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Description

The present invention relates to methods, as defined in the claims, for constructing libraries of genetic packages that display a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins and collectively display at least a portion of the diversity of the family. In a preferred embodiment, the displayed polypeptides are human Fabs.

More specifically, the methods of the invention comprise cleaving single-stranded nucleic acids at chosen locations, the cleaved nucleic acids encoding, at least in part, the peptides, polypeptides or proteins displayed on the genetic packages of the libraries of the invention. In a preferred embodiment, the genetic packages are filamentous phage or phagemids.

The present specification describes methods of screening the libraries of genetic packages that display useful peptides, polypeptides and proteins and to the peptides, polypeptides and proteins identified by such screening.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

It is now common practice in the art to prepare libraries of genetic packages that display a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins and collectively display at least a portion of the diversity of the family. In many common libraries, the displayed peptides, polypeptides or proteins are related to antibodies. Often, they are Fabs or single chain antibodies.

In general, the DNAs that encode members of the families to be displayed must be amplified before they are cloned and used to display the desired member on the surface of a genetic package. Such amplification typically makes use of forward and backward primers.

Such primers can be complementary to sequences native to the DNA to be amplified or complementary to oligonucleotides attached at the 5' or 3' ends of that DNA. Primers that are complementary to sequences native to the DNA to be amplified are disadvantaged in that they bias the members of the families to be displayed. Only those members that contain a sequence in the native DNA that is substantially complementary to the primer will be amplified. Those that do not will be absent from the family. For those members that are amplified, any diversity within the primer region will be suppressed.

For example, in European patent 368, 684 B1, the primer that is used is at the 5' end of the V_H region of an antibody gene. It anneals to a sequence region in the native DNA that is said to be "sufficiently well conserved" within a single species. Such primer will bias the members amplified to those having this "conserved" region. Any diversity within this region is extinguished.

It is generally accepted that human antibody genes arise through a process that involves a combinatorial selection of V and J or V, D, and J followed by somatic mutations. Although most diversity occurs in the Complementary Determining Regions (CDRs), diversity also occurs in the more conserved Framework Regions (FRs) and at least some of this diversity confers or enhances specific binding to antigens (Ag). As a consequence, libraries should contain as much of the CDR and FR diversity as possible.

To clone the amplified DNAs for display on a genetic package of the peptides, polypeptides or proteins that they encode, the DNAs must be cleaved to produce appropriate ends for ligation to a vector. Such cleavage is generally effected using restriction endonuclease recognition sites carried on the primers. When the primers are at the 5' end of DNA produced from reverse transcription of RNA, such restriction leaves deleterious 5' untranslated regions in the amplified DNA. These regions interfere with expression of the cloned genes and thus the display of the peptides, polypeptides and proteins coded for by them.

Zhu D., Analytical Biochemistry, Vol. 177(1), 1989, pages 120-124, describes oligodeoxynucleotide-directed cleavage and repair of a single-stranded vector a method of site-specific mutagenesis.

Thielking V et al., Biochemistry, Vol. 29(19), 1990, pages 4682-4691, describes the accuracy of the ECO-RI restriction endonuclease binding and cleavage studies with oligodeoxynucleotide substrates containing degenerate recognition sequences.

Alves Juergen et al., Biochemistry, Vol. 34(35), 1995, pages 11191-11197, describes the accuracy of the EcoRV restriction endonuclease in binding and cleavage studies with oligodeoxynucleotide substrates containing degenerate recognition sequences.

Kim S.C. et al., Science, Vol. 240, No. 4851, 1988, pages 504-506, describes cleaving DNA at any predetermined site with adapter-primers and class-IIS restriction enzymes.

Podhajska A.J. & Szybalski W., Gene, Vol. 40(2-3), 1985, pages 175-182, describes conversion of the FOK-I endonuclease to a universal restriction enzyme cleavage of phage M-13-MP-7 DNA at predetermined sites.

WO 97/20923 describes preparation of a multi-combinatorial library of antibody gene expression vectors.

WO 97/49809 describes polypeptides capable of forming antigen binding structures with specificity for the Rhesus D antigens, the DNA encoding them and the process for their preparation and use.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of this invention to provide novel methods for constructing libraries of genetic packages that display a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins and collectively display at least a portion of the diversity of this family. These methods are not biased toward DNAs that contain native sequences that are complementary to the primers used for amplification. They also enable any sequences that may be deleterious to expression to be removed from the amplified DNA before cloning and displaying.

The specification describes a method for cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a desired location, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) contacting the nucleic acid with a single-stranded oligonucleotide, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired and including a sequence that with its complement in the nucleic acid forms a restriction endonuclease recognition site that on restriction results in cleavage of the nucleic acid at the desired location; and

(ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the recognition site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

The specification describes an alternative method for cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a desired location, the method comprising the steps of:

- (i) contacting the nucleic acid with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired, and the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide having a Type II-S restriction endonuclease recognition site, whose cleavage site is located at a known distance from the recognition site; and
- (ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the cleavage site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

The specification describes a method of capturing DNA molecules that comprise a member of a diverse family of DNAs and collectively comprise at least a portion of the diversity of the family. These DNA molecules in single-stranded form have been cleaved by one of the methods of this invention. This method involves ligating the individual single-stranded DNA members of the family to a partially duplex DNA complex. The method comprises the steps of:

- (i) contacting a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence that has been cleaved with a restriction endonuclease with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region that remains after cleavage, the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide including any sequences necessary to return the sequences that remain after cleavage into proper reading frame for expression and containing a restriction endonuclease recognition site 5' of those sequences; and
- (ii) cleaving the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide sequence solely at the restriction endonuclease recognition site contained within the double-stranded region of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide.

It is another object of this invention to prepare libraries, that display a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins and collectively display at least part of the diversity of the family, using the methods and DNAs described above, as defined in the claims.

It is an object to screen those libraries to identify useful peptides, polypeptides and proteins and to use those substances in human therapy.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic of various methods that may be employed to amplify VH genes without using primers specific for VH sequences.

FIG. 2 is a schematic of various methods that may be employed to amplify VL genes without using VL sequences.

FIG. 3 depicts gel analysis of cleaved kappa DNA from Example 2.

FIG. 4 depicts gel analysis of cleaved kappa DNA from Example 2.

FIG. 5 depicts gel analysis of amplified kappa DNA from Example 2.

FIG. 6 depicts gel purified amplified kappa DNA from Example 2.

TERMS

In this application, the following terms and abbreviations are used:

Sense strand	The upper strand of ds DNA as usually written. In the sense strand, 5'-ATG-3' codes for Met.
Antisense strand	The lower strand of ds DNA as usually written. In the antisense strand, 3'-TAC-5' would correspond to a Met codon in the sense strand.
Forward primer:	A "forward" primer is complementary to a part of the sense strand and primes for synthesis of a new antisense-strand molecule. "Forward primer" and "lower-strand primer" are equivalent.
Backward primer:	A "backward" primer is complementary to a part of the antisense strand and primes for synthesis of a new sense-strand molecule. "Backward primer" and "top-strand primer" are equivalent.
Bases:	Bases are specified either by their position in a vector or gene as their position within a gene by codon and base. For example, "89.1" is the first base of codon 89, 89.2 is the second base of codon 89.
Sv	Streptavidin
Ap	Ampicillin
ap ^R	A gene conferring ampicillin resistance.
RE	Restriction endonuclease
URE	Universal restriction endonuclease
Functionally complementary	Two sequences are sufficiently complementary so as to anneal under the chosen conditions.
RERS	Restriction endonuclease recognition site
AA	Amino acid

PCR	Polymerization chain reaction
GLGs	Germline genes
Ab	Antibody: an immunoglobulin. The term also covers any protein having a binding domain which is homologous to an immunoglobulin binding domain. A few examples of antibodies within this definition are, <i>inter alia</i> , immunoglobulin isotypes any the Fab, F(ab') ₂ , scfv, Fv, dAb and Fd fragments.
Fab	Two chain molecule comprising an Ab light chain and part of a heavy-chain.
scFv	A single-chain Ab comprising either VH: :linker: :VL or VL: :linker: :VH
w.t.	Wild type
HC	Heavy chain
LC	Light chain
VK	A variable domain of a Kappa light chain.
VH	A variable domain of a heavy chain.
VL	A variable domain of a lambda light chain.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The nucleic acid sequences that are useful in the methods of this invention, i.e., those that encode at least in part the individual peptides, polypeptides and proteins displayed on the genetic packages of this invention, may be naturally occurring, synthetic or a combination thereof. They may be mRNA, DNA or cDNA. In the preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids encode antibodies. Most preferably, they encode Fabs.

The nucleic acids useful in this invention may be naturally diverse, synthetic diversity may be introduced into those naturally diverse members, or the diversity may be entirely synthetic. For example, synthetic diversity can be introduced into one or more CDRs of antibody genes.

Synthetic diversity may be created, for example, through the use of TRIM technology (U.S. 5,869,644). TRIM technology allows control over exactly which amino-acid types are allowed at variegated positions and in what proportions. In TRIM technology, codons too be diversified are synthesized using mixtures of trinucleotides. This allows any set of amino acid types to be included in any proportion.

Another alternative that may be used to generate diversified DNA is mixed oligonucleotide synthesis. With TRIM technology, one could allow Ala and Trp. With mixed oligonucleotide synthesis, a mixture that included Ala and Trp would also necessarily include Ser and Gly. The amino-acid types allowed at the variegated positions are picked with reference to the structure of antibodies, or other peptides, polypeptides or proteins of the family, the observed diversity in germline genes, the observed somatic mutations frequently observed, and the desired areas and types of variegation.

In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the nucleic acid sequences for at least one CDR or other region of the peptides, polypeptides or proteins of the family are cDNAs produced by reverse transcription from mRNA. More preferably, the mRNAs are obtained from peripheral blood cells, bone marrow cells, spleen cells or lymph node cells (such as B-lymphocytes or plasma cells) that express members of naturally diverse sets of related genes. More preferable, the mRNAs encode a diverse family of antibodies. Most preferably, the mRNAs are obtained from patients suffering from at least one autoimmune disorder or cancer. Preferably, mRNAs containing a high diversity of autoimmune diseases, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome and vasculitis are used,

In a preferred embodiment of this invention, the cDNAs are produced from the mRNAs using reverse transcription. In this preferred embodiment, the mRNAs are separated from the cell and degraded using standard methods, such that only the full length (i.e., capped) mRNAs remain. The cap is then removed and reverse transcription used to produce the cDNAs.

The reverse transcription of the first (antisense) strand can be done in any manner with any suitable primer. See, e.g., HJ de Haard et al., Journal of Biological Chemistry, 274(26):18218-30 (1999). In the preferred embodiment of this invention where the mRNAs encode antibodies, primers that are complementary to the constant regions of antibody genes may be used. Those primers are useful because they do not generate bias toward subclasses of antibodies. In another embodiment, poly-dT primers may be used (and may be preferred for the heavy-chain genes). Alternatively, sequences complementary to the primer may be attached to the termini of the antisense strand.

In one preferred embodiment of this invention, the reverse transcriptase primer may be biotinylated, thus allowing the cDNA product to be immobilized on streptavidin (Sv) beads. Immobilization can also be effected using a primer labeled at the 5' end with one of a free amine group, b) thiol, c) carboxylic acid, or d) another group not found in DNA that can react to form a strong bond to a known partner on an insoluble medium. If, for example, a free amine (preferably primary amine) is provided at the 5' end of a DNA primer, this amine can be reacted with carboxylic acid groups on a polymer bead using standard amide-forming chemistry. If such preferred immobilization is used during reverse transcription, the top strand RNA is degraded using well-known enzymes, such as a combination of RNaseH and RNaseA, either before or after immobilization.

The nucleic acid sequences useful in the methods of this invention are generally amplified before being used to display the peptides, polypeptides or proteins that they encode. Prior to amplification, the single-stranded DNAs may be cleaved using either of the methods described before. Alternatively, the single-stranded DNAs may be amplified and then cleaved using one of those methods.

Any of the well known methods for amplifying nucleic acid sequences may be used for such amplification. Methods that maximize, and do not bias, diversity are preferred. In a preferred embodiment of this invention where the nucleic acid sequences are derived from antibody genes, the present invention preferably utilizes primers in the constant regions of the heavy and light chain genes and primers to a synthetic sequence that are attached at the 5' end of the sense strand. Priming at such synthetic sequence avoids the use of sequences within the

variable regions of the antibody genes. Those variable region priming sites generate bias against V genes that are either of rare subclasses or that have been mutated at the priming sites. This bias is partly due to suppression of diversity within the primer region and partly due to lack of priming when many mutations are present in the region complementary to the primer. The methods disclosed in this invention have the advantage of not biasing the population of amplified antibody genes for particular V gene types.

The synthetic sequences may be attached to the 5' end of the DNA strand by various methods well known for ligating DNA sequences together. RT CapExtention is one preferred method.

In RT CapExtention (derived from Smart PCRTM), a short overlap (5'-...GGG-3' in the upper-strand primer (USP-GGG) complements 3'-CCC....5' in the lower strand) and reverse transcriptases are used so that the reverse complement of the upper-strand primer is attached to the lower strand.

In a preferred embodiment of this invention the upper strand or lower strand primer may be also biotinylated or labeled at the 5' end with one of a) free amino group, b) thiol, c) carboxylic acid and d) another group not found in DNA that can react to form a strong bond to a known partner as an insoluble medium. These can then be used to immobilize the labeled strand after amplification. The immobilized DNA can be either single or double-stranded.

FIG. 1 shows a schematic of the amplification of VH genes. FIG. 1, Panel A shows a primer specific to the poly-dT region of the 3' UTR priming synthesis of the first, lower strand. Primers that bind in the constant region are also suitable. Panel B shows the lower strand extended at its 3' end by three Cs that are not complementary to the mRNA. Panel C shows the result of annealing a synthetic top-strand primer ending in three GGGs that hybridize to the 3' terminal CCCs and extending the reverse transcription extending the lower strand by the reverse complement of the synthetic primer sequence. Panel D shows the result of PCR amplification using a 5' biotinylated synthetic top-strand primer that replicates the 5' end of the synthetic primer of panel C and a bottom-strand primer complementary to part of the constant domain. Panel E shows immobilized double-stranded (ds) DNA obtained by using a 5'-biotinylated top-strand primer.

FIG. 2 shows a similar schematic for amplification of VL genes. FIG. 2, Panel A shows a primer specific to the constant region at or near the 3' end priming synthesis of the first, lower strand. Primers that bind in the poly-dT region are also suitable. Panel B shows the lower strand extended at its 3' end by three Cs that are not complementary to the mRNA. Panel C shows the result of annealing a synthetic top-strand primer ending in three GGGs that hybridize to the 3' terminal CCCs and extending the reverse transcription extending the lower strand by the reverse complement of the synthetic primer sequence. Panel D shows the result of PCR amplification using a 5' biotinylated synthetic top-strand primer that replicates the 5' end of the synthetic primer of panel C and a bottom-strand primer complementary to part of the constant domain. The bottom-strand primer also contains a useful restriction endonuclease site, such as AscT. Panel E shows immobilized ds cDNA obtained by using a 5'-biotinylated top-strand primer.

In FIGS. 1 and 2, each V gene consists of a 5' untranslated region (UTR) and a secretion signal, followed by the variable region, followed by a constant region, followed by a 3' untranslated region (which typically ends in poly-A). An initial primer for reverse transcription may be complementary to the constant region or to the poly A segment or the 3'-UTR. For human heavy-chain genes, a primer of 15 T is preferred. Reverse transcriptases attach several C residues to the 3' end of the newly synthesized DNA. RT CapExtention exploits this feature. The reverse transcription reaction is first run with only a lower-strand primer. After about 1 hour, a primer ending in GGG (USP-GGG) and more RTase are added. This causes the lower-strand cDNA to be extended by the reverse complement of the USP-GGG up to the final GGG. Using one primer identical to part or the attached synthetic sequence and a second primer complementary to a region of known sequence at the 3' end of the sense strand, all the V genes are amplified irrespective of their V gene subclass.

After amplification, the DNAs of this invention are rendered single-stranded. For example, the strands can be separated by using a biotinylated primer, capturing the biotinylated product on streptavidin beads, denaturing the DNA, and washing away the complementary strand. Depending on which end of the captured DNA is wanted, one will choose to immobilize either the upper (sense) strand or the lower (antisense) strand.

To prepare the single-stranded amplified DNAs for cloning into genetic packages so as to effect display of the peptides, polypeptides or proteins encoded, at least in part, by those DNAs, they must be manipulated to provide ends suitable for cloning and expression. In particular, any 5' untranslated regions and mammalian signal sequences must be removed and replaced, in frame, by a suitable signal sequence that functions in the display host. Additionally, parts of the variable domains (in antibody genes) may be removed and replaced by synthetic segments containing synthetic diversity. The diversity of other gene families may likewise be expanded with synthetic diversity.

According to the methods of this invention, there are two ways to manipulate the single-stranded amplified DNAs for cloning, as defined in the claims. The first method comprises the steps of:

- (i) contacting the single-stranded nucleic acid with a single-stranded oligonucleotide, the oligonucleotide being complementary to the single-stranded nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired and including a sequence that with its complement in the nucleic acid forms a restriction endonuclease recognition site that on restriction results in cleavage of the nucleic acid at the desired location; and
- (ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the recognition site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

In this first method, short oligonucleotides are annealed to the single-stranded DNA so that restriction endonuclease recognition sites formed within the now locally double-stranded regions of the DNA can be cleaved. In particular, a recognition site that occurs at the same position in a substantial fraction of the single-stranded DNAs is identical.

For antibody genes, this can be done using a catalog of germline sequences. See, e.g., "<http://www.mrc-cpe.cam.ac.uk/imt-doc/restricted/ok.htm> 1." Updates can be obtained from this site under the heading "Amino acid and nucleotide sequence alignments." For other families, similar comparisons exist and may be used to select appropriate regions for cleavage and to maintain diversity.

For example, Table 195 depicts the DNA sequences of the FR3 regions of the 51 known human VH germline genes. In this region, the genes contain restriction endonuclease recognition sites shown in Table 200. Restriction endonucleases that cleave a large fraction of germline

genes at the same site are preferred over endonuclease that cut at a variety of sites. Furthermore, it is preferred that there be only one site for the restriction endonucleases within the region to which the short oligonucleotide binds on the single-stranded DNA, e.g., about 10 bases on either side of the restriction endonuclease recognition site.

An enzyme that cleaves downstream in FR3 is also more preferable because it captures fewer mutations in the framework. This may be advantageous in some cases. However, it is well known that framework mutations exist and confer and enhance antibody binding. The present invention, by choice of appropriate restriction site, allows all or part of FR3 diversity to be captured. Hence, the method also allows extensive diversity to be captured.

Finally, in the methods of this invention restriction endonucleases that are active between about 45° and about 75°C are used. Preferably enzymes that are active above 50°C, and more preferably active about 55°C, are used. Such temperatures maintain the nucleic acid sequence to be cleaved in substantially single-stranded form.

Enzymes shown in Table 200 that cut many of the heavy chain FR3 germline genes at a single position include: *MaeIII*(24@4), *Tsp45I*(21@4), *HphI*(44@5), *BsaJI*(23@65), *AluI*(23@47), *BlpI*(21@48), *DdeI*(29@58), *BglII*(10@61), *MslI*(44@72), *BsiEI*(23@74), *Eael*(23@74), *EagI*(23@74), *HaeIII*(25@75), *Bst4CI*(51@36), *HpyCH4III*(51@86), *HinfI*(38@2), *MlyI*(18@2), *PleI*(18@2), *MnlI*(31@67), *HpyCH4V*(21@44), *BsmAI*(16@11), *BpmI*(19@12), *XmnI*(12@30), and *SacI*(11@51). (The notation used means, for example, that *BsmAI* cuts 16 of the FR3 germline genes with a restriction endonuclease recognition site beginning at base 11 of FR³.)

For cleavage of human heavy chains in FR3, the preferred restriction endonucleases are: *Bst4CI* (or *TaaI* or *HpyCH4III*), *BlpI*, *HpyCH4V*, and *MslI*. Because ACNGT (the restriction endonuclease recognition site for *Bst4CI*, *TaaI*, and *HpyCH4III*) is found at a consistent site in all the human FR3 germline genes, one of those enzymes is the most preferred for capture of heavy chain CDR3 diversity. *BlpI* and *HpyCH4V* are complementary. *BlpI* cuts most members of the VH1 and VH4 families while *HpyCH4V* cuts most members of the VH3, VH5, VH6, and VH7 families. Neither enzyme cuts VH2s, but this is a very small family, containing only three members. Thus, these enzymes may also be used in preferred embodiments of the methods of this invention.

The restriction endonucleases *HpyCH4III*, *Bst4CI*, and *TaaI* all recognize 5'-ACnGT-3' and cut upper strand DNA after n and lower strand DNA before the base complementary to n. This is the most preferred restriction endonuclease recognition site for this method on human heavy chains because it is found in all germline genes. Furthermore, the restriction endonuclease recognition region (ACnGT) matches the second and third bases of a tyrosine codon (*tay*) and the following cysteine codon (*tgy*) as shown in Table 206. These codons are highly conserved, especially the cysteine in mature antibody genes.

Table 250 E shows the distinct oligonucleotides of length 22 (except the last one which is of length 20) bases. Table 255 C shows the analysis of 1617 actual heavy chain antibody genes. Of these, 1511 have the site and match one of the candidate oligonucleotides to within 4 mismatches. Eight oligonucleotides account for most of the matches and are given in Table 250 F.1. The 8 oligonucleotides are very similar so that it is likely that satisfactory cleavage will be achieved with only one oligonucleotide (such as H43.77.97.1-02#1) by adjusting temperature, pH, salinity, and the like. One or two oligonucleotides may likewise suffice whenever the germline gene sequences differ very little and especially if they differ very little close to the restriction endonuclease recognition region to be cleaved. Table 255 D shows a repeat analysis of 1617 actual heavy chain antibody genes using only the 8 chosen oligonucleotides. This shows that 1463 of the sequences match at least one of the oligonucleotides to within 4 mismatches and have the site as expected. Only 7 sequences have a second *HpyCH4III* restriction endonuclease recognition region in this region.

Another illustration of choosing an appropriate restriction endonuclease recognition site involves cleavage in FR1 of human heavy chains. Cleavage in FR1 allows capture of the entire CDR diversity of the heavy chain.

The germline genes for human heavy chain FR1 are shown in Table 217. Table 220 shows the restriction endonuclease recognition sites found in human germline genes FR1s. The preferred sites are *BsgI*(GTGCAG;39@4), *BsoFI*(GCNGC;43@6,11@9,2@3,1@12), *TseI*(Gcwg;43@6,11@9,2@3,1@12), *MspAI*(CMGCKG;46@7,2@1), *PvuII*(CAGCTG;46@7,2@1), *AluI*(AGCT;48@82@2), *DdeI*(Ctnag;22@52,9@48), *HphI*(tcacc;22@80), *BssK1*(Nccngg;35@39,2@40), *BsaJI*(Ccnnngg;32@40, 2@41), *BstNI*(CCwgg; 33@40), *ScrFI* (CCngg;35@40, 2@41), *EcoO109I*(RGgnccy;22@46, 11@43), *Sau96I*(Ggncc;23@47,11@44), *AvaII* (Ggwcc; 23@47, 4@44), *PpuMI*(RGgwccy;22@46,4@43), *BsmFI*(gtccc;20@48), *HinfI*(Gantc;34@16,21@56, 21@77), *TfiI*(21@77), *MlyI*(GAGTC;34@16), *MlyI*(gactc;21@56), and *AlwNI*(CAGnnntg;22@68). The more preferred sites are *MspAI* and *FvuII*. *MspAI* and *PvuII* have 46 sites at 7-12 and 2 at 1-6. To avoid cleavage at both sites, oligonucleotides are used that do not fully cover the site at 1-6. Thus, the DNA will not be cleaved at that site. We have shown that DNA that extends 3, 4, or 5 bases beyond a *PvuII*-site can be cleaved efficiently.

Another illustration of choosing an appropriate restriction endonuclease recognition site involves cleavage in FR1 of human kappa light chains. Table 300 shows the human kappa FR1 germline genes and Table 302 shows restriction endonuclease recognition sites that are found in a substantial number of human kappa FR1 germline genes at consistent locations. Of the restriction endonuclease recognition sites listed, *BsmAI* and *PflI* are the most preferred enzymes. *BsmAI* sites are found at base 18 in 35 of 40 germline genes. *PflI* sites are found in 35 of 40 germline genes at base 12.

Another example of choosing an appropriate restriction endonuclease recognition site involves cleavage in FR1 of the human lambda light chain. Table 400 shows the 31 known human lambda FR1 germline gene sequences. Table 405 shows restriction endonuclease recognition sites found in human lambda FR1 germline genes. *HinfI* and *DdeI* are the most preferred restriction endonuclease for cutting human lambda chains in FR1.

After the appropriate site or sites for cleavage are chosen, one or more short oligonucleotides are prepared so as to functionally complement, alone or in combination, the chosen recognition site. The oligonucleotides also include sequences that flank the recognition site in the majority of the amplified genes. This flanking region allows the sequence to anneal to the single-stranded DNA sufficiently to allow cleavage by the restriction endonuclease specific for the site chosen.

The actual length and sequence of the oligonucleotide depends on the recognition site and the conditions to be used for contacting and cleavage. The length must be sufficient so that the oligonucleotide is functionally complementary to the single-stranded DNA over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and solely at the desired location.

Typically, the oligonucleotides of this preferred method of the invention are about 17 to about 30 nucleotides in length. Below about 17 bases, annealing is too weak and above 30 bases there can be a loss of specificity. A preferred length is 18 to 24 bases.

Oligonucleotides of this length need not be identical complements of the germline genes. Rather, a few mismatches taken may be tolerated. Preferably, however, no more than 1-3 mismatches are allowed. Such mismatches do not adversely affect annealing of the oligonucleotide to the single-stranded DNA. Hence, the two DNAs are said to be functionally complementary.

The second method to manipulate the amplified single-stranded DNAs of this invention for cloning comprises the steps (as defined in the claims) of:

- (i) contacting the single-stranded nucleic acid with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being complementary to the single-stranded nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired, and the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide having a Type II-S restriction endonuclease recognition site, whose cleavage site is located at a known distance from the recognition site; and
- (ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the cleavage site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the single-stranded region of the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

This second method employs Universal Restriction Endonucleases ("URE"). UREs are partially double-stranded oligonucleotides. The single-stranded portion or overlap of the URE consists of a DNA adapter that is functionally complementary to the sequence to be cleaved in the single-stranded DNA. The double-stranded portion consists of a type II-S restriction endonuclease recognition site.

The URE method of this invention is specific and precise and can tolerate some (e.g., 1-3) mismatches in the complementary regions, i.e., it is functionally complementary to that region. Further, conditions under which the URE is used can be adjusted so that most of the genes that are amplified can be cut, reducing bias in the library produced from those genes.

The sequence of the single-stranded DNA adapter or overlap portion of the URE typically consists of about 14-22 bases. However, longer or shorter adapters may be used. The size depends on the ability of the adapter to associate with its functional complement in the single-stranded DNA and the temperature used for contacting the URE and the single-stranded DNA at the temperature used for cleaving the DNA with the type II-S enzyme. The adapter must be functionally complementary to the single-stranded DNA over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that the cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location. We prefer single-stranded or overlap portions of 14-17 bases in length, and more preferably 18-20 bases in length.

The site chosen for cleavage using the URE is preferably one that is substantially conserved in the family of amplified DNAs. As compared to the first cleavage method of this invention, these sites do not need to be endonuclease recognition sites. However, like the first method, the sites chosen can be synthetic rather than existing in the native DNA. Such sites may be chosen by references to the sequences of known antibodies or other families of genes. For example, the sequences of many germline genes are reported at <http://www.mrc-cpe.cam.ac.uk/imt-doc/restricted/ok.html>. For example, one preferred site occurs near the end of FR3 -- codon 89 through the second base of codon 93. CDR3 begins at codon 95.

The sequences of 79 human heavy-chain genes are also available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/nucleotide.html>. This site can be used to identify appropriate sequences for URE cleavage according to the methods of this invention. See, e.g., Table 8B.

Most preferably, one or more sequences are identified using these sites or other available sequence information. These sequences together are present in a substantial fraction of the amplified DNAs. For example, multiple sequences could be used to allow for known diversity in germline genes or for frequent somatic mutations. Synthetic degenerate sequences could also be used. Preferably, a sequence (s) that occurs in at least 65% of genes examined with no more than 2-3 mismatches is chosen

URE single-stranded adapters or overlaps are then made to be complementary to the chosen regions.

Conditions for using the UREs are determined empirically. These conditions should allow cleavage of DNA that contains the functionally complementary sequences with no more than 2 or 3 mismatches but that do not allow cleavage of DNA lacking such sequences.

As described above, the double-stranded portion of the URE includes a Type II-S endonuclease recognition site. Any Type II-S enzyme that is active at a temperature necessary to maintain the single-stranded DNA substantially in that form and to allow the single-stranded DNA adapter portion of the URE to anneal long enough to the single-stranded DNA to permit cleavage at the desired site may be used.

The preferred Type II-S enzymes for use in the URE methods of this invention provide asymmetrical cleavage of the single-stranded DNA. Among these are the enzymes listed in Table 800. The most preferred Type II-S enzyme is FokI.

When the preferred Fok I containing URE is used, several conditions are preferably used to effect cleavage:

- 1) Excess of the URE over target DNA should be present to activate the enzyme. URE present only in equimolar amounts to the target DNA would yield poor cleavage of ssDNA because the amount of active enzyme available would be limiting.
- 2) An activator may be used to activate part of the FokI enzyme to dimerize without causing cleavage. Examples of appropriate activators are shown in Table 510.
- 3) The cleavage reaction is performed at a temperature between 45°-75°C, preferably above 50°C and most preferably above 55°C.

The UREs used in the prior art contained a 14-base single-stranded segment, a 10-base stem (containing a FokI site), followed by the palindrome of the 10-base stem. While such UREs may be used in the methods of this invention, the preferred UREs of this invention also include a segment of three to eight bases (a loop) between the FokI restriction endonuclease recognition site containing segments. In the preferred embodiment, the stem (containing the FokI site) and its palindromes are also longer than 10 bases. Preferably, they are 10-14 bases in length. Examples of these "lollipop" URE adapters are shown in Table 5.

One example of using a URE to cleave an single-stranded DNA involves the FR3 region of human heavy chain. Table 508 shows an analysis of 840 fulllength nature human heavy chains with the URE recognition sequences shown. The vast majority (718/840=0.85) will be recognized with 2 or fewer mismatches using five UREs (VHS881-1.1, VHS881-1.2, VHS881-2.1, VHS881-4.1, and VHS881-9.1). Each has a 20-base adaptor sequence to complement the germline gene, a ten-base stem segment containing a FokI site, a five base loop, and the reverse complement of the first stem segment. Annealing those adapters, alone or in combination, to single-stranded antisense heavy chain DNA and treating with *FokI* in the presence of, e.g., the activator FOKIact, will lead to cleavage of the antisense strand at the position indicated.

Another example of using a URE (s) to cleave a single-stranded DNA involves the FR1 region of the human Kappa light chains. Table 512 shows an analysis of 182 full-length human kappa chains for matching by the four 19-base probe sequences shown. Ninety-six percent of the sequences match one of the probes with 2 or fewer mismatches. The URE adapters shown in Table 512 are for cleavage of the sense strand of Kappa chains. Thus, the adaptor sequences are the reverse complement of the germline gene sequences. The URE consists of a ten-base stem, a five base loop, the reverse complement of the stem and the complementation sequence. The loop shown here is TTGTT, but other sequences could be used. Its function is to interrupt the palindrome of the stems so that formation of a lollipop monomer is favored over dimerization. Table 512 also shows where the sense strand is cleaved.

Another example of using a URE to cleave a single-stranded DNA involves the human lambda light chain. Table 515 shows analysis of 128 human lambda light chains for matching the four 19-base probes shown. With three or fewer mismatches, 88 of 128 (69%) of the chains match one of the probes. Table 515 also shows URE adapters corresponding to these probes. Annealing these adapters to upper-strand ssDNA of lambda chains and treatment with *FokI* in the presence of FOKIact at a temperature at or above 45°C will lead to specific and precise cleavage of the chains.

The conditions under which the short oligonucleotide sequences of the first method and the UREs of the second method are contacted with the single-stranded DNAs may be empirically determined. The conditions must be such that the single-stranded DNA remains in substantially single-stranded form. More particularly, the conditions must be such that the single-stranded DNA does not form loops that may interfere with its association with the oligonucleotide sequence or the URE or that may themselves provide sites for cleavage by the chosen restriction endonuclease.

