-kb fragment produced following digestion with ClaI and HpaI contains the cDNA for Factor VIII. A three-part ligation yielded pSVE.8c24D. This intermediate plasmid was digested by ClaI and Sall to give a 9611 bp fragment containing the cDNA for Factor VIII with an SV40 poly A site followed by the SV40 DHFR transcription unit.

The final three-part ligation to yield pF8CIS used: a) the 3123 bp Sall-HindIII fragment containing the origin of replication, the ampicillin resistance marker, and the CMV enhancer, promoter, and splice donor site; b) the 118 bp HindIII-ClaI fragment containing the Ig intron and splice acceptor site; and c) a 9611 bp ClaI-Sall fragment containing the cDNA for Factor VIII, the SV40 polyadenylation site, and the SV40 DHFR transcription unit.

A.2. Construction of pCIS2.8c28D

pCIS2.8c28D comprises a 90kd subunit of Factor VIII joined to a 73kd subunit of Factor VIII. The 90kd comprises amino acids 1 through 740 and the 73kd subunit amino acids 1690 through 2332. This construct was prepared by a three-part ligation of the following fragments: a) the

-50-

12617-bp Clal-SstII fragment of pF8CIS (isolated from a dam- strain and BAP treated); b) the 216-bp SstII-PstI fragment of pF8CIS; and c) a short PstI-Clal synthetic oligonucleotide that was kinased.

Figure 4 also shows the subcloning of the 408bp BamHI-HindIII and the
5 416bp BamHI-PstI fragments of pSVEFVIII (European Pat. Publ. No. 160,457) containing the 5' and 3' DNA regions of Factor VIII to be fused to make pCIS2.8c28D.

Figure 5 shows the three-part ligation used to construct the fusion region
of pCIS2.8c28D. Two different fragments, A and B, were cloned into the
10 same pUC118 BamHI-PstI BAP vector. The A fragment was the 408bp BamHI-HindIII fragment of pUC408BH and the B fragment was a HindIII-PstI oligonucleotide. This oligonucleotide was used without kinasing to prevent its polymerization during ligation.

After ligation of the A and B fragments into the vector, the expected
15 junction sequences were confirmed by DNA sequencing of the regions encompassed by the nucleotides.

The resulting plasmid, pCIS2.8c28D, was constructed with a four-part ligation. The fusion plasmid was cut with BamHI and PstI and the 443 bp fragment isolated. The remaining three fragments of the four-part ligation
20 were: 1) 1944 bp Clal-BamHI of pSVEFVIII (European Pat. Publ. No. 160,457); 2) a 2202 bp BamHI-XbaI fragment of pSVEFVIII, which was further partially digested with PstI and the 1786 bp PstI-XbaI fragment was isolated, and 3) the 5828 bp XbaI-Clal BAP fragment of pCIS2.8c24D. The translated DNA sequence of the resultant variant in
25 the exact fusion junction region of pCIS2.8c28D was determined and correlates.

-51-

A.3. Construction of pRK5

The starting plasmid for construction of pRK5 was pCIS2.8c28D. The base numbers in paragraphs 1 through 6 refer to pCIS2.8c28D with base one of the first T of the EcoRI site preceding the CMV promoter. The
5 cytomagalovirus early promoter and intron and the SV40 origin and polyA signal were placed on separate plasmids.

1. The cytomagalovirus early promoter was cloned as an EcoRI fragment from pCIS2.8c28D (9999-1201) into the EcoRI site of pUC118 described above. Twelve colonies were picked and screened for the orientation in
10 which single-stranded DNA made from pUC118 would allow for the sequencing from the EcoRI site at 1201 to the EcoRI site at 9999. This clone was named pCMVE/P.

2. Single-stranded DNA was made from pCMVE/P in order to insert an SP6 (Green, MR *et al.*, *Cell* 32, 681-694 [1983]) promoter by site-
15 directed mutagenesis. A synthetic 110 mer that contained the sequences from -69 to +5 of SP6 promoter (see *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 12, 7041 [1984]) were used along with 18-bp fragments on either end of the oligomer corresponding to the CMVE/P sequences. Mutagenesis was done by standard techniques and screened using a labeled 110 mer at
20 high and low stringency. Six potential clones were selected and sequenced. A positive clone was identified and labeled pCMVE/PSP6.

3. The SP6 promoter was checked and shown to be active, for example, by adding SP6 RNA polymerase and checking for RNA of the appropriate size.

25 4. A ClaI-NotI-SmaI adapter was synthesized to encompass the location from the ClaI site (912) to the SmaI site of pUC118 in pCMVE/P (step 1) and pCMVE/PSP6 (step 2). This adapter was ligated into the ClaI-SmaI site of pUC118 and screened for the correct clones. The linker was

-52-

sequenced in both and clones were labeled pCMVE/PSP6-L and pCMVE/P-L.

5. pCMVE/PSP6-L was cut with SmaI (at linker/pUC118 junction) and HindIII (in pUC118). A HpaI (5573)-to-HindIII (6136) fragment from pSVORAADRI 11, described below, was inserted into SmaI-HindIII of pCMVE/PSP6-L. This ligation was screened and a clone was isolated and named pCMVE/PSP6-L-SVORAADRI.
 - a) The SV40 origin and polyA signal was isolated as the XmnI (5475) - HindIII (6136) fragment from pCIS2.8c28D and cloned into the HindIII to SmaI sites of pUC119 (described in Vieira and Messing, *op. cit.*). This clone was named pSVORAA.
 - b) The EcoRI site at 5716 was removed by partial digestion with EcoRI and filling in with Klenow. The colonies obtained from self-ligation after fill-in were screened and the correct clone was isolated and named pSVORAADRI 11. The deleted EcoRI site was checked by sequencing and shown to be correct.
 - c) The HpaI (5573) to HindIII (6136) fragment of pSVORAADRI 11 was isolated and inserted into pCMVE/PSP6-L (see 4 above).
6. pCMVE/PSP6-L-SVORAAADRI (step 5) was cut with EcoRI at 9999, blunted and self-ligated. A clone without an EcoRI site was identified and named pRK.
7. pRK was cut with SmaI and BamHI. This was filled in with Klenow and relegated. The colonies were screened. A positive clone was identified and named pRKDBam/Sma3.
8. The HindIII site of pRKDBam/Sma3 was converted to a HpaI site using a converter. (A converter is a piece of DNA used to change one restriction site to another. In this case one end would be complementary

-53-

to a HindIII sticky end and the other end would have a recognition site for HpaI.) A positive clone was identified and named pRKDBam/Sma, HIII-HpaI 1.

9. pRKDBam/Sma, HIII-HpaI 1 was cut with PstI and NotI and an EcoRI-
5 HindIII linker and HindIII-EcoRI linker were ligated in. Clones for each linker were found. However, it was also determined that too many of the HpaI converters had gone in (two or more converters generate a PvuII site). Therefore, these clones had to be cut with HpaI and self-ligated.

10. RI-HIII clone 3 and HIII-RI clone 5 were cut with HpaI, diluted, and
10 self-ligated. Positives were identified. The RI-HIII clone was named pRK5.

B. Construction of pRK5.vegf.6

The clone l.vegf.6 was treated with EcoRI and the EcoRI insert was
isolated and ligated into the vector fragment of pRK5 obtained by
15 digestion of pRK5 with EcoRI and isolation of the large fragment. The two-part ligation of these fragments yielded the expression vector, pRK5.vegf.6, which was screened for the correct orientation of the VEGF-encoding sequence with respect to the promoter.

Further details concerning the construction of the basic pRK5 vector can
20 be taken from U.S. Patent 5,332,671 that issued on 26 July 1994.

EXAMPLE 2

The following example details the methodology generally employed to
prepare the various mutants covered by the present invention. The basic
expression vector was prepared as follows:

25 Vector SDVF₁₆₅ containing the cDNA of VEGF₁₆₅ was obtained and is depicted in Figure 13 herein. The cDNA for VEGF₁₆₅ was isolated from SDVF₁₆₅ by restriction digestion with Hind III and Eco RI. This isolated

-54-

insert was ligated into the pRK5 plasmid taking advantage to the existence therein of Eco RI and Hind III sites - see the construct as depicted in Figure 14 hereof. The resultant plasmid was transformed into competent CJ236 E. coli cells to make a template for site-directed
5 mutagenesis. The corresponding oligonucleotide containing the mutated site was then prepared - see infra - and the in vitro site-directed mutagenesis step was conducted in accordance with known procedures using the BioRad Muta-Gene mutagenesis kit. After sequencing to determine that the mutagenesized site was incorporated into the final
10 expression vector, the resultant vector was transfected into 293 human kidney cells for transient expression. Reference is made to Figure 15 which provides a general depiction of the construction of such expression vectors.

The following oligonucleotides were prepared in order to make the final
15 mutated product. Table 2 provides such information.

-55-

TABLE 2

	MUTATION	5'-----3' SEQUENCE
	E5A	CCCTCCTCCGGCTGCCATGGGTGC
5	H11A, H12A, E13A	CTTCACCACGGCGGGCGGCATTCTGCCCTCC
	K16A, D19A	CTGATAGACGGCCATGAAGGCCACCACTTCGTG
	R23A	GCAGTAGCTGGCCTGATAGACATC
	H27A, E30A	CACCAGGGTGGCGATTGGGGCGCAGTAGCTGCG
	D34A, E38A	ATCAGGGTAGGCCTGGAAGATGGCCACCAGGGTCTC
10	D41A, E42A, E44A	GAAGATGTAGGCGATGGCGGCAGGGTACTCCTG
	K48A	ACAGGATGGGGCGAAGATGTACTC
	R56A	GCCCCCGCAGGCCATCAGGGGCAC
15	D63, AE64, AE67A	GGGCACACAGGCCAGGCCGGCGGCATTGCAGCAGCC
	E72A, E73A	GATGTTGGAGGCGGCAGTGGGCACACA
	R82A, K84A, H86A	CTGGCCTTGGGCAGGGGCGATGGCCATAATCTGCAT
	H90A, E93A	GAAGCTCATGGCTCCTATGGCCTGGCCTTGGTG
20	H99A, K101A	GCATTCACAGGCGTTGGCCTGTAGGAAGCT
	E103A	TGGTCTGCAGGCACATTTGTTGTG
	K107A, K108A, D109A, R110A	TTGTCTTGCGGGCGGCGGGCTGGTCTGCATTC
	K107A, K108A	TGCTCTATCGGCGGCTGGTCTGCATTC
25	D109A, R110A	TTGTCTTGCGGGCGGCTTTCTTTGGTCT
	R105A	TTTCTTTGGGGCGCATTACATTT

MUTATION	5'-----3' SEQUENCE
R112A, E114A	ACAGGGATTGGCTTGGGCTGCTCTATCTTT
N75A	CATGGTGATGGCGGACTCCTCAGT
H12T	CACCACTTCGGTATGATTCTGCCC
E64T	CTCCAGGCCGGTGTCATTGCAGCA
5 D143T	GCAACGCGAGGTTGTGTTTTTGCA
R156T	TCTGCAAGTGGTTTCGTTTAACTC
H11A	CACCACTTCGTGGGCATTCTGCCCTCC
H12A	CTTCACCACTTCGGCATGATTCTGCCC
E13A	GAACTTCACCACGGCGTGATGATTCTG
10 K16A	GACATCCATGAAGGCCACCACTTCGTG
D19A	GCGCTGATAGACGGCCATGAACTTCACCAC
H27A	GGTCTCGATTGGGGCGCAGTAGCTGCG
D34A	CTCCTGGAAGATGGCCACCAGGGTCTC
E38A	CTCATCAGGGTAGGCCTGGAAGATGTC
15 D41A	GTAATCGATCTCGGCAGGGTACTCCTG
E30A	GTCCACCAGGGTGGCGATTGGATGGCA
E42A	GATGTA CT CGATGGCATCAGGGTACTC
E44A	CTTGAAGATGTAGGCGATCTCATCCAG

-57-

Thus prepared in accordance with the insertion of the oligonucleotides set forth in Table 2 above, left column there are prepared at the corresponding mutation in the VEGF molecule in accordance with the notation given under the left hand column entitled "Mutation". The naming of the compound is in accord with naming convention. Thus, for the first entry the mutation is referred to as "E5A". This means that at the 5 position of the VEGF molecule the glutamic acid (E) was mutated so as to insert an alanine (A) at that 5 position.

In accordance with the foregoing the following mutations were also inserted into the VEGF molecule.

TABLE 3
MUTATIONS

	N62A	K84E
	G65A	H86E
15	L66A	R82E, K84E, H86E
	M78A	
	Q79A	
	I80A	
	M81A	
20	I83A	
	P85A	
	Q87A	
	G88A	
	Q89A	
25	I91A	
	G92A	
	H27A	
	D63K	
	E64R	
30	E67K	
	D63K, E64R, E67K	
	R82E	

-58-

The effects of such site-directed mutations in the VEGF molecule are set forth in Tables 4 and 5 hereof:

TABLE 4

Variants of Human VEGF		Half-Maximal Inhibitory Concentration (ng/ml)		Half-Maximal Effective Concentration (ng/ml)	
Mean	Mutation	KDR-IgG	FLT-IgG	Endothelial Cells	
5	63	D63A	0.18	1.54	2.47
	64	E64A	8.0	0.94	1.65
	64	E64S		1.90	6.25
	64.7	D63A, E64A, E67A	2.8	44.6	1.05
10	65	E64N, L66S		35.6	2.70
	67	E67A	0.61	0.47	1.99
	82	R82A	0.87	1.23	1.95
	83	RIK(82-84)NLS	> 10000	1.63	> 100
	84	K84A	6.3	1.91	2.00
15	84	R82A, K84A, H86A	1340	1.70	19.8
	86	H86A	2.0	1.19	1.75
	WT	VEGF (CHO cell)	1.32	0.95	0.54
	WT	VEGF (293 cell)	1.14		1.08

Mean residue number

20 Boldface sequence indicates mutations that potentially alter VEGF glycosylation

-59-

TABLE 5

Variants of Human VEGF		Half-Maximal Inhibitory Concentration (ng/ml)		Half-Maximal Effective Concentration (ng/ml)
Mean	Mutation	KDR-IgG	FLT-IgG	Endothelial Cells
5	E5A			0.88
12	H11A, H12A, E13A	1.2	0.62	2.55
17.5	K16A, D19T	2.1	0.73	2.05
23	R23A	2.0	1.0	2.40
27	H27A	na.	na.	na.
30	E30A			0.92
34	D34A	0.54	0.59	1.23
38	E38A	0.41	0.87	0.95
41	D41A			0.65
42	E42A	0.26	0.51	0.77
43	E42N, E44S	0.59	0.77	1.00
44	E44A	0.17	0.54	0.49

Mean residue number

Boldface sequence indicates mutations that potentially alter VEGF glycosylation

TABLE 5 - Contd.

Variants of Human VEGF		Half-Maximal Inhibitory Concentration (ng/ml)		Half-Maximal Effective Concentration (ng/ml)	
Mean	Mutation	KDR-IgG	FLT-IgG	Endothelial Cells	
5	48	K48A	0.77	1.08	1.09
	56	R56A	na.	na.	na.
	72.5	E72A, E73A	1.3	0.91	1.75
	75	N75A		1.26	0.44
	91.5	H90A, E93A	1.3	.077	1.28
	100	H99A, K101A	1.26	1.33	1.25
10	103	E103A	2.34	0.74	1.25
	105	R105A	1.63	1.57	3.20
	107.5	K107A, K108A	2.99	2.94	0.95
	108.5	KKDR(107-110)AAAA	2.94	2.42	1.00
	109.5	D109A, R110A	1.17	1.42	
15	113	R112A, E114A	1.52	0.56	1.10
	WT	VEGF (CHO cell)	1.32	0.95	0.54
	WT	VEGF (293 cell)	1.14		1.08

Mean residue number
 Boldface sequence indicates mutations that potentially alter VEGF glycosylation

The data presented supra in Tables 4 and 5 may also be expressed as pM half-maximal inhibitory concentration and pM half-maximal effective concentration as set forth in Table 6:

TABLE 6:
Effects of Site-Directed Mutations in VEGF

Variants of Human VEGF		Half-Maximal Inhibitory ¹ Concentration (pM)		Half-Maximal Effective Concentration (pM)	
Mean ²	Mutation ³	KDR-IgG	FLT-IgG	Endothelial Cells	
5	E5A	37 ± 1	22 ± 1	23 ± 2	
12	H11A, H12A, E13A	31 ± 2	20 ± 1	61 ± 6	
17.5	K16A, D19T	26 ± 3	19 ± 1	53 ± 14	
23	R23A	51 ± 1	30 ± 2	63 ± 5	
27	H27A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
10	30	E30A	29 ± 1	28 ± 1	24 ± 1
34	D34A	14 ± 4	11 ± 2	30 ± 1	
38	E38A	11 ± 1	15 ± 2	29 ± 8	
41	D41A	36 ± 1	22 ± 1	17 ± 1	
42	E42A	7 ± 1	8 ± 1	20 ± 3	
15	43	E42N, E44S	15 ± 1	13 ± 1	27 ± 14
44	E44A	4 ± 1	9 ± 1	13 ± 1	
48	K48A	20 ± 10	26 ± 1	29 ± 6	
56	R56A	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
63	D63A	5 ± 2	26 ± 1	64 ± 23	
20	64	E64A	208 ± 5	16 ± 1	43 ± 5
64.7	D63A, E64A, E67A	73 ± 9	780 ± 120	24 ± 4	
65	E64N, L66S	153 ± 11	980 ± 5	82 ± 12	
67	E67A	16 ± 1	8 ± 1	52 ± 19	
WT	VEGF (CHO cell)	28 ± 1	19 ± 1	16 ± 8	
25	WT	VEGF (293 cell)	30 ± 4	22 ± 2	28 ± 10

TABLE 6 (Cont'd.):

Variants of Human VEGF		Half-Maximal Inhibitory ¹ Concentration (pM)		Half-Maximal Effective Concentration (pM)	
Mean ²	Mutation ³	KDR-IgG	FLT-IgG	Endothelial Cells	
5	72.5	E72A, E73A	33 ± 1	30 ± 2	46 ± 12
	75	N75A	23 ± 17	22 ± 1	11 ± 2
	82	R82A	32 ± 3	20 ± 1	38 ± 9
	83	RIK(82-84)NLS	> 10000 0	29 ± 5	> 2000
	84	K84A	167 ± 6	24 ± 3	54 ± 5
	84	R82A, K84A, H86A	> 10000	48 ± 3	520 ± 150
10	86	H86A	53 ± 1	15 ± 1	43 ± 13
	91.5	H90A, E93A	34 ± 1	26 ± 1	33 ± 8
	100	H99A, K101A	34 ± 5	30 ± 3	33 ± 1
	103	E103A	61 ± 4	17 ± 1	33 ± 6
	105	R105A	42 ± 5	38 ± 1	84 ± 34
15	107.5	K107A, K108A	78 ± 7	66 ± 3	25 ± 6
	108.5	KKDR(107-110)AAAA	77 ± 4	54 ± 5	26 ± 3
	109.5	D109A, R110A	30 ± 3	35 ± 1	20 ± 1
	113	R112A, E114A	40 ± 2	13 ± 2	29 ± 5
20	WT	VEGF (CHO cell)	28 ± 1	19 ± 1	16 ± 8
	WT	VEGF (293 cell)	30 ± 4	22 ± 2	28 ± 10

¹ The values for IC₅₀ in the KDR-IgG and FLT-IgG binding studies are in the absence of heparin (15 µg/ml). Errors associated with these values are ± S.E.M.

² Mean residue number indicates the average position of the mutation(s).

25 ³ Boldface sequence indicates mutations that potentially alter VEGF glycosylation.

-63-

It will be understood that one skilled in the art following the above details concerning the preparation of several mutants hereof can prepare yet other mutations to the VEGF molecule in accordance with the general parameters of the present invention as set forth in more detail supra.

5 Attention is directed to Figures 16 to 18 where data on biological activities for a number of variants is provided.

Comparison of VEGF, PLGF and PDGF Sequences - Plasmin catalyses the cleavage of the carboxy-terminal, heparin-binding region (111-165) releasing the VEGF₁₁₀ dimer which displays bioactivity in the endothelial
10 cell growth assay and in the Miles permeability assay [Houck *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267, 26031-26037 (1992)]. As such, we compared the sequence of the receptor binding region of VEGF (ie. 1-110) with sequences of homologous proteins, PLGF, PDGFa and PDGFb. The sequences were aligned with respect to the eight cysteines shared by this
15 family of proteins. Six cysteines form intra-chain disulfides and two cysteines are inter-chain covalent linkages between monomers according to the homology with PDGFb [Haniu *et al.*, *Biochemistry* 32, 2431-2437 (1993) and Pötgens *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 32879-32885 (1994)]. Two short gaps, inserted in the VEGF and PLGF sequences, are located at
20 the apex of external loops based on the crystal structure of PDGFb dimer [Oefner *et al.*, *The EMBO J.* 11, 3921-3926 (1992)]. VEGF₁₁₀ shares 47%, 15%, and 19% sequence identity and 63%, 24%, and 28% similarity with PLGF, PDGFa and PDGFb, respectively [George *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 183, 333-351 (1990)]. Inspection of sequence similarity
25 and divergence among these growth factors offers little insight as to the specific epitopes that mediate VEGF receptor binding. Functional mapping of VEGF was conducted by site-directed mutagenesis.