The effectiveness and specificity of short oligonucleotides (first method) and UREs (second method) can be adjusted by controlling the concentrations of the URE adapters/oligonucleotides and substrate DNA, the temperature, the pH, the concentration of metal ions, the ionic strength, the concentration of chaotropes (such as urea and formamide), the concentration of the restriction endonuclease(e.g., *FokI*), and the time of the digestion. These conditions can be optimized with synthetic oligonucleotides having: 1) target germline gene sequences, 2) mutated target gene sequences, or 3) somewhat related non-target sequences. The goal is to cleave most of the target sequences and minimal amounts of non-targets.

In this invention, the single-stranded DNA is maintained in substantially that form using a temperature between 45°C to 75°C. More preferably, a temperature between 50°C and 60°C, most preferably between 55°C and 60°C, is used. These temperatures are employed both when contacting the DNA with the oligonucleotide or URE and when cleaving the DNA using the methods of this invention.

The two cleavage methods of this invention have several advantages. The first method allows the individual members of the family of single-stranded DNAs to be cleaved solely at one substantially conserved endonuclease recognition site. The method also does not require an endonuclease recognition site to be built in to the reverse transcription or amplification primers. Any native or synthetic site in the family can be used.

The second method has both of these advantages. In addition, the URE method allows the single-stranded DNAs to be cleaved at positions where no endonuclease recognition site naturally occurs or has been synthetically constructed.

Most importantly, both cleavage methods permit the use of 5' and 3' primers so as to maximize diversity and then cleavage to remove unwanted or deleterious sequences before cloning and display.

After cleavage of the amplified DNAs using one of the methods of this invention, the DNA is prepared for cloning. This is done by using a partially duplexed synthetic DNA adapter, whose terminal sequence is based on the specific cleavage site at which the amplified DNA has been cleaved.

The synthetic DNA is designed such that when it is ligated to the cleaved single-stranded DNA, it allows that DNA to be expressed in the correct reading frame so as to display the desired peptide, polypeptide or protein on the surface of the genetic package. Preferably, the double-stranded portion of the adapter comprises the sequence of several codons that encode the amino acid sequence characteristic of the family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins up to the cleavage site. For human heavy chains, the amino acids of the 3-23 framework are preferably used to provide the sequences required for expression of the cleaved DNA.

Preferably, the double-stranded portion of the adapter is about 12 to 100 bases in length. More preferably, about 20 to 100 bases are used. The double-stranded region of the adapter also preferably contains at least one endonuclease recognition site useful for cloning the DNA into a suitable display vector (or a recipient vector used to archive the diversity). This endonuclease restriction site may be native to the germline gene sequences used to extend the DNA sequence. It may be also constructed using degenerate sequences to the native germline gene sequences. Or, it may be wholly synthetic.

The single-stranded portion of the adapter is complementary to the region of the cleavage in the single-stranded DNA. The overlap can be from about 2 bases up to about 15 bases. The longer the overlap, the more efficient the ligation is likely to be. A preferred length for the overlap is 7 to 10. This allows some mismatches in the region so that diversity in this region may be captured.

The single-stranded region or overlap of the partially duplexed adapter is advantageous because it allows DNA cleaned at the chosen site, but not other fragments to be captured. Such fragments would contaminate the library with genes encoding sequences that will not fold into proper antibodies and are likely to be non-specifically sticky.

One illustration of the use of a partially duplexed adaptor in the methods of this invention involves ligating such adaptor to a human FR3

region that has been cleaved, as described above, at 5'-ACnGT-3' using HpyCH4III, Bst4CI or TaaI.

Table 250 F.2 shows the bottom strand of the double-stranded portion of the adaptor for ligation to the cleaved bottom-strand DNA. Since the HpyCB4III-Site is so far to the right (as shown in Table 206), a sequence that includes the *Af*II-site as well as the *Xba*I site can be added. This bottom strand portion of the partially-duplexed adaptor, H43.XAExt, incorporates both *Xba*I and *Af*II-sites. The top strand of the double-stranded portion of the adaptor has neither site (due to planned mismatches in the segments opposite the *Xba*I and *Af*II-Sites of H43.XAExt), but will anneal very tightly to H43.XAExt. H43AExt contains only the *Af*II-site and is to be used with the top strands H43.ABr1 and H43.ABr2 (which have intentional alterations to destroy the *Af*II-site).

After ligation, the desired, captured DNA can be PCR amplified again, if desired, using in the preferred embodiment a primer to the downstream constant region of the antibody gene and a primer to part of the double-standard region of the adapter. The primers may also carry restriction endonuclease sites for use in cloning the amplified DNA.

After ligation, and perhaps amplification, of the partially double-stranded adapter to the single-stranded amplified DNA, the composite DNA is cleaved at chosen 5' and 3' endonuclease recognition sites.

The cleavage sites useful for cloning depend own the phage or phagemid into which the cassette will be inserted and the available sites in the antibody genes. Table 1 provides restriction endonuclease data for 75 human light chains. Table 2 shows corresponding data for 79 human heavy chains. In each Tabler the endonucleases are ordered by increasing frequency of cutting. In these Tables, Nch is the number of chains cut by the enzyme and Ns is the number of sites (some chains have more than one site).

From this analysis, *Sfi*I, *Not*I, *Af*III, *Apa*LI, and *Asc*I are very suitable. *Sfi*I and *Not*I are preferably used in pCES1 to insert the heavy-chain display segment. *Apa*LI and *Asc*I are preferably used in pCES1 to insert the light-chain display segment.

*Bst*EII-sites occur in 97% of germ-line JH genes. In rearranged V genes, only 54/79 (68%) of heavy-chain genes contain a *Bst*EII-site and 7/61 of these contain two sites. Thus, 47/79 (59%) contain a single *Bst*EII-Site. An alternative to using *Bst*EII is to cleave via UREs at the end of JH and ligate to a synthetic oligonucleotide that encodes part of CH1.

One example of preparing a family of DNA sequences using the methods of this invention involves capturing human CDR 3 diversity. As described above, mRNAs from various autoimmune patients are reverse transcribed into lower strand cDNA. After the top strand RNA is degraded, the lower strand is immobilized and a short oligonucleotide used to cleave the cDNA upstream of CDR3. A partially duplexed synthetic DNA adapter is then annealed to the DNA and the DNA is amplified using a primer to the adapter and a primer to the constant region (after FR4). The DNA is then cleaved using *Bst*EII (in FR4) and a restriction endonuclease appropriate to the partially double-stranded adapter (e.g., *Xba*I and *Af*III (in FR3)). The DNA is then lifted into a synthetic VH skeleton such as 3-23,

One example of preparing a single-stranded DNA that was cleaved using the URE method involves the human Kappa chain. The cleavage site in the sense strand of this chain is depicted in Table 512. The oligonucleotide kapextURE is annealed to the oligonucleotides (kaBR01UR, kaBR02UR, kaBR03UR, and ka3R04UR) to form a partially duplex DNA. This DNA, is then ligated to the cleaved soluble Kappa chains. The ligation product is then amplified using primers KapextUREPCR and CKForeAsc (which inserts a *Asc*I site after the end of C Kappa). This product is then cleaved with *Apa*LI and *Asc*I and ligated to similarly cut recipient vector.

Another example involves the cleavage illustrated in Table 515. After cleavage, an extender (ON_LamEx133) and four bridge oligonucleotides (ON_LAMB1-133, ON_LamB2-133, ON_LamBS-133, and ON_LamB4-133) are annealed to form a partially duplex DNA. That DNA is ligated to the cleaved lambda-chain sense strands. After ligation, the DNA is amplified with ON_Lam133PCR and a forward primer specific to the lambda constant domain, such as CL2ForeAsc or CL7ForeAsc (Table 130).

In human heavy chains, one can cleave almost all genes in FR4 (downstream, i.e. toward the 3' end of the sense strand, of CDR3) at a *Bst*EII-Site that occurs at a constant position in a very large fraction of human heavy-chain V genes. One then needs a site in FR3, if only CDR3 diversity is to be captured, in FR2, if CDR2 and CDR3 diversity is wanted, or in FR1, if all the CDR diversity is wanted. These sites are preferably inserted as part of the partially double-stranded adaptor.

The preferred process of this invention is to provide recipient vectors having sites that allow cloning of either light or heavy chains. Such vectors are well known and widely used in the art. A preferred phage display vector in accordance with this invention is phage MALIA3. This displays in gene III. The sequence of the phage MALIA3 is shown in Table 120A (annotated) and Table 120B (condensed).

The DNA encoding the selected regions of the light or heavy chains can be transferred to the vectors using endonucleases that cut either light or heavy chains only very rarely. For example, light chains may be captured with *Apa*LI and *Asc*I. Heavy-chain genes are preferably cloned into a recipient vector having *Sfi*I, *Nco*I, *Xba*I, *Af*II, *Bst*EII, *Apa*LI, and *Not*I sites. The light chains are preferably moved into the library as *Apa*LI-*Asc*I fragments. The heavy chains are preferably moved into the library as *Sfi*I-*Not*I fragments.

Most preferably, the display is had on the surface of a derivative of M13 phage. The most preferred vector contains all the genes of M13, an antibiotic resistance gene, and the display cassette. The preferred, vector is provided with restriction sites that allow introduction and excision of members of the diverse family of genes, as cassettes. The preferred vector is stable against rearrangement under the growth conditions used to amplify phage.

In another embodiment of this invention the diversity captured by the methods of the present invention may be displayed in a phagemid vector (e.g. pCES1) that displays the peptide, polypeptide or protein on the III protein. Such vectors may also be used to store the diversity for subsequent display using other vectors or phage.

In another embodiment, the mode of display may be through a short linker to three possible anchor domains. One anchor domain being the final portion of M13 III ("IIIstump"), a second anchor being the full length III mature protein, and the third being the M13 VIII mature protein.

The IIIstump fragment contains enough of M13 III to assemble into phage but not the domains involved in mediating infectivity. Because the w.t. III and VIII proteins are present, the phage is unlikely to delete the antibody genes and phage that do delete these segments receive

only a very small growth advantage. For each of the anchor domains, the DNA encodes the w.t. AA sequence, but differs from the w.t. DNA sequence to a very high extant. This will greatly reduce the potential for homologous recombination between the display anchor and the w.t. gene that is also present.

Most preferably, the present invention uses a complete phage carrying an antibiotic-resistance gene (such as an ampicillin-resistance gene) and the display cassette. Because the w.t. *iii* and *viii* genes are present, the w.t. proteins are also present. The display cassette is transcribed from a regulatable promoter (*e.g.*, P_{LacZ}). Use of a regulatable promoter allows control of the ratio of the fusion display gene to the corresponding w.t. coat protein. This ratio determines the average number of copies of the display fusion per phage (or phagemid) particle.

The specification describes a method of displaying peptides, polypeptides or proteins (and particularly Fab's) on filamentous phage. In the most preferred embodiment this method displays FABs and comprises:

a) obtaining a cassette capturing a diversity of segments of DNA encoding the elements:

P_{reg}: :RBS1: :SS1: :VL: :CL: :stop: :RBS2: :VH: :CH1: :linker: :anchor: :stop: :

where P_{reg} is a regulatable promoter, RBS1 is a first ribosome binding site, SS1 is a signal sequence operable in the host strain, VL is a member of a diverse set of light-chain variable regions, CL is a light-chain constant region, stop is one or more stop codons, RBS2 is a second ribosome binding site, SS2 is a second signal sequence operable in the host strain, VH is a member of a diverse or heavy-chain variable regions, CH1 is an antibody heavy-chain first constant domain, linker is a sequence of amino acids of one to about 50 residues, anchor is a protein that will assemble into the filamentous phage particle and stop is a second example of one or more stop codons; and

b) positioning that cassette within the phage genome to maximize the viability of the phage and to minimize the potential for deletion of the cassette or parts thereof.

The DNA encoding the anchor protein in the above preferred cassette should be designed to encode the same (or a closely related) amino acid sequence as is found in one of the coat proteins of the phage, but with a distinct DNA sequence. This is to prevent unwanted homologous recombination with the w.t. gene. In addition, the cassette should be placed in the regions. The positioning and orientation of the display cassette can influence the behavior of the phage.

A transcription terminator may be placed after the second stop of the display cassette above (*e.g.*, Trp). This will reduce interaction between the display cassette and other genes in the phage antibody display vector (PADV).

In another embodiment, the phage or phagemid can display proteins other than Fab, by replacing the Fab portions indicated above, with other protein genes.

Various hosts can be used for growth of the display phage or phagemids. Such hosts are well known in the art. In the preferred embodiment, where Fab's are being displayed, the preferred host should grow at 30°C and be RecA⁺ (to reduce unwanted genetic recombination) and EndA⁻ (to make recovery of RF DNA easier). It is also preferred that the host strain be easily transformable by electrooperation.

XL1-Blue MRF^r satisfies most of these preferences, but does not grow well at 30°C. XL1-Blue MRF^r does grow slowly at 38°C and thus is an acceptable host. TG-1 is also an acceptable host although it is RecA⁺ and EndA⁺. XL1-Blue MRF^r is more preferred for the intermediate host used to accumulate diversity prior to final construction of the library.

After display, the libraries of this invention, may be screened using well known and conventionally used techniques. The selected peptides, polypeptides or proteins may then be used to treat disease. Generally, the peptides, polypeptides or proteins for use in therapy or in pharmaceutical compositions are produced by isolating the DNA encoding the desired peptide, polypeptide or protein from the member of the library selected. That DNA is used in conventional methods to produce the peptide, polypeptides or protein it encodes in appropriate host cells, preferably mammalian host cells, *e.g.*, CHO cells. After isolation, the peptide, polypeptide or protein is used alone or with pharmaceutically acceptable compositions in therapy to treat disease.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Capturing kappa chains with BsmAI:

A repertoire of human-kappa, chain mRNAs was prepared by treating total or poly(A+) RNA isolated from a collection of patients having various autoimmune diseases with calf intestinal phosphatase to remove the 5'-phosphate from all molecules that have them, such as ribosomal RNA, fragmented mRNA, tRNA and genomic DNA. Full length mRNA (containing a protective 7-methyl cap structure) is unaffected. The RNA is then treated with tobacco acid pyrophosphatase to remote the cap structure from full length mRNAs leaving a 5'-monophosphate group.

Full length mRNA were modified with an adaptor at the 5' end and then reversed transcribed and amplified using the GeneRACE™ method and kit (Invi trogen). A 5' biotinylated primer complementary to the adaptor and a 3' primer complementary to a portion of the construct region were used.

Approximately 2 micrograms (ug) of human kappa-chain (Igkappa) gene RACE material with biotin attached to 5'-end of upper strand was immobilized on 200 microliters (μ L) of Seradyn magnetic beads. The lower strand was removed by washing the DNA with 2 aliquots 200 μ L of 0.1 M NaOH (pH 13) for 3 minutes for the first aliquot followed by 30 seconds for the second aliquot. The beads were neutralized with 200 μ L of 10 mM Tris (pH 7.5) 100 mM NaCl. The short oligonucleotides shown in Table 525 were added in 40 fold molar excess in 100 μ L of NEB buffer 2 (50 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, mM dithiothreitol pH 7.9) to the dry beads. The mixture was incubated at 95°C for 5 minutes then cooled down to 55°C over 30 minutes. Excess oligonucleotide was washed away with 2 washes of NEB buffer 3 (100 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM dithiothreitol pH 7.9). Ten units of BsmAI (IEB) were added in NEB buffer 3 and incubated for 1 h at 55°C. The cleaved downstream DNA was collected and purified over a Qiagen PCR purification column (FIGs. 3 and 4).

A partially double-stranded adaptor was prepared using the oligonucleotide shown in Table 525. The adaptor was added to the single-stranded DNA in 100 fold molar excess along with 1000 units of T4 DNA ligase (NEB) and incubated overnight at 16°C. The excess oligonucleotide was removed with a Qiagen PCR purification column. The ligated material was amplified by PCR using the primers kapPCRt1 and kapfor shown in Table 525 for 10 cycles with the program shown in Table 530.

The soluble PCR product was run on a gel and showed a band of approximately 700 n, as expected (FIGs. 5 and 6%). The DNA was cleaved with enzymes *Apa*I and *Ascl*, gel purified, and ligated to similarly cleaved vector pCES1. The presence of the correct size insert was checked by PCR in several clones as shown in FIG. 15.

Table 500 shows the DNA sequence of a kappa light chain, captured by this procedure. Table 501 shows a second sequence captured by this procedure. The closest bridge sequence was complementary to the sequence 5'-agccacc-3', but the sequence captured reads 5'-Tgcacc-3', showing that some mismatch in the overlapped region is tolerated.

Example 2: Construction of Synthetic CDR1 and CDR2 Diversity in V-3-23 VH Framework

A synthetic Complementary Determinant Region (CDR) 1 and 2 diversity was constructed in the 3-23 VH framework in a two step process: first, a vector containing the 3-23 VH framework was constructed, and then, a synthetic CDR 1 and 2 was assembled and cloned into this vector.

For construction of the V3-23 framework, 8 oligos and two PCR primers (long oligonucleotides: TOPFR1A, BOTFR1B, BOTFR2, BOTFR3, F06, BOTFR4, ON-vgC1, and ON-vgC2 and primers: SFPRMET and BOTPCRPRIM, shown in Table 600) that overlap were designed based on the Genebank sequence of V323 VH. The design incorporated at least one useful restriction site in each framework region, has shown in Table 600. In Table 600, the segments that were synthesized are shown as bold, the overlapping regions are underscored, and the PCR priming regions at each end are underscored. A mixture of these 8 oligos was combined at a final concentration of 2.5uM in a 20ul Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) reaction. The PCR mixture contained 200uM dNTPs, 2.5mM MgCl₂, 0.02U *Pfu* Turbo™ DNA Polymerase, 1U Qiagen HotStart Taq DNA Polymerase, and 1X Qiagen PCR buffer. The PCR program consisted of 10 cycles of 94°C for 30s, 55°C for 30s, and 72°C for 30s. The assembled V3-23 DNA sequence was then amplified, using 2.5ul of a 10-fold dilution from the initial PCR in 100ul PCR reaction. The PCR reaction contained 200uM dNTPs, 2.5mM MgCl₂, 0.02U *Pfu* Turbo™ DNA Polymerase, 1U Qiagen HotStart Taq DNA Polymerase, IX Qiagen PCR Buffer and 2 outside primers (SFPRMET and BOTPCRPRIM) at a concentration of 1uM. The PCR program consisted of 23 cycles at 94°C for 30s, 55°C for 30s, and 72°C for 60s. The V3-23 VH DNA sequence was digested and cloned into pCES1 (phagemid vector) using the *Sfi*I and *Bst*EII restriction endonuclease sites (All restriction enzymes mentioned herein were supplied by New England BioLabs, Bererly, MA and used as per manufacturer's instructions).

Stuffer sequences (shown in Table 610 and Table 620) were introduced into pCES1 to replace CDR1/CDR2 sequences (900 bases between *Bsp*EI and *Xba*I RE sites) and CDR3 sequences (358 bases between *Afl*II and *Bst*EII), prior to cloning the CDR1/CDR2 diversity. The new vector is pCES5 and its sequence is given in Table 620. Having stuffers in place of the CDRs avoids the risk that a parental sequence would be over-represented in the library. The CDR1-2 stuffer contains restriction sites for *Bgl*II, *Bsu*36I, *Bcl*I, *Xcm*I, *Mlu*I, *Pvu*II, *Hpa*I, and *Hinc*II, the underscored sites being unique within the vector pCES5. The stuffer that replaces CDR3 contains the unique restriction endonuclease site *Rsr*II. The stuffer sequences are fragments from the penicillase gene of *E. coli*.

For the construction of the CDR1 and CDR2 diversity, 4 overlapping oligonucleotides (ON-vgC1, ON_Br12, ON_CD2Xba, and ON-vgC2, shown in Table 600 and Table 630) encoding CDR1/2, plus flanking regions, were designed. A mix of these 4 oligos was combined at a final concentration of 2.5uM in a 40ul PCR reaction. Two of the 4 oligos contained variegated sequences positioned at the CDR1 and the CDR2. The PCR mixture contained 200uM dNTPs, 2.5U Pwo DNA Polymerase, (Roche), and 1X Pwo PCR buffer with 2mM MgSO₄. The PCR program consisted of 10 cycles at 94°C for 30s, 60°C for 30s, and 72°C for 60s. This assembled CDR1/2 DNA sequence was amplified, using 2.5ul of the mixture in 100ul PCR reaction. The PCR reaction contained 200uM dNTPs, 2.5U Pwo DNA Polymerase, 1X Pwo PCR Buffer with 2mM MgSO₄ and 2 outside primers at a concentration of 1uM. The PCR program consisted of 10 cycles at 94°C for 30s, 60°C for 30s, and 72°C for 60s. These variegated sequences were digested and cloned into the V3-23 framework in place of the CDR1/2 stuffer.

We obtained approximately 7 X 10⁷ independent transformants. Into this diversity, we can clone CDR3 diversity either from donor populations or from synthetic DNA.

Furthermore, the present application describes the following items:

1. A method for cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a desired location, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (i) contacting the nucleic acid with a single-stranded oligonucleotide, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired and including a sequence that with its complement in the nucleic acid forms a restriction endonuclease recognition site that on restriction results in cleavage of the nucleic acid at the desired location; and
 - (ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the recognition site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.
2. A method for cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a desired location, the method comprising the steps of:
 - (i) contacting the nucleic acid with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired, and the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide having a Type II-S restriction endonuclease recognition site, whose cleavage site is located at a known distance from the recognition site; and
 - (ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the Type II-S cleavage site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.
3. In a method for displaying a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins on the surface of a genetic package and collectively displaying at least a part of the diversity of the family, the improvement being characterized in that the displayed at least a part of peptide, polypeptide or protein is encoded at least in part by a nucleic acid that has been cleaved at a desired location by a method comprising the steps of:
 - (i) contacting the nucleic acid with a single-stranded oligonucleotide, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic

acid in the region in which cleavage is desired and including a sequence that with its complement in the nucleic acid forms a restriction endonuclease recognition site that on restriction results in cleavage of the nucleic acid at the desired location; and
(ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the recognition site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

4. In a method for displaying a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins on the surface of a genetic package and collectively displaying at least a part of the diversity of the family, the improvement being characterized in that the displayed peptide, polypeptide or protein is encoded by a DNA sequence comprising a nucleic acid that has been cleaved at a desired location by
(i) contacting the nucleic acid with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired, and the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide having a Type II-S restriction endonuclease recognition site, whose cleavage site is located at a known distance from the recognition site; and

(ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the Type II-S cleavage site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

5. A method for displaying a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins on the surface of a genetic package and collectively displaying at least a part of the diversity of the family, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing a collection of nucleic acids that code at least in part for members of the diverse family;
(ii) rendering the nucleic acids single-stranded;
(iii) cleaving the single-stranded nucleic acids at a desired location by a method comprising the steps of:
(a) contacting the nucleic acid with a single-stranded oligonucleotide, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired and including a sequence that with its complement in the nucleic acid forms a restriction endonuclease recognition site that on restriction results in cleavage of the nucleic acid at the desired location; and
(b) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the recognition site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature; and
(iv) displaying a member of the family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins coded, at least in part, by the cleaved nucleic acids on the surface of the genetic package and collectively displaying at least a portion of the diversity of the family.

6. A method for displaying a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins on the surface of a genetic package and collectively displaying at least a portion of the diversity of the family, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing a collection of nucleic acids that code, at least in part, for members of the diverse family;
(ii) rendering the nucleic acids single-stranded;
(iii) cleaving the single-stranded nucleic acids at a desired location by a method comprising the steps of:
(a) contacting the nucleic acid with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired, and the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide having a Type II-S restriction endonuclease recognition site, whose cleavage site is located at known distance from the recognition site; and
(b) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the Type II-S cleavage site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the restriction being carried out using a cleavage endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature; and
(iv) displaying a member of the family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins coded, at least in part, by the cleaved nucleic acids on the surface of the genetic package and collectively displaying at least a portion of the diversity of the family.

7. A library comprising a collection of genetic packages that display a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins and collectively display at least a portion of the diversity of the family, the library being produced using the methods of items 3, 4, 5 or 6.

8. A library comprising a collection of genetic packages that display a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins and that collectively display at least a portion of the family, the displayed peptides, polypeptides or proteins being encoded by DNA sequences comprising at least in part sequences produced by cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a desired location by a method comprising the steps of :

(i) contacting the nucleic acid with a single-stranded oligonucleotide, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired and including a sequence that with its complement in the nucleic acid forms a restriction endonuclease recognition site that on restriction results in cleavage of the nucleic acid at the desired location; and
(ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the recognition site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the oligonucleotide; the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

9. A library comprising a collection of genetic packages that display a member of a diverse family of peptides, polypeptides or proteins and that collectively display at least a portion of the diversity of the family of the displayed peptides, polypeptides or proteins being encoded by DNA sequences comprising at least in part sequences produced by cleaving single-stranded nucleic acid sequences at a desired location by a method comprising the steps of:

(i) contacting the nucleic acid with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region in which cleavage is desired, and the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide having a Type II-S restriction endonuclease recognition site, whose cleavage site is located at a known distance from the recognition site where the cleavage of the nucleic acid is desired; and

(ii) cleaving the nucleic acid solely at the Type II-S cleavage site formed by the complementation of the nucleic acid and the single-stranded

region of the oligonucleotide ;

the contacting and the cleaving steps being performed at a temperature sufficient to maintain the nucleic acid in substantially single-stranded form, the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid over a large enough region to allow the two strands to associate such that cleavage may occur at the chosen temperature and at the desired location, and the cleavage being carried out using a restriction endonuclease that is active at the chosen temperature.

10. The methods according to any one of items 1 to 9, wherein the nucleic acids encode at least a portion of an immunoglobulin.

11. The methods according to item 10, wherein the immunoglobulin comprises a Fab or single chain Fv.

12. The methods according to item 10 or 11, wherein the immunoglobulin comprises at least portion of a heavy chain.

13. The methods according to item 12, wherein at least a portion of the heavy chain is human.

14. The methods according to item 10 or 11, wherein the immunoglobulin comprises at least a portion of FR1.

15. The methods according to item 14, wherein at least a portion of the FR1 is human.

16. The methods according to item 10 or 11, wherein the immunoglobulin at least a portion of a light chain.

17. The methods according to item 16, wherein at least a portion of the light chain is human.

18. The methods according to any one of items 1 to 9, wherein the nucleic acid sequences are at least in part derived from patients suffering from at least one autoimmune disease and/or cancer.

19. The methods according to item 18, wherein the autoimmune disease is selected from the group comprising lupus, erythematosus, systemic sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, antiphospholipid syndrome or vasculitis.

20. The methods according to item 18, wherein the nucleic acids are at least in part isolated from the group comprising peripheral blood cells, bone marrow cells spleen cells or lymph node cells.

21. The methods according to item 5 or 6 further comprising an nucleic acid amplification step between steps (i) and (ii), between steps (ii) and (iii) or between steps (iii) and (iv).

22. The methods according to item 21, wherein the amplification step uses geneRACETM.

23. The methods according to any one of items 1 to 9, wherein the temperature is between 45°C and 75°C.

24. The methods according to item 23, wherein the temperature is between 50°C and 60°C.

25. The methods according to item 24, wherein the temperature is between 55°C and 60°C.

26. The methods according to item 1, 3, 5 or 8, wherein the length of the single-stranded oligonucleotide is between 17 and 30 bases.

27. The methods according to item 26, wherein the length of the single-stranded oligonucleotide is between 18 and 24 based.

28. The methods according to item 1, 3, 5 or 8, wherein the restriction endonuclease is selected from the group comprising *Mae*III, *Tsp*4SI, *Hph*I, *Bsa*JI, *Alu*I, *Bln*I, *Dde*I, *Bgl*II, *Msl*II, *Bsi*EI, *Eae*I, *Eag*I, *Hae*II, *Bst*4CI, *Hpy*CH4III, *Hinf*I, *Mly*I, *Ple*I, *Mnl*I, *Hpy*CH4V, *Bsm*AI, *Bpm*I, *Xmn*I, or *Sac*I.

29. The methods according to item 28, wherein the restriction endonuclease is selected from the group comprising *Bst*4CI, *Taa*I, *Hpy*CH4III, *Blp*I, *Hpy*CH4V or *Msl*II.

30. The methods according to item 2, 4, 6 or 9, wherein the length of the single-stranded region of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide is between 14 and 22 bases.

31. The methods according to item 30, wherein the length of the single-stranded region of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide is between 14 and 17 bases.

32. The methods according to item 31, wherein the length of the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide is between 18 and 20 bases.

33. The methods according to item 2 4, 6 or 9, wherein the length or the double-stranded region of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide is between 10 and 14 base pairs formed by a stem and its palindrome.

34. The methods according to item 33 wherein, the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide comprises a loop of 3 to 8 bases between the stem and the palindrome.

35. The methods according to item 2, 4, 6 or 9, wherein the Type II-S restriction endonuclease is selected from the group comprising *Aar*ICAC, *Acer*III, *Ebr*7I, *Bbv*I, *Bbv*II, *Bce*83I, *Bce*AI, *Bce*fl, *Bci*VI, *Bfi*I, *Bin*I, *Bsc*AI, *Bse*RI, *Bsm*FI, *Bsp*MI, *Eci*I, *Eco*57I, *Fau*I, *Fok*I, *Gsu*I, *Hga*I, *Hph*I, *Mbo*II, *Mly*I, *Mme*I, *Mnl*I, *Ple*I, *Rle*AI, *Sfa*NI, *Ssp*D5I, *Sth*132I, *Sts*I, *Taq*II, *Tth*111II, or *Uba*PI.

36. The methods according to item 35, wherein the Type II-3 restriction endonuclease is *Fok*I.

37. A method for preparing single-stranded nucleic acids for cloning into an vector, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) contacting a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence that has been cleaved with a restriction endonuclease with a partially double-stranded oligonucleotide, the single-stranded region of the oligonucleotide being functionally complementary to the nucleic acid in the region that remains after cleavage, the double-stranded region of the oligonucleotide including any sequences necessary to return the sequences that remain after cleavage into proper and original reading frame for expression and containing a restriction endonuclease recognition site 5' of those sequences; and

(ii) cleaving the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide sequence solely at the restriction endonuclease recognition site contained within the double-stranded region of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide.

38. The method according to item 37, wherein the length of the single-stranded portion of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide is between 2 and 15 bases.

39. The method according to item 38, wherein the length of the single-stranded portion of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide is between 7 and 10 bases.

40. The method according to item 37, wherein the length of the double-stranded portion of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide is between 12 and 100 base pairs.

41. The method according to item 40, wherein the length of the double-stranded portion of the partially double-stranded oligonucleotide is between 20 and 100 base pairs.