Clustered charged-to-alanine scan mutagenesis - Thirty mutants of VEGF₁₆₅ were constructed by site-directed mutagenesis where groups of
30 between one and four neighboring charged amino acids (Arg, Lys, His, Asp, and Glu) were replaced with alanine (Table 6). Plasmid DNA

-64-

encoding these mutants was transiently transfected in human 293 kidney cells and the amount of VEGF in the conditioned cell media was determined using two VEGF-specific immunochemical assays. In Figure 19 the results of a polyclonal/monoclonal ELISA are compared to those
5 obtained with a dual monoclonal assay. In the poly-/monoclonal assay, affinity purified polyclonal antibody reacted with multiple epitopes while the monoclonal antibody 5F8 is specific for determinants in the carboxy terminal, heparin-binding region (111-165) of VEGF. In contrast, the dual monoclonal ELISA utilized neutralizing and non-neutralizing monoclonal
10 antibodies (Mabs A4.6.1 and 5F8, respectively). The use of two immunochemical detection methods assisted in the accurate determination of mutant VEGF concentration in conditioned cell media. For most VEGF mutants, the results of two immunochemical analyses were in good agreement, with transient expression levels ranging from 0.2 to 2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$
15 of VEGF antigen in the conditioned media. Nearly all VEGF mutants were expressed with variable yield for repetitive transfections, with the notable exception of the R56A mutant of VEGF. No immunopositive protein was detected with the R56A mutation despite re-construction of the variant and numerous transfection attempts. It is interesting to note that arginine
20 is strictly conserved at position 56 in VEGF, PLGF and PDGF, suggesting that this amino acid plays a vital role in structural integrity and/or native protein folding. Significantly, mutations in the region 82 to 86 were consistently underquantitated in the dual monoclonal ELISA compared to those results obtained with the poly-/monoclonal assay, indicating that the
25 epitope recognized by the neutralizing monoclonal antibody, A4.6.1, includes this determinant in VEGF. The single amino acid substitution, R82A yields a mutant of VEGF exhibiting almost complete loss of immunochemical reactivity with Mab A4.6.1 (Figure 19). Furthermore, VEGF mutations H90A, E93A displayed a partial loss of reactivity with
30 Mab A4.6.1. These data suggest that the epitope of a neutralizing monoclonal antibody is localized to a region of VEGF including amino acids 82 to 93.

-65-

Non-Reducing, SDS-PAGE Analysis of VEGF Mutants - A representative set of transiently transfected supernatants (from 293 cells) containing approximately 10 to 20 ng of VEGF or VEGF mutant were analyzed by non-reducing SDS-PAGE. The gels were transferred and blotted as described above using a panel of 5 murine monoclonal anti-human VEGF₁₆₅ antibodies. Autoradiography of the immunoblots indicated a major band at 45 kDa for wildtype and mutant forms of VEGF. This immunopositive protein band co-migrated with purified, dimeric VEGF₁₆₅ derived from CHO cells. For some mutants of VEGF, and for 293 cell-derived wildtype VEGF (but not VEGF derived from CHO cells), there appeared an additional minor band at approximately 70 kDa. Apparent molecular weights for all alanine scan VEGF mutants, as indicated by SDS-PAGE, were equivalent to that observed for wildtype VEGF₁₆₅ derived from 293 or CHO cells. There was no indication of degraded forms of VEGF that would yield lower molecular weight species as has been observed for plasmin cleavage of VEGF [Houck *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267, 26031-26037 (1992) and Keyt *et al.*, *The VIIIth International Symposium on the Biology of Vascular Cells*; Heidelberg, Germany, p. 48 (1994)].

VEGF Binding to KDR Receptor is Primarily Mediated by R82, K84, and H86 - The binding of VEGF mutants to soluble KDR-IgG was evaluated by competitive displacement of ¹²⁵I labeled VEGF₁₆₅ in the absence or presence of heparin. The list of mutations is given in Table 6. In addition to the specific amino acid substitutions, the table indicates the mean residue number for the position of the mutation(s). For a given mutant, this number is the average of the altered positions. The results for 27 charged-to-alanine scan mutants of VEGF in studies of binding to KDR-IgG are shown in Figure 6, plotted with respect to the position of the mutation(s). Wildtype VEGF₁₆₅ expressed in 293 cells and CHO cells were equivalent with respect to displacement of ¹²⁵I labeled VEGF₁₆₅ in KDR binding. The concentrations required to achieve half-maximal inhibition (IC₅₀) were 31 pM and 29 pM for 293- or CHO-derived VEGF₁₆₅, respectively (n = 8 replicates each). The IC₅₀ values for wildtype VEGF

-66-

were not significantly different in the absence versus the presence of 15 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ heparin.

Many of the mutant proteins exhibited binding comparable to wildtype VEGF. In fact, the binding to KDR for 19 out of 25 alanine scan mutants was similar to that of wildtype VEGF; the average IC_{50} for mutants with wildtype-phenotype was $29 \pm 18 \text{ pM}$ ($n = 19$). However, the most significant effect on binding was observed with the R82A, K84A, H86A mutant of VEGF which exhibited 1000 fold decreased affinity for the KDR receptor in the absence of heparin, relative to that of wildtype VEGF (Figure 6). Interestingly, in the presence of heparin the binding of this triple mutant was only 10 fold decreased compared to that of wildtype VEGF. These results are consistent with VEGF binding to KDR as a function of two sites of interaction, a heparin-independent site in the 1-110 dimer and a heparin dependent binding site in the 111-165 domain. In the absence of heparin, the binding of VEGF_{165} to KDR is mediated entirely by the 1-110 region. Without heparin, the mutations at 82, 84 and 86 severely compromise the binding of VEGF to KDR. To evaluate the relative contribution of the individual residues, single amino acid substitution mutants of VEGF were constructed. The single mutations, R82A, K84A and H86A were found to display more modest decreases with respect to KDR binding in the absence of heparin (Figure 10). R82A VEGF exhibited wildtype KDR binding, while K84A VEGF and H86A VEGF were approximately 5.5 fold and 2 fold decreased in binding compared to that of wildtype VEGF, respectively. All of the single alanine replacement mutants had normal binding affinity in the presence of heparin. While the 84 position of VEGF was most dominant in the triple alanine mutant, the combination of mutations at 82, 84 and 86 clearly exhibited a synergistic effect on the interaction with the KDR receptor.

In addition to the major KDR binding determinant, a minor site was observed in the 63 to 67 region. The triple mutant, D63A, E64A, E67A VEGF, was 3 fold reduced in binding to KDR in both the presence and

-67-

absence of heparin. Single amino acid mutations in this region displayed different characteristics. Wildtype-like binding to KDR was observed for D63A VEGF and E67A VEGF. In contrast, E64A VEGF had 8 fold and 3 fold decreased binding in the absence and presence of heparin, respectively. Although modest in comparison to the major effects observed with R82A, K84A, H86 VEGF, the most potent effects with single alanine replacement of charged amino acids were observed for E64A VEGF and K84A VEGF.

VEGF Binding to FLT-1 Receptor Involves Interaction with D63, E64, and E67 As was observed for KDR binding, most of the alanine scan mutants of VEGF bound FLT-1 with similar affinity as wildtype VEGF (Figure 7). Compared to KDR, there appeared less effect of heparin on the FLT-1 binding of wildtype VEGF or the majority of mutants which displayed wildtype-phenotypic binding to FLT-1. The IC₅₀ values for wildtype VEGF were 22 ± 8 and 15 ± 8 pM in the absence and presence of heparin, respectively (n = 13). Analysis of alanine scan VEGF mutants indicated two sites of interaction with FLT-1 that co-localized with the KDR binding determinants. A major site for FLT-1 binding involves the 63 to 67 region of VEGF as indicated by the approximately 30 fold reduction in affinity with D63A, E64A, E67A VEGF in the absence of heparin. This is in contrast to the results with KDR which indicated mutations in the 63-67 region of VEGF exhibited only modest effects on KDR binding. In the presence of heparin, D63A, E64A, E67A VEGF binding to FLT-1 was decreased about 20 fold compared to wildtype VEGF. The major site of KDR interaction (82-86 region) yielded only minor effects with respect to FLT-1 binding. R82A, K84A, H86A VEGF was slightly reduced in binding to FLT-1 in the presence or absence of heparin. Additional mutational sites at the carboxy terminus were associated with minor effects on FLT-1 binding. Interestingly, the major site mediating KDR interaction, that was localized to 82 to 86 region of VEGF, exhibited only a modest effect on FLT-1 binding. In contrast, the major site for FLT-1 binding was localized to the 63-67 region of VEGF, which displayed minor effects on KDR

-68-

binding. The relative roles of major and minor receptor binding sites are reversed for FLT- 1 in comparison to that for KDR.

The Effect of Glycosylation on Receptor Binding - We altered the glycosylation sites of VEGF to confirm and extend the results observed with alanine scanning mutagenesis. First, the role of a single putative site of N-linked glycosylation at position 75 was evaluated for VEGF. An unglycosylated form of VEGF was constructed, expressed in 293 cells and visualized by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting (Figure 20). This mutant, N75A VEGF, appeared to have a lower molecular weight consistent with the lack of glycosylation at position 75, and by inference, this result confirms that wildtype VEGF expressed in 293 cells does contain N-linked carbohydrate at that site. The binding of N75A VEGF was indistinguishable from that of wildtype VEGF for both KDR and FLT-1 soluble receptors in the presence and absence of heparin. For the wildtype protein, N-linked carbohydrate at Asn⁷⁵ does not appear to play a role in mediating VEGF receptor binding.

Potential neo-glycosylation sites were inserted at three novel sites in VEGF to observe the effects of carbohydrate addition at or near the putative site of receptor binding. Surface accessible sites were considered optimal in exterior loops or turns as predicted on the basis of the crystal structure of PDGFb dimer [Oefner *et al.*, *The EMBO J.* 11, 3921-3926 (1992)]. One such site (42-44 region) was selected as a control since no receptor binding determinants were identified in this region by charged-to-alanine scanning mutagenesis. The neocarbohydrate site in E42N, E44S VEGF was apparently glycosylated as indicated by the increased molecular weight observed on SDS-PAGE immunoblots (Figure 20). The N-linked carbohydrate at position 42 did not interfere with binding to KDR or FLT-1 receptors as indicated by IC₅₀ values of 15 pM and 13 pM, respectively.

-69-

Potential Glycosylation Site at Position 82 Results in Severely Decreased KDR Binding - Mutations of VEGF in the KDR binding site introduced a novel potential N-linked glycosylation site at position 82. RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF was constructed, expressed in 293 cells and evaluated by SDS-PAGE immunoblotting (Figure 20). The extent of additional glycosylation at Asn82 was not apparent on the immunoblot for RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF as compared to the change in electrophoretic mobility observed with E42N, E44S VEGF. Although the RIK(82-84)NLS mutation had little effect on apparent molecular weight, the effect on KDR binding was quite significant. RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF exhibited only partial displacement of the labeled VEGF in KDR binding assays in the absence of heparin (Figure 9A). The half-maximal inhibitory concentration for RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF was estimated to be 10,000 fold greater than that observed for wildtype VEGF. This mutant which exhibited virtually no affinity for soluble KDR in the absence of heparin, was capable of full displacement of VEGF in the presence of heparin, albeit at higher concentrations. The relative affinity of RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF for KDR was 50 fold decreased compared to that of wildtype VEGF with 15 μ g/ml heparin. Interestingly, this putative extra-glycosylation mutation resulted in a mutant exhibiting normal affinity for FLT-1 (Figure 9B). RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF and wildtype VEGF displayed similar FLT-1 binding affinity in the presence and absence of heparin. Mutations in the 82 to 86 region (R82A, K84A, H86A and RIK(82-84)NLS) confer significantly decreased interaction with KDR and normal binding to FLT-1. As such, RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF is a highly FLT-1 selective variant of VEGF.

Extra-glycosylation Site Mutant at Position 64 Decreases FLT-1, but not KDR Binding - A VEGF mutant was designed to introduce a neo-glycosylation site in the region (63-67) which has been shown to mediate FLT-1 binding. E64N, L66S VEGF was constructed, expressed in 293 cells and evaluated by immunoblotting for evidence of glycosylation. E64N, L66S VEGF was observed as a faint band with apparent increased molecular weight on SDS-PAGE (Figure 20). The binding studies indicated

-70-

that E64N, L66S VEGF was 40 fold reduced in FLT- 1 binding in the absence of heparin (Figure 9B). In contrast to the results observed with KDR-specific mutations in the 82-86 region, the putative extra-glycosylation mutant (E64N, L66S VEGF) displayed similar FLT-1 binding affinity as the triple mutant of VEGF (D63A, E64A, E67A). As with the corresponding triple mutant, E64N, L66S VEGF exhibited little change in the binding to FLT-1 depending on the presence versus the absence of heparin (IC_{50} : 650 pM versus 980 pM, respectively). The mutants having FLT-1 specific effects exhibited modestly decreased binding with KDR receptor. The relative binding of D63A, E64A, E67A VEGF and E64N, L66S VEGF to soluble KDR was approximately 3 fold and 6 fold decreased, respectively. The mutations in the 63-67 region of VEGF confer KDR selectivity in that these mutants bind KDR similar to wildtype VEGF, but FLT-1 binding is decreased.

15 *VEGF Mutants with Decreased KDR Receptor Binding are Weak*

Endothelial Cell Mitogens - Mitogenic activities of VEGF and mutants of VEGF were determined using bovine adrenal cortical capillary endothelial cells. Wildtype VEGF, derived from 293 cells or CHO cells, induced half maximal proliferation at 28 ± 10 pM ($n = 6$) and 16 ± 8 pM ($n = 9$), respectively. Conditioned cell media from mock transfected 293 cells did not induce endothelial cell proliferation. The half-maximally effective concentrations (EC_{50}) for most of the VEGF mutants were similar to those observed for wildtype VEGF (Figure 21). The most significant effect on endothelial cell proliferation was observed with mutations in the 82-86 region. The EC_{50} of R82A, K84A, H86A VEGF increased to 520 ± 150 pM ($n = 4$) such that mitogenic potency of this mutant was decreased to 5% of wildtype VEGF. To confirm and extend this observation, the neo-glycosylation site mutant was also evaluated for its relative mitogenic potency. Induction of proliferation by RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF was reduced to such an extent that wildtype-VEGF level growth was not achieved at the highest concentration tested (Figure 11). To quantitatively assess the potency of RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF, we compared the concentration of the

-71-

mutant required to achieve 20% of maximal VEGF-induced stimulation. The difference in EC_{20} values for wildtype VEGF and RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF (4 pM versus 230 pM, respectively) indicated 60 fold reduced potency for the mutant with a neo-glycosylation site in the region specific for KDR binding. The effect of these mutations on endothelial cell growth is consistent with the KDR binding data. The affinity of R82A, K84A, H86A VEGF and RIK(82-84)NLS VEGF with soluble KDR (in the presence of heparin) was reduced 10 fold and 50 fold, respectively, compared to that observed with wildtype VEGF. Since endothelial cells *in vitro* express surface and matrix associated heparin sulfates [Barzu *et al.*, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta.* 845, 196-203 (1985)], it is appropriate to compare the mitogenic response of endothelial cells to VEGF or VEGF mutants with the binding data for those proteins to soluble VEGF receptors in the presence of heparin. Taken together, the mutational analysis of VEGF by alanine scanning and extra-glycosylation provide strong evidence that binding to KDR receptors on endothelial cells is a triggering event for the induction of proliferation observed with VEGF.

VEGF Mutants with Decreased FLT-1 Receptor Binding are Fully Active Endothelial Cell Mitogens - Alanine scan substitutions in the 63-67 region of VEGF were shown to have normal binding to KDR and decreased binding to FLT-1 (Figures 6 and 9). Triple and single alanine mutants (D63A, E64A, E67A VEGF, D63A VEGF, E64A VEGF, and E67A VEGF) were evaluated for induction of endothelial cell growth. All of these mutants exhibited mitogenic potency similar to that of wildtype VEGF (Figures 21 and 11). The mutant with a putative extra-glycosylation site in the 63-67 region; E64N, L66S VEGF also exhibited normal activity on endothelial cells (Figure 21). These data reinforce the observation that FLT-1 deficient mutants of VEGF induce endothelial cell proliferation similar to wildtype VEGF. Furthermore, these data suggest that VEGF binding to FLT-1 receptors on endothelial cells is unrelated to mitogenesis and proliferation. This mutational analysis has identified VEGF variants that are relatively selective for KDR or FLT-1 receptors. The data in this

-72-

report suggests an electrostatic component of VEGF:receptor interaction, such that the determinants for KDR and FLT- 1 include predominantly positive or negatively charged regions of VEGF, respectively.

The Phage ELISA method (Li *et al.*, *Science* 270, 1657 (1995)) was used
5 to rapidly screen for KDR binding activity of these mutants . The homodimer of VEGF 1-109 was displayed in a single copy format on the surface of filamentous phagemid particles (Fig. 24a). These phagemid particles bound a dimeric form of the KDR (KDR-IgG) with high affinity ($EC_{50} = 4nM$, Fig. 24b).

10 Phage ELISAs on the fifty alanine mutations identified nine single mutations that disrupted binding to KDR by greater than three-fold (Table 8, *infra*). Soluble proteins corresponding to each of these mutants, plus several others near them, were expressed in *Escherichia coli*, refolded, and purified for more detailed analysis. Direct binding affinities were
15 determined by measuring the ability of each mutant to displace radio-iodinated VEGF 1-165 from KDR-IgG (Table 7). The most important side chains for binding were found to be Ile 46 from loop $\alpha 2-\beta 2$, Ile 83 from loop $\beta 5-\beta 6$, and Glu 64 from loop $\beta 3-\beta 4$; when mutated to alanine these cause reductions in affinity of 1600, 830 and 760-fold,
20 respectively. If one assumes the effects are additive, these three residues together account for $\sim 60\%$ of the total disruption in binding free energy observed for all the alanine mutations. The next three most important residues were Phe 17 (from helix $\alpha 1$), Gln 79 (from strand $\beta 5$), and Ile 43 (from loop $\alpha 2-\beta 2$), which account for $\sim 35\%$ of the disruption in binding
25 free energy.

When the six binding determinants from each monomer are mapped on the structure of the VEGF homodimer they form two symmetrical binding surfaces, one located at each pole of the molecule. Within each of these surfaces the six binding determinants cluster into two nearby patches or
30 "hot spots", exposed on the same face of the molecule. Both hot spots

-73-

are surrounded by side chains that could be mutated to alanine with virtually no effect on binding affinity, suggesting that the mutational analysis has been comprehensive. Remarkably, even though these hot spots are highly localized, each consists of side chains contributed from both homodimer subunits. The largest hot spot consists of the three most important residues along with one of lesser importance: Ile 43, Ile 46 and Ile 83 cluster together with Glu 64' of the other subunit. The smaller hot spot contains one residue of moderate importance from each subunit (Phe 17' and Gln 79). These six side chains are highly solvent accessible (Table 7). The three most important residues are among the most accessible side chains (with exposed areas from 31 Å² to 114 Å²) and the next three are somewhat less accessible (from 20 Å² to 69 Å²). In total, the larger hot spot exposes about 300Å² of area for the atoms beyond the side chain β-carbon, while the smaller hot spot exposes about 70 Å². The total accessible area of these functionally important side chains in VEGF (~370 Å²) is close to the accessible area of the functionally important side chains that interact between hGH (~400 Å²) and the hGH receptor (~450 Å²).

Recent biophysical and cell biology experiments have provided direct evidence that two molecules of KDR bind a single VEGF dimer. The clustering of the hot spots on the VEGF homodimer structure strongly suggests that KDR dimerisation is achieved by binding a receptor at each pole. Therefore, VEGF possesses two identical symmetrical KDR binding sites each defined by strands β2 (Ile 46) and β5 (Gln 79, Ile 83) and loop β1-β2 (Ile 43) of one monomer, together with the N-terminal helix (Phe 17) and loop β3-β4 (Glu 64) of the second monomer.

MAPPING THE EPITOPES FOR TWO NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODIES:

In order to investigate the mechanism by which two receptor-blocking, anti-VEGF antibodies (MAb3.2E3.1.1 and MAbA4.6.1) function, the antibody binding sites were probed. Phage ELISAs were used to measure the binding of these antibodies to the fifty VEGF alanine mutants (Table 8). This analysis revealed small clusters of discontinuous residues (four for

-74-

MAB 3.2E3.1.1 and five for MAB A4.6.1) that caused greater than a 10-fold disruption in affinity when converted to alanine. The mutants that most disrupt binding to MAB A4.6.1 were F47A from strand $\beta 2$, M81A on strand $\beta 5$, G88A and Q89A on loop $\beta 5$ - $\beta 6$, and M94A on strand $\beta 6$.

5 Among these, Phe 47 is nearly completely buried in the structure and probably indirectly disrupts binding by perturbing the other nearby determinants. The mutants that disrupted binding to MAB 3.2E3.1.1 were M18A, Y21A, and Q22A on helix $\alpha 1$, and Y25A on the following loop. Binding determinants for each of these antibodies cluster and map to
10 specific sites on the VEGF structure that are distinct from the KDR binding site. While the MAB A4.6.1 epitope lies immediately adjacent to the larger KDR hot spot, the MAB 3.2E3.1.1 epitope lies next to the smaller KDR hot spot. Thus, these antibodies do not block receptor binding by direct competition for the same binding determinants, but rather by steric
15 effects that block only a portion of the KDR epitope. It is noteworthy that, unlike the KDR binding site, the antibody epitopes do not cross the dimer interface.

VEGF receptor binding site contains a number of hydrophobic residues that are important for high affinity KDR binding. The considerable
20 hydrophobic content (Phe 17, Ile 43, Ile 46 and Ile 83) within this binding site is consistent with the demonstrated importance of hydrophobic contacts for protein—protein interactions in the cases of human growth hormone binding to its receptor and for tissue factor binding to factor VIIa.

25 The functional analysis with KDR and the two monoclonal antibodies provides strong support that the structures of the single alanine mutants are not grossly perturbed from wild-type. For example, the three alanine mutants most disrupted in binding to KDR (I46A, I83A and E64A) bind with near wild-type affinity to both antibodies (Table 8). Similarly, the
30 most disruptive mutants in each of the antibodies do not affect binding to the other antibody or KDR. However, the antibodies and KDR do bind

-75-

close to each other and thus provide local probes that show the conformation of the alanine mutants is not significantly different from wild-type VEGF.

5 These studies on VEGF have shown that the functional KDR binding site consists of binding determinants that are contributed from both subunits in the homodimer. Ligand-receptor contacts overlapping the subunits of oligomeric ligands are seen in the X-ray structures of trimeric tumor necrosis factor- β (TNF) bound to three molecules of the TNF-R55 receptor, as well as in dimeric interferon- γ bound to two molecules of the
10 extracellular domain of its high affinity receptor. Although contacts do not necessarily imply energetic interactions, this suggests that in these cases, the functional epitope may lie across the subunit interface. It remains to be seen whether oligomeric hormones that oligomerize their receptors will generally use subunit overlapping modes of binding.

-76-

TABLE 7:

Relative disassociation constants (Kd mutant / Kd wild-type) measured for purified VEGF 1-109 alanine mutants.

	VEGF Residue	Exposed Surface (Å ²)	Relative Affinity(Kd mut / Kd wt)
5	WT		1 (33 pM)
	F17	20	64
	M18	95	2.3
	I43	69	9.0
10	I46	86	1600
	F47	1	2.2
	E64	114	760
	Q79	50	58
	I83	31	830
15	K84	73	1.0
	P85	49	2.0
	K107	68	1.8

The absolute Kd measured for VEGF 1-109 was 33pM. The disruptions in
 20 affinity measured by radio immuno assay (RIA) were significantly larger
 than by Phage ELISA because the RIA has a much greater dynamic range.
 This is owed to the higher concentrations of mutant hormone that can be
 tested in the RIA, as well as the fact that VEGF fused to phage binds
 weaker to KDR than when it is free in the RIA. METHODS: Binding
 25 affinities were determined by an RIA that measured the displacement of
 radio-iodinated VEGF 1-165 from KDR-IgG by serial dilutions of cold
 mutant or wild-type VEGF 1-109. Binding buffer consisted of phosphate
 buffered saline (PBS) with 0.1% tween 20. Bound label was captured by

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-77-

incubating equilibrated binding solutions with immobilized anti-IgG in microtiter plate wells for 20 minutes. Individual mutant proteins were purified from either fermentation or shake flask cultures of *E. coli* (27C7) harboring the phagemid vector described in Fig 24. Cell pastes were resuspended in 20mM tris (pH8) with 1 mM EDTA and processed twice with a microfluidizer (Microfluidics Corporation, Newton, MA) to disrupt the cells. Refractile bodies were preferentially pelleted by two consecutive low speed centrifugations (4200 rcf for 10 minutes). The refractile bodies were then solubilized in 20mM tris (pH8), 7.5M urea and 2mM dithiothreitol for 60 minutes. The denatured protein solution was clarified by centrifugation, diluted 10 fold with 20mM tris (pH8), 1mM cysteine.HCl, and 5mM EDTA and allowed to refold for 16 hours at 25oC. This crude refolded material was brought to 1M NH4SO4, loaded onto a phenyl-650M (TosoHass, Philadelphia, PA.) hydrophobic interaction column and gradient fractionated. The VEGF containing fraction was then dialyzed against 20mM tris (pH8), concentrated by Amicon*filtration, and fractionated over a Mono Q* column (Pharmacia). VEGF containing fraction was then dialyzed against PBS and concentrated for storage in aliquots at -20°C.

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-78-

TABLE 8:

Relative binding affinities as measured by Phage ELISAs for the fifty single alanine mutants of VEGF 1-109 to bind KDR-IgG or either of the two anti-VEGF monoclonal antibodies, A4.6.1 and 3.2E3.1.1.

5	VEGF Residue	Exposed Surface Area (Å ²)	Relative Affinity (EC ₅₀ mut/EC ₅₀ wt)		
			KDR	A4.6.1	3.2E3.1.1
	WT	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
	H11	-	2.5	1.7	1.2
	H12	-	1.8	1.1	1.0
10	E13	-	0.8	1.3	0.9
	V14	26	1.8	1.5	0.8
	V15	17	0.8	1.1	0.8
	K16	112	1.1	1.2	0.6
	F17	20	●NB	1.2	0.9
15	M18	95	●5.0	1.2	●24.0
	D19	64	0.6	0.7	0.9
	Y21	52	2.8	2.6	●74.0
	Q22	96	2.2	1.4	●47.0
	R23	94	1.5	1.3	0.7
20	Y25	81	1.7	1.2	●NB
	F36	41	1.7	1.2	2.8
	Q37	61	1.5	1.0	2.0
	E38	20	0.5	0.7	1.2
	Y39	80	1.3	1.5	1.5
25	P40	26	0.6	2.0	1.0
	D41	87	1.5	1.9	2.6
	E42	42	0.7	1.4	1.3
	I43	69	●5.6	1.2	1.5
	E44	45	0.7	1.3	2.3
30	Y45	2	1.6	2.2	1.7
	I46	86	●NB	2.1	0.9
	F47	1	●3.6	●NB	0.8
	K48	60	0.7	0.7	1.7

-79-

	VEGF Residue	Exposed Surface Area (\AA^2)	Relative Affinity ($EC_{50}mut/EC_{50}wt$)		
			KDR	A4.6.1	3.2E3.1.1
	WT	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
	N62	1	2.0	2.2	2.1
	D63	66	0.5	0.9	1.2
	E64	114	●8.5	1.7	0.7
	G65	-	1.3	1.7	2.5
5	L66	57	0.3	1.6	0.7
	E67	56	0.3	1.6	1.5
	V69	47	0.6	1.4	0.8
	Q79	50	●NB	0.7	1.1
	M81	42	2.0	●NB	0.8
10	R82	79	0.6	●13.3	1.5
	I83	31	●100.0	1.0	0.9
	K84	73	2.2	1.8	1.1
	P85	49	●5.0	1.0	1.9
	H86	138	1.3	1.9	1.4
15	Q87	85	1.8	1.3	1.3
	G88	-	1.0	●NB	0.7
	Q89	48	2.5	●NB	1.4
	H90	92	1.7	1.8	1.1
	I91	66	1.0	1.2	2.1
20	G92	-	1.2	●8.5	1.7
	E93	85	0.5	●6.6	1.0
	M94	14	2.8	●NB	0.9
	E103	72	1.1	2.3	1.2
25	R105	106	0.8	1.4	1.2

Table shows the residue mutated to alanine, the exposed surface accessible area beyond the β -carbon that is calculated to be removed by the alanine mutation, and the relative EC_{50} values calculated as

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

-80-

EC₅₀mutant / EC₅₀wild-type. Relative affinity numbers greater than one indicate reductions in binding affinity for that mutant. Any variant causing a 3-fold or greater reduction in EC₅₀ for KDR or either of the two MABs are marked with a bullet. Since phage ELISAs require substantial binding of the mutant phagemid to the respective protein target to generate a signal for measurement, nonbinders (NB) can not be precisely quantitated but may be interpreted to have a greatly reduced binding affinity. Typical binding affinity losses observed for nonbinders are in the range of greater than 100 fold, but may vary considerably due to differences in expression.

Concluding Remarks:

The foregoing description details specific methods which can be employed to practice the present invention. Having detailed such specific methods, those skilled in the art will well enough know how to devise alternative reliable methods at arriving at the same information in using the fruits of the present invention. Thus, however detailed the foregoing may appear in text, it should not be construed as limiting the overall scope thereof; rather, the ambit of the present invention is to be determined only by the lawful construction of the appended claims.

20

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

81

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Genentech, Inc.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Variants of Vascular Endothelial Cell Growth Factor, Their Uses, and Processes for their Production
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 45
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Flehr, Hohbach, Test, Albritton & Herbert
 - (B) STREET: Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 3400
 - (C) CITY: San Francisco
 - (D) STATE: California
 - (E) COUNTRY: United States
 - (F) ZIP: 94111-4187
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS *
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn*Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US PCT/
 - (B) FILING DATE: 23-AUG-1996
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/691,791
 - (B) FILING DATE: 23-AUG-1996
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/567,200
 - (B) FILING DATE: 05-DEC-1995
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/002,827
 - (B) FILING DATE: 25-AUG-1995
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Dreger, Walter H.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 24,190
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: A-63758/WHD
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (415) 781-1989
 - (B) TELEFAX: (415) 398-3249
 - (C) TELEX: 910 277299

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WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

82

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 990 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 57..629

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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Met Asn Phe Leu Leu Ser Trp Val His Trp Ser Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu						
1 5 10 15						
TAC CTC CAC CAT GCC AAG TGG TCC CAG GCT GCA CCC ATG GCA GAA GGA	152					
Tyr Leu His His Ala Lys Trp Ser Gln Ala Ala Pro Met Ala Glu Gly						
20 25 30						
GGA GGG CAG AAT CAT CAC GAA GTG GTG AAG TTC ATG GAT GTC TAT CAG	200					
Gly Gly Gln Asn His His Glu Val Val Lys Phe Met Asp Val Tyr Gln						
35 40 45						
CGC AGC TAC TGC CAT CCA ATC GAG ACC CTG GTG GAC ATC TTC CAG GAG	248					
Arg Ser Tyr Cys His Pro Ile Glu Thr Leu Val Asp Ile Phe Gln Glu						
50 55 60						
TAC CCT GAT GAG ATC GAG TAC ATC TTC AAG CCA TCC TGT GTG CCC CTG	296					
Tyr Pro Asp Glu Ile Glu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Pro Ser Cys Val Pro Leu						
65 70 75 80						
ATG CGA TGC GGG GGC TGC TGC AAT GAC GAG GGC CTG GAG TGT GTG CCC	344					
Met Arg Cys Gly Gly Cys Cys Asn Asp Glu Gly Leu Glu Cys Val Pro						
85 90 95						
ACT GAG GAG TCC AAC ATC ACC ATG CAG ATT ATG CGG ATC AAA CCT CAC	392					
Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Ile Thr Met Gln Ile Met Arg Ile Lys Pro His						
100 105 110						
CAA GGC CAG CAC ATA GGA GAG ATG AGC TTC CTA CAG CAC AAC AAA TGT	440					
Gln Gly Gln His Ile Gly Glu Met Ser Phe Leu Gln His Asn Lys Cys						
115 120 125						
GAA TGC AGA CCA AAG AAA GAT AGA GCA AGA CAA GAA AAT CCC TGT GGG	488					
Glu Cys Arg Pro Lys Lys Asp Arg Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn Pro Cys Gly						
130 135 140						

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

83

CCT	TGC	TCA	GAG	CGG	AGA	AAG	CAT	TTG	TTT	GTA	CAA	GAT	CCG	CAG	ACG	536
Pro	Cys	Ser	Glu	Arg	Arg	Lys	His	Leu	Phe	Val	Gln	Asp	Pro	Gln	Thr	
145					150					155					160	
TGT	AAA	TGT	TCC	TGC	AAA	AAC	ACA	GAC	TCG	CGT	TGC	AAG	GCG	AGG	CAG	584
Cys	Lys	Cys	Ser	Cys	Lys	Asn	Thr	Asp	Ser	Arg	Cys	Lys	Ala	Arg	Gln	
				165						170					175	
CTT	GAG	TTA	AAC	GAA	CGT	ACT	TGC	AGA	TGT	GAC	AAG	CCG	AGG	CGG	629	
Leu	Glu	Leu	Asn	Glu	Arg	Thr	Cys	Arg	Cys	Asp	Lys	Pro	Arg	Arg		
			180							185				190		
TGAGCCGGGC	AGGAGGAAGG	AGCCTCCCTC	AGGGTTTCGG	GAACCAGATC	TCTCACCAGG	689										
AAAGACTGAT	ACAGAACGAT	CGATACAGAA	ACCACGCTGC	CGCCACCACA	CCATCACCAT	749										
CGACAGAACA	GTCCTTAATC	CAGAAACCTG	AAATGAAGGA	AGAGGAGACT	CTGCGCAGAG	809										
CACTTTGGGT	CCGGAGGGCG	AGACTCCGGC	GGAAGCATTC	CCGGGCGGGT	GACCCAGCAC	869										
GGTCCCTCTT	GGAATTGGAT	TCGCCATTTT	ATTTTCTTG	CTGCTAAATC	ACCGAGCCCG	929										
GAAGATTAGA	GAGTTTTATT	TCTGGGATTC	CTGTAGACAC	ACCGCGGCCG	CCAGCACACT	989										
G															990	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 191 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Met	Asn	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ser	Trp	Val	His	Trp	Ser	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Tyr	Leu	His	His	Ala	Lys	Trp	Ser	Gln	Ala	Ala	Pro	Met	Ala	Glu	Gly
			20					25					30		
Gly	Gly	Gln	Asn	His	His	Glu	Val	Val	Lys	Phe	Met	Asp	Val	Tyr	Gln
		35					40					45			
Arg	Ser	Tyr	Cys	His	Pro	Ile	Glu	Thr	Leu	Val	Asp	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu
	50					55					60				
Tyr	Pro	Asp	Glu	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Lys	Pro	Ser	Cys	Val	Pro	Leu
	65				70					75					80
Met	Arg	Cys	Gly	Gly	Cys	Cys	Asn	Asp	Glu	Gly	Leu	Glu	Cys	Val	Pro
				85					90					95	

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

84

Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Ile Thr Met Gln Ile Met Arg Ile Lys Pro His
 100 105 110
 Gln Gly Gln His Ile Gly Glu Met Ser Phe Leu Gln His Asn Lys Cys
 115 120 125
 Glu Cys Arg Pro Lys Lys Asp Arg Ala Arg Gln Glu Asn Pro Cys Gly
 130 135 140
 Pro Cys Ser Glu Arg Arg Lys His Leu Phe Val Gln Asp Pro Gln Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Lys Cys Ser Cys Lys Asn Thr Asp Ser Arg Cys Lys Ala Arg Gln
 165 170 175
 Leu Glu Leu Asn Glu Arg Thr Cys Arg Cys Asp Lys Pro Arg Arg
 180 185 190

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 109 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Ala Pro Met Ala Glu Gly Gly Gly Gln Asn His His Glu Val Val Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Met Asp Val Tyr Gln Arg Ser Tyr Cys His Pro Ile Glu Thr Leu
 20 25 30
 Val Asp Ile Phe Gln Glu Tyr Pro Asp Glu Ile Glu Tyr Ile Phe Lys
 35 40 45
 Pro Ser Cys Val Pro Leu Met Arg Cys Gly Gly Cys Cys Asn Asp Glu
 50 55 60
 Gly Leu Glu Cys Val Pro Thr Glu Glu Ser Asn Ile Thr Met Gln Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Met Arg Ile Lys Pro His Gln Gly Gln His Ile Gly Glu Met Ser Phe
 85 90 95
 Leu Gln His Asn Lys Cys Glu Cys Arg Pro Lys Lys Asp
 100 105

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

85

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 109 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Ser	Leu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ala	Glu	Pro	Ala	Met	Ile	Ala	Glu	Cys
1				5					10					15	
Lys	Thr	Arg	Thr	Glu	Val	Phe	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asp	Arg
			20					25					30		
Thr	Asn	Ala	Asn	Phe	Leu	Val	Trp	Pro	Pro	Cys	Val	Glu	Val	Gln	Arg
		35					40					45			
Cys	Ser	Gly	Cys	Cys	Asn	Asn	Arg	Asn	Val	Gln	Cys	Arg	Pro	Thr	Gln
	50					55					60				
Val	Gln	Leu	Arg	Pro	Val	Gln	Val	Arg	Lys	Ile	Glu	Ile	Val	Arg	Lys
65					70					75					80
Lys	Pro	Ile	Phe	Lys	Lys	Ala	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His	Leu	Ala
				85					90					95	
Cys	Lys	Cys	Glu	Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Arg	Pro	Val	Thr			
			100					105							

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 112 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Phe	Arg	Asn	Val	Gln	Asp	Asn	Cys	Cys
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Arg	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gly	Trp	Lys	Trp
			20					25					30		
Ile	His	Glu	Pro	Lys	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Asn	Phe	Cys	Ala	Gly	Ala	Cys
		35					40					45			
Pro	Tyr	Leu	Trp	Ser	Ser	Asp	Thr	Gln	His	Ser	Arg	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu
	50					55					60				

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

86

Tyr	Asn	Thr	Ile	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Cys	Cys	Val	Ser
65					70					75					80
Gln	Asp	Leu	Glu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Lys	Thr	Pro
				85					90					95	
Lys	Ile	Glu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Asn	Met	Ile	Val	Lys	Ser	Cys	Lys	Cys	Ser
			100					105					110		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 59 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

CCTATGGCTG AAGGCGGCCA GAAGCCTCAC GAAGTGGTGA AGTTCATGGA CGTGTATCA 59

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 99 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

AGTAGCAAGC TTGACGTGTG GCAGGCTTGA GATCTGGCCA TACTTGTGAG TGACAATGAC 60

ATCCAATTTG CCTTTCTCTC CACAGGTGTC CACTCCCAG 99

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

AGGCTGCTGC AGTTCGACGT GGGAGTGGAC 30

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

87

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

CCCTCCTCCG GCTGCCATGG GTGC

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

CTTCACCACG GCGGCGGCAT TCTGCCCTCC

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

CTGATAGACG GCCATGAAGG CCACCACTTC GTG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

GCAGTAGCTG GCCTGATAGA CATC

24

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

88

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

CACCAGGGTG GCGATTGGGG CGCAGTAGCT GCG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

ATCAGGGTAG GCCTGGAAGA TGGCCACCAG GGTCTC

36

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GAAGATGTAG GCGATGGCGG CAGGGTACTC CTG

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

ACAGGATGGG GCGAAGATGT ACTC

24

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

89

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GCCCCCGCAG GCCATCAGGG GCAC

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GGGCACACAG GCCAGGCCGG CGGCATTGCA GCAGCC

36

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

GATGTTGGAG GCGGCAGTGG GCACACA

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

CTGGCCTTGG GCAGGGGCGA TGGCCATAAT CTGCAT

36

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

90

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

GAAGCTCATG GCTCCTATGG CCTGGCCTTG GTG 33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

GCATTCACAG GCGTTGGCCT GTAGGAAGCT 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

TGGTCTGCAG GCACATTTGT TGTG 24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