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ggtgtgtga tctagagaca ac 22
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ggtgtgtga aacagcttaa gggctg 26
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tagagttgtc tctagactta gtgaagcg 88
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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic oligonucleotide
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agggctgagg acactgcagt ctactattgt acgag 95
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35 40 45
Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Ala Ile Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Thr
50 55 60
Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn
65 70 75 80
Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp
85 90 95
Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Asp Tyr Glu Gly Thr Gly Tyr Ala
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Phe Asp Ile Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser
115 120 125
Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro
130 135
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agaaacccac tccaaacctt taccaggagc ttggcgacc ca 42
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<223> Description of Unknown Organism: MALIA3
<400> 194

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 Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly
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 Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Ala Ile Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Thr
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 Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn
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 Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp
 100 105 110

 Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Asp Tyr Glu Gly Thr Gly Tyr Ala
 115 120 125

 Phe Asp Ile Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser
 130 135 140

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

 Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro
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 Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val
 180 185 190

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

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

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

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

 Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Asn Gly Ala Ala Asp Ile
 260 265 270

 Asn Asp Asp Arg Met Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Glu Thr Val Glu Ser Cys
 275 280 285

 Leu Ala Lys Pro His Thr Glu Ile Ser Phe Thr Asn Val Trp Lys Asp
 290 295 300

 Asp Lys Thr Leu Asp Arg Tyr Ala Asn Tyr Glu Gly Cys Leu Trp Asn
 305 310 315 320

 Ala Thr Gly Val Val Val Cys Thr Gly Asp Glu Thr Gln Cys Tyr Gly
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Lys Leu Asp Ser Val Ala Thr Asp Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Asp Gly Phe
35 40 45

Ile Gly Asp Val Ser Gly Leu Ala Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Thr Gly Asp
50 55 60

Phe Ala Gly Ser Asn Ser Gln Met Ala Gln Val Gly Asp Gly Asp Asn
65 70 75 80

Ser Pro Leu Met Asn Asn Phe Arg Gln Tyr Leu Pro Ser Leu Pro Gln
85 90 95

Ser Val Glu Cys Arg Pro Phe Val Phe Ser Ala Gly Lys Pro Tyr Glu
100 105 110

Phe Ser Ile Asp Cys Asp Lys Ile Asn Leu Phe Arg Gly Val Phe Ala
115 120 125

Phe Leu Leu Tyr Val Ala Thr Phe Met Tyr Val Phe Ser Thr Phe Ala
130 135 140

Asn Ile Leu Arg Asn Lys Glu Ser
145 150

<210> 198

<211> 15

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<213> Unknown Organism

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<223> Description of Unknown Organism: MALIA3

<400> 198

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<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: MALIA3

<400> 199

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Val Gly Arg Phe Ala Lys Thr Pro Arg Val Leu Arg Ile Pro Asp Lys
 35 40 45

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

Asp Glu Asn Lys Asn Gly Leu Leu Val Leu Asp Glu Cys Gly Thr Trp
 65 70 75 80

Phe Asn Thr Arg Ser Trp Asn Asp Lys Glu Arg Gln Pro Ile Ile Asp
 85 90 95

Trp Phe Leu His Ala Arg Lys Leu Gly Trp Asp Ile Ile Phe Leu Val
 100 105 110

Gln Asp Leu Ser Ile Val Asp Lys Gln Ala Arg Ser Ala Leu Ala Glu
 115 120 125

His Val Val Tyr Cys Arg Arg Leu Asp Arg Ile Thr Leu Pro Phe Val
 130 135 140

Gly Thr Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ile Thr Gly Ser Lys Met Pro Leu Pro Lys
 145 150 155 160

Leu His Val Gly Val Val Lys Tyr Gly Asp Ser Gln Leu Ser Pro Thr
 165 170 175

Val Glu Arg Trp Leu Tyr Thr Gly Lys Asn Leu Tyr Asn Ala Tyr Asp
 180 185 190

Thr Lys Gln Ala Phe Ser Ser Asn Tyr Asp Ser Gly Val Tyr Ser Tyr
 195 200 205

Leu Thr Pro Tyr Leu Ser His Gly Arg Tyr Phe Lys Pro Leu Asn Leu
 210 215 220

Gly Gln Lys Met Lys Leu Thr Lys Ile Tyr Leu Lys Lys Phe Ser Arg
 225 230 235 240

Val Leu Cys Leu Ala Ile Gly Phe Ala Ser Ala Phe Thr Tyr Ser Tyr
 245 250 255

Ile Thr Gln Pro Lys Pro Glu Val Lys Lys Val Val Ser Gln Thr Tyr
 260 265 270

Asp Phe Asp Lys Phe Thr Ile Asp Ser Ser Gln Arg Leu Asn Leu Ser
 275 280 285

Tyr Arg Tyr Val Phe Lys Asp Ser Lys Gly Lys Leu Ile Asn Ser Asp
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Asp Leu Gln Lys Gln Gly Tyr Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asp Leu Cys Thr
 305 310 315 320

Val Ser Ile Lys Lys Gly Asn Ser Asn Glu Ile Val Lys Cys Asn
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< 211> 30
< 212> PRT
< 213> Homo sapiens
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1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys
20 25 30
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<213> Homo sapiens
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atcacttgc 69
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 cagaaacctg gccagggtcc cagggtcctc atctatggtg catccaccag ggccactgat 180
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 ggttaactccc aggagatgt cacagagcag gacagcaggc acagcacca cagccctcagc 540
 agcaccctga cgctgagccaa agcagactac gagaaacaca aagtctacgc ctgcgaagtc 600
 accccatcagg gcctgagctc gcctgtcaca aagagcttca acaaaggaga gtgttaaggc 660
 gaattcgc 668
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 Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val
 20 25 30
 Ser Asn Asn Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Val Pro Arg
 35 40 45
 Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Thr Arg Ala Thr Asp Ile Pro Ala Arg
 50 55 60
 Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Arg Tyr Gly Ser
 85 90 95
 Ser Pro Gly Trp Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110
 Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125
 Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140
 Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175
 Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190
 His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205
 Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Lys Gly Glu Cys Lys Gly Glu Phe Ala
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<223> Description of Unknown Organism: h3401-d8 KAPPA

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cagtggaaagg tggataaacgc cctccaaatcg ggttaactccc aggagatgt cacagagcag 540
gacaacaagg acagcaccta cagcctcagc agcaccctga cgctgagaa agtagactac 600
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								20					25		30

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

Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Gly	Ile	Pro	Ala	Arg
								50					55		60

Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Glu	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser
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Leu	Gln	Ser	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ala	Val	Tyr	Phe	Cys	Gln	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Thr
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Ser	Pro	Pro	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Thr	Lys	Val	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg	Thr	
								100					105		110

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

Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Val	Cys	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Pro
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Arg	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Gln	Trp	Lys	Val	Asp	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ser	Gly
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Asn	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Glu	Gln	Asp	Asn	Lys	Asp	Ser	Thr	Tyr
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Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Val	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Lys	His
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Glu	Val	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Glu	Val	Thr	His	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Val
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Thr	Lys	Ser	Phe	Asn	Arg	Gly	Glu	Cys	Lys	Glu	Phe	Val		
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<210> 354

<211> 286

<212> PRT

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: pCES5

<400> 354

Met Ser Ile Gln His Phe Arg Val Ala Leu Ile Pro Phe Phe Ala Ala
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Phe Cys Leu Pro Val Phe Ala His Pro Glu Thr Leu Val Lys Val Lys
20 25 30

Asp Ala Glu Asp Gln Leu Gly Ala Arg Val Gly Tyr Ile Glu Leu Asp
35 40 45

Leu Asn Ser Gly Lys Ile Leu Glu Ser Phe Arg Pro Glu Glu Arg Phe
50 55 60

Pro Met Met Ser Thr Phe Lys Val Leu Leu Cys Gly Ala Val Leu Ser
65 70 75 80

Arg Ile Asp Ala Gly Gln Glu Gln Leu Gly Arg Arg Ile His Tyr Ser
85 90 95

Gln Asn Asp Leu Val Glu Tyr Ser Pro Val Thr Glu Lys His Leu Thr
100 105 110

Asp Gly Met Thr Val Arg Glu Leu Cys Ser Ala Ala Ile Thr Met Ser
115 120 125

Asp Asn Thr Ala Ala Asn Leu Leu Leu Thr Thr Ile Gly Gly Pro Lys
130 135 140

Glu Leu Thr Ala Phe Leu His Asn Met Gly Asp His Val Thr Arg Leu
145 150 155 160

Asp Arg Trp Glu Pro Glu Leu Asn Glu Ala Ile Pro Asn Asp Glu Arg
165 170 175

Asp Thr Thr Met Pro Val Ala Met Ala Thr Thr Leu Arg Lys Leu Leu
180 185 190

Thr Gly Glu Leu Leu Thr Leu Ala Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Ile Asp Trp
195 200 205

Met Glu Ala Asp Lys Val Ala Gly Pro Leu Leu Arg Ser Ala Leu Pro
210 215 220

Ala Gly Trp Phe Ile Ala Asp Lys Ser Gly Ala Gly Glu Arg Gly Ser
225 230 235 240

Arg Gly Ile Ile Ala Ala Leu Gly Pro Asp Gly Lys Pro Ser Arg Ile
245 250 255

Val Val Ile Tyr Thr Thr Gly Ser Gln Ala Thr Met Asp Glu Arg Asn
260 265 270

Arg Gln Ile Ala Glu Ile Gly Ala Ser Leu Ile Lys His Trp
275 280 285

<210> 355

<211> 138

<212> PRT

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: pCES5

<400> 355

Met Lys Lys Leu Leu Phe Ala Ile Pro Leu Val Val Pro Phe Tyr Ser
1 5 10 15

His Ser Ala Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Val Asp Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg Gly
20 25 30

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
35 40 45

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
50 55 60

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
65 70 75 80

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
85 90 95

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
100 105 110

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

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
130 135

<210> 356
<211> 48
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown Organism
<220>
<223> Description of Unknown Organism: pCES5
<400> 356

Met Lys Tyr Leu Leu Pro Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Leu Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Gln Pro Ala Met Ala Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly
20 25 30

Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly
35 40 45

<210> 357
<211> 28
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown Organism
<220>
<223> Description of Unknown Organism: pCES5
<400> 357

Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Ser Ile Arg Ser Gly Gln His Ser Pro Thr
20 25

<210> 358
<211> 129
<212> PRT
<213> Unknown Organism
<220>
<223> Description of Unknown Organism: pCES5
<400> 358

Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys
 1 5 10 15

Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr
 20 25 30

Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser
 35 40 45

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

Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys
 85 90 95

Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys Ala Ala Ala His His His His His His
 100 105 110

Gly Ala Ala Glu Gln Lys Leu Ile Ser Glu Glu Asp Leu Asn Gly Ala
 115 120 125

Ala

<210> 359

<211> 404

<212> PRT

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: pCES5

<400> 359

Thr Val Glu Ser Cys Leu Ala Lys Pro His Thr Glu Asn Ser Phe Thr
 1 5 10 15

Asn Val Trp Lys Asp Asp Lys Thr Leu Asp Arg Tyr Ala Asn Tyr Glu
 20 25 30

Gly Cys Leu Trp Asn Ala Thr Gly Val Val Val Cys Thr Gly Asp Glu
 35 40 45

Thr Gln Cys Tyr Gly Thr Trp Val Pro Ile Gly Leu Ala Ile Pro Glu
 50 55 60

Asn Glu Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Ser
 65 70 75 80

Glu Gly Gly Thr Lys Pro Pro Glu Tyr Gly Asp Thr Pro Ile Pro
 85 90 95

Gly Tyr Thr Tyr Ile Asn Pro Leu Asp Gly Thr Tyr Pro Pro Gly Thr
 100 105 110

Glu Gln Asn Pro Ala Asn Pro Asn Pro Ser Leu Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro
 115 120 125

Leu Asn Thr Phe Met Phe Gln Asn Asn Arg Phe Arg Asn Arg Gln Gly
 130 135 140

Ala Leu Thr Val Tyr Thr Gly Thr Val Thr Gln Gly Thr Asp Pro Val
 145 150 155 160

Lys Thr Tyr Tyr Gln Tyr Thr Pro Val Ser Ser Lys Ala Met Tyr Asp
 165 170 175

Ala Tyr Trp Asn Gly Lys Phe Arg Asp Cys Ala Phe His Ser Gly Phe
 180 185 190

Asn Glu Asp Pro Phe Val Cys Glu Tyr Gln Gly Gln Ser Ser Asp Leu
 195 200 205

Pro Gln Pro Pro Val Asn Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly
 210 215 220

Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240

Gly Ser Glu Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Asp Phe
 245 250 255

Asp Tyr Glu Lys Met Ala Asn Ala Asn Lys Gly Ala Met Thr Glu Asn
 260 265 270

Ala Asp Glu Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser Asp Ala Lys Gly Lys Leu Asp Ser
 275 280 285

Val Ala Thr Asp Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ile Asp Gly Phe Ile Gly Asp Val
 290 295 300

Ser Gly Leu Ala Asn Gly Asn Gly Ala Thr Gly Asp Phe Ala Gly Ser
 305 310 315 320

Asn Ser Gln Met Ala Gln Val Gly Asp Gly Asp Asn Ser Pro Leu Met
 325 330 335

Asn Asn Phe Arg Gln Tyr Leu Pro Ser Leu Pro Gln Ser Val Glu Cys
 340 345 350

Arg Pro Tyr Val Phe Gly Ala Gly Lys Pro Tyr Glu Phe Ser Ile Asp
 355 360 365

Cys Asp Lys Ile Asn Leu Phe Arg Gly Val Phe Ala Phe Leu Leu Tyr
 370 375 380

Val Ala Thr Phe Met Tyr Val Phe Ser Thr Phe Ala Asn Ile Leu Arg
 385 390 395 400

Asn Lys Glu Ser

<210> 360

<211> 69

<212> DNA

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs

<400> 360

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 atcaacttgc 69

<210> 361

<211> 69

<212> DNA

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs

<400> 361

gacatccaga tgacccagtc tccatcctcc ctgtctgcat ctgttaggaga cagagtcacc 60
 atcaacttgc 69

<210> 362

<211> 69

<212> DNA

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs

<400> 362

gacatccaga tgacccagtc tccatcctcc ctgtctgcat ctgttaggaga cagagtcacc 60
 atcaacttgc 69

<210> 363

<211> 69

<212> DNA

<213> Unknown Organism

<220>

<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs

<400> 363

gacatccaga tgacccagtc tccatcctcc ctgtctgcat ctgttaggaga cagagtcacc 60
atcaacttgc 69
<210> 364
<211> 69
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown Organism
<220>
<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs
<400> 364
gacatccaga tgacccagtc tccatcctcc ctgtctgcat ctgttaggaga cagagtcacc 60
atcaacttgc 69
<210> 365
<211> 69
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown Organism
<220>
<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs
<400> 365
aacatccaga tgacccagtc tccatctgcc atgtctgcat ctgttaggaga cagagtcacc 60
atcaacttgt 69
<210> 366
<211> 69
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown Organism
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<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs
<400> 366
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atcaacttgt 69
<210> 367
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<212> DNA
<213> Unknown Organism
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<223> Description of Unknown Organism: Kappa FR1 GLGs
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atcaacttgt 69
<210> 368
<211> 69
<212> DNA
<213> Unknown Organism
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Patentkrav

1. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af et bibliotek, der præsenterer en uensartet familie af peptider, polypeptider eller proteiner på overfladen af en genetisk pakke, hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter følgende trin:

(i) spaltning af en nukleinsyre i en ønsket stilling ved en fremgangsmåde, som omfatter følgende trin:

(a) etablering af kontakt mellem en enkeltstrenget nukleinsyre og et enkeltstrenget oligonukleotid, hvilket enkeltstrengede oligonukleotid er komplementært til den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre i den region, hvor spaltningen ønskes; hvor den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre og det enkeltstrengede oligonukleotid associerer sig til dannelse af en lokalt dobbeltstrengt region af den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre, hvor den lokalt dobbeltstrengede region omfatter et restriktionsendonuklease-genkendelsessted; og

(b) spaltning af nukleinsyren på restriktionsendonuklease-genkendelsesstedet, hvor spaltningen omfatter etablering af kontakt mellem en restriktions-endonuklease og den lokalt dobbeltstrengede region, hvor restriktions-endonukleasen er specifik for restriktionsendonuklease-genkendelsesstedet; idet trinet til etablering af kontakt og spaltningstrinet gennemføres ved en temperatur på mellem 45°C og 75°C, hvor den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre og det enkeltstrengede oligonukleotid associerer sig til dannelse af en lokalt dobbeltstrengt region af den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre, hvor resten af den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre er enkeltstrengt, og hvor restriktionsendonukleasen er aktiv ved den pågældende temperatur; og

(ii) præsentation af et medlem af familien af peptider, polypeptider eller proteiner, som den spaltede nukleinsyre koder for, på overfladen af en genetisk pakke, og samlet præsentation af mindst en del af familiens diversitet.

2. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af et bibliotek, der præsenterer en uensartet familie af peptider, polypeptider eller proteiner på overfladen af en genetisk pakke, hvilken

fremgangsmåde omfatter følgende trin:

(i) spaltning af en nukleinsyre i en ønsket stilling ved en fremgangsmåde, som omfatter følgende trin:

5 (a) etablering af kontakt mellem en enkeltstrenget nukleinsyre og et delvist dobbeltstrenget oligonukleotid, hvor den enkeltstrengede region af oligonukleotidet er komplementær til den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre i den region, hvor spaltningen ønskes, og den dobbeltstrengede region af oligonukleotidet har et restriktionsendonuklease-genkendelsessted af type II-S; 10 hvor den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre og den enkeltstrengede region af oligonukleotidet associerer sig til dannelse af en lokalt dobbeltstrenget region af den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre, hvor den lokalt dobbeltstrengede region omfatter et spaltningssted af type II-S; og

15 (b) spaltning af nukleinsyren på spaltningsstedet af type II-S, hvor spaltningen omfatter etablering af kontakt mellem en restriktionsendonuklease af type II-S og den lokalt dobbeltstrengede region af den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre, hvor restriktionsendonukleasen af type II-S er specifik for 20 restriktionsendonuklease-genkendelsesstedet af type II-S; idet trinet til etablering af kontakt og spaltningstrinet gennemføres ved en temperatur på mellem 45°C og 75°C, hvor den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre og den enkeltstrengede region af oligonukleotidet associerer sig til dannelse af en lokalt dobbeltstrenget region af den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre, hvor resten af den enkeltstrengede nukleinsyre er enkeltstrenget, og hvor endonukleasen af type II-S er aktiv 25 ved den pågældende temperatur; og

30 (ii) præsentation af et medlem af familien af peptider, polypeptider eller proteiner, som de spaltede nukleinsyrer koder for, på overfladen af den genetiske pakke, og samlet præsentation af mindst en del af familiens diversitet.

35 3. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor nukleinsyrene koder for mindst en del af et immunoglobulin.

4. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 3, hvor immunoglobulinet omfatter et Fab eller enkeltkædet Fv.

5. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 3 eller 4, hvor immunoglobulinet omfatter mindst en del af en tung kæde eller mindst en del af en let kæde.

5

6. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-5, hvor nukleinsyresekvenserne i det mindste delvist stammer fra patienter, som har mindst én af en autoimmun sygdom og en cancer.

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7. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 2, som endvidere omfatter et trin til nukleinsyreamplificering inden trin (i) eller mellem trin (i) og (ii).

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8. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1, hvor restriktionsendonukleasen er valgt fra gruppen omfattende *Mae*III, *Tsp45*I, *Hph*I, *Bsa*JI, *Alu*I, *Bln*I, *Dde*I, *Bgl*II, *Msl*I, *Bsi*EI, *Eae*I, *Eag*I, *Hae*III, *Bst*4CI, *Hpy*CH4III, *Hinf*I, *Mly*I, *Ple*I, *Mnl*I, *Hpy*CH4V, *Bsm*AI, *Bpm*I, *Xmn*I og *Sac*I.

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9. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 5, hvor mindst en del af den tunge kæde og/eller den lette kæde er human.

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10. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 3 eller 4, hvor immunoglobulinet omfatter mindst en del af FR1.

11. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 10, hvor mindst en del af det pågældende FR1 er humant.

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12. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 6, hvor den autoimmune sygdom er valgt fra gruppen bestående af lupus erythematosus, systemisk sklerose, reumatoid arthritis, antiphospholipid-syndrom og vaskulitis.

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13. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 12, hvor nukleinsyrerne er i det mindste delvist isoleret fra gruppen bestående af perifere blodceller, knoglemarvs细胞, miltceller og lymfeknudeceller.

14. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 2, som endvidere omfatter ligering af en delvist dobbeltstrenget syntetisk DNA-adaptor til den spaltede enkeltstrenge nukleinsyre og kloning af nukleinsyren ind i en vektor.

5

15. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 14, hvor den delvist dobbeltstrenge syntetiske DNA-adaptor omfatter en dobbeltstrenget region med 12-100 nukleotider.

10 16. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 14, hvor den delvist dobbeltstrenge syntetiske DNA-adaptor omfatter et endonuklease-restriktionssted.

15 17. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 14, hvor den delvist dobbeltstrenge syntetiske DNA-adaptor omfatter en enkeltstrenget region med 2-15 baser.

20 18. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 2, som endvidere omfatter fremstilling af en samling af nukleinsyrer, der, i det mindste delvist, koder for medlemmer af den uensartede familie.

25 19. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 1 eller 2, som endvidere omfatter at gøre nukleinsyren enkeltstrenget.

20. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 2, hvor restriktionsendonukleasen af type II-S er valgt fra gruppen omfattende *Aar1CAC*, *AceIII*, *Bbr7I*, *BbvI*, *BbvII*, *Bce83I*, *BceAI*, *BcefI*, *BciVI*, *BfiI*, *BinI*, *BscAI*, *BseRI*, *BsmFI*, *BspMI*, *EcII*, *Eco57I*, *RauI*, *FokI*, *GsuI*, *HgaI*, *HphI*, *MboII*, *MlyI*, *MmeI*, *MnII*, *PleI*, *RleAI*, *SfaNI*, *SspD5I*, *Sth132I*, *StsI*, *TaqII*, *Tth111II* og *UbaPI*.

AMPLIFY VH GENES WITHOUT
USING VH SEQUENCES

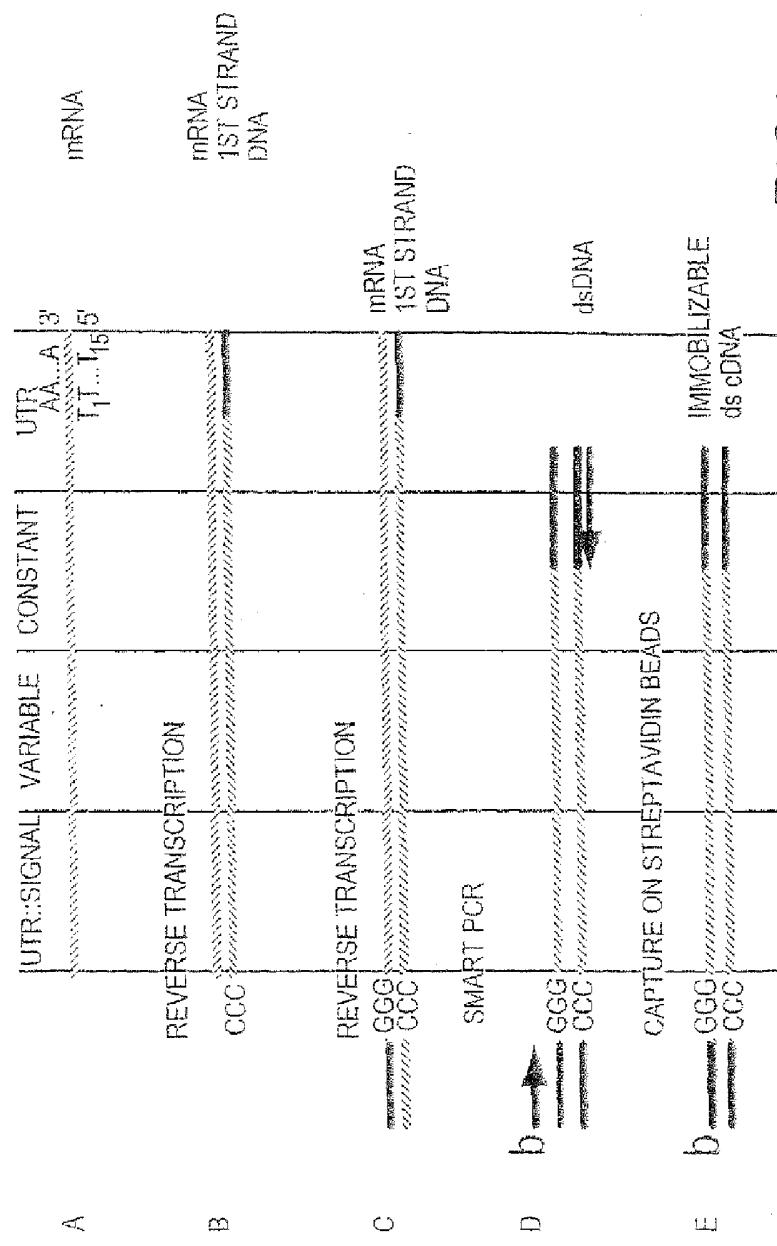


FIG 1

AMPLIFY VL GENES WITHOUT
USING VL SEQUENCES

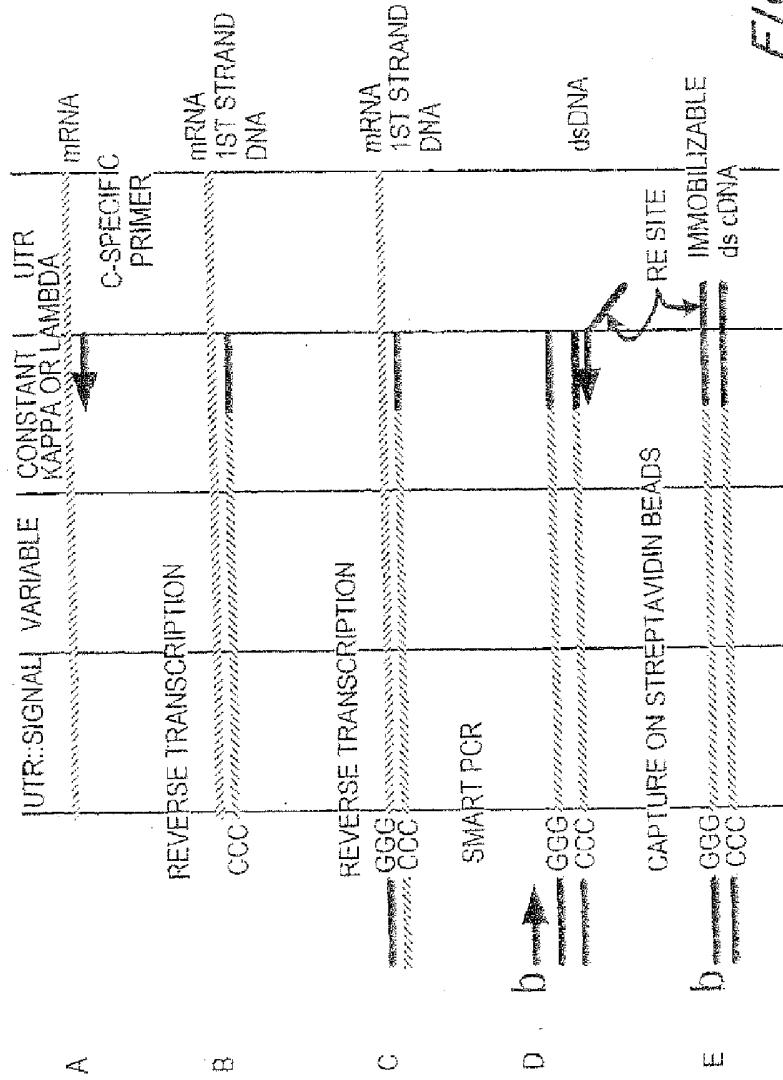


FIG. 2

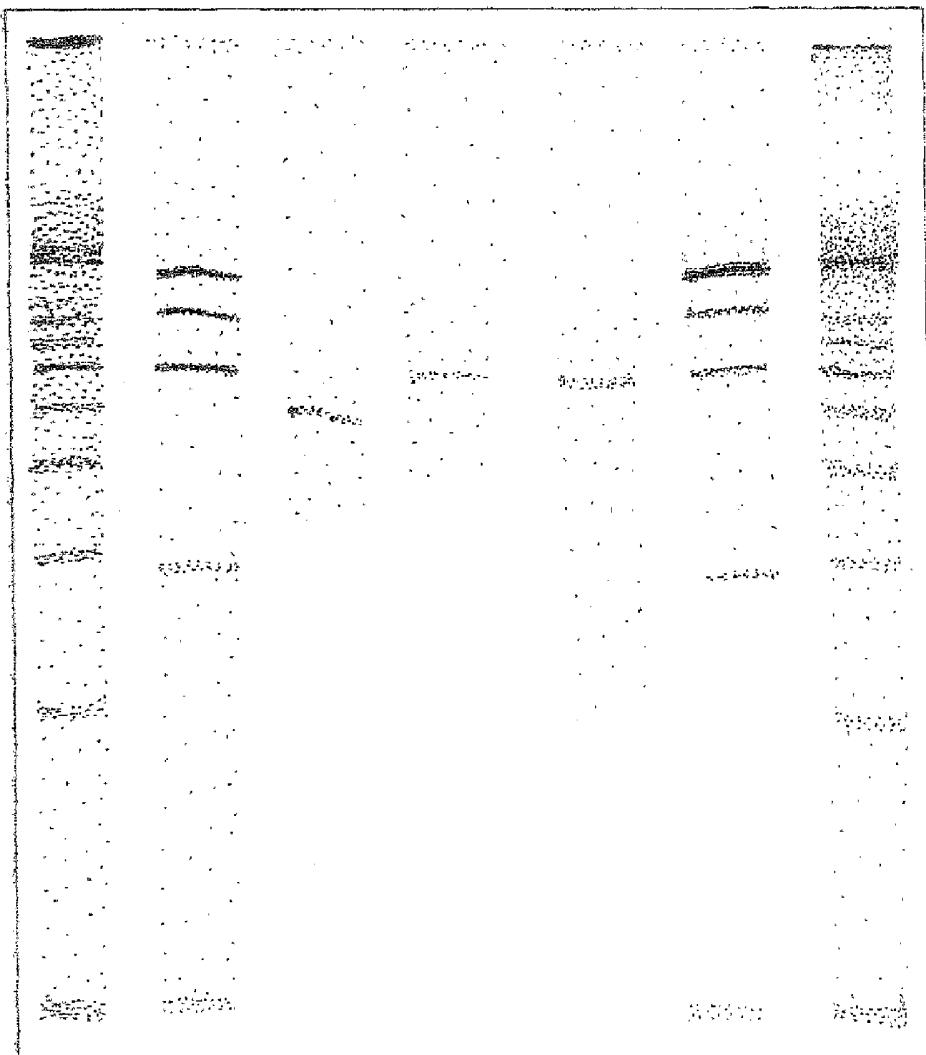


FIG. 3

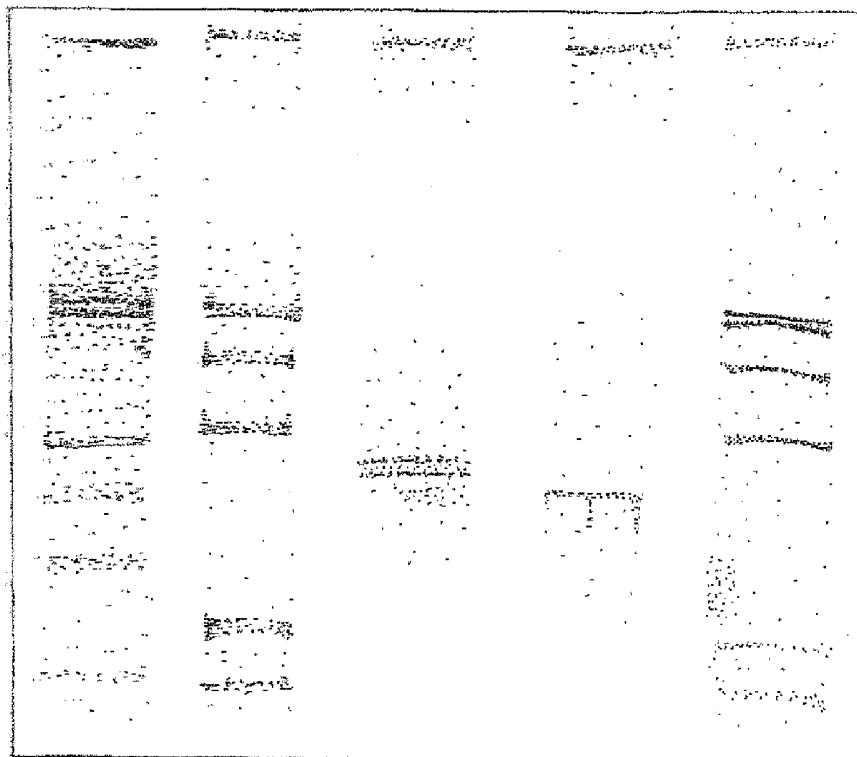


FIG. 4

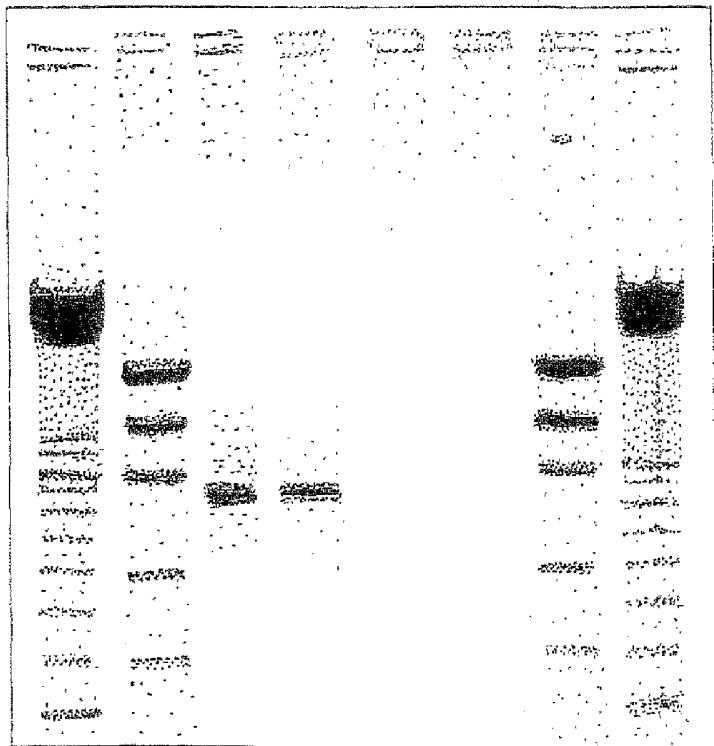


FIG. 5

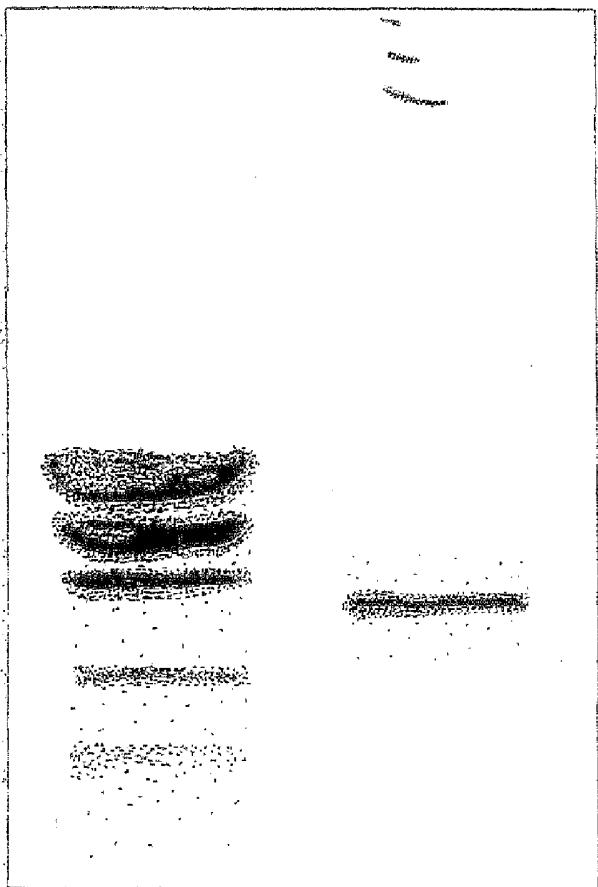


FIG. 6

Table 1: Cleavage of 75 human light chains.

Enzyme	Recognition*	Nch	Ns	Planned location of site
AfeI	AGCgtt	0	0	
AELII	Ctttaaq	0	0	HC FR3
AgeI	Accggt	0	0	
AsclI	GGggggca	0	0	After LC
BglII	Agatct	0	0	
BsiWI	Cgttag	0	0	
EspDI	ATcgat	0	0	
BssKII	Gccgcg	0	0	
BstBI	TTccaa	0	0	
DraIII	SACNNNngtc	0	0	
BagI	CGggcg	0	0	
FseI	GGCCCCct	0	0	
EspI	TSGcga	0	0	
HpaI	GTTaac	0	0	
MfeI	Caattg	0	0	HC FR1
MluI	Acggct	0	0	
NcoI	Ccatgg	0	0	Heavy chain signal
NheI	Gcttagc	0	0	HC/anchor linker
NotI	GCggccgc	0	0	In linker after HC
NruI	TCGoga	0	0	
PacI	TTTAAAttaa	0	0	
PmeI	GTTTaaac	0	0	
PmlI	CAACtg	0	0	
PvuI	CGATcg	0	0	
SacI	CCGCGgg	0	0	
SaiI	Gtcgac	0	0	
SfiI	GGCCMNnnnaggcc	0	0	Heavy Chain signal
SgII	GCGATcgc	0	0	
SnaBI	TACgtta	0	0	
StuI	AGGccct	0	0	
XbaI	Tcttaga	0	0	HC FR3
AatII	GTCCTC	1	1	
AcI	AAcgtt	1	1	
AseI	ATTtaat	1	1	
BsmI	GATGCN	1	1	
BspEI	Tccggta	1	1	HC FR1
BstXI	CCANNNNNnttgg	1	1	HC FR2
DrdI	GACNNNNnngtc	1	1	
HindIII	Aaccctt	1	1	
PciI	Aaatgtt	1	1	
SapI	gaagagc	1	1	
ScaI	AGTact	1	1	
SexAI	Accwgg	1	1	
SpeI	Actagt	1	1	
TliI	Stcgag	1	1	
XbaI	Ctcgag	1	1	
BcgI	cggaaaaanntgc	2	2	
ElpI	Gttnagc	2	2	
BssSI	Ctcgtg	2	2	
BstAP1	GCTNNNNnttgc	2	2	
EspI	GCTnagc	2	2	
KasI	Ggcgcc	2	2	
PflMI	CCANNNNnttgg	2	2	
XmnI	GAPNNnnnttc	2	2	

			LC signal seq
ApaLI	Gtgcac	3	
NaeI	GCCggc	3	
NgoMI	Gccgge	3	
PvuII	CAGctg	3	
KsrII	CGgwccy	3	
BsrBI	GAGccg	4	
BsrDI	GCATGNNN	4	
BstZ17I	CTAtac	4	
EcoRI	Gaattc	4	
SphI	GCATGc	4	
SspI	AATatt	4	
AccI	CTmakac	5	
BclI	Tgatca	5	
BsmBI	Nnnnnngagacg	5	
HsrGI	Tgtaca	5	
DraI	TTTaaa	6	
NdeI	CATatg	6	6 HC FR4
Swal	ATTtaat	6	
BamHI	Ggatcc	7	
Saci	GAGCtc	7	
BciVI	GTATCCNNNNNN	8	
BsaBI	GATNNnnnac	8	
NsiI	ATGCAT	8	
Bsp120I	Gggccc	9	9 CHI
Apal	GGGGCCa	9	9 CHI
PspOOMI	Gggccc	9	
BspRI	Tcatga	9	11
EcoRV	GATatc	9	9
AndI	GACNNNNnnntc	11	11
EbsI	GAAGAC	11	14
PsiI	TTAtaa	12	12
BsaI	GGTCCTCnNNNN	13	15
XmaI	Cccggg	13	14
Avai	Cycgrg	14	16
BglI	GCCNNNNNnggc	14	17
AlwNI	CAGNNNnctg	15	16
BspMI	ACCTGC	17	19
XcmI	CCANNNNNnnnnntgg	17	26
BstEII	Ggttacc	19	22 HC FR4
Bse8387I	CCDGCAgg	20	20
AvrII	Cctagg	22	22
HincII	GTYrac	22	22
BsgI	GTGCAG	27	29
MscI	TGGccca	30	34
BseRI	NNnnnnnnnnnnctccctc	32	35
Bsu36I	CCtnaagg	35	37
PstI	CTGCAG	35	40
BciI	nnnnnnnnnnnnccggcc	38	40
PpuMI	RGgwccy	41	50
StyI	Ccwwgg	44	73
EcoC103I	RGgnccy	46	70
Acc65I	Ggtacc	50	51
KpnI	GGTACc	50	51
BpmI	ctccsag	53	82
AvaiI	Ggwcc	71	124

* cleavage occurs in the top strand after the last upper-case base. For REs

that cut palindromic sequences, the lower strand is cut at the symmetrical site.

Table 2: Cleavage of 79 human heavy chains

Enzyme	Recognition	Mch	Ns	Planned location of site
AfeI	AGCgtt	0	0	
AfII	Ctttaag	0	0	HC FR3
Ascl	GGccggcc	0	0	After LC
BsiWI	Cgtacg	0	0	
BspBI	ATcgat	0	0	
BssHII	Gccgcg	0	0	
FseI	GGCCGGGcc	0	0	
HpaI	GTtaac	0	0	
NheI	Gcttag	0	0	HC Linker
NotI	GCggccgc	0	0	In linker, HC/anchor
NruI	TCGcgaa	0	0	
NsiI	ATGCAT	0	0	
PacI	TTAATTaa	0	0	
PciI	Acatgt	0	0	
PmeI	GTTTaaac	0	0	
PvuI	CGATCgg	0	0	
RsrII	CGggwcgg	0	0	
SapI	gaaggaga	0	0	
SfiI	GGCCNNNNNngcc	0	0	HC signal seq
SgfI	GGGATCgc	0	0	
Swal	ATTTaaat	0	0	
AccI	AAcgtt	1	1	
AgeI	Accggt	1	1	
AseI	ATtaat	1	1	
AvrII	Cctagg	1	1	
BsmI	GAATGCN	1	1	
BsrBI	GRGccg	2	1	
BsrDI	GAATGNNn	1	1	
DraI	TTTaaa	1	1	
FspI	TGCgca	1	1	
HindIII	Aaggtt	1	1	
MfeI	Caatttg	1	1	HC FR1
NaeI	GCCggc	1	1	
NgoMI	Gccggc	1	1	
SpeI	Actagt	1	1	
Acc65I	Gtgtacc	2	2	
BstBI	TTcgaa	2	2	
KpnI	GGTACC	2	2	
MluI	Acggct	2	2	
NcoI	Ccatgg	2	2	In HC signal seq
NdeI	CAatat	2	2	HC FR4
PmlI	CACgtg	2	2	
XcmI	CCANNNNNnnnnntgg	2	2	
BcgI	cggaaaaatgg	3	3	
BclI	Tgtatca	3	3	
BglI	GGCNNNNnggc	3	3	
BsaBI	CATNNNNnac	3	3	
BsrGI	Tgtaca	3	3	
SnabI	TACgtta	3	3	
Sse8387I	CCTGCAGg	3	3	

<i>Apa</i> I	Gtgccac	6	4	LC Signal/FR1
<i>Bsp</i> HI	Tcatgta	4	4	
<i>Bss</i> SI	Ctcgtg	4	4	
<i>Psi</i> I	TTAtaa	4	5	
<i>Sph</i> I	GCATGc	4	4	
<i>Ahd</i> I	GACNNNNnngtc	5	5	
<i>Bsp</i> EII	Tccggta	5	5	HC FR1
<i>Msc</i> I	TGGccca	5	5	
<i>Sac</i> I	GAGCTc	5	5	
<i>Sce</i> I	AGTact	5	5	
<i>Sex</i> AI	AccWtgt	5	6	
<i>Ssp</i> I	AATattt	5	5	
<i>Tli</i> I	Ctcgag	5	5	
<i>Xba</i> I	Ctcgag	5	5	
<i>Bbs</i> I	GAAGAC	7	8	
<i>Bst</i> API	GCANNNNNntgc	7	8	
<i>Bst</i> Z17I	GTAtac	7	7	
<i>Eco</i> RV	GATatc	7	7	
<i>Eco</i> RI	Gaaatc	8	8	
<i>Bpu</i> I	GCtnagc	9	9	
<i>Bsu</i> 36I	CCtnagg	9	9	
<i>Dra</i> III	CACNNNgtg	9	9	
<i>Lsp</i> I	GCtnagc	9	9	
<i>Stu</i> I	AGGctt	9	13	
<i>Xba</i> I	Tctaga	9	9	HC FR3
<i>Bsp</i> 120I	Gggccc	10	11	CH1
<i>Apa</i> I	GGGCCc	10	11	CH1
<i>Psp</i> COMI	Gggccc	10	11	
<i>Sal</i> VI	GTATCCNNNNNN	11	11	
<i>Sai</i> I	Gtcgac	11	12	
<i>Drd</i> I	GACNNNNnngtc	12	12	
<i>Kas</i> I	Ggcgcc	12	12	
<i>Xma</i> I	Cccggg	12	14	
<i>Bgl</i> II	Agatct	14	14	
<i>Hinc</i> II	GTYrac	16	18	
<i>Bam</i> HI	Ggatcc	17	17	
<i>Pst</i> I	CCANNNNNntgg	17	18	
<i>Bsm</i> BI	Nnnnnngagacg	18	21	
<i>Bst</i> XI	CCANNNNNntgg	18	19	HC FR2
<i>Xba</i> I	GAANNNnttc	18	18	
<i>Sac</i> II	CCCGgg	19	19	
<i>Pst</i> I	CTGGCAG	20	24	
<i>Pvu</i> II	CAGctg	20	22	
<i>Ava</i> I	Cycyrg	21	24	
<i>Eag</i> I	Cggccc	21	22	
<i>Aat</i> II	GACGTC	22	22	
<i>Bsp</i> MI	ACCTGC	27	33	
<i>Acc</i> I	GTmkac	30	43	
<i>Sty</i> I	Cwwwgg	35	49	
<i>Alw</i> NI	CAGNNNctcg	38	44	
<i>Bsa</i> I	GGTCTCNnnnn	38	44	
<i>Ppu</i> MI	RGggwccy	43	46	
<i>Bsg</i> I	GTGCAG	44	54	
<i>Bse</i> RI	NNnnnnnnnnnnctcc	48	60	
<i>Eci</i> I	nnnnnnnnnnntccgc	52	57	
<i>Bst</i> EII	Ggtttacc	54	61	HC Fr4, 47/79 have one
<i>Eco</i> O109I	RGgnccy	54	84	

BpmI	c t ccag	60 121
AvaII	G g wcc	71 140

Table 5 (continued): Use of *FokI* as "Universal Restriction Enzyme"

FokI - for dsDNA, | represents sites of cleavage

sites of cleavage

5'-cacGGATGtg--nnnnnnnn|nnnnnnnn-3' (SEQ ID NO:15)
 3'-gtgCCTAACac--nnnnnnnnnn|nnn-5' (SEQ ID NO:16)

RECOG
NITI_n of *FokI*

Case I

```
5'-. . .gtg|tatt-actgtgc..Substrate....-3' (SEQ ID NO:17)
  3'~cac-ataatccacac~  

          gtGTAGGcac\  

  5'~ cacATccgtg/(SEQ ID NO:18)
```

Case II

```
5'-. . .gtgtatc|agac-tgc..Substrate....-3' (SEQ ID NO:19)
  ~cacataa-tctg|acy-5'  

/gtgCCTACas  

\cacGGATGtg-3' (SEQ ID NO:20)
```

Case III (Case I rotated 180 degrees)

```
/gtgCCTACac-5'  

\cacGGATGtg-  

          gtgtatc|acag-tcc-3' Adapter (SEQ ID NO:21)  

  3'-. . .cacagaa-tgtc|agg..substrate....-5' (SEQ ID NO:22)
```

Case IV (Case II rotated 180 degrees)

3'- gtGTAGGcac\ (SEQ ID NO:23)
 5'-gag/tctc-actcagc
 Substrate 3'...ctc-agag/tgactcg...-5' (SEQ ID NO:24)

Improved FokI adapters

FokI - for dsDNA, | represents sites of cleavage

Case I
 Stem 11, loop 5, stem 11, recognition 17

5'...catgtg|tatt-actgtgc..Substrate....-3'
 3'-gtacacatcaa|toacacc
 5'- caCATCCgtgc C
 TTTJ

Case II
 Stem 10, loop 5, stem 10, recognition 18

5'...gtgtatt|agac-tgctgcc..Substrate....-3'
 T₁ | ccacataa-tcttg|acgacgg-5'
 T ctgcCTAACac
 C cacGGATGtg-3'
 TTTJ

Case III (Case I rotated 180 degrees)
 Stem 11, loop 5, stem 11, recognition 20

T₁
 T TgtgCCTAACac-5'
 G AcacGGATGtg-
 TTTJ gtatctt|acag-tccattctg-3' Adapter
 3'...cacagaa-tgtc|aggtaaagac..substrate....-5'

Case IV (Case II rotated 180 degrees)
 Stem 11, loop 4, stem 11, recognition 17

3'- gtGTAGGcac T
 5'-atogag|tctc-actcagc
 Substrate 3'...tagtc-agag/tgactcg...-5'

BseRI

! sites of cleavage

5'-cacGAGGAGnnnnnnnn|nnnnn-3'
3'-gtcgacttccccccc|nnnnnn-5'

RECOG
NITton of BseRI

Stem 11, loop 5, stem 11, recognition 19

3'-.....aaacatcg-ttaagccagta....5'
(T-P) cttgtta-gc/aattcggtcat-3'
C GCTGAGGAGTC
T cgacttcag-5' An adapter for BseRI to cleave the substrate above.
Lp.....

Table 8: Matches to URE FR3 adapters in 79 human HC.

A. List of Heavy-chains genes sampled

AFC08566	af103343	HSA235676	HSU92452	HSZ93860
AFC35043	AF103367	HSA235675	HSU94412	HS293863
AF103026	AF103368	HSA235674	HSU94415	MCOMFRAA
af103033	AF103369	HSA235673	HSU94416	MCOMFRVA
AF103061	AF103370	HSA240559	HSU94417	S62745
AF103072	af103371	HSCEB201	HSU94418	S62764
af103078	AF103372	HSIGGVHC	HSU96389	S83240
AF103099	AF158381	HSU44791	HSU96391	SABVR369
AF103102	E05213	HSU44793	HSU96392	SADE1GVH
AF103103	E05886	HSU82771	HSU96395	SAR2IGVH
AF103174	E05887	HSU82949	HSZ93849	SDA3IGVH
AF103186	HSA235661	HSU82950	HSZ93850	SIGVHTTD
af103187	HSA235664	HSU82952	HSZ93851	SUK4IGVH
AF103195	HSA235660	HSU82961	HSZ93853	
af103277	HSA235659	HSU86522	HSZ93855	
af103286	HSA235678	HSU86523	HSZ93857	
AF103309	HSA235677			

Table 8 B. Testing all distinct GLGs from bases 89.1 to 93.2 of the heavy variable domain

Id	Nb						SEQ ID NO:	
		0	1	2	3	4		
1	38	15	11	10	0	2	Seq1 gtgttattactgtgc	25
2	19	7	6	4	2	0	Seq2 gtAttattactgtgc	26
3	1	0	0	1	0	0	Seq3 gtgttattactgtAA	27
4	7	1	5	1	0	0	Seq4 gtgttattactgtAc	28
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Seq5 Ttgttattactgtgc	29
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	Seq6 TtgttatCactgtgc	30
7	3	1	0	1	1	0	Seq7 ACAttattactgtgc	31
8	2	0	2	0	0	0	Seq8 ACgttattactgtgc	32
9	9	2	2	4	1	0	Seq9 ATgttattactgtgc	33
Group		26	26	21	4	2		
Cumulative		26	52	73	77	79		

Table 8C Most important URE recognition seqs in FR3 Heavy

1	VHSzy1	GTTGtattactgtgc	(ON_SHC103)	(SEQ ID NO:25)
2	VHSzy2	GTATtattactgtgs	(ON_SHC323)	(SEQ ID NO:26)
3	VHSzy4	GTTGtattactgtac	(ON_SHC349)	(SEQ ID NO:28)
4	VHSzy9	ATGTtattactgtgc	(ON_SHC5a)	(SEQ ID NO:33)

Table 8D, testing 79 human RC V genes with four probes

Number of sequences..... 79
 Number of bases..... 29143

Id	Best	Number of mismatches					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
1	39	15	11	10	1	2	0
2	22	7	6	5	3	0	1
3	7	1	5	1	0	0	0
4	11	2	4	4	1	0	0
Group		25	26	20	5	2	
Cumulative		25	51	71	76	78	

One sequence has five mismatches with sequences 2, 4, and 9; it is scored as best for 2.

Id is the number of the adapter.

Best is the number of sequence for which the identified adapter was the best available.

The rest of the table shows how well the sequences match the adapters. For example, there are 11 sequences that match VHSzy1(Id=1) with 2 mismatches and are worse for all other adapters. In this sample, 90% come within 2 bases of one of the four adapters.

Table 130: PCR primers for amplification of human Ab genes

(HuIgMFOR) 5'-tgg aag agg cac gtt ctt tcc ttt-3'
!(HuIgMFORtop) 5'-aaa gaa aag aac gng cct ctt cca-3' = reverse complement
(HuCKFOR) 5'-aca ctc tcc cct gtt gaa gct ctt-3'
(HuCL2FOR) 5'-tga uca ttc tgc agg ggc cac tg-3'
(HuCL7FOR) 5'-aga gca ttc tgc agg ggc cac tg-3'
! Kappa
(CKForAsc) 5'-acc gcc tcc acc ggg cgc gcc tta tta aca ctc tcc cct gtt-
 gaa gct ctt-3'
(CL2ForAsc) 5'-acc gcc tcc acc ggg cgc gcc tta tta tga aca ttc tgc-
 agg ggc cac tg-3'
(CL7ForAsc) 5'-acc gcc tcc acc ggg cgc gcc tta tta aga gca ttc tgc-
 agg ggc cac tg-3'

Table 135: Human GLG FR3 sequences

! VHL

! 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

agg gtc acc atg acc agg gac acg tcc atc agc aca gcc tac atg
81 82 82a 82b 82c 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92
gac ctg agc agg ctg aga tct gac gag acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
93 94 95
gcg aga ga ! 1-02# 1
aga gtc acc att acc agg gac aca tcc gcg agc aca gcc tac atg
gag ctg ago acc ctg aga tct gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 1-03# 2
aga gtc acc atg acc agg aac acc tcc ata agc aca gcc tac atg
gag ctg ago acc ctg aga tct gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga gg ! 1-08# 3
aga gtc acc atg acc aca gac aca tcc acg agc aca gcc tac atg
gag ctg agg agc ctg aga tct gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gag aga ga ! 1-18# 4
aga gtc acc atg acc gag gac aca tct aca gag aca gcc tac atg
gag ctg ago acc ctg aga tct gag gac aca gcc atg tat tac tgt
gca aca ga ! 1-24# 5
aga gtc acc att acc agg gac agg tcc atg agc aca gcc tac atg
gag ctg ago acc ctg aga tct gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gag aga ga ! 1-45# 6
aga gtc acc atg acc agg gac acg tcc acg agc aca gtc tac atg
gag ctg ago acc ctg aga tct gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 1-46# 7

aga gtc acc att acc agg gac atg tcc aca agc aca gcc tao atg
gag ctg ago ago ctg aga tcc gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gca gca ga ! 1-58# 8

aga gtc acc att acc gcg gac gaa tcc acg ago aca gcc tao atg
gag ctg ago ago ctg aga tat gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gca aga ga ! 1-69# 9

aga gtc acc att acc gcg gac aca tcc acg ago aca gcc tao atg
gag ctg ago ago ctg aga tat gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gca aga ga ! 1-6# 10

aga gtc acc ata acc gcg gac acg tat aca gac aca gcc tao atg
gag ctg ago ago ctg aga tat gag gac acg gcc gtg tat tac tgt
gca aca ga ! 1-f# 11

! VH2

agg ctc acc atc acc aag gac acc tcc aaa aac cag gtg gtc ctt
aca atg acc aac atg gac cct ctg gac aca gcc aca tat tac tgt
gca ccc aga c! 2-05# 12

agg ctc acc atc tcc aag gac acc tcc aaa aac cag gtg gtc ctt
acc atg acc aac atg gac cct gtg gac aca gcc aca tat tac tgt
gca cgg ata c! 2-26# 13

agg ctc acc atc tcc aag gac acc tcc aaa aac cag gtg gtc ctt
aca atg acc aac atg gac cct gtg gac aca gcc acg tat tac tgt
gca cgg ata c! 2-70# 14

! VH3

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aac gco aag aac tca ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac ago ctg aga gco gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gca aga ga ! 3-07# 15

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aac gco aag aac tcc ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agt ctg aga gct gag gac acg gco gtg tat tac tgt
gca aca gat a! 3-09# 16

cga ttc acc atc tcc agg gac aac gco aag aac tca ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gco gag gac acg gco gtg tat tac tgt
gca aga ga ! 3-11# 17

cga ttc acc atc tcc aag gaa aat gco aag aac tcc ttg tat ctt
caa atg aac ago ctg aga gco ggg gat acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gca aga ga ! 3-13# 18

aga ttc acc atc tcc aga cat gat tca aaa aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac aac ctg aac acc gag gac aca gcc gtg tat tac tgt
acc aca ga ! 3-15# 19

cga ttz acc atc tcc aga gac aac gco aag aac tcc ctg tat ctg

caa atg aac agt ctg aga gcc gag gac acg gcc ttg tat cac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-20# 20

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aac gcc aag aac tca ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gcc gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-21# 21

cgg ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gcc gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aac ga ! 3-23# 22

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gct gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aac ga ! 3-24# 23

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gct gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-25# 24

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gct gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aac ga ! 3-26# 25

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gcc gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-27# 26

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gct gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gca aac gat a! 3-28# 27

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat gcc aag aac tca ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gac gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-29# 28

aga ttc acc atc tcc aga gat ggt tcc aaa agc atc gca tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aaa acc gag gac aca gcc gtg tat tac tgt
act aga ga ! 3-30# 29

cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gcc gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-31# 30

aga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg ggc aac ctg aga gct gag gac atg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-32# 31

aga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gct gag gac acg gct gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 3-33# 32

aga ttc acc atc tcc aga gat gat tca aag aac tca ctg tat ctg

caa atg aac agc ctg aaa acc gag çac acg gcc gtç tat tac tgt
gct aga ga ! 3-72# 33
agg ttc acc atc tcc aça gat gat tca aag aac acg gog tat ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aaa acc gag gac acg gcc gtç tat tac tgt
act aga ca ! 3-73# 34
cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aac gcc aag aac acg ctg bat ctg
caa atg aac agt ctg aga gac gag gac acg gct gtç tat tac tgt
gca aga ca ! 3-74# 35
aga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aat tcc aag aac acg ctg cct ctg
caa atg aac agc ctg aga gct gag gac acg gct gtç bat tac tgr
aag aaa ga ! 3-d# 36

! V84

cga gtc acc ata tca gta gac aag tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg acc gcc gog çac acg gcc gtç tat tac tgt
gog aga ga ! 4-04# 37
cga gtc acc atg tca gta gac ayc tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg acc gcc gtç gac acg gcc gtç tat tac tgt
gog aga aa ! 4-28# 38
cga gtt acc ata tca gta gac acg tct aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg act gcc gog gac acg gcc gtç tat tac tgt
gcc aga ga ! 4301# 39
cga gtc acc ata tca gta gac ayc tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg acc gcc gog gac acg gcc gtç tat tac tgt
gcc aga ga ! 4302# 40
cga gtt acc ata tca gta gac acg tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg act gcc gca gac ayc gac gtç tat tac tgt
gcc aga ga ! 4304# 41
cga gtt acc ata tca gta gac acg tct aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg act gcc gcc gac ayc gac gtç tat tac tgt
gcc aga ga ! 4-31# 42
cga gtc acc ata tca gta gac acg tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg acc gcc gca gac ayc gct gtç tat tac tgt
gcc aga ga ! 4-34# 43
cga gtc acc ata tcc gta gac acg tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg acc gcc gca gac ayc gct gtç tat tac tgt
gcc aga ca ! 4-39# 44
cga gtc acc ata tca gta gac acg tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg ayc tct gtg acc gct gac gac acg gac gtç tat tac tgt
gcc aga ga ! 4-59# 45

cga gtc acc ata tca gta gag acg tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg agc tct gtg acc gat ggc gag acg gca gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 4-61# 46

cga gtc acc ata tca gta gag acg tcc aag aac cag ttc tcc ctg
aag ctg agc tct gtg acc gca gag acg gca gtg tat tac tgt
gcg aga ga ! 4-b# 47

! VH5

cag gtc acc atc tca gca gac aag tcc atc agc acc gca tac ctg
cag tgg agc agc ctg aag gca tcc gag acc gca atg tat tac tgt
gca aga ca ! 5-51# 48

cac gtc acc atc tca gct gac aag tcc atc agc act gca tac ctg
cag tgg agc agc ctg aag gca tcc gag acc gca atg tat tac tgt
gca aga ca ! 5-a# 49

! VH6

cga ata acc atc aac cca gac aca tcc aag aac cag tcc tcc ctg
cag ctg aac tct gtg act ccc gag gac acg gat gtg tat tac tgt
gca aga ga ! 6-1# 50

! VH7

cgg ttg gtc ttc tcc ttg gag acc tct gtc agc acg gca tat ctg
cag atc tgc agc cta aag gat gag gac act gca gtg tat tac tgt
gca aga ga ! 74.1# 51

Table 250; REdaptors, Extenders, and Bridges used for Cleavage and Capture of Human Heavy Chains in FR3.

A: HpyCH4V Probes of actual human HC genes

HpyCH4V in FR3 of human HC, bases 35-56; only those with TGca site

TGca;10,

RE recognition:tgcA of length 4 is expected at 10
1 6-1 agttctccctgcagctgaactc

2	3-11, 3-07, 3-21, 3-72, 3-48	cactgttatctgcaaatgaacag
3	3-09, 3-43, 3-20	ccctgttatctgcaaatgaacag
4		5-51 cccgcattacctgcaggtagggacag
5	3-15, 3-30, 3-30.5, 3-30.3, 3-74, 3-23, 3-33	cgtgttatctgcaaatgaacag
6		7-4, 1 cggccatatctgcaggatctgcag
7		3-73 cggcgatatctgczaatgaacag
8		5-a ctgcctacctgcaggtagggacag
9		3-49 tcgcctatctgcaaatgaacag

B: HpyCH4V REAdapters, Extenders, and Bridges**B.1 REAdapters**

! Cutting HC lower strand:

! TmKeller for 100 mM NaCl, zero formamide

! Edapters for cleavage

		T _m	%
(ON_HCFR36-1)	5'-agttcucccTGCAgttgaaactc-3'	68.0	64.5
(ON_HCFR36-1A)	5'-cttcucccTGCAgttgaaactc-3'	62.0	62.5
(ON_HCFR36-1B)	5'-tttcucccTGCAgttgaaac-3'	56.0	59.9
(ON_HCFR33-15)	5'-cgctgttacTGCAaatggaaacag-3'	64.0	60.8
(ON_HCFR33-15A)	5'-ctgttacTGCAaatggaaacag-3'	56.0	56.3
(ON_HCFR33-15B)	5'-ctgttacTGCAaatggaaac-3'	50.0	53.1
(ON_HCFR33-11)	5'-cactgttacTGCAaatggaaacag-3'	62.0	53.9
(ON_HCFR35-51)	5'-ccgcctaccTGCAgtggaggcag-3'	74.0	70.1

!

B.2 Segment of synthetic 3-23 gene into which captured CDR3 is to be cloned! XbaI...
! D323* cgGTTcacTaag tct aga gac aaC tct aag aaT acT ctc tac
! scab..... designed gene 3-23 gene.....

!

! HpyCH4V

! ... AflII...
! Ttg caG atG aac agg TAA agg ...
!**B.3 Extender and Bridges**

! Extender (bottom strand):

!

(ON_HCHpyEx01) 5'-cAAgTAgAgAgTATTcTTAgAgTTgTcTcTAgAcTTAgTgAAgcg-3'

! ON_HCHpyEx01 is the reverse complement of

! 5'-cgCTTcacTaag tct aga gac aaC tct aag aaT acT ctc tac Ttg -3'

!

! Bridges (top strand, 9-base overlap):

```
!
(ON_HCHpyBr016-1)  5'-cgCttcacTaag tcT aga gac aaC tcT aag-
                     aaT acT ctc taC Ttg CAgtgaac-3' {3'-term C is blocked}
!
! 3-15 et al. + 3-11
(ON_HCHpyBr023-15) 5'-cgCttcacTaag tcT aga gac aaC tcT aag-
                     aaT acT ctc taC Ttg CAaatgaac-3' {3'-term C is blocked}
!
! 5-51
(ON_HCHpyBr045-51) 5'-cgCttcacTaag tcT aga gac aaC tcT aag-
                     aaT acT ctc taC Ttg CAgtggzgc-3' {3'-term C is blocked}
!
! PCR primer (top strand)
!
(ON_HCHpyPCR)      5'-cgCttcacTaag tcT aga gac-3'
```

C: BpI Probes from human IgG SLGs

1	1-58,1-03,1-08,1-69,1-24,1-45,1-46,1-f,1-e	acatggaggCTGAGCaggctgag
2		1-02 acatggaggCTGAGCaggctgag
3		1-18 acatggaggctgaggaggctgag
4		5-51,5-a acctgcagtggaggcagctgag
5		3-15,3-73,3-49,3-72 atctgczaatgaaacagctgag
6	3303,3-33,3-07,3-11,3-30,3-21,3-23,3305,3-48	atctgczaatgaaacagctgag
7		3-20,3-74,3-09,3-43 atctgczaatgaaacagctgag
8		74.1 atctgcagatctgcagctaa
9		3-66,3-13,3-53,3-d atcttcaaataa
10		3-64 atcttcaaataggcagctgag
11	4301,4-28,4302,4-34,4304,4-31,4-34,4-39,4-59,4-61,4-b	ccctgaaAGCTGAGCtttgtgac
12		6-1 ccctgcaggctgaaactctgtgac
13		2-70,2-05 cccttacaataggcaccascatgga
14		3-26 cccttaccatgaccaacatgga

D: BpI REdapters, Extenders, and Bridges

D.1 REdapters

		T _m ^o	T _m K
(BpF3HC1-58)	5'-ac atg gaG CTG AGC agc ctg ag-3'	70	66.4
(BpF3HC6-1)	5'-cc ctg aag ctg agc tcT gtg ac-3'	70	66.4

! BpF3HC6-1 matches 4-30.1, not 6-1.