TTGTCTTGCG GCGGCGGCGG CTGGTCTGCA TTC 33

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

91

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

TGCTCTATCG GCGGCTGGTC TGCATTC

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

TTGTCTTGCG GCGGCTTTCT TTGGTCT

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

TTTCTTTGGG GCGCATTAC ATTT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

ACAGGGATTG GCTTGGGCTG CTCTATCTTT

30

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

92

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

CATGGTGATG GCGGACTCCT CAGT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

CACCACTTCG GTATGATTCT GCCC

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

CTCCAGGCCG GTGTCATTGC AGCA

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

GCAACGCGAG GTTGTGTTTT TGCA

24

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

93

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

TCTGCAAGTG GTTTCGTTTA ACTC

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

CACCCTTCG TGGGCATTCT GCCCTCC

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

CTTCACCACT TCGGCATGAT TCTGCC

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

GAACTTCACC ACGGCGTGAT GATTCTG

27

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

94

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

GACATCCATG AAGGCCACCA CTTCGTG

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

GCGCTGATAG ACGGCCATGA ACTTCACCAC

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

GGTCTCGATT GGGGCGCAGT AGCTGCG

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

CTCCTGGAAG ATGGCCACCA GGTCTC

27

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

95

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

CTCATCAGGG TAGGCCTGGA AGATGTC

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

GTAATCGATC TCGGCAGGGT ACTCCTG

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

GTCCACCAGG GTGGCGATTG GATGGCA

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

GATGTACTCG ATGGCATCAG GGTACTC

27

WO 97/08313

PCT/US96/13621

96

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

CTTGAAGATG TAGGCGATCT CATCCAG

27

Claims:

1. An isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence that encodes a vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) variant of a native VEGF, wherein said variant comprises:
 - (a) one or more mutations in the Kinase binding region (KDR), wherein the KDR region comprises amino acid position 78 to 95 of said native VEGF; or
 - (b) one or more mutations in the FMS-like Tyrosine Kinase binding region (FLT-1), wherein the FLT-1 region comprises amino acid position 60 to 70 of said native VEGF and wherein at least one amino acid at or between D63 to E67 of native VEGF is mutated; or
 - (c) one or more mutations in the KDR region and one or more mutations in the FLT-1 region, wherein the KDR region comprises amino acid position 78 to 95 of said native VEGF and the FLT-1 region comprises amino acid position 60 to 70 of said native VEGF;and has modified binding affinity for a KDR receptor or FLT-1 receptor as compared to native VEGF.
2. The nucleic acid sequence according to claim 1, wherein the encoded VEGF variant comprises mitogenic activity similar to a native VEGF in an endothelial cell mitogenesis assay.
3. The nucleic acid sequence according to claim 1 or 2 wherein amino acid residues D63, E64 and E67 of native VEGF are modified and/or amino acid residues R82, K84 and H86 of native VEGF are modified.
4. The nucleic acid sequence according to claim 1 or 2 encoding a vascular endothelial cell growth factor variant having the following modifications:
 - (a) D63A, E64A, and E67A;
 - (b) R82A, K84A, and H86A; or
 - (c) D63A, E64A, E67A, R82A, K84A and H86A.
5. A polypeptide comprising a vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) variant of a native VEGF, wherein said variant comprises:

- (a) one or more modifications in the Kinase binding region (KDR), wherein the KDR region comprises amino acid position 78 to 95 of said native VEGF; or
 - (b) one or more modifications in the FMS-like Tyrosine Kinase binding region (FLT-1), wherein the FLT-1 region comprises amino acid position 60 to 70 of said native VEGF and wherein at least one amino acid at or between D63 to E67 of native VEGF is mutated; or
 - (c) one or more modifications in the KDR region and one or more mutations in the FLT-1 region, wherein the KDR region comprises amino acid position 78 to 95 of said native VEGF and the FLT-1 region comprises amino acid position 60 to 70 of said native VEGF;
- and has modified binding affinity for a KDR receptor or FLT-1 receptor as compared to native VEGF.

6. The polypeptide of claim 5, wherein the VEGF variant comprises mitogenic activity similar to a native VEGF in an endothelial cell mitogenesis assay.
7. The polypeptide according to claim 5 or 6 wherein amino acid residues D63, E64 and E67 of native VEGF are modified and/or amino acid residues R82, K84 and H86 of native VEGF are modified.
8. The polypeptide according to claim 5 or 6 having the following modifications:
 - (a) D63A, E64A, and E67A;
 - (b) R82A, K84A, and H86A; or
 - (c) D63A, E64A, E67A, R82A, K84A, and H86A.
9. A polypeptide according to claim 5 or 6 containing further amino acid modifications that do not otherwise affect the essential biological characteristics.
10. A replicable expression vector comprising the nucleic acid sequence of any one of claims 1-4.
11. A host cell transformed with the vector according to claim 10.

12. A host cell according to claim 11, wherein the host cell is a Chinese hamster ovary cell.
13. A composition of matter comprising the VEGF variant according to any one of claims 5 to 9 compounded with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
14. Use of the composition according to claim 13 in the production of a medicament for treatment.
15. An assay method for identifying candidate molecules having agonistic or antagonistic properties with respect to KDR and/or FLT receptor binding, comprising contacting a candidate molecule with the polypeptide according to any one of claims 5-9 and analyzing the effect said candidate molecule has on the binding characteristics of said polypeptide to said KDR and/or FLT-1 receptors.
16. A polypeptide comprising a vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) variant of a native VEGF, said variant containing at least one amino acid modification in the kinase domain receptor (KDR) region defined by amino acids Ile 46, Gln 79, Ile 83, Ile 43, Phe 17, or Glu 64 of native VEGF, said polypeptide exhibiting functionally reduced binding affinity to KDR receptor as compared to a native VEGF.
17. The polypeptide according to claim 16 wherein Ile 46, Gln 79, and Ile 83, or Ile 43, Phe 17, and Glu 64 are modified.
18. The polypeptide according to claim 16 or 17 wherein the modification is by way of substitution with alanine.
19. The polypeptide according to claim 16 wherein Ile 46, Ile 83, and Glu 64 are modified.

20. The polypeptide according to claim 19 wherein said modification comprises the following substitutions: I46A, I83A, and E64A.
21. The polypeptide according to claim 16 wherein Phe 17, Gln 79, and Ile 43 are modified.
22. The polypeptide according to claim 21 wherein said modification comprises the following substitutions: F17A, Q79A, and I43A.
23. The polypeptide according to claim 16 wherein Ile 46, Gln 79, Ile 83, Ile 43 are modified.
24. The polypeptide according to claim 16 wherein Phe 17 and Glu 64 are modified.
25. The polypeptide according to claim 16 wherein Phe 17, Ile 46, Ile 83, and Glu 64 are modified.
26. The polypeptide according to claim 16 wherein Ile 43, Ile 46, Ile 83, and Glu 64 are modified.
27. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 23-26 wherein said modification is substitution with alanine.
28. The use of an effective amount of the polypeptide of claim 5 for promoting growth of endothelial cells.
29. The use of the polypeptide of claim 5 for treating trauma to a vascular tissue, wherein the polypeptide is present in an amount effective to promote the proliferation of endothelial cells surrounding the trauma.
30. The use of claim 29, wherein the vascular tissue is human.

31. The use of claim 29, wherein the trauma comprises a surgical incision, wound, or ulcer.
32. The use of claim 31, wherein the surgical incision is in a mammalian heart.
33. The use of claim 31, wherein the wound is a laceration, incision, or penetration of a blood vessel.
34. The use of claim 31, wherein the ulcer is a diabetic, hemophiliac, or varicose ulcer.
35. The use of an effective amount of the VEGF variant of claim 5 for stimulating vasculogenesis or angiogenesis.
36. The use of an effective amount of the VEGF variant of claim 5 for inhibiting vasculogenesis or angiogenesis.

1/24

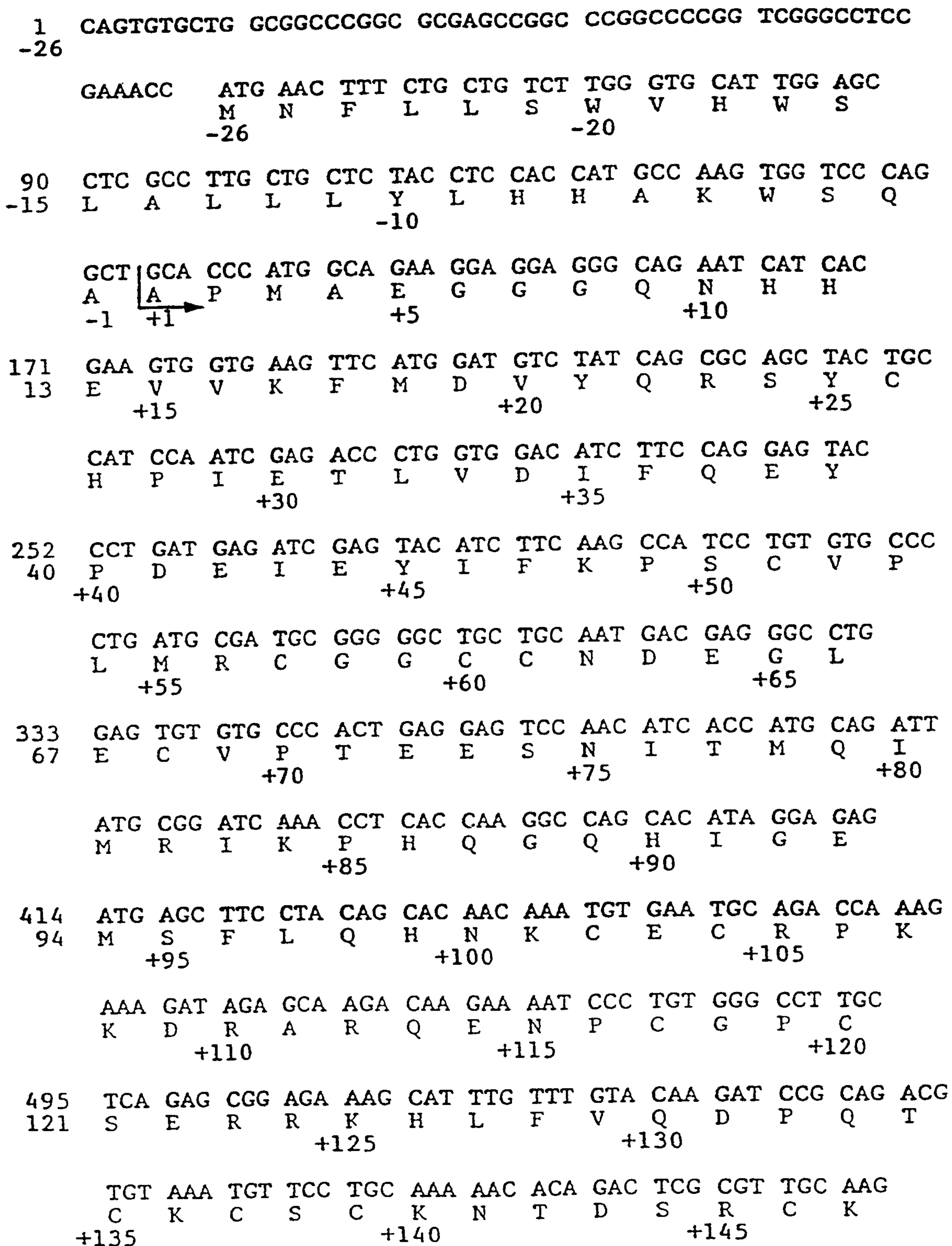


FIG. 1A

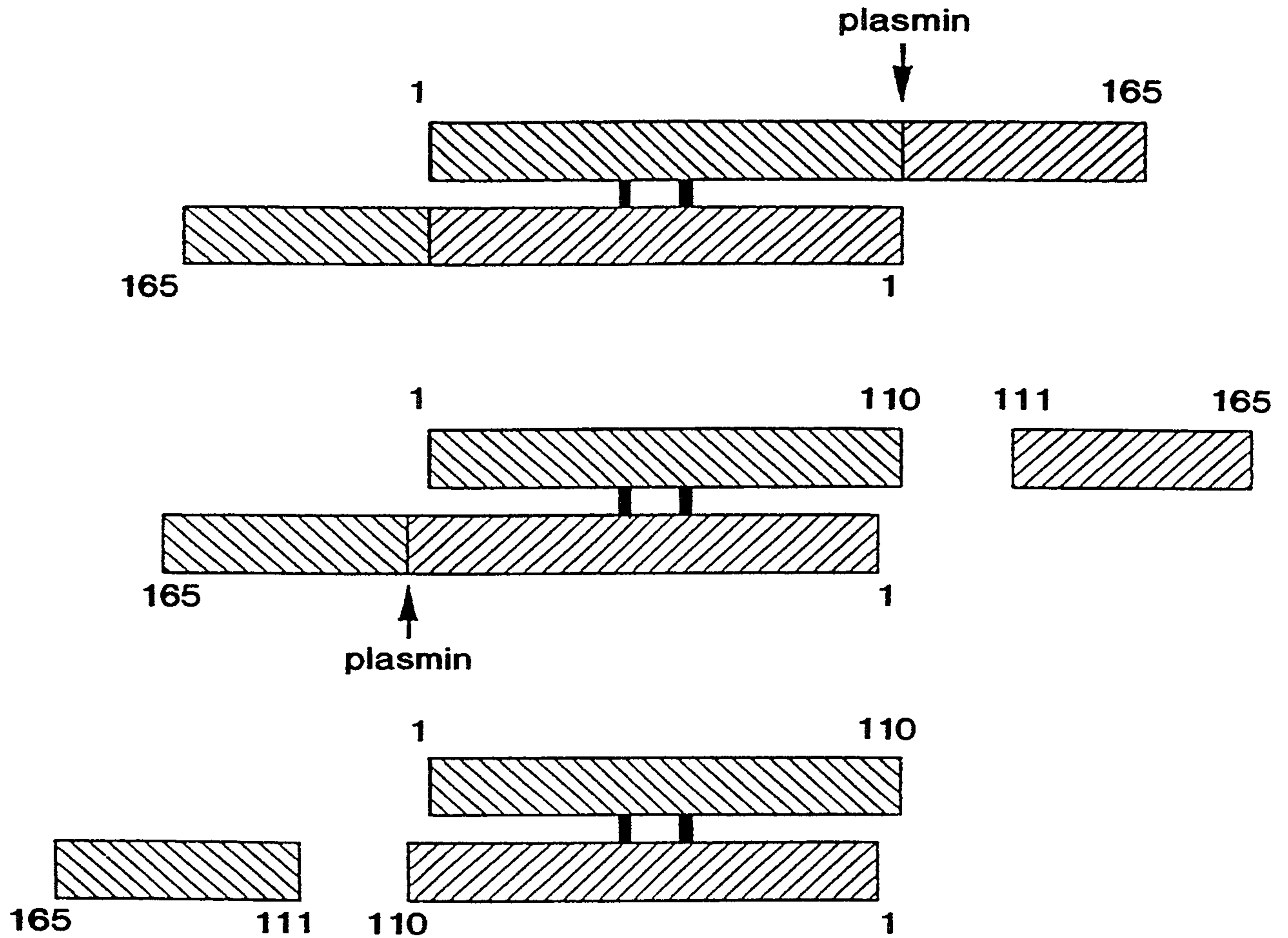


FIG. 2

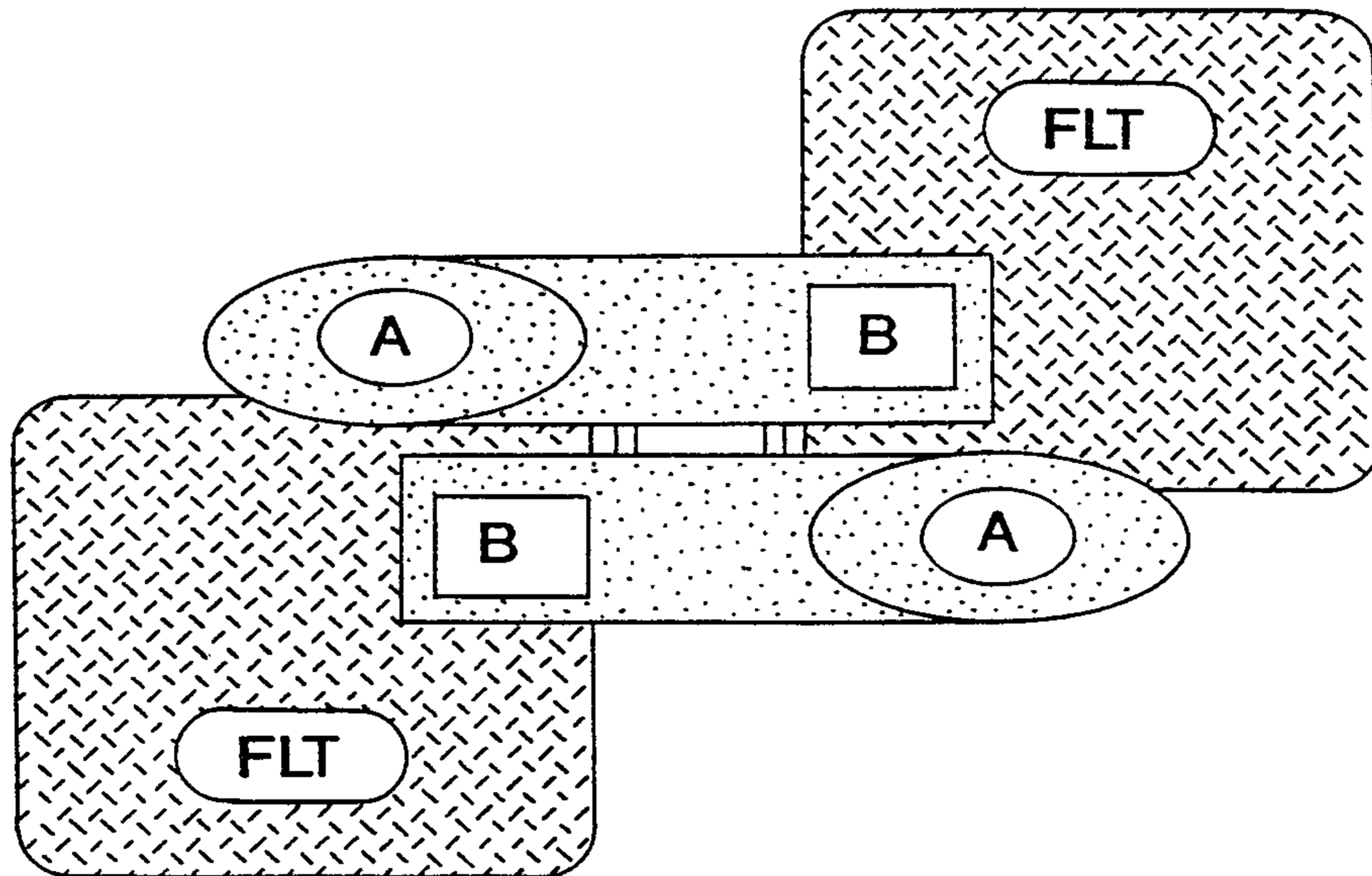
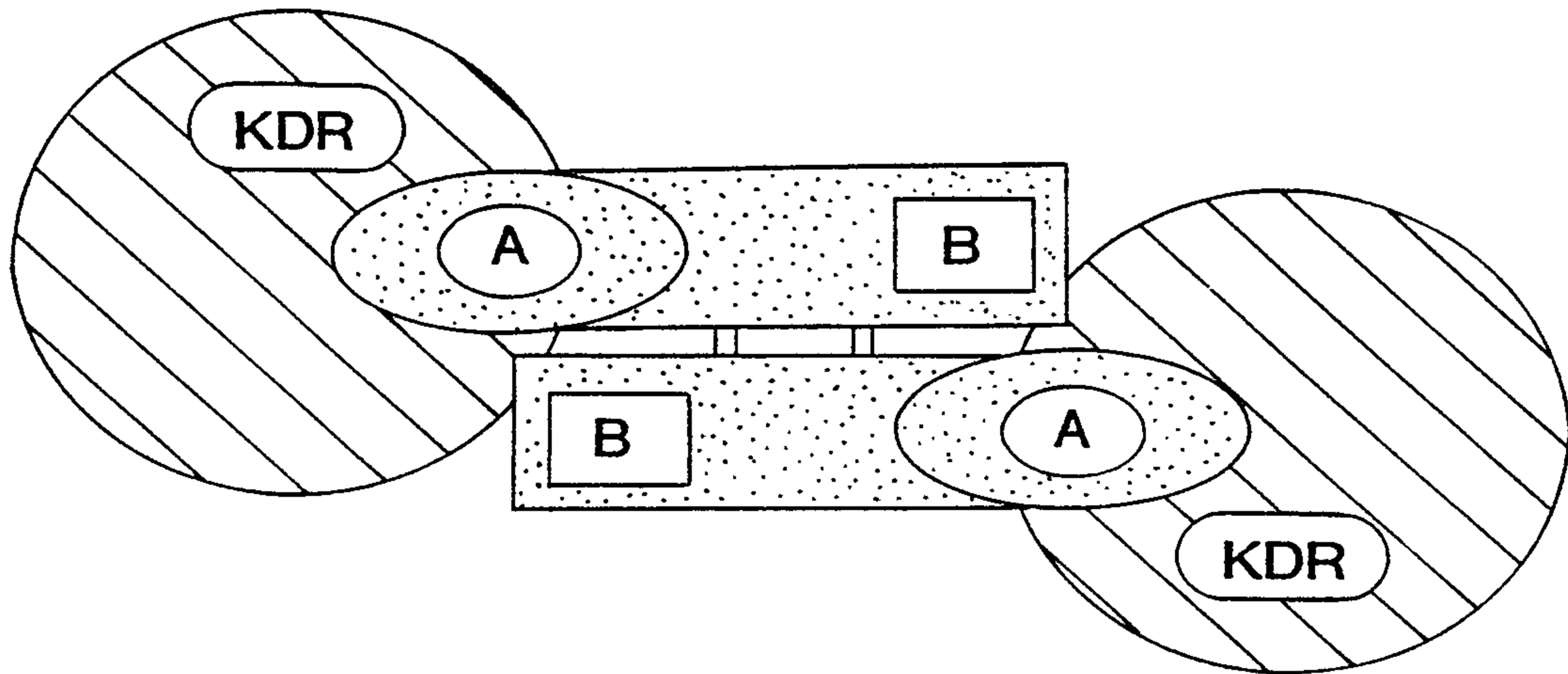


FIG. 3

5/24

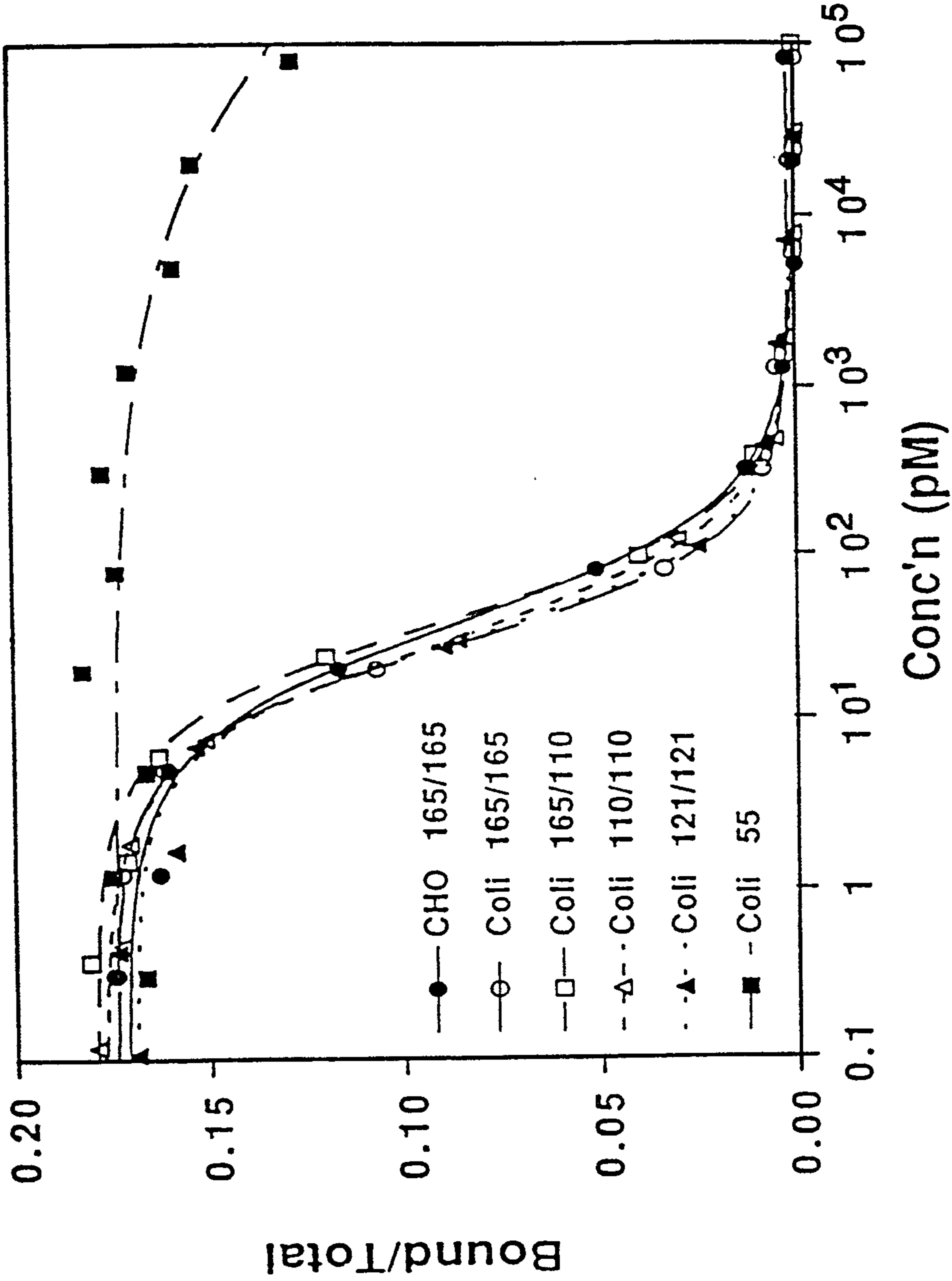


FIG. 4

6/24

<u>Loci</u>	<u>Mutation</u>	<u>Loci</u>	<u>Mutation</u>
5	E5A	64	E64A
12	H11A,H12A,E13A	64.7	D63A,E64A,E67A
17.5	K16A,D19T	67	E67A
23	R23A	72.5	E72A,E73A
27	H27A	82	R82A
28.5	H27A,E30A	84	K84A
30	E30A	84	R82A,K84A,H86A
34	D34A	86	H86A
36	D34A,E38A	91.5	H90A,E93A
38	E38A	100	H99A,K101A
41	D41A	103	E103A
42	E42A	105	R105A
42.3	D41A,E42A,E44A	107.5	K107A,K108A
44	E44A	108.5	KKDR(107-110)AAAA
48	K48A	109.5	D109A,R110A
56	R56A	113	R112A,E114A
63	D63A		

FIG. 5

7/24

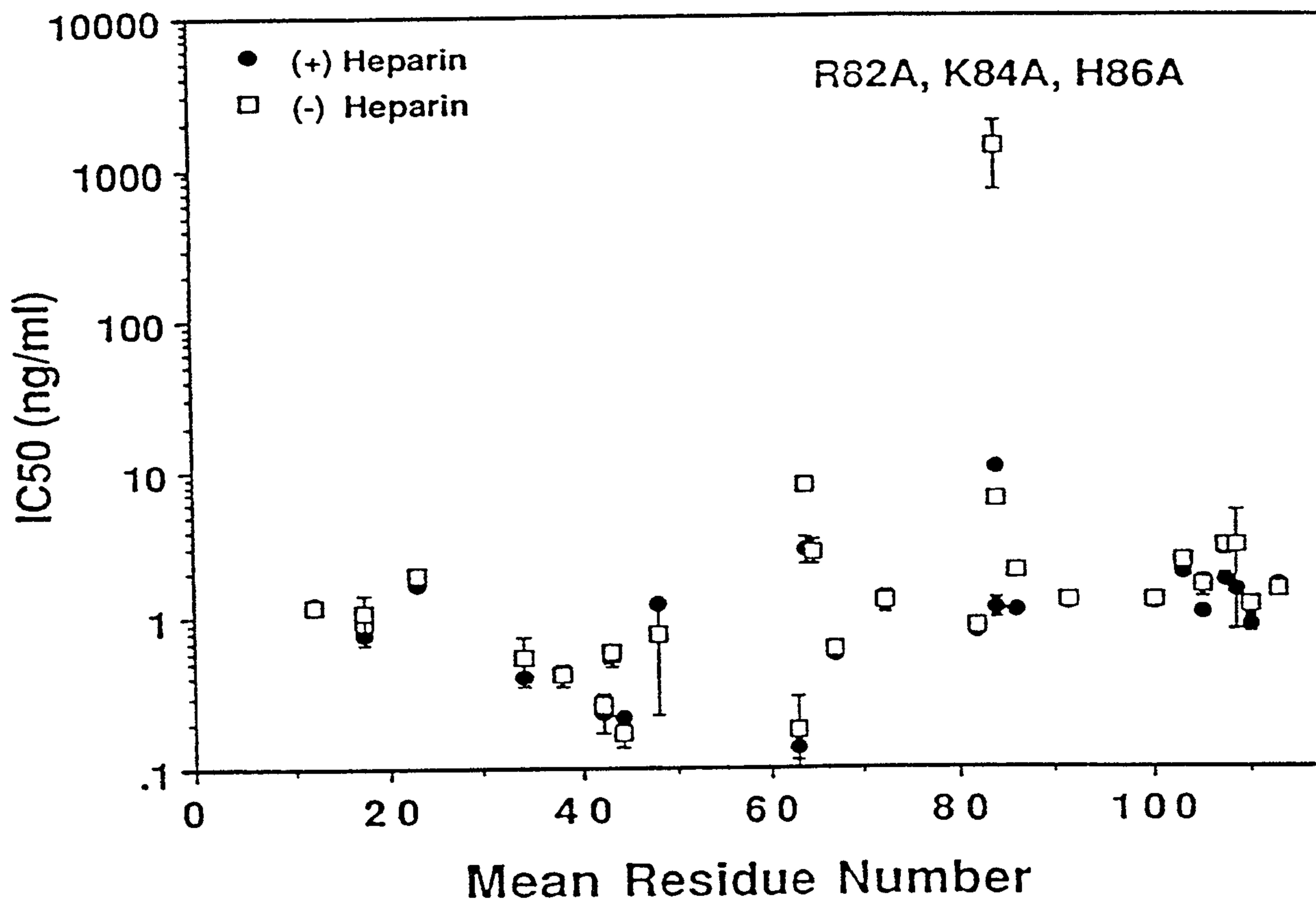


FIG. 6

8/24

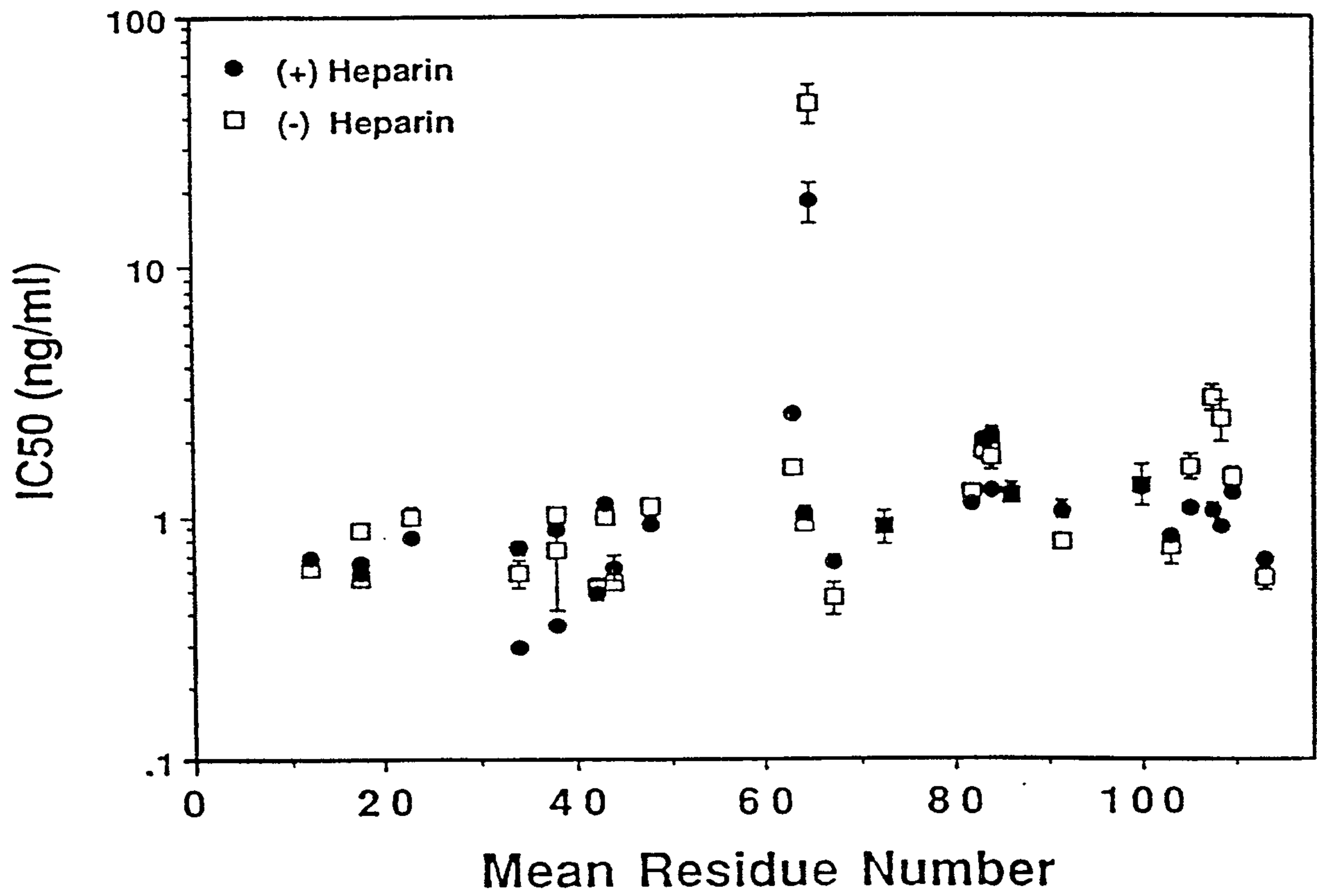
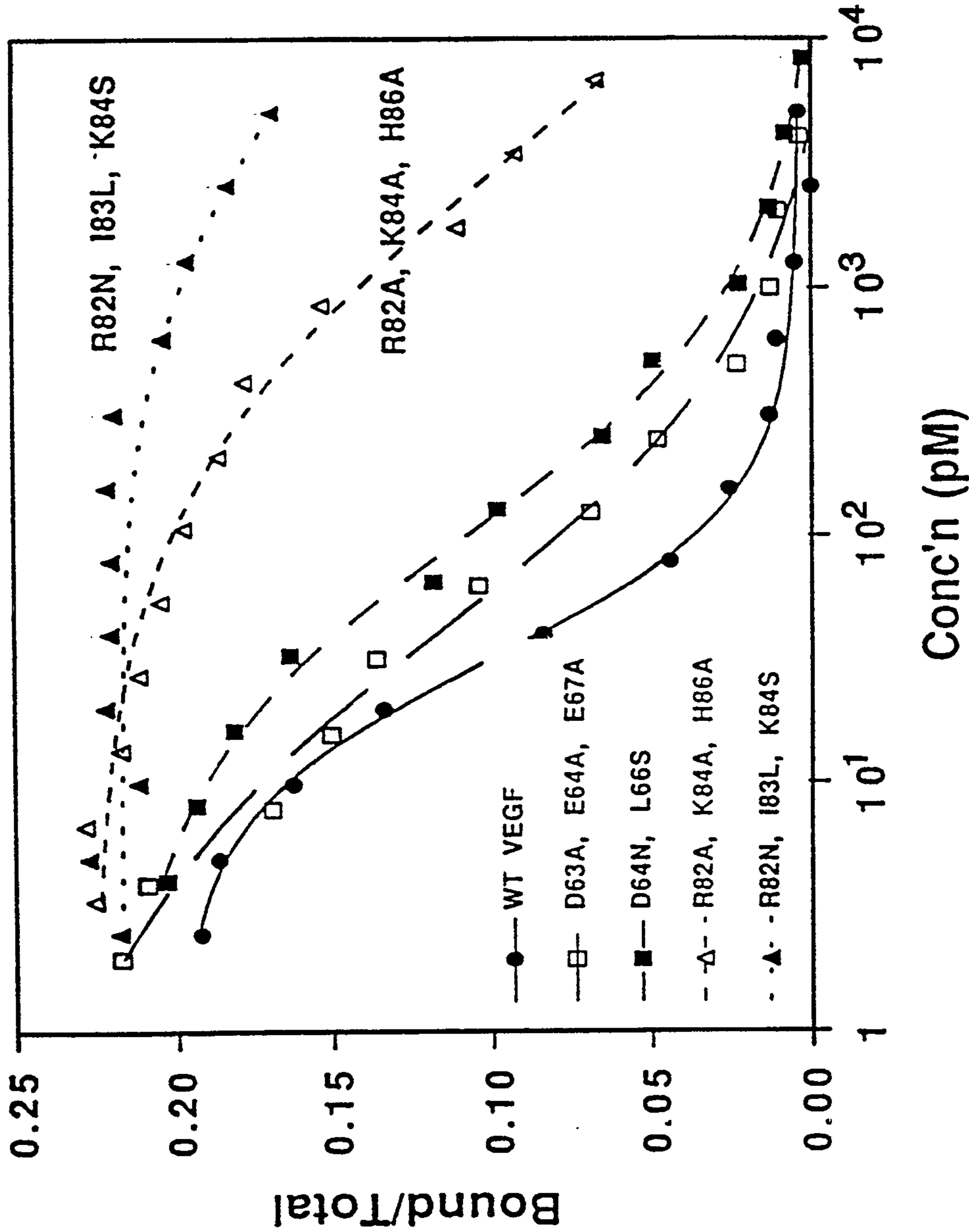


FIG. 7

9/24



Conc'n (pM)