D.2 Segment of synthetic 3-23 gene into which captured CDR3 is to be cloned

```

!
! XbaI...
! D323+ cgCttcacTcaag TCT A2A gac aaC tcT aag aaT acT ctc tac Ttg caG atg aac
!
! A51II...
! agC TTA AGG

```

D.3 Extender and Bridges

```

! Bridges
(BlpF3Bz1) 5'-cgCttcacTcaag tcT aga gaT aaC AGT aaA aaT acT TtG-
taC Ttg caG Ctg a|SC agc ctg-3'
(BlpF3Bz2) 5'-cgCttcacTcaag tcT aga gaT aaC AGT aaA aaT acT TtG-
taC Ttg caG Ctg a|gc tct gtg-3'
!
```

| lower strand is cut here

! Extender

```
(BlpF3Ext) 5'-
TcAgcTgcAAgTAcAAAgTATTTTAcTgTTATcTcIAgAcTgAgAAgcg-3'
```

! BlpF3Ext is the reverse complement of:

```
! 5'-cgCttcacTcaag tcT aga gaT aaC AGT aaA aaT acT TtG taC Ttg caG Ctg a-3'
```

!

```
(BlpF3PCR) 5'-cgCttcacTcaag tcT aga gaT aaC-3'
```

B: HpyCH4III Distinct GLG sequences surrounding site, bases 77-98

1	102#L,116#1,146#1,159#8,1e#10,311#17,353#30,404#37,430#1	ccgggttattactgtggggaga
2	103#2,307#15,321#21,330#24,335#26,348#28,364#31,366#32	ctggggattactgtggggaga
3		108#3
4		ccgggttattactgtggggaga
5		124#5,17#11
6		ccgggttattactgtggggaga
7		145#6
8		ccgggttattactgtggggaga
9		158#8
10		206#12
11		226#13
12		270#14
13		309#16,343#27
14	313#16,374#15,61#50	ccttggatactgtggggaga
15		ctgtgttttttttgtggggaga
16		315#19
17		320#20
18		323#21
19		330#23,330#25
20		ctgtgttttttttgtggggaga
21		369#29
22		372#32
23		373#34
		3d#36
		428#38
	430#40,430#41	ccgggttattactgtggggaga
		439#44
		551#45

24

Snt49 ccatgttttactgtggaga

F: HpyCH4III REadapters, Extenders, and Bridges**F.1 REadapters**

- ! ONs for cleavage of HC(lower) in FR3 (bases 77-97)
- ! For cleavage with HpyCH4III, Bst4CI, or Taal
- ! cleavage is in lower chain before base 88.

	77 783 888 889 889 999 999 9	T _H [°]	T _R [°]
(H43.77.97.1-02#1)	78 901 234 567 890 123 456 7	64	62.6
(H43.77.97.1-03#2)	5'-cc gtg tat tac TGT gcg aga 3'	62	60.6
(H43.77.97.108#3)	5'-cc gtg tat tac TGT gcg aga 3'	64	62.6
(H43.77.97.323#22)	5'-cc gta tat tac tgt gsg aag 3'	60	58.7
(H43.77.97.330#23)	5'-cc gtg tat tac tgt gcg aag 3'	60	58.7
(H43.77.97.439#44)	5'-cc gng tat tac tgt gcg aga 3'	62	60.6
(H43.77.97.551#48)	5'-cc gtg tat tac tgt gcg aga 3'	62	60.6
(H43.77.97.5a#49)	5'-cc gtg tat tac TGT gcg aga 3'	58	59.3

F.2 Extender and Bridges

- ! XbaI and AflII sites in bridges are bunged

(H43.XABr1) 5'-gggttagtga-

|TCT|AGt|gac|aac|tct|aag|aat|act|ctc|tac|ttg|cag|atg|-
 |aac|agC|TTt|AGG|act|cag|gac|aCT|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat tgt gcg aga-3'
 (H43.XABr2) 5'-gggttagtga-
 |TCT|AGt|gac|aac|tct|aag|aat|act|ctc|tac|ttg|cag|atg|-
 |aac|agC|TTt|AGG|act|cag|gac|aCT|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat tgt gcg aag-3'
 (H43.XAExt) 5'-ATAGTAGACT gcAgTgTccT cAgccCTAA gcTgTTcAcT TgcAAGTAGA-
 gAGTATTcTT AgAgTTgTcT cTAgtAcTt AcAcc-3'
 ! H43.XAExt is the reverse complement of
 ! 5'-gggttagtga-
 ! |TCT|AGA|gac|aac|tct|aag|aat|act|ctc|tac|ttg|cag|atg|-
 ! |aac|agC|TTt|AGG|act|cag|gac|aCT|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat -3'

(H43.XAPCR) 5'-gggttagtga |TCT|AGA|gac|aac-3'

- ! XbaI and AflII sites in bridges are bunged

(H43.ABr1) 5'-gggttagtga-

|aac|agC|TTt|AGG|act|cag|gac|aCT|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat tgt gcg aga-3'
 (H43.ABr2) 5'-gggttagtga-
 |aac|agC|TTt|AGG|act|cag|gac|aCT|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat tgt gcg aag-3'
 (H43.AExt) 5'-ATAGTAGACTgcAgTgTccTcAgccCTAAgcTgTTcAcTAcAcc-3'

! (H43,AExt) is the reverse complement of 5'-ggtgttagtga-
! tac|agC|TTA|AGG|act|gat|aac|aCT|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat -3'
(H43,APCR) 5'-ggtgttagtga tac|agC|TTA|AGG|act|gat|a-3'

Tc6/*S10*

25 (HCKfact) 5'-~~cgatggcg~~ tttttt ~~cgatggcg~~-3'
 (VIRB6861) 5'-ATAAGTAAC TGCAGTCG TCAACCTTA AGCTTTCAT CTCGAAAGAG-
 AGAGATATTG TAGAGTGGC TcTAGACTA dTGAGAGCG-3'
 I note that VIRB6861 is the reverse complement of the one below
 [RC] 5'-cgCttcacTaag-
 scab.....
 Synthetic 3-23 as in Table 205
 [TCTT]AGA|gac|aacc|ttt|taag|aat|act|ctc|ttt|tgc|tag|atq|-
 XbaI...
 [act|tag|tTAAGG|gtt|gat|gac|act|GCA|GCA|tac|tat|t-3'
 Bfl I...
 5'-cgtttcaactaagg-
 [TCTT]AGA|gac|aacc|ttt|aaag|aatt|act|ctc|tac|ttt|tag|atg|-
 [act|tag|tTAAGG|gtt|gat|gac|act|GCA|GCA|tac|tat|tgt|gat|agg|a-3'
 (VIRB6861)

5'-cgttttcaatgg | TCT | AGA | gac | aac
 | TGG | AGN | gac | aac | ttc | ttt | aat | act | ctg | taa | ttg | ctag | atg |
 | aac | aac | CTA | AGG | oct | tgg | gag | act | GCA | Gtc | bac | tta | tgc | ACG | ag-3'

Table 600: V3-23 VH framework with variable-coded codons shown

98 | cccg|ccaa|gaa|ccaa|ggaa|ccaa|ccaa|aggaa|aaa|ggaa|aggaa|ccgg|ccgg|
 98 | ggcc|gggt|tgtt|gttt|gggt|tgtt|gggt|tgtt|tttt|tttt|tttt|tttt|tttt|tttt|
 98 | g g d v q s d n l s c a
 98 | 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
 98 |-----PP1-----
 53 | MFEI
 53 | ctc|ccaa|gttt|aaat|cttc|tttt|ccaa|
 53 | gaa|tgtt|cata|tttt|tttt|tttt|tttt|tttt|
 53 | e v o l r g g
 53 | 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
 53 | F81(D247/V3-23)-----
 53 | NCGT.....
 53 | NGCT.....
 53 | SGTG.....
 53 | SGTG.....
 53 | 3'-gttg ttat gaa atc gcc ccgtt gttt ggg tttt cgg
 53 | 3'-gttg ttat gaa atc gcc ccgtt gttt ggg tttt cgg
 53 | A Q P A N A
 53 | 17 18 19 20 21 22

Sites to be varied--> *** *** ***

---FR1---->|...CDR1.....|---FR2---

46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 A S G F T F S Y A M S W V R
 |tgt|TCC|GGA|ttc|act|ttc|tct|tgc|tac|Gcc|atg|tct|tag|ttt|ccg| 143
 |cga|agg|ctt|aaag|tga|aag|aga|agc|atg|cga|tac|aga|acc|caa|gcg|
 | BspEI | | BsiWI | | BstXJ .

Sites to be varies--> *** *** ***

---FR2---->|...CDR2.....|

61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
 Q A P G K L E W V S A I S C
 |CCA|gtt|ccT|GGt|aaa|gtt|ttt|cag|tgg|gtt|tct|gtt|atc|tct|gtt| 188
 |tgt|egz|gga|cca|ttt|cca|aac|ctc|acc|caa|aga|cga|tag|aga|cca|
 ...BstXJ |

*** ***

....CDR2.....|---FR3---

76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
 S G G S T Y Y A D S V K G R F
 |tct|gtt|ggc|agt|act|tac|tat|gtt|gac|tcc|gtt|aa|gtt|ccg|tcc| 233
 |aga|cca|ccg|tca|tga|atg|ata|cga|ctg|agg|cxa|ttt|cca|gog|aa|

---FR3----->

91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
 T I S R E D N S K M T L Y L Q M
 |act|atc|TCT|AGA|gac|aac|tct|aag|ast|act|tcc|tac|ttg|cag|atg| 278
 |tga|tag|aga|tct|ctg|ttg|aga|ttc|tta|tga|gag|atg|aac|ctc|tac|
 | XbaI |

---FR3----->

106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
 N S I R A E D T A V Y Y C A K
 |aac|adC|TTA|AGG|gtt|cag|gac|act|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat|tgc|gtt|aaa| 323
 |ttg|tgg|ast|tcc|cga|ctc|ctg|tga|gtt|cag|atg|ata|acg|cga|ttt|
 |AflII | | PstI |

....CDR3.....|---FR4----->

121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135
 D Y E G T G Y A F D I W G Q G
 |gac|tat|gaa|ggg|act|gtt|cat|gtt|tcc|gac|ATA|TGG|gtt|caa|gg| 368
 |ccg|ata|ctt|cca|tga|cca|ata|cga|aag|ctg|tat|acc|cca|gtt|cca|
 | NdeI |

---FR4----->

136 137 138 139 140 141 142
 T M V T V S S
 |act|atG|GTC|ACC|gtc|tct|act- 389
 |tga|tac|cag|tgg|cag|aga|tca-
 | BstEII |

143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152
 A S T K G P S V F F
 gca tcc ccc aaG GGC cca tgg GTC TTO ccc-3' 419
 cgg agg tgg atc ccc ggt agg cgg aag cgg-3'
 Bsp120I. BbsI...(2/2)
 ApaI....

(SFPRMFT) 5'-ctg tct gaa CG GCC cag ccG-3'
 (TOPFR1A) 5'-ctg tct gaa CG GCC cag ccG GCC atg gcc-
 gaa|gtt|CAA|TTC|ttt|gag|tct|gtt|-
 |ggc|gtt|ctt|gtt|cag|ccg|gtt|gtt|tot|tta-3'
 (BOTFR1B) 3'-caatgtt|ggg|cca|cca|aga|aat|gtt|gca|gaa|aga|acg|cga|..
 |cga|agg|ctt|aaag|tga|aag-5' ! bottom strand

```

(BOTFR2)  3'-acc|caa|gog|-  

           |gtt|cga|gga|cca|ttt|cca|acc|ctc|acc|caa|aga(-5' ! bottom strand
(BOTFR3)  3'- a|egc|ctg|agg|caa|ttt|cca|gog|aag|-  

           |tga|tag|aga|tct|ctg|ttg|aga|tcc|ttt|tga|gag|atg|aac|gtc|tac|-  

5   |ttg|tgc|aat|tcc|cga|ctc|ctg|tgc-5'  

(FG6)    5'-gc|TTA|AGg|gct|gag|gac|aCT|CCA|Gtc|tac|tat|tgc|gct|aaa|-  

           |gac|tat|aa|gg|act|gg|tat|gtt|ttc|gaC.ATA|TCg|gg|c-3'  

(BOTFR4)  3'-cga|aag|ctg|tat|acc|cca|gtt|cca|-  

           |tga|tac|cag|tgg|cag|aga|tca-  

10    egg agg tgg ttc cog ggt agc cag aag ggg-5' ! bottom strand
(ROTPRCPIM)      3'-gg ttc acc ggt agc cag aag ggg-5'  

!  

! CDR1 diversity  

15 (ON-vgC1)  5'-gct|TCC|GGA|ttc|act|ttc|tct|<1>|TAC|<2>|atg|<3>|-  

           |ttc|gtt|ggC|CAa|gct|ccT|GG-3'  

! <1> stands for an equimolar mix of (ADEFGHIKLMNPQRSTVWY); no C  

20   (this is not a sequence)  

! CDR2 diversity  

!  

(ON-vgC2)  5'-gg|ttg|gag|tgg|gtt|tct|<2>|abc|<2>|<3>|-  

           |tct|gg|ggc|<1>|act|<1>|tat|gtt|gac|ccc|gtt|aaa|gg-3'  

25   CDR2.....  

! CDR2.....  

! <1> is an equimolar mixture of (ADEFGHIKLMNPQRSTVWY); no C  

! <2> is an equimolar mixture of (TRWVGS); no ACDEFHIKLMNPQT  

30   ! <3> is an equimolar mixture of (PS); no ACDEFGHIKLMNPQRTVWY

```

Table 800 (new)

The following list of enzymes was taken from
<http://rebase.neb.com/cgi-bin/asymmlist>.

I have removed the enzymes that a) cut within the recognition, b)
 cut on both sides of the recognition, or c) have fewer than 2
 bases between recognition and closest cut site.

REBASE Enzymes
 04/13/2001

Type II restriction enzymes with asymmetric recognition sequences:

Enzymes	Recognition Sequence	Isoschizomers	Suppliers
AarI	CACCTGCNNNN^NNNN	-	y
AccIII	CAGCTCBBBBBBBB^NNNN	-	-
Bbr7I	GAAGACNNNNNNNN^NNNN	-	-
BbvI	GCAGCBBBBBNNN^NNNN	-	y
EbvII	GAAGACNN^NNNN	-	-
Bce83I	CTTGAGNNNNNNNNNNNNNN^NN	-	-
BceAI	ACGGCBBBBBBBBBBBB^NN	-	y
EcefI	ACGGCBBBBBBBBBBBB^NN	-	-
BciVI	GTATCCNNNN N^	Bfvi	y
BfiI	ACTGGGNNNN N^	Bmri	y
BinI	GGATCBBBB N	-	-
BscAI	GCATCBBBB N	-	-
BseRI	GAGGAGNNNNNNNN^NN	-	y
BsmFI	GGGAGNNNNNNNNNN^NNNN	BsplU11III	y
BspMI	ACCTGCNNNN^NNNN	Acc36I	y
EciI	GGCGGAGNNNNNNNN^NN	-	y
Eco57I	CTGAAGNNNNNNNNNNNN^NN	BspKT5I	y
FauI	CCCGCBBBB N	BstFZ436I	y
FokI	GGATGNNNNNNNN^NNNN	BstFZ416I	y
GsuI	CTGGAGNNNNNNNNNNNN^NN	-	y
HgaI	GACGCBBBB NNNNN	-	y
HphI	GGTGAANNNNN N^	AsuHP-I	y
MccII	GAAGANNNNN N^	-	y
MlyI	GAGTCBBBB N	SchI	y
MmeI	TCCRACNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN^NN	-	-
MnlI	CCTCBBBB N^	-	y
PleI	GAGTCBBBB N	PpsI	y
RleAI	CCCACANNNNNNN NNN	-	-
SfaNI	GCATCBBBB NNNN	BspST5I	y
SspD5I	GGTGAANNNNN N	-	-
Sth132I	CCCGAANNN NNNN	-	-
StsI	GGATGNNNNNNNN^NNNN	-	-
TaqII	GACCGANNNNNNN NNN	CACCCANNNNNNN NNN	-
Tth111II	CAARCANNNNNNN NNN	-	-
UBaPI	CGAACG	-	-

The notation is ^ means cut the upper strand and _ means cut the lower strand. If the upper and lower strand are cut at the same place, then only ^ appears.

Table 120: MALLA3, annotated

! MALLA3 9532 bases

```

1 aat gct act act att aat gat gcc acc ttt tca gct cgc gac
! gene ii continued
49 cca aat gaa aat ata gct aaa cag gtt att gag cat ttg cga aat gta
97 tct aat ggt caa act aaa tct act cgt tgg cag aat tgg gaa tca act
145 gtt aca tgg aat gaa act tcc aga cac cgt act tta gtt gca tat tca
193 aaa cat gtt gag cta cag cac cag att cag caa ttc agc tct aag cca
241 tcc gca aaa atg aco tct tat caa aag gag caa tta aag gta ctc tct
289 aat cct gac ctg ttg gag ttt gct tcc ggt ctg gtt cgc ttt gaa gct
337 cga att aaa acg cga tat ttg aag tct ttc ggg ctt cct ctt aat ctt
385 ttt get gca atc cgc ttt gct not gac tat aat aat cgt cag ggt aaa gac
433 ctg att ttt gat tta tgg tca ttc tgg ttt tct gaa ctg ttt aaa gca
481 ttt gag ggg gat tca ATG aat att tat gac gat tcc gca gta ttg gac
! RBS?..... Start gene X, ii continues
529 gct atc cag tcc aaa cat ttt act att acc ccc tct ggc aaa act tcc
577 ttt gca aaa gca tct cgc tat ttt ggt ttt tat cgt cgt gta aac
625 gag cgt tat gat agt gtt gct ctt act atg cct cgt aat tcc ttt tgg
673 cgt tat gta tat gca tta gtt gaa tgt ggt att cot aaa tct caa ctg
721 atg aat ctt tat acc tgg aat aat gtt gtt cog tta gtt cgt ttt att
769 aac gta gat tct tat tcc caa cgt cct gac tgg tat aat gag cca gtt
817 ctt aaa atc gca TAA
! End X & II
832 qgttaattca ca
!
! M1 E5 Q10 T15
949 ATG att aaa gtt gaa att aaa cca tct cca gac caa ttt act act cgt
! Start gene V
!
! S17 S20 P25 E30
891 tct ggt gtt tat cgt cag ggc aag cct tat tca ctg aat gag cag ctt
!
! V35 P40 V45
939 tgt tac gtt gat ttg ggt aat gaa tat ccc gtt ctt gtc aag att act
!
! D50 A55 L60
987 cct gat gaa ggt cag cca gcc tat gcc cct ggt cTG TAC Acc gtt cat
! BspGI...

```

! L65 V70 S75 R80
1035 ctg tcc tct ttc aaa gtt ggt cag ttc ggt tcc ctt atc att gag cgu
!
! P85 K87 end of V
1083 ctg cgc ctc gtt cog gct aag TAA C
!
1108 ATG gag cag gtc gag gat ttc gag aca att tat cag gcg atg ..
! Start gene VII
!
1150 ata caa atc tcc gtt gta ctt tgt ttc gcg ctt ggt ata atc
!
VII and IX overlap.
! S2 V3 L4 V5 S10
1192 gct ggg ggt caa agA TGA gt gtt tta gtc tat tct ttc gcc tct ttc gtt
! End VII
! start IX
! L13 W15 G20 T25 E29
1242 tta ggt tgg tgc ctt cgt agt ggc att acc tat ttt acc cgt tta atc gaa
!
1293 act tcc tc
!
! stop of IX, IX and VIII overlap by four bases
1301 ATG aaa aag tct tta gtc ctc aaa gcc tct gta gcc gtt gct acc ctc
! Start signal sequence of viii.
!
1349 gtt ccg atg ctg tct ttc gct gct gag gag gac gat ccc gca aaa gcg
! mature VII --->
1397 gcc ttt aac tcc ctg caa gcc tca gcg acc gaa tat atc ggc tat gcg
1445 tgg gcg atg gtt gtt gtc att
1466 gtc ggc gca act atc ggt atc aag ctg ttt aag
1499 aaa ttc acc tcc aaa gca ! 1515
! -35 ...
!
1517 agc tga taaacogat acaattaaag gctcccttttg
! -10 ...
!
1552 gggccctttt ttttGGAGAt ttt ! S.D. underlined
!
! <----- III signal sequence ----->

! M K Y L L P A I R L V
 ! 1576 ~~ccac~~ GTG aaa ~~aaa~~ tta tta ~~tto~~ gca att ~~cct~~ tta gtt ! 1611
 !
 ! V P F Y S E S A Q
 ! 1612 gtt cct ttc tat tct cac aGT ~~gcA~~ Cag tCT
 ! ApaLI...
 !
 ! 1642 GTC GTG ACG CAG CCG CCC TCA GTG TCT GGG GCC CCA' GGG CAG
 AGG GTC ACC ATC TCC TGC ACT GGG AGC AGC TCC AAC ATC GGG CCA
 ! BstEII...
 ! 1729 GGT TAT GAT GTC CAC TGG TAC CAG CAG CTT CCA GGA ACA GCC CCC AAT
 ! 1777 CTC CTC ATC TAT GGT AAC AGC ATT GGG CCC TCA GGG GTC CCT GAC CGA
 ! 1825 TTC TCT GGO TCC AAG TCT GGC ACC TCA GCC TCC CTG GCC ATC ACT
 ! 1870 GGG CTC CAG GCT GAG GAT GAG SCT GAT TAT
 ! 1900 TAC TGC CAG TCC TAT GAC AGC AGC CTG AGT
 ! 1930 GGG CTT TAT GTC TTC GGA ACT GGG ACC AAG GTC ACC GTC
 ! BstEII...
 ! 1969 CTA GGT CAG CCC AAG GCC AAC CCC AGC GTC ACT
 ! 2002 CTG TTC CCG CCC TCC TCT GAG GAG CTC CAA GCC AAC AAG GCC AGA CTA
 ! 2050 GTG TGT CTG ATC AGT GAC TTC TAC CCG GGA GCT GTG ACA GTG CCC TGG
 ! 2098 AAG GCA GAT AGC AGC CCC GTC AAG GCG GGA GTG GAG ACC ACC ACA CCC
 ! 2146 TCC AAA CAA AGC AAC AAC TAC GCG GCC AGC AGC TAT CTG AGC CTG
 ! 2194 AGC CCT GAG CAG TGG AAG TCC CAC AGA AGC TAC AGC TGC CAG GTC AGC
 ! 2242 CAT GAA GGG AGC ACC GTC GAS AAG ACA GTG GCC CCT ACA GAA TGT TCA
 ! 2290 TAA TAA ACCGG CCTCCACCGG GCACGCCAAT TCTATTCAA GGAGACAGTC ATA
 ! AscI.....
 !
 ! FelB signal----->
 ! M K Y L L P T A A A G L L L L
 ! 2343 ATG AAA TAC CTA TTG CCT AGG GCA GCC GCT GGA TTG TTA TTA CTC
 !
 ! 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
 ! A A Q P A M A
 ! 2386 gCG GCC cag ccG GCG ata gcc
 ! SfiI.....
 ! NgoMI... (1/2)
 ! NcoI.....
 !

! FRI (DP47/V3-23) -----
 ! 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
 ! E V Q L L E S G
 ! 2409 gaa|gtt|CAA|TTG|tta|gag|tct|ggc|
 ! | MfeI |
 !
 ! -----FRI-----
 ! 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
 ! G G L V Q P G G S L R L S C A
 ! 2433 |ggc|ggc|ttt|gtt|aa|cc|ttt|ggc|ttt|ttt|cg|ttt|tct|tgc|gtt|
 !
 ! -----FRI----->|...CDR1.....|---FR2-----
 ! 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
 ! A S S P T P S S Y A M S W V R
 ! 2478 |gtt|TCC|GGG|ttt|act|ttt|tct|tcG|TAC|Gct|atgtt|tgg|gtt|cgC|
 ! | BspEI | | BsiWI | |BstXI|
 !
 ! -----FR2----->|...CDR2.....|
 ! 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
 ! Q A P G K S L E W V S A I S G
 ! 2523 |CAa|gtt|ccT|GGt|aa|ggc|ttt|gag|tgg|gtt|tct|gtt|atc|tct|ggc|
 ! ...BstXI |
 !
 !CDR2.....|---FR3---
 ! 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
 ! S G S S T Y Y A D S V K G R F
 ! 2562 |tct|ggc|ggc|agt|act|tac|tat|gtt|gac|tcc|gtt aa|ggc|ttt|
 !
 ! -----FR3-----
 ! 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
 ! T I S R D N S K N T L Y L Q M
 ! 2613 |act|atc|TCT|AGA|gac|aac|tct|aaG|aat|act|tcc|tac|ttt|cag|atg|
 ! | XbaI |
 !
 ! -----FR3----->|
 ! 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
 ! N S L R A E D T A V Y Y C A K
 ! 2650 |aac|agC|TTA|AGG|gct|gag|gac|aCT|GCA|Gtc|tac|tat|tgc|gtt,aaa|

```

!      |PstII|          | PstI |
!
!      .....CDRS.....|----FR4----|
!
!      121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135
!
!      B   Y   E   G   T   G   Y   A   F   D   I   W   G   Q   G
!
! 2703 |gac|tat|gaa|ggt|act|ggt|tat|gct|ttc|gaC|ATA|TGg|ggT|caa|ggT.
!
!                                | NdeI |(1/4)
!
!
!      -----FR4----->|
!
!      136 137 138 139 140 141 142
!
!      T   M   V   T   V   S   S
!
! 2740 |act|atG|GTC|ACC|gtc|ttc agt
!
!      | BstEII |
!
! From BstEII onwards, pVCG3 is same as pCES1, except as noted.
!
! BstEII sites may occur in light chains; not likely to be unique in final
! vector.
!
!
!      143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152
!
!      A   S   T   K   G   P   S   V   F   P
!
! 2769 gac tcc acc aaG GGC CCC tcg GTC TTC ccc
!
!                                Bsp120I.    BbsI... (2/2)
!
!                                ApaI.....
!
!
!      153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167
!
!      L   A   P   S   S   K   S   T   S   G   G   T   A   A   L
!
! 2799 ctg gca ccc TCC TCC aag agc acc tct ggg ggc aca gag gac ctg
!
!                                BseRI... (2/2)
!
!
!      168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182
!
!      G   C   L   V   R   D   Y   F   P   E   F   V   T   V   S
!
! 2844 ggc tgc ctg GTC AAG GAC TAC TTC CCC gaA CGG GTg acg gtg tgg
!
!                                AgeI.....
!
!
!      183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197
!
!      W   N   S   G   A   L   T   S   G   V   H   T   F   P   A
!
! 2889 tgg aac tca GGC GGC ctg acc agc ggc gtc cac acc ttc ccc gct
!
!                                KasI... (1/4)
!
!
!      198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212

```

! V L Q S S G L Y S I S S V V T
 2934 gtc cta cag tCT agc GGA ctc tac tcc ctc agc agc gta ctg acc
 ! (Bsu36I...) (knocked out)

! 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227
 ! V P S S L G T Q T Y I C N V
 2979 gtg ccc tCT tat agc tTG Ggc acc cag acc tac atc tgc aac gtg
 ! (BstXI.....) N.B. destruction of BstXI & BpmI sites.

! 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242
 ! N H K P S N I K V D K K V E P
 3024 sat cac mag ccc agc aac acc aag gtg gag aac aat gtt gag ccc

! 243 244 245
 ! R S C A A A H H H H H S A
 3069 aac tct tgt GCG GCC GCT cat cac cat cat cat cac tat got
 ! NotI.....

! E Q K L I S S E D L N G A A
 3111 gaa caa aac ctc atc tca gaa gag gat ctg aat ggt gca gca

! D I N D P R M A S G A
 3153 GAT ATC AAC GAT GAT GAT AGT ATG GAT AGC GCA GTC
 ! rEK cleavage site..... NheI... KasI...
 ! EcoRV...

! Domain 1 -----

! A E T V E S C L A
 3183 gat gaa act gtt gaa agt tgt tta gca

! K P H T E I S F
 3210 aaa ccc cat aca gaa aat tca ttz

! T N V W K D D K T
 3234 ACT AAC GTC TGG AAA GAC GAC AAA ACT

! L D R Y A H Y E G C L W N A T S V

3261 tta gat cgt tac gtc aac tat gag ggt tgt ctg tgG AAT GCT aca ggc gtc
! BsmI
!
! V V C T G D E T Q C Y G T W V P I
3312 cta gtt tgt act ggt GAC GAA ACT CAG TGT TAC GGT ACA TGG GTT ctc att
!
! S L A I F E N
3363 ggg ctt gct atc ctc gaa aat
!
! L1 linker -----
! E G G G S E G G G S
3384 gag ggt ggt ggc tct gag ggt ggc ggt tct
!
! E G G G S E G G G T
3414 gag ggt ggc ggt tct gag ggt ggc ggt act
!
! Domain 2 -----
3444 aaa cct ctc gag tac ggt gat aca ccc att ccg ggc tat act tat atc aac
3495 cct ctc gac ggc act tat ccg ctc ggt act gag caa aac ccc gct aat cct
3546 aat cct ctc ctc GAG GAG tct cag ctc aat act ttc atg ttt cag aat
! BseRI
3597 aac egg ttc cga aat agg cag ggg gca tta act gtt tat acg ggc act
3645 gtt act aac ggc act gac ccc gtt aac act tat tac cag tac act ctc
3693 gta tca tca aac gcc atg tat gac gct tac tgg aac ggt aac ttc AGA
! AlwNI
3741 GAC TGC gct ttc cat tct ggc ttt aat gaa gat cca ttc gtt tgt gaa
! AlwNI
3789 tat caa ggc caa tcc tct gac ctg ctc aat gtc aat gtc
!
3834 ggc ggc ggc tct
! Start L2 -----
3846 ggt ggt ggt tct
3856 ggt ggc ggc tct
3870 gag ggt ggt ggc tct gag ggt ggc ggt tct
3900 gag ggt ggc ggc tct gag gga ggc ggt tcc
3930 ggt ggt ggc tct ggt ! end L2
!
! Domain 3 -----
! S G D F D Y E K M A N A N K G A

3945 tcc ggt gat ttg gat tat gaa aag atg gca aac got aat aag ggg gat
 !
 ! M T E N A D E N A L Q S D A K G
 3993 atc acc gaa aat gcc gat gaa aac gcg cta cag tct gac got aaa ggc
 !
 ! E L D S V A T D Y G A A I D G F
 4041 aac ctt gat tct gtc gct act gat tac ggt gct gct atc gat ggt ttc
 !
 ! I G D V S G L A N G N G A T G D
 4089 att ggt gac gtc tcc gga ctt gct aat ggt aat ggt gct act ggt gat
 !
 ! F A G S N S Q M A Q V G D G D N
 4137 ttt gct ggc tct aat tcc caa atg gct caa gtc ggt gac ggt gat aat
 !
 ! S P L N N N F R Q Y I P S L P Q
 4185 tca cct tra atg aat aat ttc cgt caa tat tta cct tcc ctc cct caa
 !
 ! S V E C R P F V F S A C K P Y Z
 4233 tcc gtt gae tgc ccc ttt gtc ttt agc gct ggt aac cca tat gaa
 !
 ! F S I D C D K I N I F R
 4281 ttt tct att gat tgc gac aac ata aac tta tcc cgt
 ! End Domain 3
 !
 ! G V F A F I L Y V A T F M Y V F140
 4317 ggs gcc ttt gcg ttt ctt tta bat gtt gcc acc ttt atg tat gta tct
 ! start transmembrane segment
 !
 ! S T F A N I L
 4365 tct acg ttt gct aac ata ctg
 !
 ! R N K E S
 4366 cgt aat aag gag tct TAA ! stop of iii
 ! Intracellular anchor.
 !
 ! M2 P2 V L LS G I P R L G10 L R F L G15
 4404 cc ATG cca gtt ctt ttg ggt aac ccc tta tta ttc cgt tcc ctc ggc
 ! Start VI
 !

4451 ttc ctt ctg gta act ttg ttc ggc tat ctg ctc act ttt ctt aaa aag
 4499 ggc ttc ggt aag ata gct att gct att tca ttg ttc ctt gct ctc att
 4547 att ggc ctt aac tca att ctc gtg ggt tat ccc tct gat att agc gct
 4595 caa tca ccc tct gac ttt gtt cag ggt ctt cay tta att ctc ccg tct
 4643 aat gcg ctt ccc tgg ttt tat gtt att ctc tct gta aag gct gct att
 4691 ttc att ttt gac gtt aaa cca aaa atc gtt tct tat ttg gat tgg gac
 !
 ! M1 A2 V3 85 L10 GL3
 4739 aaa TAA t ATG gct gtt tat ttt gta act ggc aca tta ggc tct gga
 ! end VI Start gene I
 !
 ! 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
 ! K T L V S V G K I Q D K I V A
 4785 aag acg ctc gtt agc gtt ggt aag att cag gat aca att gta gct
 !
 ! 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43
 ! S C K I A T N L D L R I Q N L
 4830 ggg cgc aca ata gca act aat ctt gac tta agg ctt caa aac ctc
 !
 ! 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
 ! P Q V G R F A K T P R V L R I
 4875 ccc caa gtc ggg agg ttc gct aca acg act ccc gtt ctt aga ata
 !
 ! 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73
 ! P D K P S I S D L I A I G R E
 4920 ccc gat aag act tat ata tct gat ttg ctt gct att ccc ccc ggt
 !
 ! 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88
 ! N D S Y D E N K N G L L V L D
 4965 aat gat tcc tac gat gac aat aca aac ggc ttt ctt gtt ctc gat
 !
 ! 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103
 ! S C G T W F N T R S W N D K E
 5010 gag ccc ggt act tgg ttt aat acc cgt tct tgg aat gat aac gaa
 !
 ! 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118
 ! R Q P I I D W F L H A R K L C
 5055 aga cag ccg att att gat tgg ttt cta cat gct cgt aca tta gga

! 115 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133
! W D I I F L V Q D L S I V D K
5100 tgg gat att att ttt ctt gtt cag gac tta tct att gtt gat aas
!
! 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148
! Q A R S A L A E H V V Y C R R
5145 cag gcg cgt tct gca tta gtc gaa cat gtc gtt ctt tgt cgt cgt
!
! 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163
! L D R I T L P F V G T L Y S L
5190 ctg gac aga att act tta cct tct gtc ggt act tta tat tct ctt
!
! 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178
! I T G S K M P L P K L H V G V
5235 acc act ggc tcg aaa atg ctc ctg ctc aaa tta cat gtc ggc gtt
!
! 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193
! V K Y G D S Q L S P T V E R W
5280 gtt aac tat ggc gat tct ctt tta agc cct act gtt gag cgt tgg
!
! 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208
! L Y T G K N L Y N A Y D T K Q
5325 ctt tat act ggt aag aat ttg tat aac gca tat gat act aac cag
!
! 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223
! A F S S N Y D S G V Y S Y L T
5370 gtc ttt tct agt aat tat gat tcc ggt gtt tat tct tat tta acg
!
! 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238
! P Y L S H G R Y F K P L N L G
5415 cct tat tta tca cac ggt agg tat tcc aaa cca tta aat ttc ggt
!
! 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253
! Q K M K I T K I Y L K K P S R
5460 cag aag atg aaa tta act aac aca tat ttg aaa aag ttt tcc cgg
!
! 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268
! V L C L A I G F A S A F T Y S
5505 gtt ctt tgg ctt gag att gga ttt gca tca gca ttt aca tat agt

!
 ! 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283
 ! Y I T Q P K P E V K K V V S Q
 5850 tat ata acc caa cct aag cog gag gtt aac aag gca gtc tcc cag
 !
 ! 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298
 ! T Y D F D R P T I D S S Q R L
 5895 acc tat gat ttt gat aaa ttc acc att gag tct tct cag cgt ctt
 !
 ! 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313
 ! N L S Y R Y V F K D S K G K L
 5940 aat cta agc tat cgc tat gtt ttc aag gat tct aag gga aac TTA
 ! PacI
 !
 ! 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328
 ! I N S D D L Q K Q G Y S L T Y
 5985 ATT AAt agc gac gat tta cag aag caa ggt tat tca ctc aca tat
 ! PacI
 !
 ! 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343
 ! i I D L C T V S I K K G N S K E
 ! iv
 5730 att gat tta tgt act gtt tcc att aac aac ggt aat tca aAT Gaa
 ! Start IV
 !
 ! 344 345 346 347 348 349
 ! i I V K C N .End of T
 ! iv L3 L NS V I7 N F V10
 5775 att gtt aac tgt aat TAA T TTT GTT
 ! IV continued.....
 5800 ttc ttg atg ttt gtt tca tca tct tct ttt gct cag gta att gaa atg
 5840 aat aat tcc cct ctg cgc gat ttt gta act tgg tat tca aag caa tca
 5896 ggc gaa tcc gtt att gtt tct ccc gat gta aac ggt act gtt act gta
 5944 tat tca tct gac gtt aac cct gaa aat cta cgc aat ttc ttt att tct
 5992 gtt tta cgt gct aat ttt gat atg gtt ggt tca att cct tcc aca
 6040 att cag aag tat aat cca aac aat cag gat tat att gat gaa ttg cca
 6080 tca tct gtt aat cag gaa tat gat gat aat tcc gct cct tat ggt ggt
 6136 tbc ttt gtt ccc caa aat gat aat gtt act caa act ttt aac att aat
 6184 aac gtt cgg gca aag gat tta ata oga gtt gtc gaa ttg ttt gts aag

6232 tct aat act tct aca tcc tca aat gta tta tct att gag ggc tct aat
6280 cta tta gtt gtt TCT gca cct aca gat att tta gat aac ctt cct caa

! ApaLI removed

6328 ttc ctt tct act gtt atg ttg cca act gac cag ata ttg att gag ggt

6376 ttg ata ttt gag gtt cag caa ggt gat gct tta gat ttt tca ctt get

6424 gct ggc tct cag cgt ggc act gtt gca ggc ggt gtt aat act gac cgc

6472 ctc acc tct gtt tta tct tct get ggt ggt ttc ggt att ttz ast

6520 ggc gat gtt tta ggg cta tca gtt cgc gca tta aag act aat agc cat

6568 tca aaz ata ttg tct gtg cca cgt att ctt acg ctt tca ggt cag aag

6615 ggt tct atc tct gtt GGC CAG aat gtc cct ttc att act ggt cgt ctg

! MscI _____

6664 act ggt gaa tct gca aat gta aat aac cca ttt cag acg att gag cgt

6712 caa aat gta ggt att tcc atg agc gtt ttt cct gtt gca atg gct ggc

6760 ggt aat att gtt ctg gat att acc agc aag gca gat agt ttg agt tct

6808 tct act cag gca agt gat gtt att act aat caa aza agt att gct aca

6856 acg gtt aat ttg cgt gat gga cag act ctt tta ctc ggt ggc ctc act

6904 gat tat aas aac act tct caa gat tct ggc gta cag ttc ctg tct aas

6952 atc cct tta atc ggc ctc ctg ttt agc tcc cgc tct gat tcc aac gag

7000 gaa aco acg tta tac gtg ctc gtc aaa gca acc ata gta cgc gca ctg

7048 TAG cggcgccatt

! End IV

7060 aagcggggcg gggtgtgggg ttaegcgccag cgtgaccgcgt acacutgtca gggccctags

7120 gccccatctt ttagttttct tccctttttt ttcggccacg ttcGCCGGGt ttccccgtca

! NgoMI _____

7180 agctctaaat cgggggttcc tttaggggtt cccatttttt gttttacggc accttacggcc

7240 caaaaaactt gatttgggtt atgggttCAG TACTGggccaa tcccccgtat agacgttttt

! DraIII _____

7300 tcggccctttG ACGTTGGAGG Ccacgtttt taatagtggc ttcttgcucc aaactggAAC

! DndI _____

7360 aacacttcaac cttatcttggg gtatattttt tgattttataa gggatthtgc cgttttggga

7420 accaccatca aacaggattt tccactgttg gggcaaaccacca gctggaccq cttgtgtcaa

7480 ctctctcagg gccaggccgt gaaaggcaat CAGCTGttgc cCGTCTAct ggtgaaaags

! PvuII. BamBI.

7540 aaaaaaaaaa tGGATCC AAGCTT

! BamHI HindIII (1/2)

! Insert carrying bla gene

7563 gcaagggtg gcaacttttccg gggaaatgtg cggggaccc

7600 ctatcgttt attttttataa atacatttcaat atatGTATCC gatcatgaga caataaccct

! BclVI

MISSING AT THE TIME OF PUBLICATION

Table 120B: Sequence of MALLA3, condensed

LOCUS	MALLA3	9532	CIRCULAR			
ORIGIN						
1	AATGCTACTA	CTATTAGTAG	AATTGATGCC	ACCTTTTCAG	CTCGCGCCCC	AAATGAATA
61	ATASCTAAAC	AGGTTATTGA	CCATTGCGA	AATGTTCTA	ATGETCAAAC	TAATCTACT
121	CGTTGGCAGA	ATGGGAATC	AACTGTTACA	TGGAATGAAA	CTTCCAGACA	CGGTACTTTA
181	GTTGCATATT	AAAAACATGT	TGAGCTACAG	CACCAAGATC	ACCAATTAAAG	CTGTAAGCCA
241	TCCCACAAAAA	TGACCTCTTA	TCAAANGAG	CACCTAAAGG	TACTCTCTAA	TCTGACCTG
301	TTGGAGTTTG	CTTCCCGTCT	GGTTCGCTTT	GAAGCTCGAA	TTAAACCGG	AAATTGAAAG
361	TCTTCGGGC	TTCCCTTAA	TCTTTTGAT	GCATACCGCT	TNGCTTCNCA	CTATAATACT
421	CAGGGTAAAG	ACCTGATTTT	TGATTTATGG	TCAATTCTCGT	TTTCTGAAC	TTTAAAGCA
481	TTTGAGGGGG	ATTCAATGAA	TATTTATGAC	GATTCGGCAG	TATTGGACGC	TATCCAGTCT
541	AAACATTTTA	CTATTACCCC	CTCTGGCMA	ACTTCTTTG	CRAAAGCCTC	TCGCTATT
601	GGTTTTTATC	GTCTCTCTGGT	AAACGGGGT	TATGATACTG	TTGCTCTTAC	TATGCTCTGT
661	AATTCTTTT	GGGTTATGT	ATCTGCATTA	GTGAACTG	GTATTCCTAA	ATCTCAACTG
721	ATGATCTTT	CTACCTGTAA	TAATGTTGTT	CCGTTAGTC	TTTTTATTAA	CCTAGATT
781	TCTTCCCAAC	CTCCTGACTG	CTATAATGAG	CCAGTTCTTA	AAATCGCATA	AGGTAATTCA
841	CAATGATTA	AGTTGAAATT	AAACCACATC	AAGCCAAATT	TACTACTCGT	TCTGGTGT
901	CTCCTCAGGG	CAAGCOTTAT	TCACTGRATG	ACCAAGCTTG	TTACGTTGAT	TTGGGTAATG
961	AATATCCGT	TCTTGTCAAG	ATTACTCTTG	ATGAGGTC	CCCAGCCTAT	GCCTCTGGTC
1021	TGTACACCGT	TCATCTGTCC	TCTTCMAG	TTGGTCAGTT	CGGTTCCCTT	ATGATTGACC
1081	GTCTCCGCCT	CGTTCCGGCT	AAAGAACATG	GAGCAGGFOG	CGCATTTTOGA	CACAATT
1141	CAGGOGATGA	TACAATATC	CGTGTACTT	TGTTTCCGCG	TTGGTATAAT	CGCTGGGGT
1201	CAAAGATGAG	TCTTTTACTG	TATTCCTTCC	CCTCTTTCT	TTTACGGTGG	TGCTTCCTCA
1261	GTGGCATTAC	CTATTTTACC	CCTTAAATCG	AAACTTCCTC	ATGAAAAGT	CTTTAGTCCT
1321	CAAAGCCTCT	GTAGCCGCTG	CTACCCCTGT	TCCGATCTG	TCTITCGCTG	CTGAGGGTGA
1381	CGATCCCCCA	AAAGCCGGCT	TTAACTCCCT	GCAGGCTCA	GCAGACCGAAT	ATATCGGTTA
1441	TGGGTGGGCG	ATGGGTGTTG	TCATTGTCGG	CGCAACTATC	GGTATCAAGC	TCTTAAAGAA
1501	ATTCACCTCG	AAAGCAAGCT	GATAAACCGA	TACATTTAAA	GGCTCCCTTT	GGAGCCTTTC
1561	TTTTTGGAGA	TTTCAACGT	AAAAAAATTA	TTATTCGCAA	TTCCCTTTACT	TGTTCCCTTC
1621	TATTCTCACA	GTGCACAGTC	TGTCCTGAG	CAGCGCCCT	CAGTGTCTG	GGCCCCAGGG
1681	CACAGGGTCA	CCATCTCCCTG	CACTGGGAGC	AGCTCCARCA	TCGGGGCAGG	TTATGATGTA
1741	CACTGGTACCC	ACGAGCTTCC	AGGAACACCC	CCAAACTC	TCATCTATGG	TAACACCAAT
1801	CGGCCCTCTAG	GGGTCCCTCA	CGGATTCTCT	GGCTCCAACT	CTGGCACCTC	AGCCCTCCCTG
1861	GCCATCACTG	GGCTCCAGGC	TGAGGATGAG	GCTGATTATT	ACTGCCAGTC	CTATGACAGC
1921	AGCTGTAGTC	GGCTTTATGT	CTTCGGAACT	GGGACCAAGG	TCACCGTCCT	AGGTGAGGCC
1981	AAGGCCAAC	CCACTGTCAC	TCTGTTCCCG	CCCTCCCTG	AGGAGCTCCA	AGCCPACAG
2041	GCCACACTAG	TGTGTCTGAT	CAGTGACTTC	TACCCGGGAG	CTGTGACAGT	GGCCTGGAG
2101	GCAGATAGCA	CCCCCTCAA	GGGGGACTG	GAACACACCA	CACCTCCAA	ACAAASCAC

2161 AACAAGTACG CGGCCACCGA CTATCTGAGC CTGACGCCCTG ACCACTGGAA GTCCCCACAGA
2221 AGCTACAGCT GCCAGGTCACT GATGAAGGG AGCACCGTGG AGAACACAGT GGCCCTTACA
2281 GAATGTTCAT AATAAACCGC CTCCACCGG CGCCCAATT CTATTCAG GAGACAGTC
2341 TAATGAAATA CCTATTCGCT ACGGCAGCCG CTGGATTGTT ATIACTCGCG GCCCAGCCGG
2401 CCATGGCCGA AGTTCAATTG TTAGAGTCTG GTGGCGGTCT TTGTCAGGCT GTGGTTCTT
2461 TACGTCTTTC TTGGCTCTGC TCCGGATTCA CTTCTCTTC STACGCTATG TCTTGGGTTC
2521 CCCAAAGCTCC TGGTAARGT TTGGAGTGGG TTTCGCTAT CTCTGGTTCT GTGGCCAGTA
2581 CTTACTATGC TGACTCCGTT AAAGTCGCT TCACTATCTC TAGAGACAC TCTAAGAAATA
2641 CTCTCTACTT GCAGMTGAAC AGCTTNAAGG CTGAGGACAC TCGAGTCTAC TATTGGCTTA
2701 AAGACTATGA AGGTACTGGT TATGCTTTCG ACATATGGGG TCAAGCTACT ATGGTCACCG
2761 TCTCTACTGC CTCCACCAAAG GGGCCATCGG TCTTCCCGT GGCACCCCTCC TCCAGAGCA
2821 CCTCTGGGGG CACAGGGCC CTGGGCTGCC TGGTCAAGGA CTACTTCCCC GAACCGGTGA
2881 CGGTGTCTG GAACTCAGGC GGCCTGACCA GGGCGTCCA GACCTTCCC GCTGTCTTAC
2941 AGTCTAGGG ACTCTACTCC CTCAAGCAGCG TACTGACCGT GGCCTCTTCT AGCTTGGGCA
3001 CCCAGACCTA CATCTGCAAC GTGAATCACA AGCCCAGCAA CACCAAGGTG GACAGAAAG
3061 TTGAGCCAA ATCTTGTGCG GCGCTCATC ACCACCATCA TCACTCTGCT GAACAAAAC
3121 TCATCTCAGA AGAGGATCTG AATGGTCCCG CAGATATCA CTATGAGT ATGGCTGGCG
3181 CGCTGAAAC TGTGAAAGT TGTGTTAGCAA AAACCCATAC AGAAPPATCA TTTACTAACG
3241 TCTGGAAAGA CGACRAAATC TTAGATCGTT AGCCTAACTA TGAGGTTGT CTGTGGAATG
3301 CTACAGGGGT TCTAGTTTG ACTGGTGGACG AAACCTCAGTG TTACGGTACA TGGGTTCTA
3361 TTGGGCTTGC TATCOOTGAA AATGAGGGTG GTGGCTCTGA GGTTGGCGGT TCTGAGGGTG
3421 GCGGTTCTGA GGGTGGCGGT ACTAAACCTC CTGACTACCG TCAATACCT ATCCGGGCT
3481 ATACTTAAAC CAACCCCTCTC GACGGCAGCTT ATCCGCCTGG TACTGACCAA AACCCCGCTA
3541 ATCCTTAATCC TTCTCTGAG CAGTCTCAGC CTCTTAATAC TTTCATGTTT CAGATAATA
3601 GGTTCCGAAA TAGGCAGGGG CCATTAATC TTTATAACGGG CACTGTTACT CAAGGCACTG
3661 ACCCCGTTAA AACTTAAATAC CAGTACACTC CTGTATCATC AAAAGCCATG TATGRCGCTT
3721 ACTGGSARCGG TAATTCAGA GACTGGCTTT TCCATTCGTT CTTAAATGAA GATCCTATTCG
3781 TTTGTCATAA TCAAGGCCAA TGTCTGACCC TGCCTCAACC TCCCTCTPAAT GCTGGGGCG
3841 GCTCTGCTGG TGGTTCTGTT GCGGGCTCTG AGGGTGGTGG CTCTGAGGGT GGCGGTTCTG
3901 AGGGTGGGGG CTCTGAGGGA GCGGGTTCCG GTGGTGGCTC TGGTTCCGGT GATTTTGATT
3961 ATGAAATGAT GCGAAACCGCT AATAAGGGGG CTATGACCGA AAATGCCGAT GAAAACGGCC
4021 TACACTCTGA CGCTAAAGGC AAACCTTGATT CTGTCCTAC TGATTAAGGT GCTGCTATCG
4081 ATGCTTTCTAT TGGTGTACGTT TCCGGCTCTG CTAAATGGTAA TGGTGTACT GCTGATTTG
4141 CTGGCTCTAA TTCCCAAATG GCTCAAGTCC GTGACGGTGA TAAATTACCT TTAATGAAATA
4201 ATTTCCGTCAT ATATTTACCT TCCCTCCCTC AATCCGTTGA ATGTCGCGCT TTTGCTTTTA
4261 GCGCTGCTAA ACCATATGAA TTTTCTATG ATTTGTGACAA AATAAAACTTA TTCCGTTGGTG
4321 TCTTTGGCTT TCTTTTATAT GTTGCCACCT TTATGTAATST ATTTTCTACG TTTGCTAAACA
4381 TACTGGTAA TAAGGAGCT TAAATCATGCC AGTTCTTTTG GTATTCGGT TATTATTGCC
4441 TTTCCCTCGGT TTCCCTCTGG TAACTTGTGTT CGGCTATCTG CTACTTTTC TTAALAGGC

4501 CTCGGTAAG ATAGCTATTG CTATTTGATT GTTCTTGCT CTTAATTACTG GGCTTAACTC
4561 AATTCTTGTG GGTTATCTCT CTGATATTAG CGCTCAANTA CCCTCTGACT TTGTTCAAGG
4621 TGTCAGCTA ATTCTCCCGT CTAATGCCGT TCCCTGTTT TATGTTATTC TCTCTGTAAA
4681 GGCTGCTATT TTCATTTTTG ACGTTAACAA AAAAATCGTT CCTTATTGTT ATTGGGATAA
4741 ATATATATGGC TGTIAPIIT GTAACTGGCA AATTAGGCTC TGGAAAGACG CTCGTTAGCG
4801 TTGCTAAGAT TCAGGATAAA ATTGTAGCTG GGTGCACAAAC ACCAACAAAT CTCGATTAA
4861 GGCTCAAAA CCTCCGCAA CTGGGAGGT TCGCTAAAC GCCTCGCGT CTTAGAATAAC
4921 CGGATAAGCC TTCTATATCT GATTTGCTTG CTATTCGGCG CGCTAATGAT TCTTACGATG
4981 AAAATAAAA CGSCTTCCTT GTCTCGATG ACTGGGCTAC TTGGTTTAAT ACCCGTTCTT
5041 CGAATGATAA GGAAAGACAG CGGATTTATG ATTGGTTCT ACATCTCTG AAATTAGGAT
5101 GGATATTATTTTCTTGTG CAGGACTTAT CTATTGTTGA TAAACAGGGCG CGTTCTGCAT
5161 TAGCTGAACA TGTGTTTAT TGTCTCGTC TGGACAGAAAT TACTTACCT TTGTCGCTA
5221 CTTTATATTC TCTTATTACT GGCTCGAAAA TGCCTCTGCC TAAATTACAT GTTGGCGTTG
5281 TTAATATGG CGATTCTCAA TTAAGCCCA CTGTTGACCG TTGGCTTAT ACTGGTAAGA
5341 ATTGTATAA CGCATATGAT ACTAAACAGG CTTTTCTAG TAATTATGAT TCCGGTGT
5401 ATTCTTATTT AACGCTTAT TTATCACAGC GTCSGTATTT CAAACCAATA AATTAGGTC
5461 AGAGATGAA ATTAACTAA ATATATGAA AAAACTTTTC TCCGTTCTT TGTCTTGCAG
5521 TTGGATTTCG ATCACCAATT ACATATAGT ATTAAACCCA ACCTAAGCCG GAGGTTAAAA
5581 AGGTAGCTC TCAGACCTAT GATTTGATA AATTCACTAT TGACTCTCT CAGCGTCCTA
5641 ATCTPAGCTA TCGCTATGTT TTCAAGGATT CTAAGGAAA ATTAAATTAT ASCGACGATT
5701 TACAGAAGCA AGGTTATTCA CTCACACATA TTGATTATG TACTGTTTCC ATTAAAAAG
5761 GTAATTCAA TGAAATTGTT AATATGTAATT AATTTGTTT TGTGATGTT TGTTCATCA
5821 TCTTCTTTG CTCAGGTAAT TGAAATGAA ATTCCGCTC TCCGCGATT TGAAACTTGG
5881 TATTCAAAGC AATCAGGGCA ATCCGTTAT GTTCTCCCG ATCTAAAGG TACTCTTACT
5941 GTATATTCAT CTGACGTTAA ACCTGAAAT CTACGAAATT TCTTATTTTC TGTGTTACGT
6001 GCTAAATAATT TTGATATGGT TGGTCANTT CCTTCCATAA TTCAGAAGTA CAATCCAAAC
6061 ATTCAGGATT ATATTGATGA ATGCCATCA TCTGATTAATC AGGAAATGTA TGATAATTCC
6121 GCTCCTTCTG GTGGTTCTT GTTCCGCAA AATGATAATG TTACTCAAAC TTTAAATT
6181 AATAACGTTG GGGCAAAGGA TTTAAATGCA GTTGTGCAAT TGTGTTAAAT GTCTAAATCT
6241 TCTAAATCT CAAATGTTAT ATCTATTGAC GGCTCTAATC TATTAGTGT TTCTGCACCT
6301 AAAGATATTT TAGATAACCT TCTCAATTG CTTTCTACTG TTGATTTGCC AACTGACCAAG
6361 ATATTGATTG AGGTTTTGAT ATTTGAGGTT CAGCAAGTC ATGCTTTAGA TTTTCAATT
6421 CCTGCTGGCT CTCAGCGTGG CACTCTTCCA GCGCGTGTAA ATACTGACCG CCTCACCTCT
6481 GTTTTATCTT CTGCTGGTGG TTCTTCTGCT ATTGTTATG GCGATGTTTT AGGGCTATCA
6541 GTTCGCGCAT TAAAGACTAA TAGCCATCA AATATATGTT CTGTCGCCAG TATTCTTACG
6601 CTTTCAGGTC AGAAGGGTTC TATCTCTGTT GGCCAGAATG TCCCTTTTAT TACTGGCTGT
6661 GTGACTGGTG ATCTGCCAA TGTAAATAT CCATTTGAGA CGATTGACCG TCAAAATGTA
6721 GSTATTTCCA TGAGCGTTT TCCCTGTCGA ATGGCTGGCG TAAATATTGT TCTGGATATT
6781 ACCAGCAAGG CGCATAGTT GAGTTCTCT ACTCACCGCAA GTGATGTTAT TACTAAATCAA

6841 AGAAAGTATTC CTACAACGCT TAATTTGCCT GATGGACAGA CTCTTTACT CGGTGGCCTC
6901 ACTGATTATA AAAACACTC TCAAGATTCT GGCGTACCGT TCCTGTCTAA AATCCCTTTA
6961 ATCGGCGCTCC TGTITAGCTC CGCGCTCTGAT TCCAACGAGG AAAGCACGTT AAACGTGCTC
7021 GTCPAAGCAA CCATAGTACG CGCGCTETAG CGCGCGCTTA AGCGCGCGGG GTGTGGTCT
7081 TACGCCAGC GTGACCGCTA CACTTGCCAG CGCGCTAGCG CCCGCTCCCT TCGCTTTCTT
7141 CCCTTCCTTT CTGCCACGT TGCGCGCTT TCCCCGCTAA GCTCTAAATC GGGGGCTCCC
7201 TTTCAGGGTTC CGATTTAGTG CTTCACGCCA CCTCGAACCC AAAAACCTG ATTTGGTGA
7261 TGGTTCACGT AGTGGGCCAT CGCCCTGATA GACGGTTTTT CGCGCTMTGA CGTTGGAGTC
7321 CACGTTCTTT AATAGTGGAC TCTTGTCTCA AACTGGAA CAACCTCAACC CTATCTCGGG
7381 CTATTCCTTT GATTTATAAC CGATTTGCC GATTCGGAA CAACCATCAA ACAGGATTT
7441 CGCGTGTGG GCGAAACCGAG CGTGGACCGC TTGCTGCAAC TCTCTCAGGG CGAGGCGCTG
7501 AAGGGCAATC AGCTGTTCC CGTCTCACTG GTGAAAAGAA AAACCCACCT CGATCCAAGC
7561 TTGCAGGTGG CACTTTCCG GGAAATCTGC GCSSGAACCCC TATTTGTTTA TTTTTCTAAA
7621 TACATTCAA TATGTATCG CTATGAGAC AAATACCCG ATAAATGCTT CAATAATATT
7681 GAAAAAGGAA GAGTATGAGT ATTCAACATT TCCGTTGCG CTTTAACTCCC TTTTTGGGG
7741 CATTTGCTT TCCPTGTTTT GCTCACCCAG AAACCGCTGGT GAAAGTAAAA GATGCTGAAG
7801 ATCAGTTGGC CGCACCACTG GCTTACATCG AACTGGATCT CAACACCGT AAAGATCTTG
7861 AGAGTTTCC CGCGGAAGAA CGTTTTCCAA TGATGAGCAC TTTTAAAGTT CTGCTATGTC
7921 ATACACTATT ATCCCGTATT GACCGCGGGC AAAGACCAACT CGGTGCGCGG CGCGGGTATT
7981 CTCAGAATGA CTTGGTTGAG TACTCACCAAG TCACAGAAAA GCATCTTACG GATGGCATGA
8041 CAGTAAGAGA ATTATGCACT GCTGCCATAA CCATGAGTGA TAACACTCG GCTAACTTAC
8101 TTCTGACAAAC GATGGAGGA CGGAGGGAGC TAACCGCTTT TTTGCACACG ATGGGGGATC
8161 ATGTAACCTG CCTTGATCGT TGGGAACCCGG AGCTGAATGA AGCCATACCA AACCGCGGAG
8221 GTGACACAC GATGCCCTGTA GCAATGCCAA CAACGTTCCG CAACATATTAA ACTGCCAAC
8281 TACITTACTCT AGCTTCCCGG CAACAAATAA TAGACTGGAT CGAGGGCGAT AAAGTTGCAG
8341 GACCAJTTCT CGCGCTGGGG CTTCCGGCTG CCTGGTTTAT TGCTGATAAA TCTGGAGCCG
8401 GTGACCGTGG GTCTCGGGT ATCATTGCAAG CACTGGGCC AGATGGTAG CGCTCCGTA
8461 TCGTAGTTAT CTACACGACG GGGAGTCAGG CAACTATGGA TGAACGAAAT AGACAGATCG
8521 CTGAGATAGG TGCCTCACTG ATTAAGCATT GGTAACTGTC AGACCAAGTT TACTCATATA
8581 TACTTTACAT TGATTTAAAA CTTGATTTT AATTTAAAGG GATCTAGGTG AAGATCCTT
8641 TTGATAATCT CAGGACAAA ATCCCTAACG STGAGTTTC GTCCTACTGT ACGTAAGACG
8701 CCCAAGCTTG TCGACTGAAT CGCGAATGGC CCTTTCGGCTG GTTCCGGCA CGAGAAGCGG
8761 TGCCGGAAAG CTGGCTGGAG TGCCTATCTC CTGAGGGCGA TACTGTGCTC GTCCCCCTCAA
8821 ACTGGCAGAT GCACGGTTAC GATGCCCGCA TCTACACCAA CGTAACCTAT CGCATTACGG
8881 TCAATCGCT GTTGTGTCAC CGGGAGAATC CGACGGGGTTC TTACTCGCTC ACATTTAATG
8941 TTGATGAAAG CTGGCTACAG CGAGGGCAGA CGCGAATTAT TTTTGATGGC GTTCCCTATG
9001 GTTAAAAATT GAGCTGATT AGCAAAATT TAAACGGAAAT TTTAACAAAT TATTCAGTT
9061 TACAATTTAA ATATTTGCTT ATACAAATCTT CCTGTTTTG GGGCTTTCT GATTATCAAC
9121 CGGGSTACAT ATGATTGACA TGCTAGTTT ACCGATACCG TTCATCGATT CTCTTGTGTTG

9181 CTCCAGACTC TCAGGCAATG ACCTGATAAC CTTTGTAGAT CTCTCAAAAA TACCTTACCCCT
9241 CTCCGGCATG AATTTATCAG CTAGAACGCT TGAATATCAT ATTGATGGTG ATTTGACTGT
9301 CTCCCCCCTT TCTCACCCCTT TTGAATCTTT ACCTACACAT TACTCAGGCA TTGCATTAA
9361 AATAATGAG GGTCTAAAATTTTATCC TTGCCTTGAA ATAAAGGCTT CTCCCCGAAA
9421 AGTATTACAG GGTATAATG TTTTGGTAC AACCGATTIA GCTTTATGCT CTGAGGCTTT
9481 ATGCTTAAT TTTCGCTAATT CTTTGCCTTG CCTGTATGAT TTATTGGATG TT

Table 20C: Enzymes that either cut 15 or more human GLGs or have 5+ base recognition in FR3

Typical entry:

REname	Recognition	#sites
GLGid#:base#	GLGid#:base#	GLGid#:base#....

BstEII	Ggttacc	2									
1:	3	40:	3								
There are 2 hits at base# 3											
MacIII	gttnac	36									
1:	4	2:	4	3:	4	4:	4	5:	4	6:	4
7:	4	8:	4	9:	4	10:	4	11:	4	37:	4
37:	58	38:	4	38:	58	39:	4	39:	58	40:	4
40:	58	41:	4	41:	58	42:	4	42:	58	43:	4
43:	58	44:	4	44:	58	45:	4	45:	58	46:	4
46:	58	47:	4	47:	58	48:	4	49:	4	50:	58
There are 24 hits at base# 4											
Tsp45I	gtsac	33									
1:	4	2:	4	3:	4	4:	4	5:	4	6:	4
7:	4	8:	4	9:	4	10:	4	11:	4	37:	4
37:	58	38:	4	38:	58	39:	58	40:	4	40:	58
41:	58	42:	58	43:	4	43:	58	44:	4	44:	58
45:	4	45:	58	46:	4	46:	58	47:	4	47:	58
48:	4	49:	4	50:	58						
There are 21 hits at base# 4											
HphI	ttcaacc	45									
1:	5	2:	5	3:	5	4:	5	5:	5	6:	5
7:	5	8:	5	11:	5	12:	5	12:	11	13:	5
14:	5	15:	5	16:	5	17:	5	18:	5	19:	5
20:	5	21:	5	22:	5	23:	5	24:	5	25:	5
26:	5	27:	5	28:	5	29:	5	30:	5	31:	5
32:	5	33:	5	34:	5	35:	5	36:	5	37:	5
38:	5	40:	5	43:	5	44:	5	45:	5	46:	5
47:	5	48:	5	49:	5						
There are 44 hits at base# 5											

NlaIII CATG 26

1: 9	1: 42	2: 42	3: 9	3: 42	4: 9
4: 42	5: 5	5: 42	6: 42	6: 78	7: 9
7: 42	8: 21	8: 42	9: 42	10: 42	11: 42
12: 57	13: 48	13: 57	14: 57	31: 72	38: 9
48: 78	49: 78				

There are 11 hits at base# 42

There are 1 hits at base# 48 Could cause raggedness.