FIG. 8

10/24

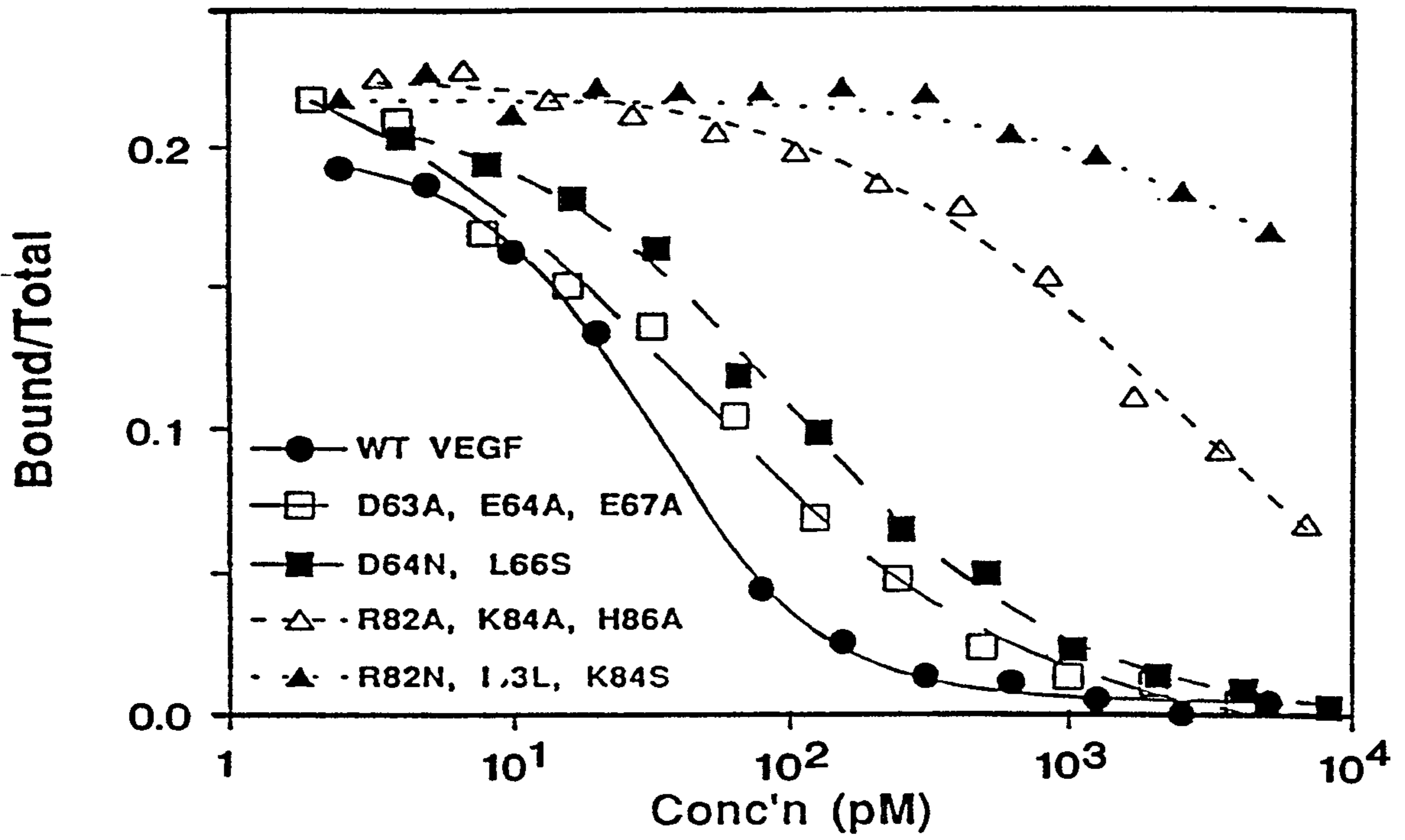


FIG. 9A

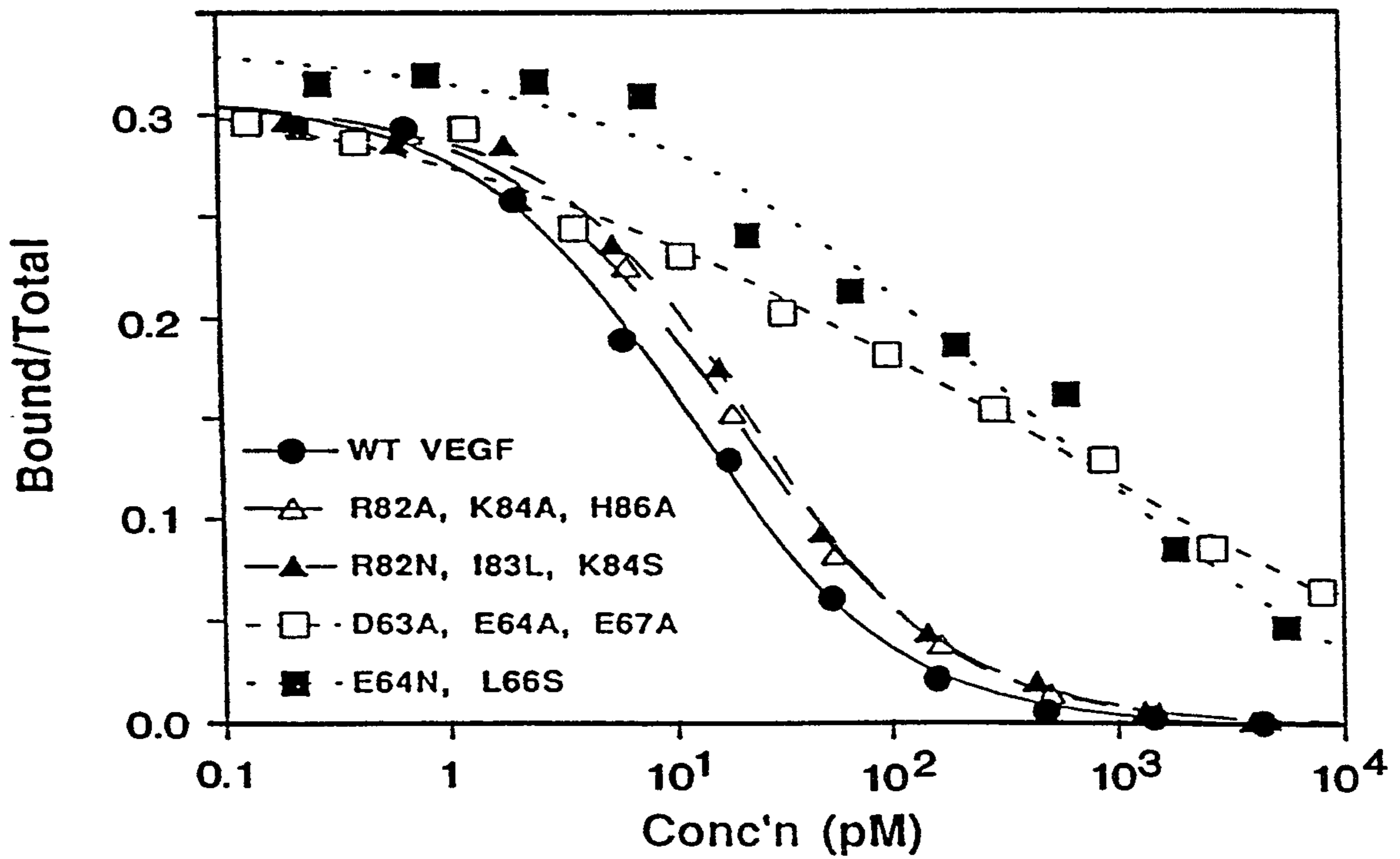


FIG. 9B

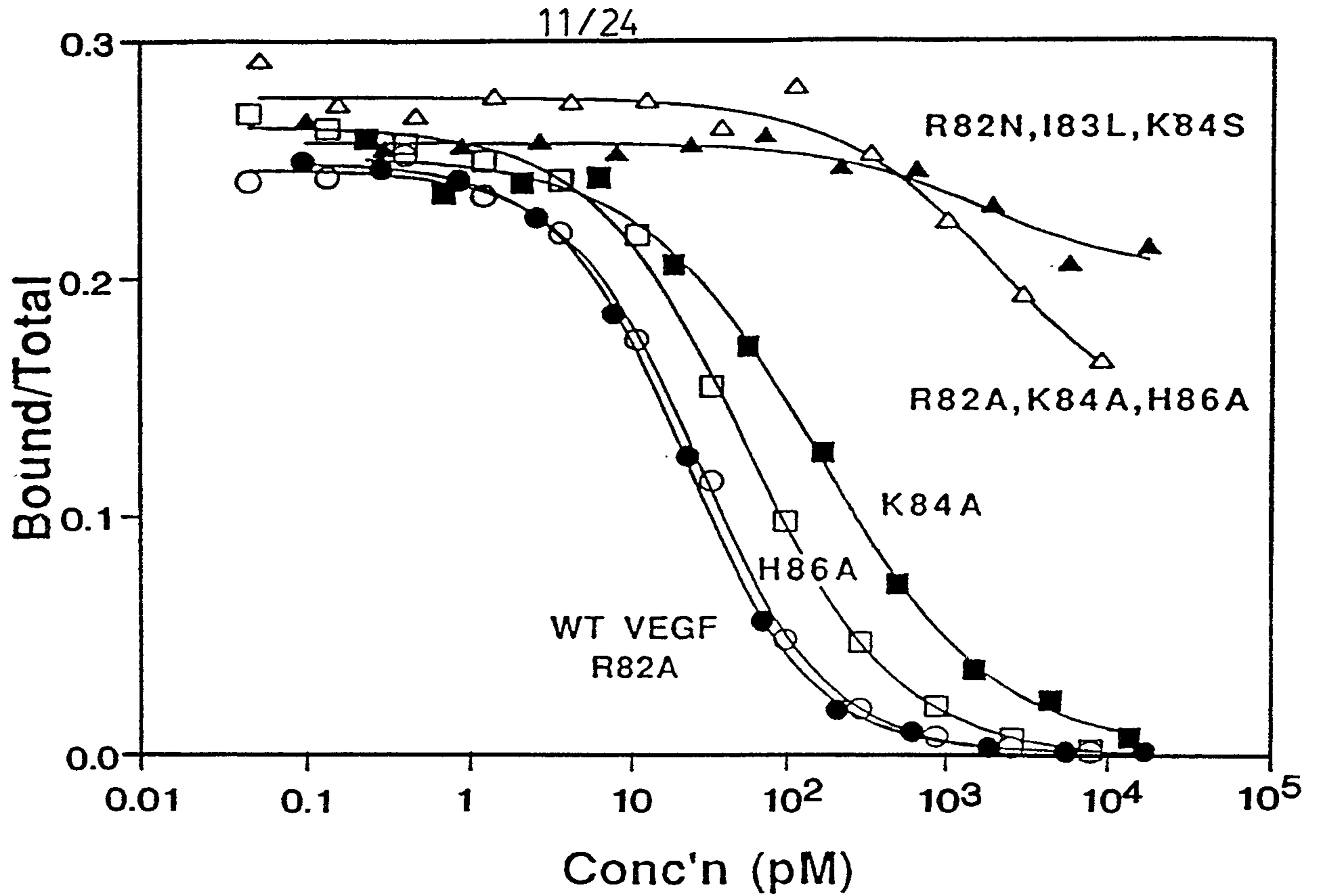


FIG. 10

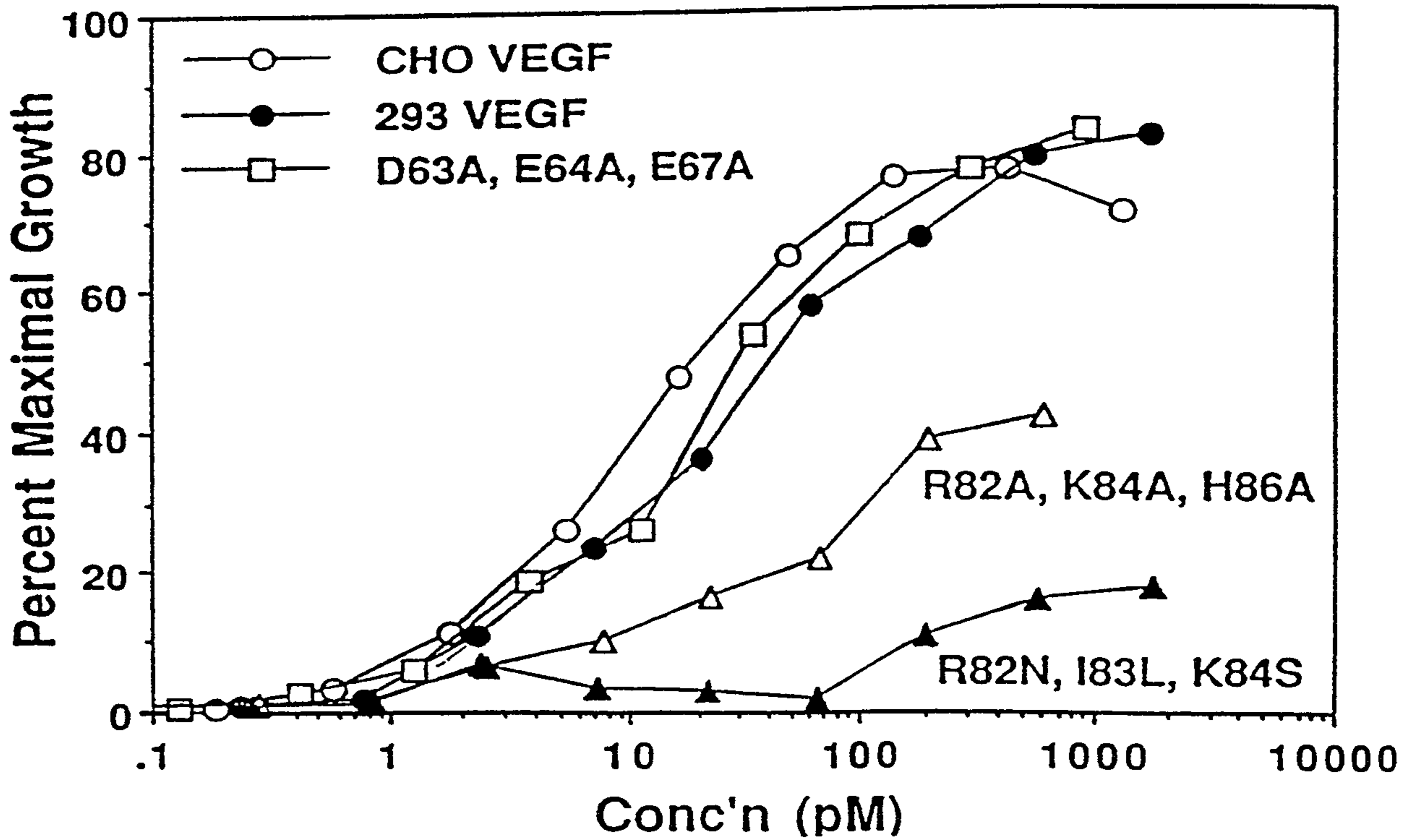


FIG. 11

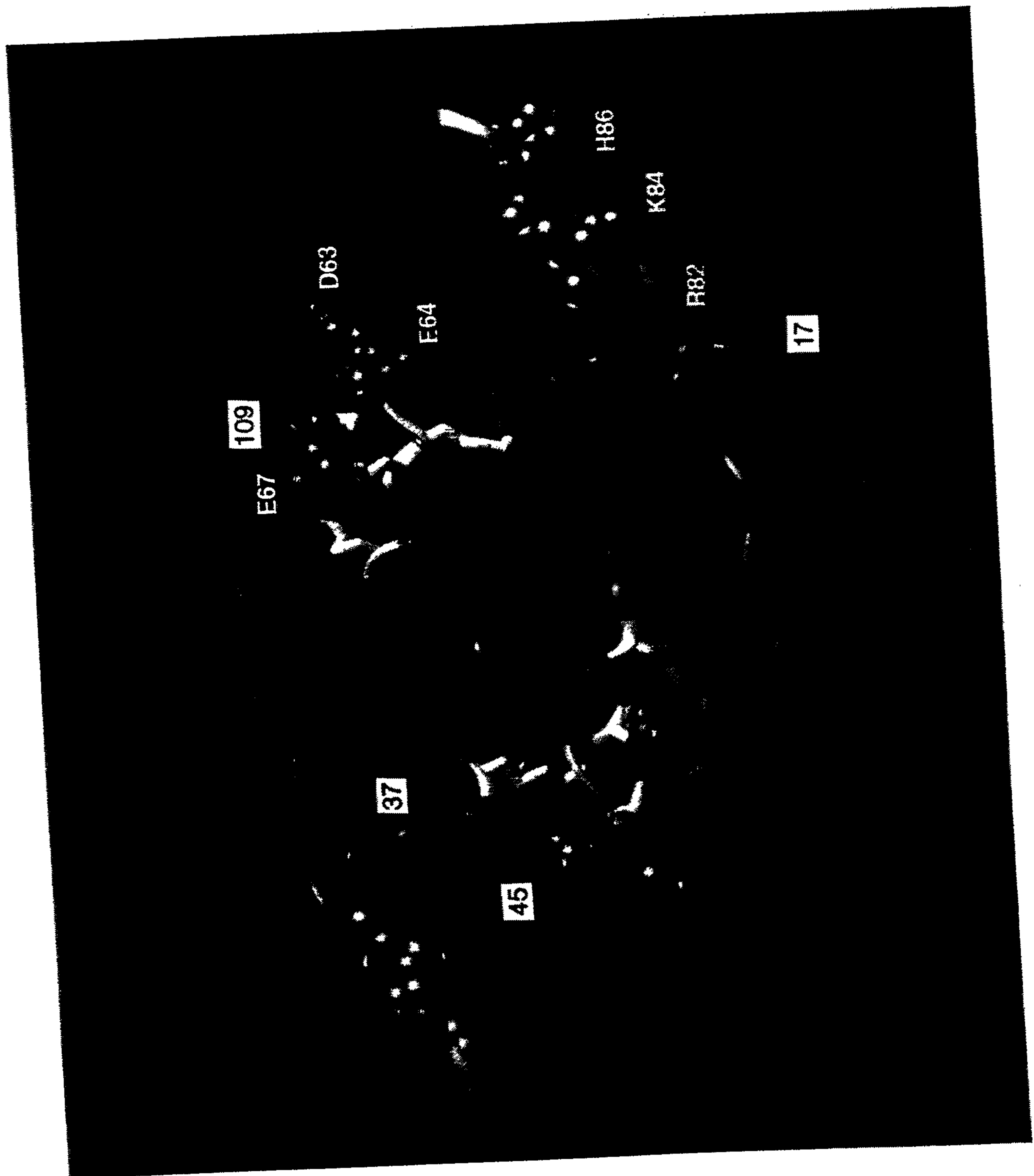


FIG. 12

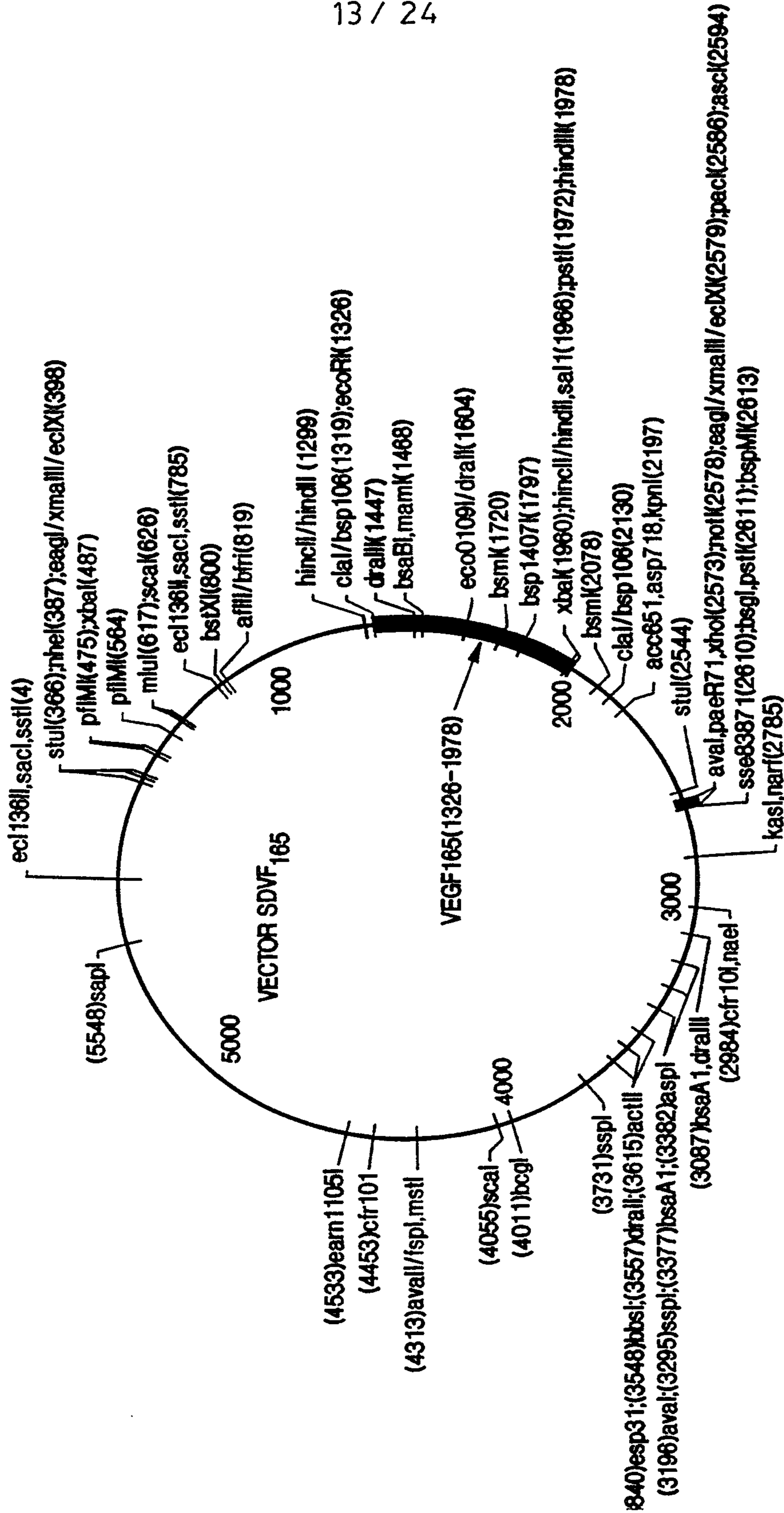


FIG. 13