BsaJE Ccnnccg 37

1: 14	2: 14	5: 14	6: 14	7: 14	8: 14
8: 65	9: 14	10: 14	11: 14	12: 14	13: 14
14: 14	15: 65	17: 14	17: 65	18: 65	19: 65
20: 65	21: 65	22: 65	26: 65	29: 65	30: 65
33: 65	34: 65	35: 65	37: 65	38: 65	39: 65
40: 65	42: 65	43: 65	48: 65	49: 65	50: 65
51: 14					

There are 23 hits at base# 65

There are 14 hits at base# 14

AluY AGct 42

1: 47	2: 47	3: 47	4: 47	5: 47	6: 47
7: 47	8: 47	9: 47	10: 47	11: 47	16: 63
23: 63	24: 63	25: 63	31: 63	32: 63	36: 63
<u>37: 47</u>	<u>37: 52</u>	<u>38: 47</u>	<u>38: 52</u>	<u>39: 47</u>	<u>39: 52</u>
<u>40: 47</u>	<u>40: 52</u>	<u>41: 47</u>	<u>41: 52</u>	<u>42: 47</u>	<u>42: 52</u>
<u>43: 47</u>	<u>43: 52</u>	<u>44: 47</u>	<u>44: 52</u>	<u>45: 47</u>	<u>45: 52</u>
<u>46: 47</u>	<u>46: 52</u>	<u>47: 47</u>	<u>47: 52</u>	<u>48: 15</u>	<u>50: 47</u>

There are 23 hits at base# 47

There are 11 hits at base# 52 Only 5 bases from 47

BbvI GCTnagg 21

1: 48	2: 48	3: 48	5: 48	6: 48	7: 48
8: 48	9: 48	10: 48	11: 48	37: 48	38: 48
39: 48	40: 48	41: 48	42: 48	43: 48	44: 48
45: 48	46: 48	47: 48			

There are 21 hits at base# 48

MwoI GCNNNNNnangc 19

1: 49	2: 29	19: 36	22: 36	23: 36	24: 36
25: 36	26: 36	35: 36	37: 67	39: 67	40: 67
41: 67	42: 67	43: 67	44: 67	45: 67	46: 67
47: 67					

There are 10 hits at base# 67

There are 7 hits at base# 36

DdeI Ctnag 71

1: 49	1: 58	2: 49	2: 58	3: 49	3: 58
3: 65	4: 49	4: 58	5: 49	5: 59	5: 65
6: 49	<u>6: 58</u>	<u>6: 65</u>	7: 49	<u>7: 58</u>	<u>7: 65</u>
8: 49	8: 58	9: 49	<u>9: 58</u>	<u>9: 65</u>	10: 49
<u>10: 58</u>	<u>10: 65</u>	11: 49	<u>11: 58</u>	<u>11: 65</u>	15: 58
<u>16: 58</u>	<u>16: 65</u>	17: 58	18: 58	20: 58	21: 58
22: 58	<u>23: 58</u>	<u>23: 65</u>	24: 58	24: 65	<u>25: 58</u>
<u>26: 65</u>	26: 58	<u>27: 58</u>	<u>27: 65</u>	28: 58	30: 58
31: 58	<u>31: 65</u>	<u>32: 58</u>	32: 65	35: 58	<u>36: 58</u>
<u>36: 65</u>	37: 49	38: 49	39: 26	39: 49	40: 49
41: 49	42: 26	42: 49	43: 49	44: 49	45: 49
46: 49	47: 49	48: 12	49: 12	51: 65	

There are 29 hits at base# 58

There are 22 hits at base# 49 Only nine base from 58

There are 16 hits at base# 65 Only seven bases from 58

BglIII Agatct 11

1: 61	2: 61	3: 61	4: 61	5: 61	6: 61
7: 61	8: 61	10: 61	11: 61	51: 47	

There are 10 hits at base# 61

BstYI Rgatcy 12

1: 61	2: 61	3: 61	4: 61	5: 61	6: 61
7: 61	8: 61	9: 61	10: 61	11: 61	51: 47

There are 11 hits at base# 61

Hpy188L TCNga 17

1: 64	2: 64	3: 64	4: 64	5: 64	6: 64
7: 64	8: 64	9: 64	10: 64	11: 64	16: 57
20: 57	27: 57	35: 57	46: 67	49: 57	

There are 11 hits at base# 64
 There are 4 hits at base# 57
 There are 2 hits at base# 67 Could be flagged.

MslI CAYNNnnRPG 44

1: 72	2: 72	3: 72	4: 72	5: 72	6: 72
7: 72	8: 72	9: 72	10: 72	11: 72	15: 72
17: 72	18: 72	19: 72	21: 72	23: 72	24: 72
25: 72	26: 72	28: 72	29: 72	30: 72	31: 72
32: 72	33: 72	34: 72	35: 72	36: 72	37: 72
38: 72	39: 72	40: 72	41: 72	42: 72	43: 72
44: 72	45: 72	46: 72	47: 72	48: 72	49: 72
50: 72	51: 72				

There are 44 hits at base# 72

EsiEI CGRYcg 23

1: 74	3: 74	4: 74	5: 74	7: 74	8: 74
9: 74	10: 74	11: 74	17: 74	22: 74	30: 74
33: 74	34: 74	37: 74	38: 74	39: 74	40: 74
41: 74	42: 74	45: 74	46: 74	47: 74	

There are 23 hits at base# 74

EaeI Yggccg 23

1: 74	3: 74	4: 74	5: 74	7: 74	8: 74
9: 74	10: 74	11: 74	17: 74	22: 74	30: 74
33: 74	34: 74	37: 74	38: 74	39: 74	40: 74
41: 74	42: 74	45: 74	46: 74	47: 74	

There are 23 hits at base# 74

ZagI Cggccg 23

1: 74	3: 74	4: 74	5: 74	7: 74	8: 74
9: 74	10: 74	11: 74	17: 74	22: 74	30: 74

33: 74 34: 74 37: 74 38: 74 39: 74 40: 74

41: 74 42: 74 45: 74 46: 74 47: 74

There are 23 hits at base# 74

HaeIII GGcc

27

1: 75	3: 75	4: 75	5: 75	7: 75	8: 75
9: 75	10: 75	11: 75	16: 75	27: 75	20: 75
22: 75	30: 75	33: 75	34: 75	37: 75	38: 75
39: 75	40: 75	41: 75	42: 75	45: 75	46: 75
47: 75	48: 63	49: 63			

There are 25 hits at base# 75

Bst4CI ACNgt 65°C 63 sites There is a third isoschismes

1: 86	2: 86	3: 86	4: 86	5: 86	6: 86
7: 34	7: 86	8: 86	9: 86	10: 86	11: 86
12: 86	13: 86	14: 86	15: 36	15: 86	16: 53
16: 86	17: 36	17: 86	18: 86	19: 86	20: 53
20: 86	21: 36	21: 86	22: 0	22: 86	23: 86
24: 86	25: 86	26: 86	27: 53	27: 86	28: 36
28: 86	29: 86	30: 86	31: 86	32: 86	33: 36
33: 86	34: 86	35: 53	35: 86	36: 86	37: 86
38: 86	39: 86	40: 86	41: 86	42: 86	43: 86
44: 86	45: 86	46: 86	47: 86	48: 86	49: 86
50: 86	51: 0	51: 86			

There are 51 hits at base# 86 All the other sites are well away

HpyCH4III ACNgt

63

1: 86	2: 86	3: 86	4: 86	5: 86	6: 86
7: 34	7: 86	8: 86	9: 86	10: 86	11: 86
12: 86	13: 86	14: 86	15: 36	15: 86	16: 53
16: 86	17: 36	17: 86	18: 86	19: 86	20: 53
20: 86	21: 36	21: 86	22: 0	22: 86	23: 86
24: 86	25: 86	26: 86	27: 53	27: 86	28: 36
28: 86	29: 86	30: 86	31: 86	32: 86	33: 36
33: 86	34: 86	35: 53	35: 86	36: 86	37: 86
38: 86	39: 86	40: 86	41: 86	42: 86	43: 86

44: 86 45: 86 46: 86 47: 86 48: 86 49: 86
 50: 86 51: 0 51: 86

There are 51 hits at base# 86

HinfI Gantic 43

2:	2	3:	2	4:	2	5:	2	6:	2	7:	2	.
8:	2	9:	2	10:	2	11:	2	15:	2			
16:	2	17:	2	18:	2	19:	2	19:	22	20:	2	
21:	2	23:	2	24:	2	25:	2	26:	2	27:	2	
28:	2	29:	2	30:	2	31:	2	32:	2	33:	2	
33:	22	34:	22	35:	2	36:	2	37:	2	38:	2	
40:	2	43:	2	44:	2	45:	2	46:	2	47:	2	
50:	60											

There are 38 hits at base# 2

MlyI GAGTCNNNNn 18

2:	2	3:	2	4:	2	5:	2	6:	2	7:	2	
8:	2	9:	2	10:	2	11:	2	37:	2	38:	2	
40:	2	43:	2	44:	2	45:	2	46:	2	47:	2	

There are 18 hits at base# 2

PleI gagtc 18

2:	2	3:	2	4:	2	5:	2	6:	2	7:	2	
8:	2	9:	2	10:	2	11:	2	37:	2	38:	2	
40:	2	43:	2	44:	2	45:	2	46:	2	47:	2	

There are 18 hits at base# 2

AcII Cccg 24

2:	26	8:	14	10:	14	11:	14	27:	74	<u>37:</u>	<u>62</u>	
<u>57:</u>	<u>65</u>	38:	62	39:	65	<u>40:</u>	<u>62</u>	40:	65	41:	65	
42:	65	<u>43:</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>43:</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>44:</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>44:</u>	<u>65</u>	45:	62	
46:	62	<u>47:</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>47:</u>	<u>65</u>	48:	35	48:	74	49:	74	

There are 8 hits at base# 62

There are 8 hits at base# 65

There are 3 hits at base# 14

There are 3 hits at base# 74

There are 1 hits at base# 26

There are 1 hits at base# 35

-"- Gcgg 11
 8: 91 9: 16 10: 16 11: 16 37: 67 39: 67
 40: 67 42: 67 43: 67 45: 67 46: 67
 There are 7 hits at base# 67
 There are 3 hits at base# 16
 There are 1 hits at base# 91

BsinKAI GWGCr 20
 2: 30 4: 30 6: 30 7: 30 9: 30 10: 30
 12: 89 13: 89 14: 89 37: 51 38: 51 39: 51
 40: 51 41: 51 42: 51 43: 51 44: 51 45: 51
 46: 51 47: 51
 There are 11 hits at base# 51

Bsp1286I GDGCHc 20
 2: 30 4: 30 6: 30 7: 30 9: 30 10: 30
 12: 89 13: 89 14: 89 37: 51 38: 51 39: 51
 40: 51 41: 51 42: 51 43: 51 44: 51 45: 51
 46: 51 47: 51
 There are 11 hits at base# 51

HgiAI GWGCr 20
 2: 30 4: 30 6: 30 7: 30 9: 30 10: 30
 12: 89 13: 89 14: 89 37: 51 38: 51 39: 51
 40: 51 41: 51 42: 51 43: 51 44: 51 45: 51
 46: 51 47: 51
 There are 11 hits at base# 51

BsoFI Gcggc 26
 2: 53 3: 53 5: 53 6: 53 7: 53 8: 53
 8: 91 9: 53 10: 53 11: 53 31: 53 36: 56
 37: 64 39: 64 40: 64 41: 64 42: 64 43: 64
 44: 64 45: 64 46: 64 47: 64 48: 53 49: 53
 50: 45 51: 53
 There are 13 hits at base# 53
 There are 10 hits at base# 64

TseI Gcwgc 17
 2: 53 3: 53 5: 53 6: 53 7: 53 8: 53

9: 53 10: 53 11: 53 31: 53 36: 36 45: 64
 46: 64 48: 53 49: 53 50: 45 51: 53

There are 13 hits at base# 53

MnII gagg 34

3: 67	8: 95	4: 51	5: 16	5: 67	6: 67
7: 67	8: 67	9: 67	10: 67	11: 67	15: 67
16: 67	17: 67	19: 67	20: 67	21: 67	22: 67
23: 67	24: 67	25: 67	26: 67	27: 67	28: 67
29: 67	30: 67	31: 67	32: 67	33: 67	34: 67
35: 67	36: 67	50: 67	51: 67		

There are 31 hits at base# 67

HpyCH4V TGca 34

5: 90	6: 90	11: 90	12: 90	13: 90	14: 90
15: 44	16: 44	16: 90	17: 44	18: 90	19: 44
20: 44	21: 44	22: 44	23: 44	24: 44	25: 44
26: 44	27: 44	27: 90	28: 44	29: 44	33: 44
34: 44	35: 44	35: 90	36: 38	48: 44	49: 44
50: 44	50: 90	51: 44	51: 52		

There are 21 hits at base# 44

There are 1 hits at base# 52

AccI GTmkac 16 5-base recognition

7: 37	11: 24	37: 16	38: 16	39: 16	40: 16
41: 16	42: 16	43: 16	44: 16	45: 16	46: 16
47: 16					

There are 11 hits at base# 16

SacII CCCGgg 8 6-base recognition

9: 14	10: 14	11: 14	37: 65	39: 65	40: 65
42: 65	43: 65				

There are 5 hits at base# 65

There are 3 hits at base# 14

TflI Gawtc 24

9: 22	15: 2	16: 2	17: 2	18: 2	19: 2
19: 22	20: 2	21: 2	23: 2	24: 2	25: 2

26: 2 27: 2 28: 2 29: 2 30: 2 31: 2
32: 2 33: 2 33: 22 34: 22 35: 2 36: 2

There are 20 hits at base# 2

BsmAI Nnnnnngagac 19
15: 11 16: 11 20: 11 21: 11 22: 11 23: 11
24: 11 25: 11 26: 11 27: 11 28: 11 29: 56
30: 11 31: 11 32: 11 33: 11 34: 21 44: 87
48: 87

There are 16 hits at base# 11

BpmI ctccaaq 19
15: 12 16: 12 17: 12 18: 12 20: 12 21: 12
22: 12 23: 12 24: 12 25: 12 26: 12 27: 12
28: 12 30: 12 31: 12 32: 12 34: 12 35: 12
36: 12

There are 19 hits at base# 12

KmnI GAANNNtttc 12
37: 30 38: 30 39: 30 40: 30 41: 30 42: 30
43: 30 44: 30 45: 30 46: 30 47: 30 50: 30

There are 12 hits at base# 30

BsrI NCcagt 12
37: 32 38: 32 39: 32 40: 32 41: 32 42: 32
43: 32 44: 32 45: 32 46: 32 47: 32 50: 32

There are 12 hits at base# 32

BanII GRGCYc 11
37: 51 38: 51 39: 51 40: 51 41: 51 42: 51
43: 51 44: 51 45: 51 46: 51 47: 51

There are 11 hits at base# 51

Bcll36I GAGctc 11
37: 51 38: 51 39: 51 40: 51 41: 51 42: 51
43: 51 44: 51 45: 51 46: 51 47: 51

There are 11 hits at base# 51

SacI GAGCTc 11

37: 51 38: 51 39: 51 40: 51 41: 51 42: 51

43: 51 44: 51 45: 51 46: 51 47: 51

There are 11 hits at base# 51

Table 206: Synthetic 3-23 FRG of human heavy chains showing positions of possible cleavage sites

Sites engineered into the synthetic gene are shown in upper case DNA with the RE name between vertical bars (as in | XbaI |). RERSSs frequently found in GLGs are shown below the synthetic sequence with the name to the right (as in gnt ac=MaeIII(24), indicating that 24 of the 51 GLGs contain the site).

```

-----FR3-----
89 90 (codon # in
R F synthetic 3-23)
|ccgc|ttca| 6
|ccgg|tcty|
|agr|
ga ntc = HinfI(38)
ga gtc = PstI(18)
ga wtc = TspI(20)
gtt ac = MacIII(24)
gts ac = Tsp45I(21)
tc acc = HphI(44)

-----FR3-----
91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
T S R E N S K T L Y L Q M
|act|atc|TCG|AGA|gac|asc|rct|aag|aat|act|ctc|tac|tcc|cgt|agg 51
allowed|acn|ath|tcn|cgn|gay|aay|tcn|aar|asy|acn|ttr|tay|ctr|car|atg.
|agy|scr|  |agy|  |ctn|  |ctn|
|  ga|gac = BsmAI(16)  ag ct = AluI(23)
ctcc ag = BpmI(19)  g ctn aco = BpuI(21)
|  |  g aac ann ttc = XbaII(12)
|  XbaI  |  tg ca = HpyCH4V(21)

-----FR5-----
106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
N S L A B D T K V Y Y C R A K
|aac|agC|TTA|AGg|gtc|gag|gac|aCT|CCA|Gtc|tac|tat|tgc|ctt|aaa' 96
allowed|aay|tcn|ttr|tcn|gcn|gar|gay|acn|gca|gtn|tay|tay|tgy|gcn|aar.
|agy|ctn|agr|  |  |
|  cc ann g = BsaI(23)  ac ngt = Bst4CI(51)
|  aca tct = BglII(10)  |  ac ngt = HpyCH4V(51)
|  Rga tcy = BstYI(11)  |  ac ngt = Taal(51)
|  |  c sym ann rta = BslI(44)
|  |  cg ryc g = BsiEI(23)
|  |  yg gcc r = EaiI(23)
|  |  cg gcc g = BagI(23)
|  |  g gcc = HaeIII(23)
|  gag g = MnlI(31)
|  AfIII  |  PstI |

```

Table 217: Human HC GLG FR1 Sequences

VH Exon - Nucleotide sequence alignment

VH1

1-02 CAG CTG CAG CTG CTG CAG TCT GGG CCT GAG GTG AAG AAG CCT GGG CCC TCA GTG AAG
GTC TCC TGC AAC CCT TCT GGA TAC ACC TTC AGC
1-03 cag gtG cag ctT gtG cag tct ggg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg gcc tca gtG aag
gtT tcc tgc aag gct tct gga tac acc ttc act
1-06 cag gtG cag ctG ggg cag tct ggg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg gcc tca gtG aag
gtc tcc tgc aag gct tct gga tac acc ttc acc
1-18 cag gtT cag ctG gtG cag tct ggg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg gcc tca gtG aag
gtc tcc tgc aag gct tct ggT tac acc ttT acc
1-24 cag gtG cag ctG gtA cag tct cgg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg gcc tca gtG aag
gtc tcc tgc aag gtt tcc gga tac acc Ctc act
1-45 cag AtG cag ctG gtG cag tct cgg gct gag gtG aag aag Act ggg Tcc tca gtG aag
gtT tcc tgc aag gct tcc gga tac acc ttT acc
1-46 cag gtG cag ctG gtG cag tct cgg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg gcc tca gtG aag
gtT tcc tgc aag gca tcc gga tac acc ttc acc
1-58 cag AtG cag ctG gtG cag tct cgg Cct ggg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg Acc tca gtG aag
gtc tcc tgc aag gct tcc gga ttc acc ttT act
1-69 cag gtG cag ctG gtG cag tct cgg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg Tcc tcc gtG aag
gtc tcc tgc aag gct tct gga CGc acc ttc aGc
1-e cag gtG cag ctG gtG cag tct cgg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg Tcc tcc gtG gtG aag
gtc tcc tgc aag gct tct gga CGc acc ttc aGc
1-f Gag gtG cag ctG gtA cag tct cgg gct gag gtG aag aag cct ggg gct Aca gtG aah
Act tcc tgc aag gtt tcc gga tac acc ttc acc

VH2

2-05 CAG ATC ACC TTG AAC GAG TCT GGT CCT ACG CTG GTG AAA CCC ACA CAG ACC CPC ACC
CTG ACC TGC ACC TTC TCT GGG TTC TCA CTC AGC
2-26 cag Gtc acc ttG aag gag tct ggt cct GTg ctG gtG aas ccc aca Gag acc ctc acc
ctG acc tgc acc Gtc tct ggg ttc tca ctc agc
2-70 cag Gtc acc ttG aag gag tct ggt cct Gcg ctG gtG aaa ccc aca cag acc ctc acc
ctG acc tgc acc ttc tct ggg ttc tca ctc agc

VH3

3-07 GAG CTG CAG CTG GTG GAC TCT GGC GGA GGC TTC GTC CAG CCT GGG CCC TCC CTG AGA
CTC TCC TGT GCA GGC TCT GGA TTC ACC TTT AGT
3-09 gag gtG cag ctG ggg gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc gta cag cct ggc Agg tcc ccG aG
ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttt GAT
3-11 Cag gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc gta Aag cct ggc ggg tcc ctc aG
ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
3-13 gag gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc gta cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctG aG
ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
3-15 gag gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc gta Aag cct ggg ggg tcc ctT aG
ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
3-20 gag gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggt Ctg gtA cGg cct ggg ggg tcc ctG aG

3-21 ctc tcc cgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttt GAT
 3-22 gag gtg cag ctg ctg gag tct ggg gga ggc Ctg ctc Aag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-23 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttG agt
 3-24 gag ctc cag ctg Ttg gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-25 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-26 Cag gtG cag ctg ctG gag tct ggg gga ggc Gtg gtc cag cct ggg Agg tcc ctg aga
 3-27 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-28.3 Cag gtG cag ctg gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc Gtg gtc cag cct ggg Agg tcc ctg aga
 3-29 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-30 Cag gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc Gtg gtc cag cct ggg Agg tcc ctg aga
 3-31 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-32 Cag gtG cag ctG gtG gag tcc ggg gga ggc Gtg gtc cag cct ggg Agg tcc ctg aga
 3-33 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-34 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc Gtg gtc cag cct ggg Agg tcc ctg aga
 3-35 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-36 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-37 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-38 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-39 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-40 ctc tcc tgt Aca gcf tct gga ttc acc ttT Gtt
 3-41 gag gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-42 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-43 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga gtc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-44 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-45 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-46 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-47 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-48 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-49 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-50 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-51 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-52 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-53 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag Act gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-54 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-55 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-56 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-57 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-58 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 3-59 CAG gtG cag ctG gtG gag tct ggg gga ggc ttc ctG cag cct ggg ggg tcc ctg aga
 3-60 ctc tcc tgt gca gcc tct gga ttc acc ttC agt
 VH4
 4-01 CAG GTG CAG CTG CAG TCG GGC CCA GGA CTC GTG AAG CCA TCG GGG ACC CTG TCC
 CTC ACC TGC GCT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCC ATC ATC
 4-02 CAG gtG cag ctG cag gag tcc ggc cca gga ctG gtc aag cct tcc gAC acc ctG tcc
 ctc acc tcc gtc tcc tct ggt TAc tcc atc agc
 4-03.1 CAG gtG cag ctG cag gag tcc ggc cca gga ctG gtc aag cct tcc CAg acc ctG tcc
 ctc acc tcc gtc tcc tct ggt Tcc tcc atc agc
 4-03.2 CAG GTG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCC GGC TCA GGA CTG GTG AAG CCT TCA CAG ACC CTG TCC
 CTC ACC TGC GCT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCC ATC ATC
 4-03.4 CAG gtG cag ctG cag gag tcc ggc cca gga ctG gtc aag cct tcc CAG acc ctG tcc
 ctc acc tcc Act gtc tcc tct ggt GGC tcc atc agc

4-31 cag gtg cag ctg cag gag tag ggc cca gga ctg gtg aag cct tca CAG acc ctg tcc
ctc acc tgc Act gtc tct ggt ggc tcc atc agc
4-34 cag gtg cag tta cag Cag tGg ggc Gca gga ctg Ttg aag cct tag gAg acc ctg tcc
ctc acc tgc gtc tat ggt ggc tcc Ttc agt
4-39 cag Ctg cag ctg cag gag tag ggc cca gga ctg gtg aag cct tag gAg acc ctg tcc
ctc acc tgc Act gtc tct ggt ggc tcc atc agc
4-58 cag gtg cag ctg cag gag tag ggc cca gga ctg gtg aag cct tag gAg acc ctg tcc
ctc acc tgc Act gtc tct ggt ggc tcc atc agt
4-61 cag gtg cag ctg cag gag tag ggc cca gga ctg gtg aag cct tag gAg acc ctg tcc
ctc acc tgc Act gtc tct ggt ggc tcc Gtc agc
4-b cag gtg cag ctg cag gag tag ggc cca gga ctg gtg aag cct tag gAg acc ctg tcc
ctc acc tgc Act gtc tct ggt TAc tcc atc agc
VH5
5-51 GAG GTG CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GGA CCA GAG GTG AAA AAG CCC CCC GAG TCT CTG AAC
ATC TCC TGT AAG GGT TCT GGA TAC AGC TTT ACC
5-a gaA gtg cag ctg gtg cag tct gga gca gag gtg aaa aag ccc ggg gag wat ctg aGg
atc tcc tgt aag ggt tct gga tac agc ttt acc
VH6
6-1 CAG GTA CAG CTG CAG CAG TCA GGT CCA GGA CTG GTG AAG CCC TCG CAG ACC CTC TCA
CTC ACC TGT GGC ATC TCC GGG GAC AGT GTC TCT
VH7
7-4.1 CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG CAA TCT GGG TCT GAG TTG AAG AAG CCT GGG CCC TCA GTG AAC
GTT TCC TGC AAG GGT TCT GGA TAC ACC TTC ACT

Table 220: RERS sites in Human HC GLG FRIs where there are at least 20 GLGs cut

BsaI GTGCAG 71 (cuts 16/14 bases to right)

1: 4	1: 13	2: 13	3: 4	3: 13	4: 13
6: 13	7: 4	7: 13	8: 13	9: 4	9: 13
10: 4	10: 13	15: 4	15: 65	16: 4	16: 65
17: 4	17: 65	18: 4	18: 65	19: 4	19: 65
20: 4	20: 65	21: 4	21: 65	22: 4	22: 65
23: 4	23: 65	24: 4	24: 65	25: 4	25: 65
26: 4	26: 65	27: 4	27: 65	28: 4	28: 65
29: 4	30: 4	30: 65	31: 4	31: 65	32: 4
32: 65	33: 4	33: 65	34: 4	34: 65	35: 4
35: 65	36: 4	36: 65	37: 4	38: 4	39: 4
41: 4	42: 4	43: 4	45: 4	46: 4	47: 4
48: 4	48: 13	49: 4	49: 13	51: 4	

There are 39 hits at base# 4

There are 21 hits at base# 65

-" ctagcac 9

12: 63	13: 63	14: 63	39: 63	41: 63	42: 63
44: 63	45: 63	46: 63			

BbvI GCAGCC 65

1: 6	3: 6	6: 6	7: 6	8: 6	9: 6
10: 6	15: 6	15: 67	16: 6	16: 67	17: 6
17: 67	18: 6	18: 67	19: 6	19: 67	20: 6
20: 67	21: 6	21: 67	22: 6	22: 67	23: 6
23: 67	24: 6	24: 67	25: 6	25: 67	26: 6
26: 67	27: 6	27: 67	28: 6	28: 67	29: 6
30: 6	30: 67	31: 6	31: 67	32: 6	32: 67
33: 6	33: 67	34: 6	34: 67	35: 6	35: 67
36: 6	36: 67	37: 6	38: 6	39: 6	40: 6
41: 6	42: 6	43: 6	44: 6	45: 6	46: 6
47: 6	48: 6	49: 6	50: 12	51: 6	

There are 43 hits at base# 6 Bolded sites very near sites listed below

There are 21 hits at base# 67

-" gtgtgc 13

37: 9	38: 9	39: 9	40: 3	40: 9	41: 9
42: 9	44: 3	44: 9	45: 9	46: 9	47: 9

50: 9

There are 11 hits at base# 9

BsoFI GCnge									78		
1:	6	3:	6	6:	6	7:	6	8:	6	9:	6
10:	6	15:	6	15:	67	16:	6	16:	67	17:	6
17:	67	18:	6	18:	67	19:	6	19:	67	20:	6
20:	67	21:	6	21:	67	22:	6	22:	67	23:	6
23:	67	24:	6	24:	67	25:	6	25:	67	26:	6
26:	67	27:	6	27:	67	28:	6	28:	67	29:	6
30:	6	30:	67	31:	6	31:	67	32:	6	32:	67
33:	6	33:	67	34:	6	34:	67	35:	6	35:	67
36:	6	36:	67	37:	6	37:	9	38:	6	38:	9
39:	6	39:	9	40:	3	40:	6	40:	9	41:	6
41:	9	42:	6	42:	9	43:	6	44:	3	44:	6
44:	9	45:	6	45:	9	46:	6	46:	9	47:	6
47:	9	48:	6	49:	6	50:	9	50:	12	51:	6

There are 43 hits at base# 6 These often occur together.

There are 11 hits at base# 9

There are 2 hits at base# 3

There are 21 hits at base# 67

TseI Gowgs									78		
1:	6	3:	6	6:	6	7:	6	8:	6	9:	6
10:	6	15:	6	15:	67	16:	6	16:	67	17:	6
17:	67	18:	6	18:	67	19:	6	19:	67	20:	6
20:	67	21:	6	21:	67	22:	6	22:	67	23:	6
23:	67	24:	6	24:	67	25:	6	25:	67	26:	6
26:	67	27:	6	27:	67	28:	6	28:	67	29:	6
30:	6	30:	67	31:	6	31:	67	32:	6	32:	67
33:	6	33:	67	34:	6	34:	67	35:	6	35:	67
36:	6	36:	67	37:	6	37:	9	38:	6	38:	9
39:	6	39:	9	40:	3	40:	6	40:	9	41:	6
41:	9	42:	6	42:	9	43:	6	44:	3	44:	6
44:	9	45:	6	45:	9	46:	6	46:	9	47:	6
47:	9	48:	6	49:	6	50:	9	50:	12	51:	6

There are 43 hits at base# 6 Often together.

There are 11 hits at base# 9

There are 2 hits at base# 3

There are 1 hits at base# 12

There are 21 hits at base# 67

MspAll CGGcg							
48							
1:	7	3:	7	4:	7	5:	7
8:	7	9:	7	10:	7	11:	7
17:	7	18:	7	19:	7	20:	7
23:	7	24:	7	25:	7	26:	7
29:	7	30:	7	31:	7	32:	7
35:	7	36:	7	37:	7	38:	7
39:	7	40:	1	41:	7	42:	7
43:	7	44:	1	45:	7	46:	7
47:	7	48:	7	49:	7	50:	7
51:	7						

There are 46 hits at base# 7

PvuII CAGctg							
48							
1:	7	3:	7	4:	7	5:	7
8:	7	9:	7	10:	7	11:	7
17:	7	18:	7	19:	7	20:	7
23:	7	24:	7	25:	7	26:	7
29:	7	30:	7	31:	7	32:	7
35:	7	36:	7	37:	7	38:	7
39:	7	40:	1	41:	7	42:	7
43:	7	44:	1	45:	7	46:	7
47:	7	48:	7	49:	7	50:	7
51:	7						

There are 46 hits at base# 7

There are 2 hits at base# 1

AluI AGct							
54							
1:	8	2:	8	3:	8	4:	8
6:	8	7:	8	8:	8	9:	8
15:	8	16:	8	17:	8	18:	8
21:	8	22:	8	23:	8	24:	8
27:	8	28:	8	29:	8	29:	69
32:	8	33:	8	34:	8	35:	8
38:	8	39:	8	40:	2	40:	8
43:	8	44:	2	44:	8	45:	8
48:	8	49:	82	49:	8	49:	82
50:	6	51:	8				

There are 48 hits at base# 8

There are 2 hits at base# 2

DdeI Ctnag	48
1: 26	1: 48
4: 26	4: 48
7: 26	7: 48
11: 26	12: 35
17: 32	16: 52
23: 52	24: 52
29: 52	30: 52
35: 52	36: 52
1: 26	2: 26
5: 26	5: 48
8: 26	8: 48
13: 85	14: 85
19: 52	20: 52
25: 52	26: 52
31: 52	32: 52
37: 52	38: 52
43: 52	44: 52
49: 52	51: 26
55: 52	51: 48

There are 22 hits at base# 52 52 and 48 never together.

There are 9 hits at base# 48

There are 12 hits at base# 26 26 and 24 never together.