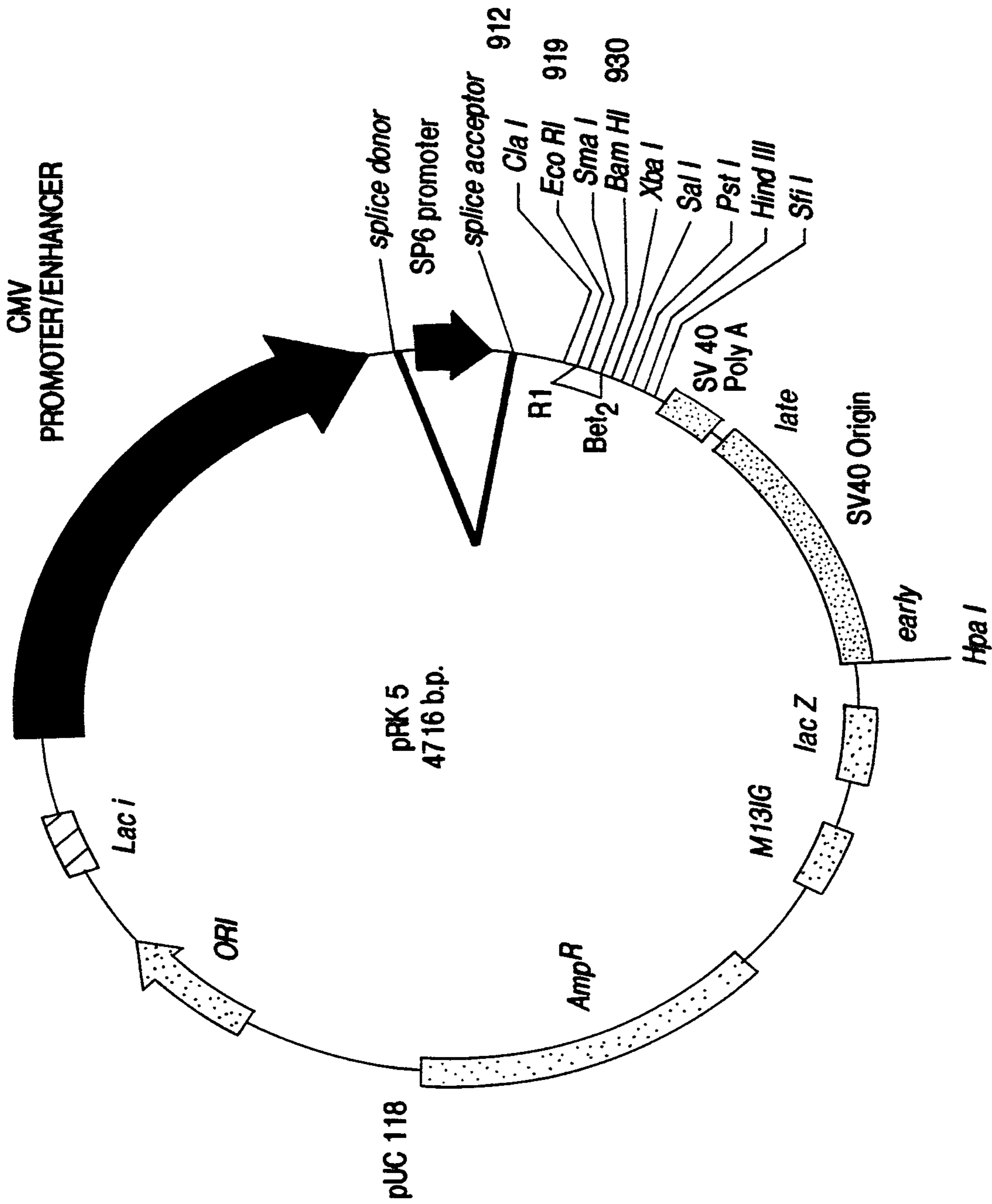


FIG. 14

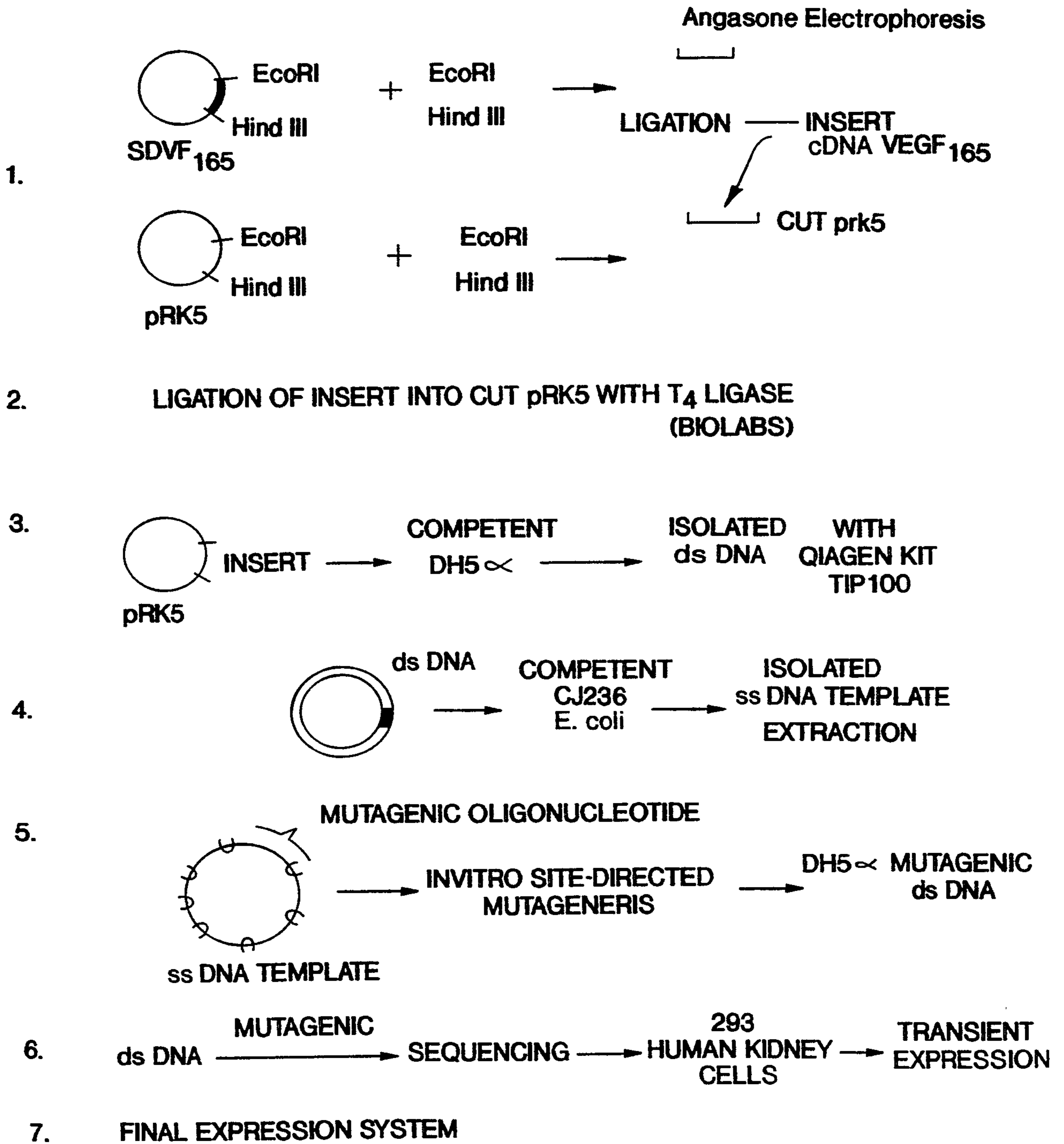


FIG. 15

16/24

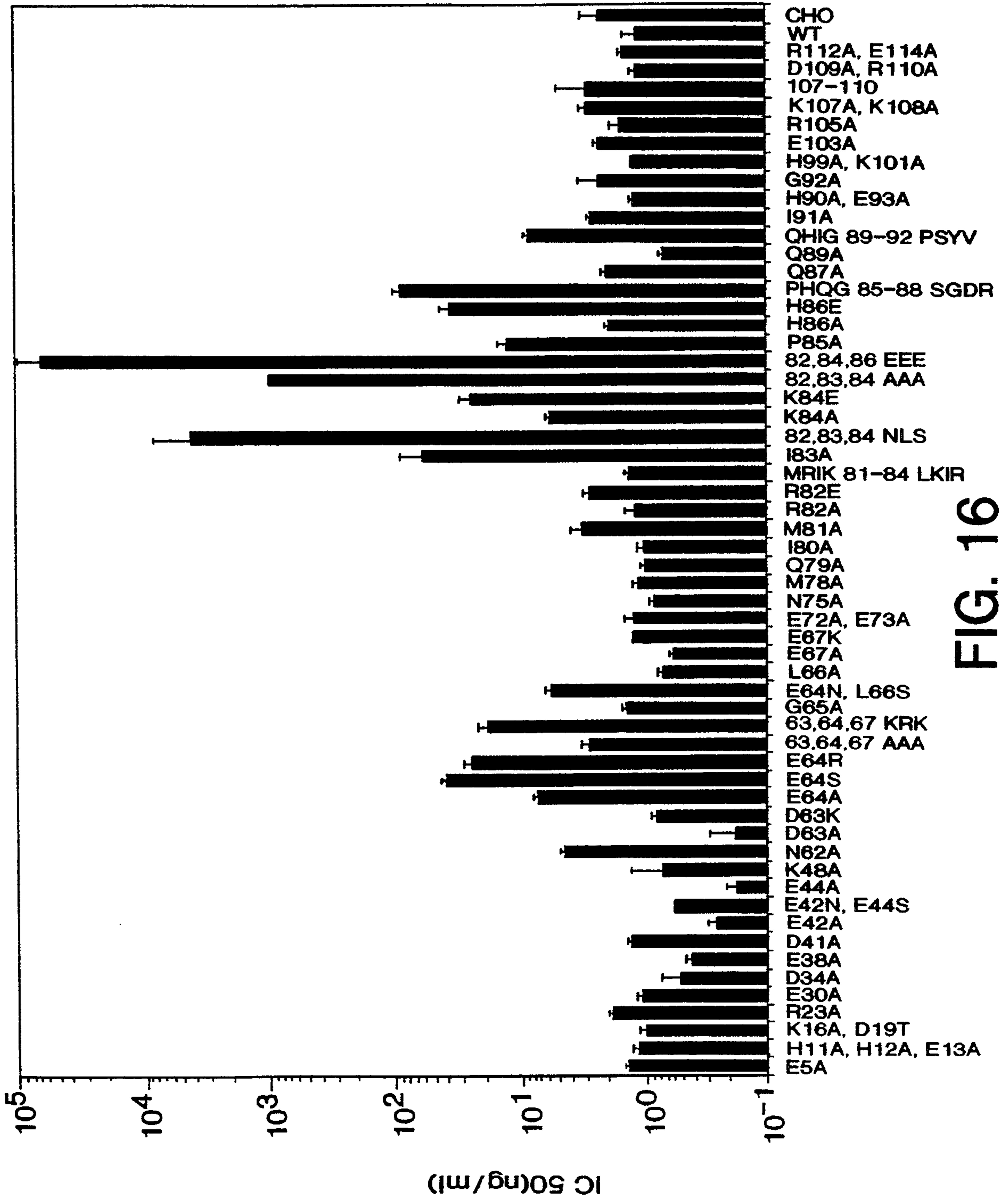


FIG. 16

17/24

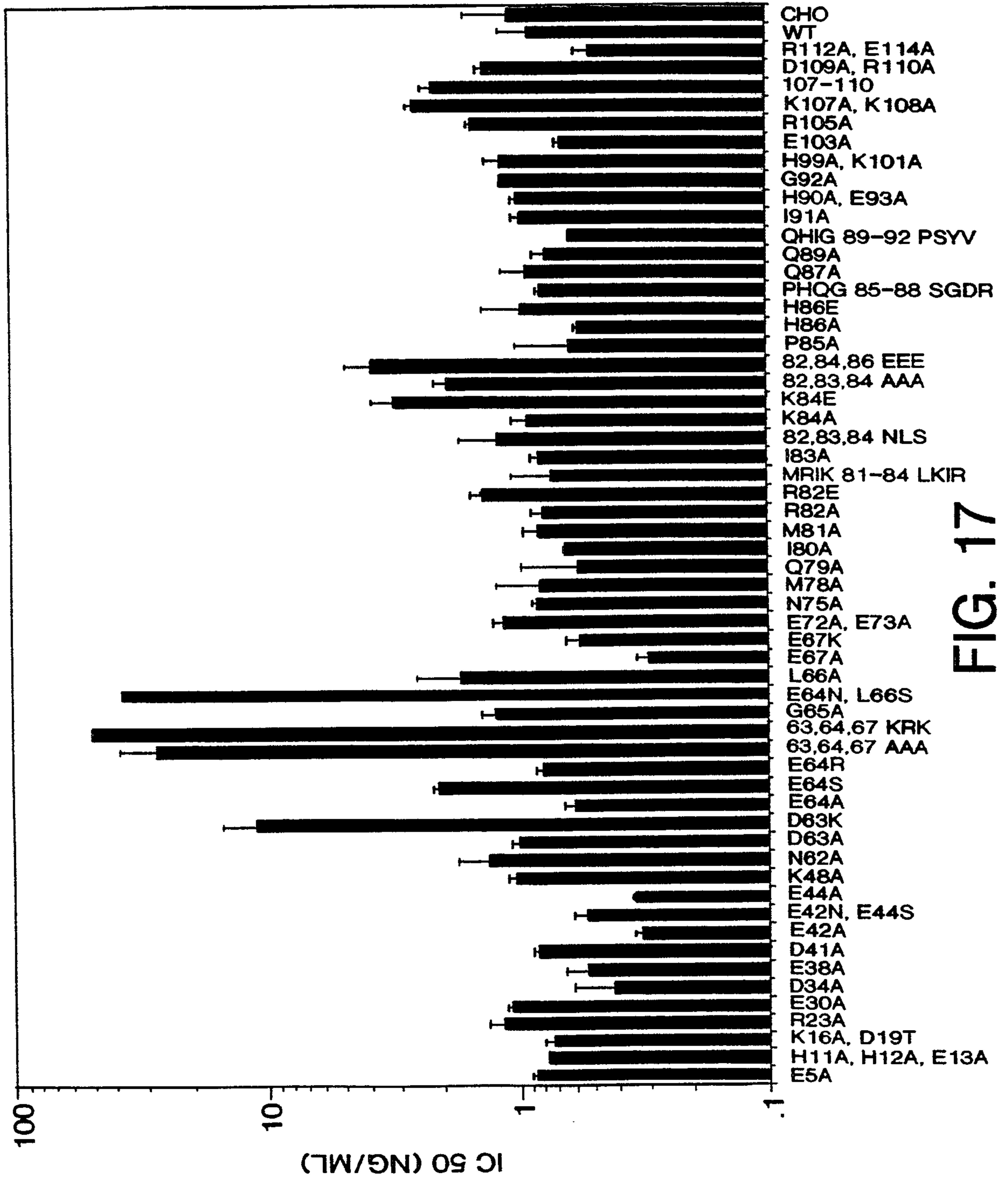


FIG. 17

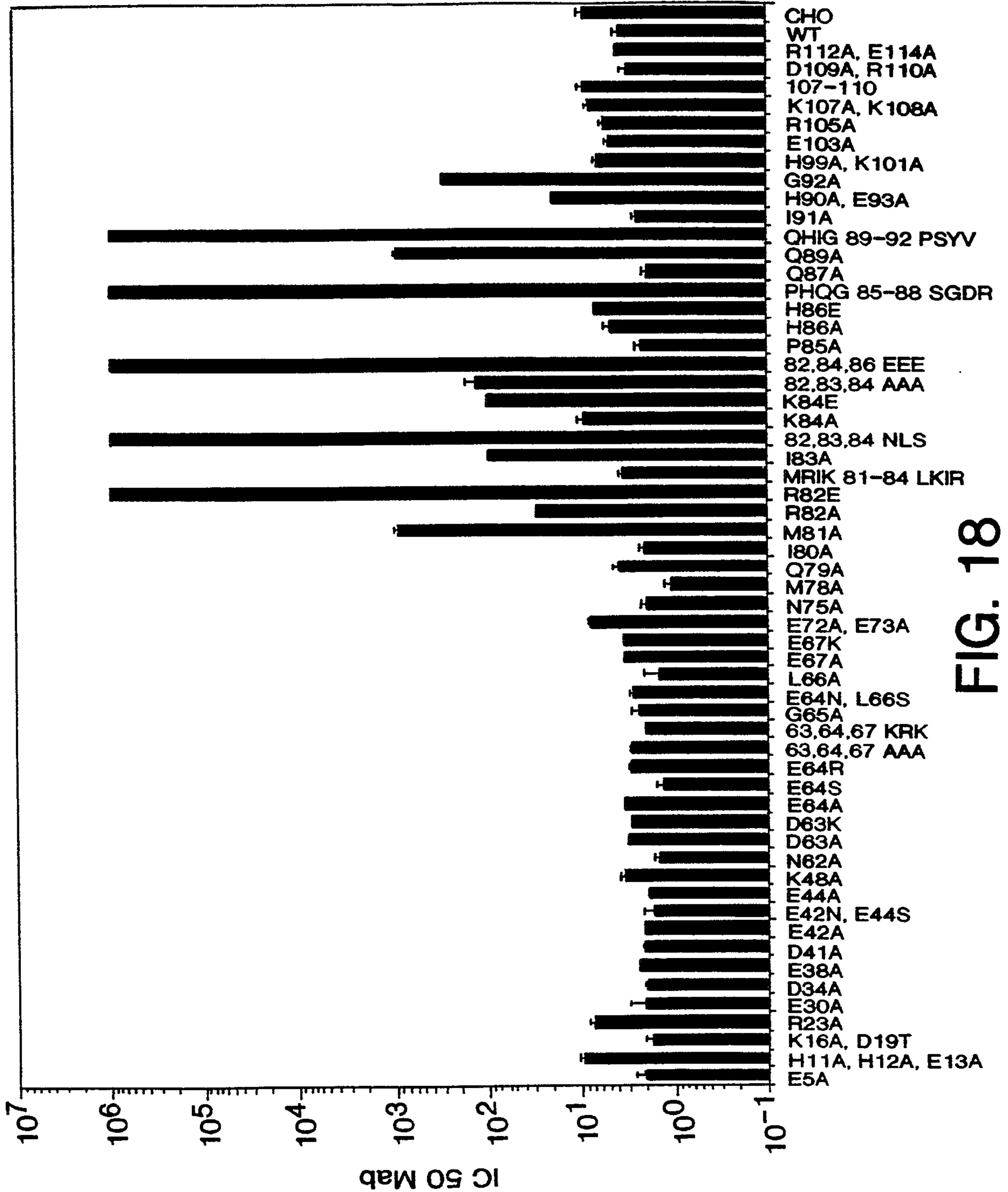


FIG. 18

19/24

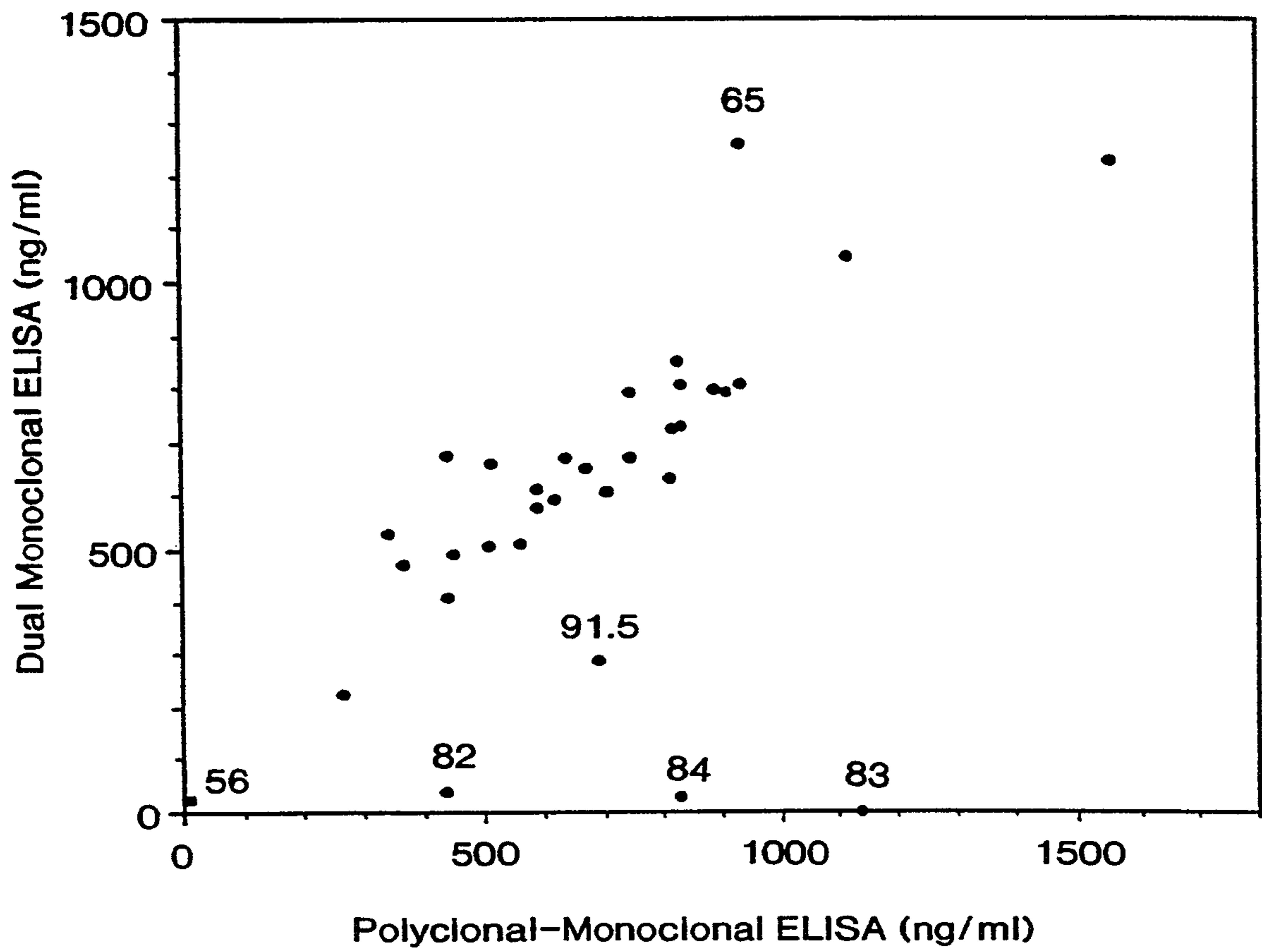


FIG. 19

20/24

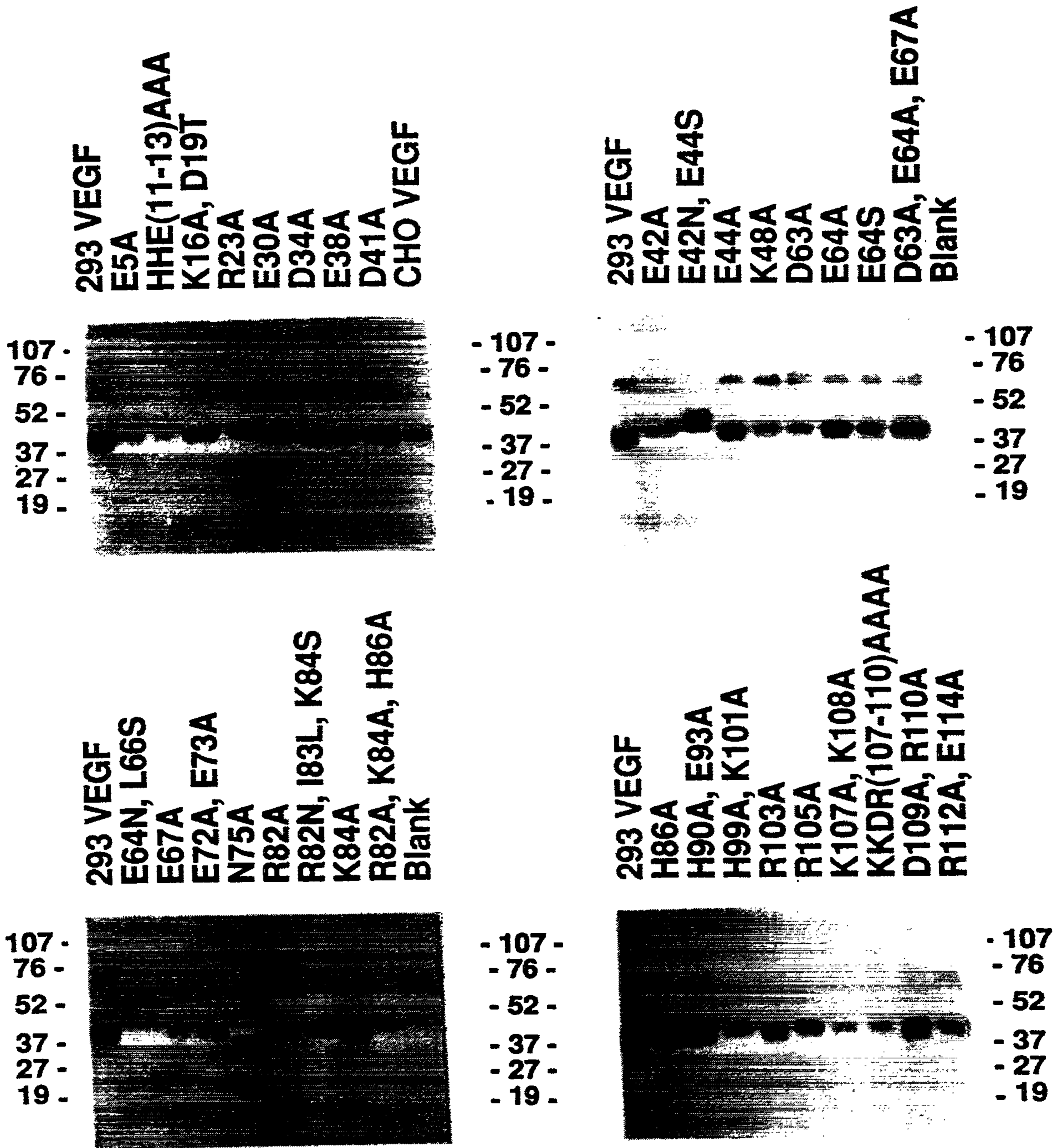


FIG. 20

21 / 24

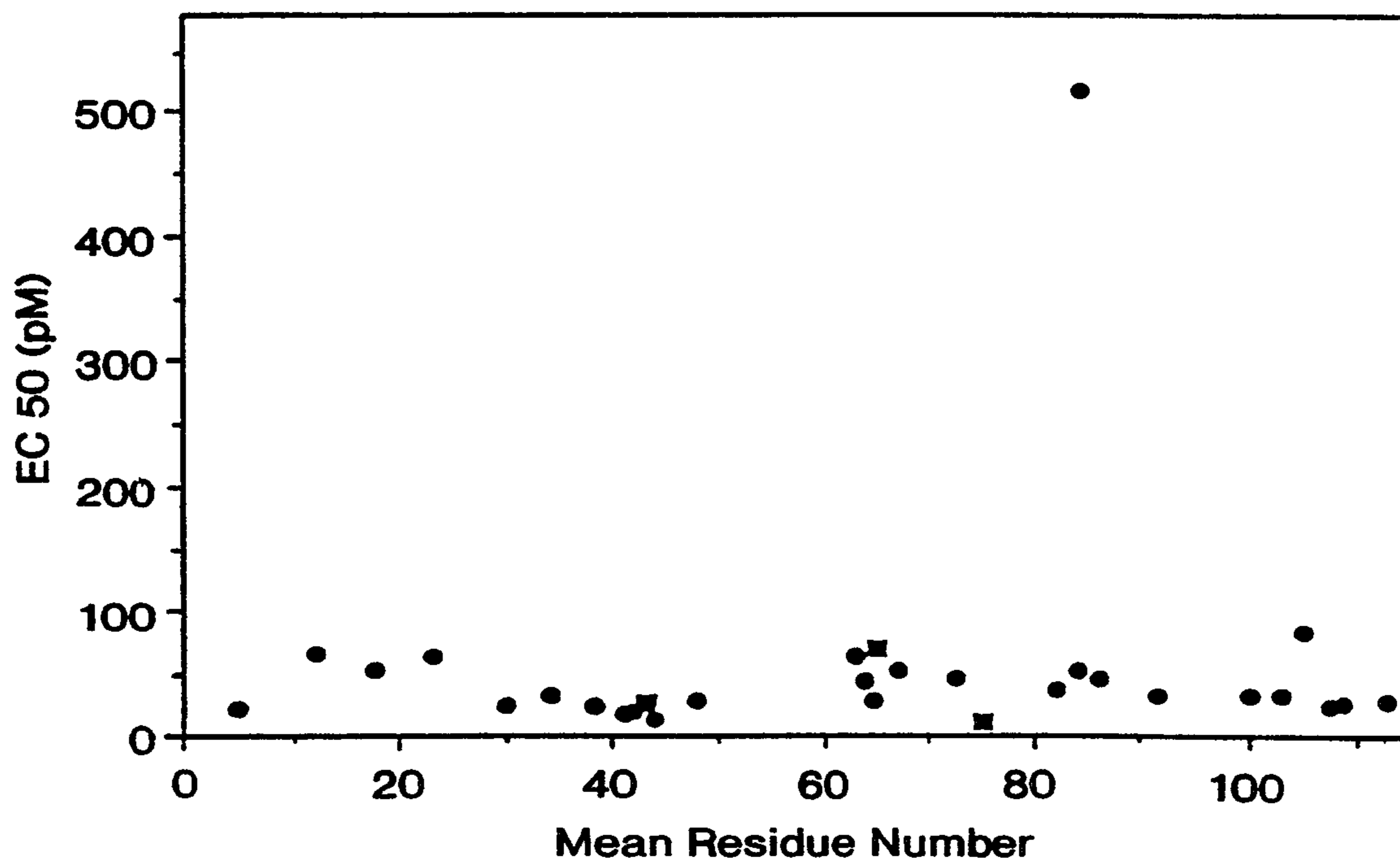


FIG. 21

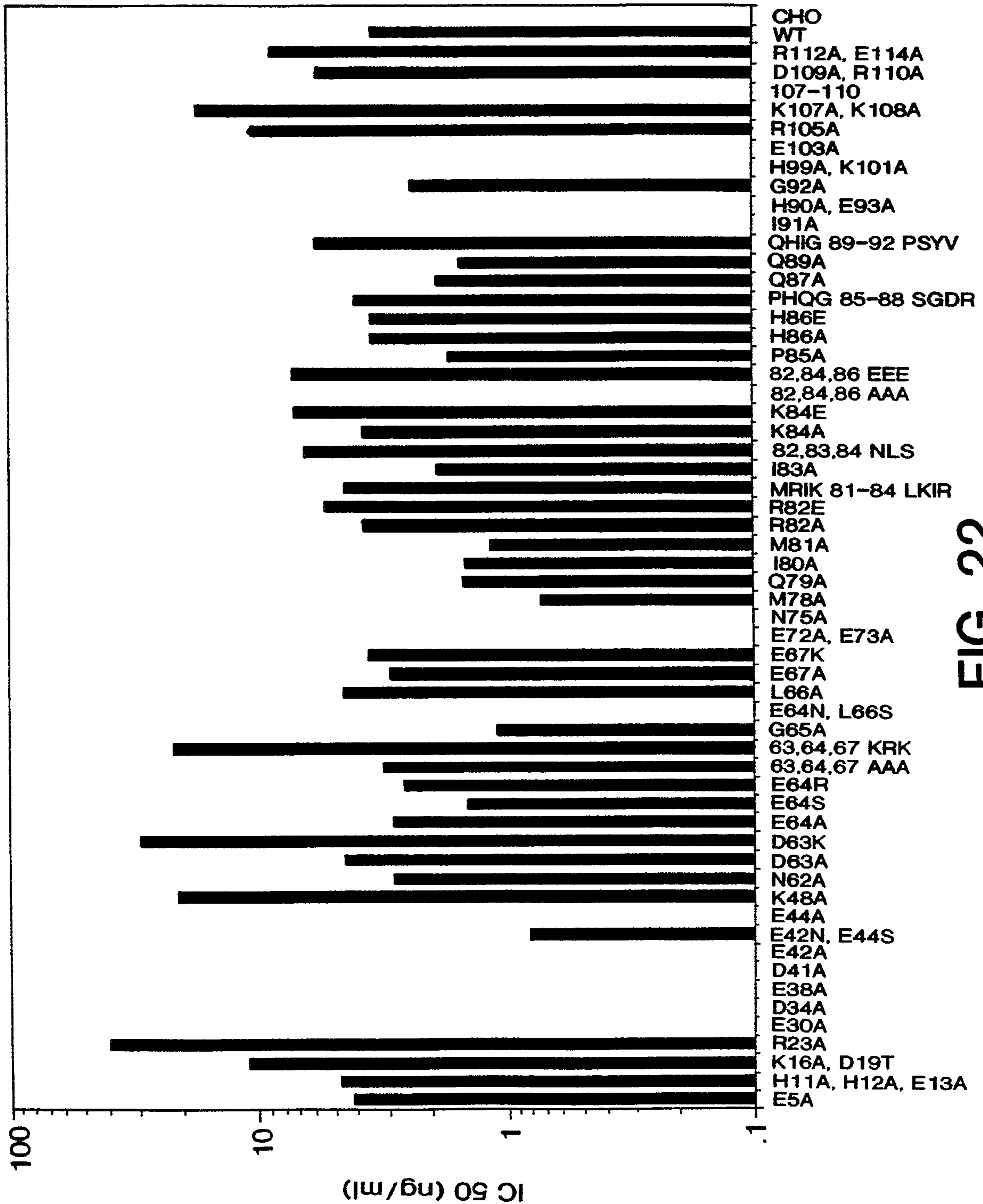


FIG. 22

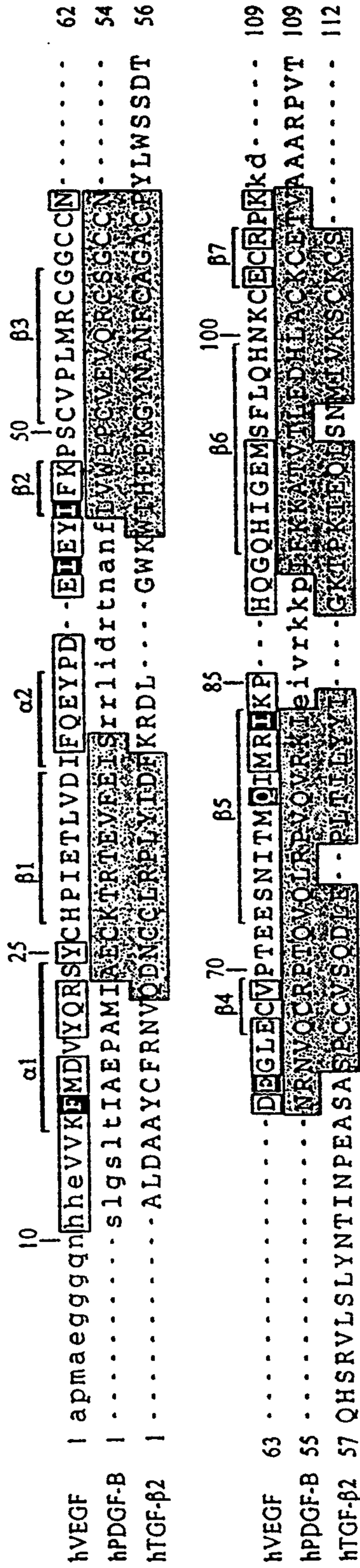


FIG. 23

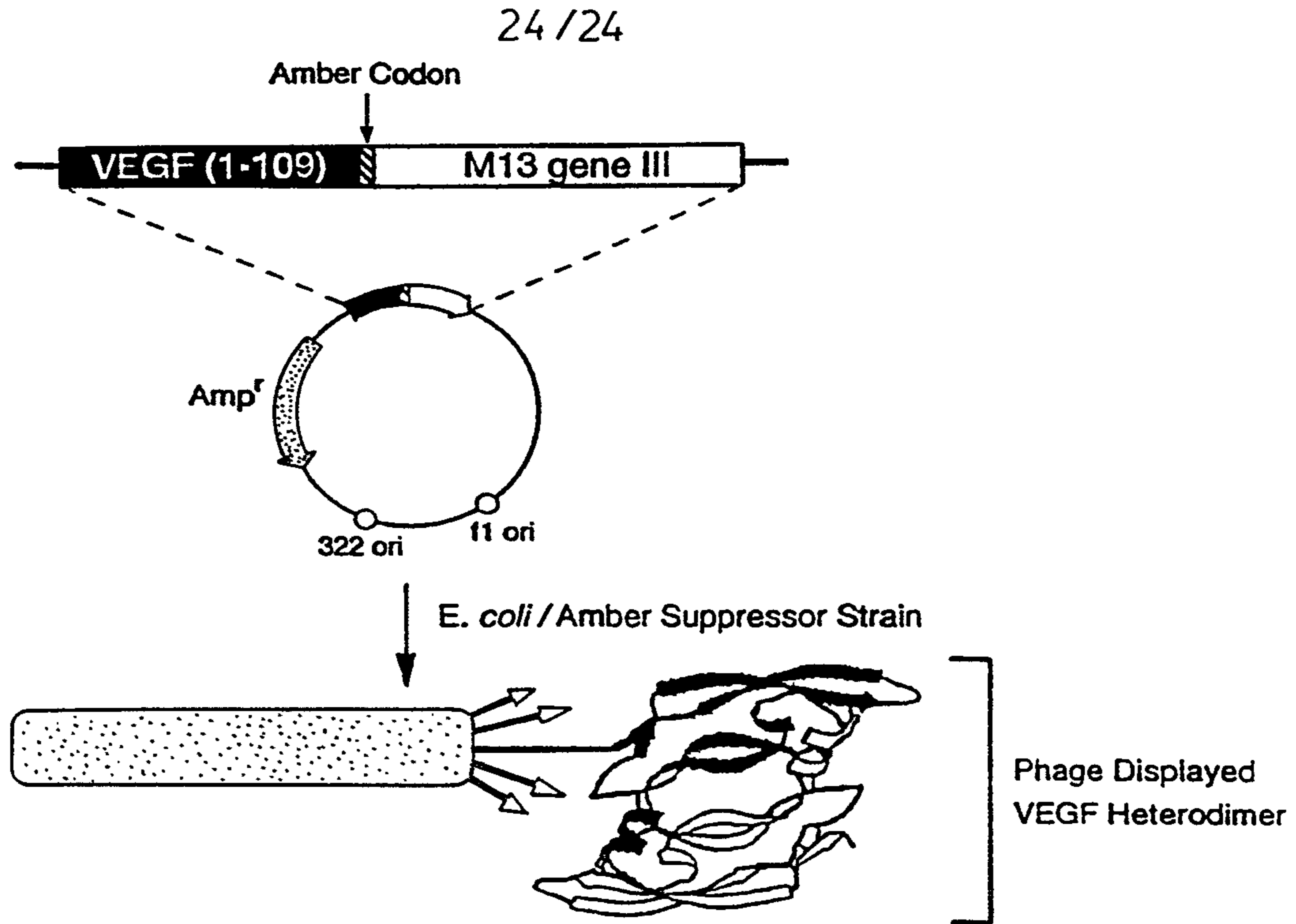


FIG. 24A

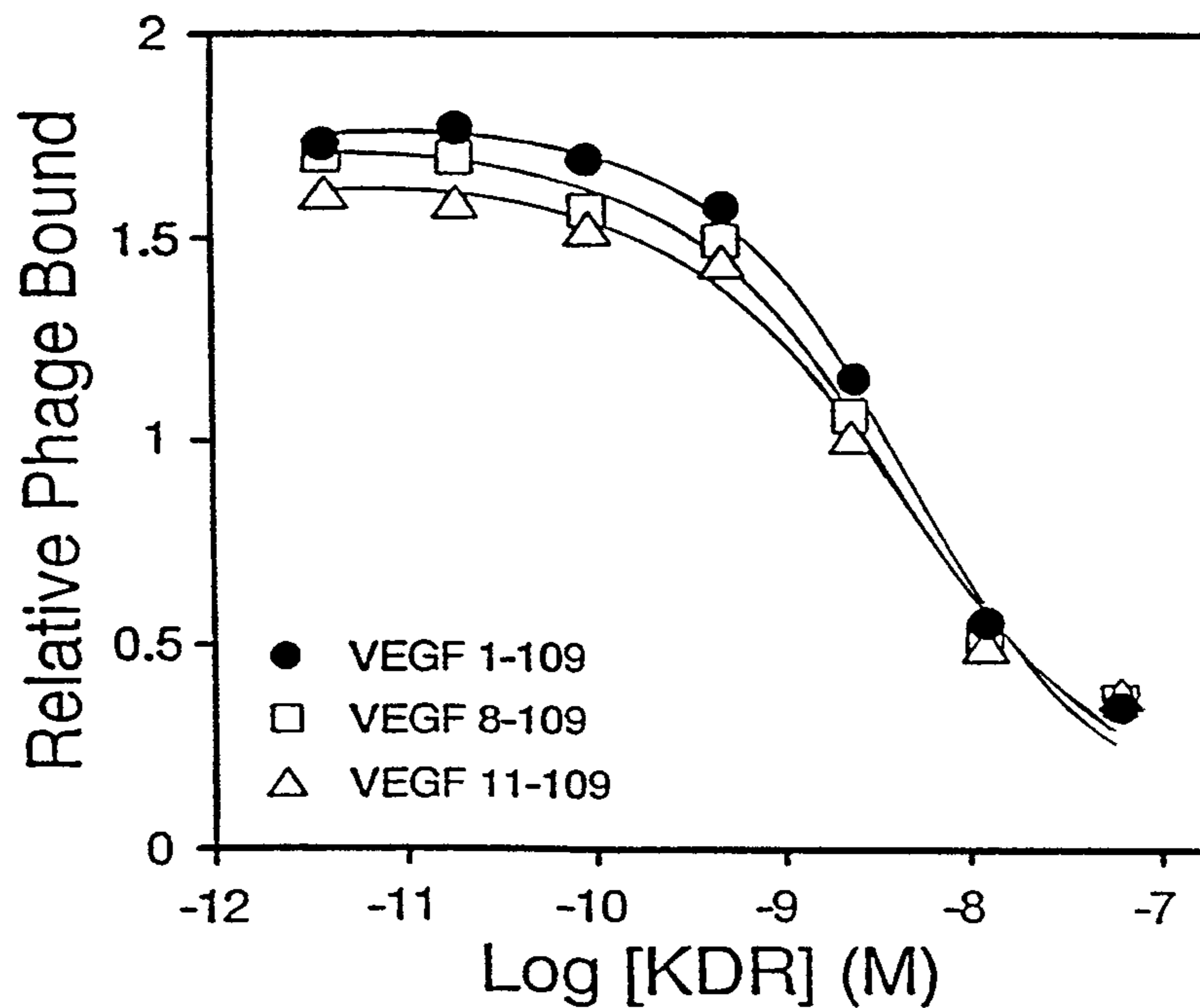


FIG. 24B