HphI tcacc	42
1: 86	3: 86
12: 5	13: 5
18: 80	20: 80
23: 80	26: 80
31: 80	32: 80
37: 59	38: 59
43: 59	44: 59
1: 86	6: 86
7: 86	8: 80
14: 5	15: 80
21: 80	22: 80
27: 80	28: 80
33: 80	34: 80
39: 59	40: 59
45: 59	46: 59
8: 86	11: 86
16: 80	17: 80
23: 80	24: 80
29: 80	30: 80
35: 80	36: 80
41: 59	42: 59
47: 59	50: 59

There are 22 hits at base# 80 80 and 86 never together

There are 5 hits at base# 86

There are 12 hits at base# 59

BssKI Ncnggc	50
1: 39	2: 39
8: 39	9: 39
17: 39	18: 39
22: 39	23: 39
28: 39	29: 39
34: 39	35: 19
39: 24	41: 24
47: 24	48: 39
50: 73	51: 39
2: 39	3: 39
10: 39	11: 39
19: 39	20: 39
24: 39	25: 39
30: 39	31: 39
35: 19	35: 39
42: 24	44: 24
48: 40	49: 39
51: 39	48: 40
3: 39	5: 39
11: 39	15: 39
21: 29	21: 39
26: 39	27: 39
32: 39	33: 39
36: 39	37: 24
45: 24	46: 24
49: 39	50: 24

There are 35 hits at base# 39 39 and 40 together twice.

There are 2 hits at base# 40

BsaJI CCGggg 47

1: 40	2: 40	3: 40	4: 40	5: 40	7: 40
8: 40	9: 40	9: 47	10: 40	10: 47	11: 40
15: 40	18: 40	19: 40	20: 40	21: 40	22: 40
23: 40	24: 40	25: 40	26: 40	27: 40	28: 40
29: 40	30: 40	31: 40	32: 40	34: 40	35: 20
35: 40	36: 40	37: 24	38: 24	39: 24	41: 24
42: 24	44: 24	45: 24	46: 24	47: 24	<u>48: 40</u>
<u>48: 41</u>	<u>49: 40</u>	<u>49: 41</u>	50: 74	51: 40	

There are 32 hits at base# 40 40 and 41 together twice

There are 2 hits at base# 41

There are 9 hits at base# 24

There are 2 hits at base# 47

BstNI CCwgg 44

PspGI ccwgg

SacFI(SM.HpaII) CCwgg

1: 40	2: 40	3: 40	4: 40	5: 40	7: 40
8: 40	9: 40	10: 40	11: 40	15: 40	16: 40
17: 40	18: 40	19: 40	20: 40	21: 30	21: 40
22: 40	23: 40	24: 40	25: 40	26: 40	27: 40
28: 40	29: 40	30: 40	31: 40	32: 40	33: 40
34: 40	35: 40	36: 40	37: 25	38: 25	39: 25
41: 25	42: 25	44: 25	45: 25	46: 25	47: 25
50: 25	51: 40				

There are 33 hits at base# 40

SacFI CGggg 50

1: 40	2: 40	3: 40	4: 40	5: 40	7: 40
8: 40	9: 40	10: 40	11: 40	15: 40	16: 40
17: 40	18: 40	19: 40	20: 40	21: 30	21: 40
22: 40	23: 40	24: 40	25: 40	26: 40	27: 40
28: 40	29: 40	30: 40	31: 40	32: 40	33: 40
34: 40	35: 20	35: 40	36: 40	37: 25	38: 25
39: 25	41: 25	42: 25	44: 25	45: 25	46: 25
47: 25	48: 40	48: 41	49: 40	49: 41	50: 25
50: 74	51: 40				

There are 35 hits at base# 40

There are 2 hits at base# 41

Eco0109I RGgnccy	34	-			
1: 43	2: 43	3: 43	4: 43	5: 43	6: 43
7: 43	8: 43	9: 43	10: 43	15: 46	16: 46
17: 46	18: 46	19: 46	20: 46	21: 46	22: 46
23: 46	24: 46	25: 46	26: 46	27: 46	28: 46
30: 46	31: 46	32: 46	33: 46	34: 46	35: 46
36: 46	37: 46	43: 79	51: 43		

There are 22 hits at base# 46 46 and 43 never together

There are 11 hits at base# 43

RiaIV GGNncs	71	-			
1: 43	2: 43	3: 43	4: 43	5: 43	6: 43
7: 43	8: 43	9: 43	9: 79	10: 43	10: 79
<u>15: 46</u>	<u>15: 47</u>	<u>16: 47</u>	<u>17: 46</u>	<u>17: 47</u>	<u>18: 46</u>
<u>18: 47</u>	<u>19: 46</u>	<u>19: 47</u>	<u>20: 46</u>	<u>20: 47</u>	<u>21: 46</u>
<u>21: 47</u>	<u>22: 46</u>	<u>22: 47</u>	<u>23: 47</u>	<u>24: 47</u>	<u>25: 47</u>
26: 47	<u>27: 46</u>	<u>27: 47</u>	<u>28: 46</u>	<u>28: 47</u>	<u>29: 47</u>
30: 46	<u>30: 43</u>	<u>31: 46</u>	<u>31: 47</u>	<u>32: 46</u>	<u>32: 47</u>
<u>33: 46</u>	<u>33: 47</u>	<u>34: 46</u>	<u>34: 47</u>	<u>35: 46</u>	<u>35: 47</u>
<u>36: 46</u>	<u>36: 47</u>	<u>37: 21</u>	<u>37: 46</u>	<u>37: 47</u>	<u>37: 79</u>
38: 21	39: 21	39: 79	40: 79	41: 21	41: 79
42: 21	42: 79	43: 79	44: 21	44: 79	45: 21
46: 79	46: 21	46: 79	47: 21	51: 63	

There are 23 hits at base# 47 46 & 47 often together

There are 17 hits at base# 46

There are 11 hits at base# 43

Sau95I Ggncc	70	-					
1: 44	2: 3	2: 44	3: 44	4: 44	5: 3	5: 44	6: 44
7: 44	8: 22	8: 44	9: 44	10: 44	11: 3	12: 22	13: 22
14: 22	15: 33	15: 47	16: 47	17: 47	18: 47	19: 47	20: 47
21: 47	22: 47	23: 33	23: 47	24: 33	24: 47	25: 33	25: 47
26: 33	26: 47	27: 47	28: 47	29: 47	30: 47	31: 33	31: 47
32: 33	32: 47	33: 33	33: 47	34: 33	34: 47	35: 47	36: 47
<u>37: 21</u>	<u>37: 22</u>	<u>37: 47</u>	<u>38: 21</u>	<u>38: 22</u>	<u>39: 21</u>	<u>39: 22</u>	<u>41: 21</u>
41: 22	42: 21	42: 22	43: 80	44: 21	44: 22	45: 21	45: 22
46: 21	46: 22	47: 21	47: 22	50: 22	51: 44		

There are 23 hits at base# 47 These do not occur together.

There are 11 hits at base# 44

There are 14 hits at base# 22 These do occur together.

There are 9 hits at base# 21

BsmAl	GICCRCKnnnn	22									
1:	58	3:	58	4:	58	5:	58	8:	58	9:	58
10:	58	13:	70	36:	16	37:	70	38:	70	39:	70
40:	70	41:	70	42:	70	44:	70	45:	70	46:	70
47:	70	48:	48	49:	48	50:	85				

There are 11 hits at base# 70

-"-	Nnnnnnnngagac	27									
13:	40	15:	48	16:	48	17:	48	18:	48	30:	48
21:	48	22:	48	23:	48	24:	48	25:	48	26:	48
27:	48	28:	48	29:	48	30:	10	30:	48	31:	48
32:	48	33:	48	35:	48	36:	48	43:	40	44:	40
45:	40	46:	40	47:	40						

There are 20 hits at base# 48

AvaII	Ggwcc	44									
Sau96I (SM.HaeIII)	Ggwcc	44									
2:	3	5:	3	6:	44	8:	44	9:	44	10:	44
11:	3	12:	22	13:	22	14:	22	15:	33	16:	47
16:	47	17:	47	18:	47	19:	47	20:	47	21:	47
22:	47	23:	33	23:	47	24:	33	24:	47	25:	33
25:	47	26:	33	26:	47	27:	47	28:	47	29:	47
30:	47	31:	33	31:	47	32:	33	32:	47	33:	33
33:	47	34:	33	34:	47	35:	47	36:	47	37:	47
43:	80	50:	22								

There are 23 hits at base# 47 44 & 47 never together

There are 4 hits at base# 44

BpuMI	RGggwacy	27									
6:	43	8:	43	9:	43	10:	43	15:	46	16:	46
17:	46	18:	46	19:	46	20:	46	21:	46	22:	46
23:	46	24:	46	25:	46	26:	46	27:	46	28:	46
30:	46	31:	46	32:	46	33:	46	34:	46	35:	46
36:	46	37:	46	43:	79						

There are 22 hits at base# 46 43 and 46 never occur together.

There are 4 hits at base# 43

BsmFI GGGAC 3
 8: 43 37: 46 50: 77
 -"gtccac 33
 15: 48 16: 48 17: 48 1: 0 1: 0 20: 48
 21: 48 22: 48 23: 48 24: 48 25: 48 26: 48
 27: 48 28: 48 29: 48 30: 48 31: 48 32: 48
 33: 48 34: 48 35: 48 36: 48 37: 54 38: 54
 39: 54 40: 54 41: 54 42: 54 43: 54 44: 54
 45: 54 46: 54 47: 54

There are 20 hits at base# 48

There are 11 hits at base# 54

HinfI Gatac 80
 8: 77 12: 16 13: 16 14: 16 15: 16 15: 56
 15: 77 16: 16 16: 56 16: 77 17: 16 17: 56
 17: 77 18: 16 18: 56 19: 77 19: 16 19: 56
 19: 77 20: 16 20: 56 20: 77 21: 16 21: 56
 21: 77 22: 16 22: 56 22: 77 23: 16 23: 56
 23: 77 24: 16 24: 56 24: 77 25: 16 25: 56
 25: 77 26: 16 26: 56 26: 77 27: 16 27: 26
 27: 56 27: 77 28: 16 28: 56 28: 77 29: 16
 29: 56 29: 77 30: 56 31: 16 31: 56 31: 77
 32: 16 32: 56 32: 77 33: 16 33: 56 33: 77
 34: 16 35: 16 35: 56 35: 77 36: 16 36: 26
 36: 56 36: 77 37: 16 38: 16 39: 16 40: 16
 41: 16 42: 16 44: 16 45: 16 46: 16 47: 16
 48: 46 49: 46

There are 34 hits at base# 16

TEII Gatac 21
 8: 77 15: 77 16: 77 17: 77 18: 77 19: 77
 20: 77 21: 77 22: 77 23: 77 24: 77 25: 77
 26: 77 27: 77 28: 77 29: 77 31: 77 32: 77
 33: 77 35: 77 36: 77

There are 21 hits at base# 77

MlyI GAGTC 36

12: 16	13: 16	14: 16	15: 16	16: 16	17: 16
18: 16	19: 16	20: 16	21: 16	22: 16	23: 16
24: 16	25: 16	26: 16	27: 16	27: 26	28: 16
29: 16	31: 16	32: 16	33: 16	34: 16	35: 16
36: 16	36: 26	37: 16	38: 16	39: 16	40: 16
41: 16	42: 16	44: 16	45: 16	46: 16	47: 16
48: 46	49: 46				

There are 34 hits at base# 16

-" GACTC 21

15: 56	16: 56	17: 56	18: 56	19: 56	20: 56
21: 56	22: 56	23: 56	24: 56	25: 56	26: 56
27: 56	28: 56	29: 56	30: 56	31: 56	32: 56
33: 56	35: 56	36: 56			

There are 21 hits at base# 56

PleI gagtc 36

12: 16	13: 16	14: 16	15: 16	16: 16	17: 16
18: 16	19: 16	20: 16	21: 16	22: 16	23: 16
24: 16	25: 16	26: 16	27: 16	27: 26	28: 16
29: 16	31: 16	32: 16	33: 16	34: 16	35: 16
36: 16	36: 26	37: 16	38: 16	39: 16	40: 16
41: 16	42: 16	44: 16	45: 16	46: 16	47: 16
48: 46	49: 46				

There are 34 hits at base# 16

-" gactc 21

15: 56	16: 56	17: 56	18: 56	19: 56	20: 56
21: 56	22: 56	23: 56	24: 56	25: 56	26: 56
27: 56	28: 56	29: 56	30: 56	31: 56	32: 56
33: 56	35: 56	36: 56			

There are 21 hits at base# 56

AlwNI CAGNNNctg 26

15: 68	16: 68	17: 68	18: 68	19: 68	20: 68
21: 68	22: 68	23: 68	24: 68	25: 68	26: 68
27: 68	28: 68	29: 68	30: 68	31: 68	32: 68
33: 68	34: 68	35: 68	36: 68	39: 46	40: 46
41: 46	42: 46				

There are 22 hits at base# 68

Table 255: Analysis of frequency of matching REceptors in actual V genes

K₃: HeyChIV in EC 35 bases 35-56

Id	Probe	doffed probe
6-1	atgtttcccttgcggatca	atgtttccatcgacggatcaact
3-11	tcactgtatccGCAatgaaacay	cac.y.g.b.....aa.....ag
3-19	ccgttgtatccGCAatgaaacac	ccc.g.b.....aa.....ag
5-51	ccggcttacccGCAtgaggacg	ccgc...a.....tg..g.ag
3-15	cggtgtatccGCAatgaaacag	c.c.g.b.....aa.....ag
7-41	ccggccatccGCAtgaggacg	c...g.a.t.....a.ctg.ag
3-73	ccgggtatccGCAatgaaacag	c...gg.y.b.....aa.....ag
5-a	ctgtggatccGCAtgaggacg	ctgc...a.....tg..g.ag
3-49	tccggatccGCAatgaaacag	tcgg...a.....aa.....ag

seems with the expected RE site only very rarely.

(comes only once with 4 or fewer mismatches)

Sens with only an unexpected sign

Score with both connected and disconnected

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B: BpI in HC

Id	Ntot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ncut	Name	
1	133	73	46	11	13	6	9	4	0	119	1-58	acatggacgtggccatgtgg	
2	14	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	1-62	acatggatgtggaggatgtgg	
3	34	17	8	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1-18	atattyggatgtggagccgtgg
4	120	50	32	16	10	9	1	1	0	0	2	5-51	accttggatgtggaccgtggaa
5	55	13	11	10	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	3-15	atctggaaaatgtggaggccgtggaa
6	340	106	90	41	15	6	3	0	1	0	0	3303	atctggaaaatgtggaggccgtgg
7	82	25	16	25	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	3-20	atctggaaaatgtggaaaatgtgg
8	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	74.1	atctggatgtggccatgtgg
9	23	18	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-56	atctggaaaatgtggaggccgtgg
10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-64	atctggaaaatgtggaggccgtgg
11	486	249	78	81	38	21	19	4	4	1	457	4301	cccttggatgtggatgtggac
12	16	6	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	6-1	cccttggatgtggaaaatgtggac
13	28	15	8	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2-70	tccttggaaaatgtggccatggaa
14	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2-26	tccttaccatgtggccatggaa

1

Name	Full sequence	Dot mode
1-58	acatggcgccggccgtgg	acatggcgccggccgtgg
1-02	acatggatgtggccgtgg	.....g.....g....
1-18	acatggatgtggccgtgg	.....g.....g....
5-51	acatggatgtggccgtgg	.....g.....g....
3-15	atctggaaatggccgtgg	.tc...c..tg.....a
3-30.3	atctggaaatggccgtgg	.tc...c..aa...a.....a
3-20	atctggaaatggccgtgg	.tc...c..aa...a..t...a
7-4.1	atctggatgtggccgtgg	.tc...c..a..ct.....a
3-66	atcttcaaatggccgtgg	.tc..tc..aa...d.....
3-64	atcttcaaatggccgtgg	.tc..tc..aa...g.....
4-30.1	ccctggaaatggccgtgg	c..a.....tgtg...c
6-1	ccctggatgtggccgtgg	c..c...c.....tgtg...c
2-70	tctttacaatggccaaatgg	t..c..tacaa...c..a..ga
2-26	tctttacaatggccaaatgg	t..c..tacaa...c..a..ga

seqs with the expected RE site only..... 597 (counting sequences with 4 or fewer mismatches)

seqs with only an unexpected site..... 2

seqs with both expected and unexpected ... 2

seqs with no sites..... 686

C: HpyCH4II, KpnI, TspI in hic

To report whether the RE site of interest is present, only sites that have 4 or fewer mismatches are counted.

Number of sequences..... 1617

Crumb latex 337 808 3171 1389 1519 1577 1000 1311 1517

Table 255 D

Seqs with both expected and unexpected.... 8
 Seqs with no sites..... 0

Analysis repeated using only 8 best REdapters

Id	Ntot	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1	301	78	101	54	32	16	9	10	1	0	281 102#1
2	493	69	155	125	73	37	14	11	3	6	459 103#2
3	189	52	45	38	23	18	5	4	1	3	176 108#3
4	327	29	23	28	24	10	6	5	2	0	114 323#22
5	78	21	25	14	11	1	4	2	0	0	72 330#23
6	79	15	17	25	8	12	1	2	0	0	76 439#44
7	43	14	15	5	5	3	0	1	0	0	42 551#48
8	367	26	63	72	51	38	24	14	13	6	250 5a#49
1	102#1	ccgtgttattactgtgcgagaga	ccgtgttattactgtgcgagaga								
2	103#2	ctgtgttattactgtgcgagaga	t.....								
3	108#3	ccgtgttattactgtgcgagagg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g	
4	323#22	ccgtatattactgtgcgaaaga	....a.....	....a.....	....a.....	....a.....	....a.....	....a.....	....a.....	....a.....	
5	330#23	ctgtgttattactgtgcgaaaga	t.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	439#44	ctgtgttattactgtgcgagaca	t.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c.	
7	551#48	ccatgttattactgtgcgagaca	..a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c.	
8	5a#49	ccatgttattactgtgcgagaAA	..a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	AA	

Seqs with the expected RE site only..... 1463 / 1617

Seqs with only an unexpected site..... 0

Seqs with both expected and unexpected.... 7

Seqs with no sites..... 0

Table 200: Kappa FR1 GLCs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	O12
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	O2
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	O18
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	O8
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	A20
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	A30
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L14
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L1
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L15
GCC	ATC	CAG	TTG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L4
GCC	ATC	CAG	TTG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L18
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCT	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L5
GAC	ATC	CAG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCT	TCT	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L19
GAC	ATC	CAG	TTG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TTC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L8
GCC	ATC	CGG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TTC	TCC	CTG	TCT	
GCA	TCT	GTA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGC	!	L23
GCC	ATC	CGG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TCA	TTC	TCT	
GCA	TCT	ACA	GGA	GAC	AGA	GTC	ACC	ATC	ACT	TGT	!	L9
GTC	ATC	TGG	ATG	ACC	CAG	TCT	CCA	TCC	TTA	CTC	TCT	

GCA TCT ACA GGA GAC AGA GTC ACC ATC AGT TGT !	L24
GCC ATC CGG ATG ACC CAG TCT CCA TCC TCC CTG TCT	
GCA TCT CTA GGA GAC AGA GTC ACC ATC ACT TGC !	L11
GAC ATC CAG ATG ACC CAG TCT CCT TCC ACC CTG TCT	
GCA TCT GTA GGA GAC AGA GTC ACC ATC ACT TGC !	L12
GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAG ACT CCA CTC TCC CTG CCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA GAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	S11
GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAG ACT CCA CTC TCC CTG CCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA GAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	O1
GAT GTT GTG ATG ACT CAG TCT CCA CTC TCC CTG CCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA CAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	A17
GAT GTT GTG ATG ACT CAG TCT CCA CTC TCC CTG CCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA CAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	A1
GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAG ACT CCA CTC TCC CTG TCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA CAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	A18
GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAG ACT CCA CTC TCC CTG TCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA CAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	A2
GAT ATT GTG ATG ACT CAG TCT CCA CTC TCC CTG CCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA GAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	A19
GAT ATT GTG ATG ACT CAG TCT CCA CTC TCC CTG CCC	
GTC ACC CCT GGA GAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	A3
GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAG ACT CCA CTC TCC TCA CCT	
GTC ACC CCT GGA CAG CCG GCC TCC ATC TCC TGC !	A23
GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GCC ACC CTG TCT	
TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC !	A27
GAA ATT GTG TTG ACG CAG TCT CCA GCC ACC CTG TCT	
TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC !	A11
GAA ATA GTG ATG ACC CAG TCT CCA GCC ACC CTG TCT	
GTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC !	L2
GAA ATA GTG ATG ACC CAG TCT CCA GCC ACC CTG TCT	
GTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC !	L16
GAA ATT GTG TTG ACA CAG TCT CCA GCC ACC CTG TCT	
TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC !	L6
GAA ATT GTG TTG ACA CAG TCT CCA GCC ACC CTG TCT	
TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC !	L20
GAA ATT GTA ATG ACA CAG TCT CCA GCC ACC CTG TCT	

TTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC ! L25
GAC ATC GTG ATG ACC CAG TCT CCA GAC TCC CTG GCT
GTG TCT CTG GGC GAG AGG GCG ACC ATC AAC TGC ! E3
GAA ACG ACA CTC ACG CAG TCT CCA GCA TTC ATG TCA
GCG ACT CCA GGA GAC AAA GTC AAC ATC TCC TGC ! E2
GAA ATT GTG CTG ACT CAG TCT CCA GAC TTT CAG TCT
GTG ACT CCA AAG GAG AAA GTC ACC ATC ACC TGC ! A26
GAA ATT GTG CTG ACT CAG TCT CCA GAC TTT CAG TCT
GTG ACT CCA AAG GAG ABA GTC ACC ATC ACC TGC ! A10
GAT GTT GTG ATG ACA CGG TCT CCA GCT TTC CTC TCT
GTG ACT CCA GGG GAG ABA GTC ACC ATC ACC TGC ! A14

Table 302 RERS sites found in Human Kappa FR1 GLGS

	RisI	Fori	$\rightarrow\leftarrow$	$\leftarrow\rightarrow$	PFAP	estf	BentI	MnII	HpyCH4V
612	1-69	3	3	2,3	1,2	49	15	18	47
62	161-169	163	153	123	112	149	115	118	147
63	201-269	203	253	223	212	249	215	218	247
66	301-369	303	303	323	312	349	315	318	347
A20	401-469	403	403	423	412	449	415	418	447
A30	501-569	503	503	523	512	549	515	518	547
L14	601-669	603	603	612	649	625	618	647	-
L1	701-769	703	703	723	712	749	715	718	747
L15	801-859	803	803	823	812	849	815	818	847
L4	901-969	-	903	923	912	949	906	915	947
L19	1001-1069	-	103	1012	1049	1005	1015	1018	1047
L5	1101-1169	1103	-	1112	1149	1115	1118	1147	-
L19	1201-1269	1203	1203	1212	1249	1215	1218	1247	-
L8	1301-1369	-	1303	1323	1312	1349	1306	1315	1347
L2,3	1401-1469	1403	1408	1412	1449	1415	1418	1447	-
L9	1501-1569	1503	1503	1523	1512	1549	1515	1518	1547
L24	1601-1669	1603	1603	1623	1612	1649	1615	1618	1647
L11	1701-1769	1703	1703	1723	1712	1749	1715	1718	1747
L2	1801-1869	1803	1803	1812	1849	1815	1818	1847	-

	Mst1	Fokt	μ FT	BaFT	parM	parL	HypC
	\rightarrow	\leftarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow			4V
C11	1901-1959	-	-	-	-	-	1956
C1	2001-2069	-	-	-	-	-	2056
A17	2101-2169	-	-	2112	-	-	2156
A1	2201-2269	-	-	2212	-	-	2256
A19	2301-2369	-	-	-	-	-	2356
A2	2401-2469	-	-	-	-	-	2456
N19	2501-2569	-	-	2512	-	-	2556
A3	2601-2669	-	-	2612	-	-	2656
A23	2701-2769	-	-	-	-	-	2729 2756
A27	2801-2869	-	-	2812	-	-	-
A11	2901-2969	-	-	2912	-	-	-
I2	3001-3069	-	-	3012	-	-	-
L16	3101-3169	-	-	3112	-	-	-
L6	3201-3269	-	-	3212	-	-	3266

	Rn ³¹	Beta II	Beta I	Beta II	Beta I	Beta II	Beta I	Beta II	Beta I	Beta II	Beta I
	-->	<-->									
I20	3301-3169	-	-	3312	-	3312 3339	-	-			
I25	3101-3169	-	-	3412	-	3418 3439	-	3360	-	-	
B3	3601-3569	3503	-	3512	3515	3518 3539	-	3551<			
B2	3601-3569	-	-	3649	-	3618	3547	-			
A26	3701-3769	-	-	3712	-	3718	-	-			
A10	3801-3869	-	-	3812	-	3818	-	-			
A14	3901-3969	-	-	3912	-	3918	-	3930>	-		

Table 302 RERS sites found in Human Kappa RRI GIGS, continued

	Sf ³¹	Sf ³¹	Beta II	Mly	Mly	BphT	BphT	HpaII
				-->	-->	x:3.9	x:5.6	MspI
						same sites		xx06 xx52
012	1-69	37	41	53	53	55	56	-
c2	101-169	137	141	133	153	155	156	-
018	201-269	237	241	253	253	255	256	-

	start	stop	HinfT	MOTI --->	<--- same states	HinfII Tp45I	HphII xx36 xx56 xx62 xx06 xx52	Hpart MSPZ
OB	301-369	337	341	353	353	355	356	-
A20	401-469	437	441	453	453	455	456	-
A30	501-569	537	541	553	553	555	556	-
B14	601-669	637	641	653	653	655	656	-
B1	701-769	737	741	753	753	755	756	-
B15	801-869	837	841	853	853	855	856	-
B4	901-969	937	941	953	953	955	956	-
B18	1001-1069	1037	1041	1053	1053	1055	1056	-
B5	1101-1169	1137	1141	1153	1153	1155	1156	-
B19	1201-1269	1237	1241	1253	1253	1255	1256	-
B9	1301-1369	1337	1341	1353	1353	1355	1356	-
B23	1401-1469	1437	1441	1453	1453	1455	1456	1406
B9	1501-1569	1537	1541	1553	1553	1555	1556	1506
B24	1601-1669	1637	1641	1653	1653	1655	1656	-
B11	1701-1769	1737	1741	1753	1753	1755	1756	-
B12	1801-1869	1837	1841	1853	1853	1855	1856	-
C11	1901-1969	-	-	1918	1918	1930	1952	-
C4	2001-2069	-	-	2018	2018	2038	2052	-
A17	2101-2169	-	-	2112	2112	2138	2152	-
All	2201-2269	-	-	2232	2232	2237	2239	2252

	start	stop	height	MLYI	Mel II	height	height
				<-->	<-->	xx56 xx52	Hawai Myst xx06 xx52
A18	2301-2369	-	2318	2318	2337	2335	2352
A2	2401-2469	-	2418	2418	2437	2438	2452
A19	2501-2569	-	2512	2512	2537	2539	2552
A3	2601-2669	-	2612	2612	2637	2638	2652
A23	2701-2769	-	2718	2718	2737	2731*	2738*
A27	2801-2869	-	-	-	-	-	-
A11	2901-2969	-	-	-	-	-	-
I2	3001-3069	-	-	-	-	-	-
I16	3101-3155	-	-	-	-	-	-
I6	3201-3269	-	-	-	-	-	-
I20	3301-3369	-	-	-	-	-	-
I25	3401-3469	-	-	-	-	-	-
R3	3501-3569	-	3525	3525	-	-	-
B2	3601-3669	-	3639	3639	-	-	-
A26	3701-3769	-	3712	3739	3739	3737 3755	3756 3752
A10	3801-3869	-	3812	3812	3818	3837 3855	3856 3862
A14	3901-3969	-	-	3939	3939	3937 3955	3956 3962

MISSING AT THE TIME OF PUBLICATION

Table 302 RERS sites found in Human Kappa FRI, continued

	BsaI xx29 xx42 xx43	BssH1 (NotI) xx22 xx30 xx43	BpmI xx20 xx41 xx44	BsrPI HaeII E	Bsp509I
			--> <-->	CacO1 BaeI MgoMI V	
Q12	1-69	-	-	-	-
Q2	101-169	-	-	-	-
Q13	201-269	-	-	-	-
Q8	301-369	-	-	-	-
A20	401-469	-	-	-	-
A30	501-569	-	-	-	-
T14	601-669	-	-	-	-
T1	701-769	-	-	-	-
E15	801-869	-	-	-	-
E4	901-969	-	-	-	-
T19	1001-1069	-	-	-	-
L5	1101-1169	-	-	-	-
L19	1201-1269	-	-	-	-
L8	1301-1369	-	-	-	-
L23	1401-1469	-	-	-	-
L9	1501-1569	-	-	-	-
L24	1601-1669	-	-	-	-

	BsaI	BsrBI (BstWI)	BpmI	BspFI	HaeIII	Tsp509I
	xx29 xx42 xx43	xx22 xx30 xx43	xx26 xx41 xx44	CacBI	I	
			--> <-->	BaeI		
A13	1701-1769	-	-	-	-	-
A12	1801-1869	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>						
O11	1901-1969	1942	1943	1944	1951	1954
O1	2001-2069	2042	2043	2044	2051	2054
A17	2101-2169	2142	-	-	2151	2154
A1	2201-2269	2242	-	-	2251	2254
A18	2301-2369	2342	2343	2344	2351	2354
A2	2401-2469	2442	2443	2444	2451	2454
A19	2501-2569	2542	2543	2544	2551	2554
A3	2601-2669	2642	2643	2644	2651	2654
A23	2701-2769	2742	-	-	2751	2754
<hr/>						
A27	2801-2869	2843	2843	2820 2841	-	2003
A11	2901-2969	2943	2942	2920 2941	-	2903
E2	3001-3069	3043	3043	3041	-	-
E16	3101-3169	3143	3143	3120 3141	-	-
E6	3201-3269	3243	3243	3220 3241	-	3203
E20	3301-3369	3343	3343	3320 3341	-	3303

	BsaI	BssEI (Nstnt)	BpuI	BsrFI	HaeII	Tsp509I
	xx29 xx42 xx43	xx22 xx30 xx43	xx29 xx41 xx44 -> <-	Cac8I MaeI NphMI V	Y	
I.25	3401-3459	3443	3443 3441	-	-	3403
B3	3501-3569	3529	3530	3520	-	3554
B2	3601-3669	3643	3620 3641	-	-	
A26	3701-3769	-	3720	-	-	3703
A10	3801-3869	-	3820	-	-	3803
A14	3901-3959	3943	3943 3941	-	-	-

Table 400 Lambda FRI CLC sequences

! VL1

CAG TCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CCA CCC TCG GTG TCT GAA
 GCG CCC AGG CAG AGG GTC ACC ATC TCC TGT ! 1a
 cag tct gtg ctg acG cag ccG ccc tcA gtg tct gGG
 gcc cca Ggg cag agg gtc acc atc tcc tgc ! 1e
 caG tct gtg ctg act cag cca ccc tcA gCg tct gGG
 Acc ccc Ggg cag agg gtc acc atc tcT tgt ! 1c
 caG tct gtg ctg act cag cca ccc tcA gCg tct gGG
 Acc ccc Ggg cag agg gtc acc atc tcT tgt ! 1g
 caG tct gtg Ttg acG cag ccS ccc tcA gtg tct gCG
 gcc cca GgR cag zAg gtc acc atc tcc tgc ! 1b

! VL2

CAG TCT GCC CTG ACT CAG CCT CCC TCC GCG TCC GGG
 TCT CCT GGA CAG TCA GTC ACC ATC TCC TGC ! 2c
 cag tct gca ctg act cag cct cGc tcA gTg tcc ggg
 tct cct gga cag tca gtc acc atc tcc tgc ! 2e
 cag tct gca ctg act cag cct Gcc tcc gTg tcT ggg
 tct cct gga cag tcG Atc acc atc tcc tgc ! 2a2
 cag tct gca ctg act cag cct ccc tcc gTg tcc ggg
 tct cct gga cag tca gtc acc atc tcc tgc ! 2d
 cag tct gca ctg act cag cct Gcc tcc gTg tcT ggg
 tct cct gga cag tcG Atc acc atc tcc tgc ! 2b2

! VL3

TCC TAT GAG CTG ACT CAG CCA CCC TCA GTG TCC GTC
 TCC CCA GGA CAG ACA GCC AGC ATC ACC TGC ! 3r
 tcc tat gag ctg act cag cca cTC tca gtg tcA gtg
 Gcc cTG gga cag acG gcc agG att acc tgc ! 3j
 tcc tat gag ctg acA cag cca ccc tcG gtg tcA gtc
 tcc cca gga caA acG gcc agG atc acc tgc ! 3p
 tcc tat gag ctg acA cag cca ccc tcG gtg tcA gtg
 tcc cTA gga cag aTG gcc agG atc acc tgc ! 3a
 tcT tcT gag ctg act cag GAC cct GcT gtg tcT gtg
 Gcc TTG gga cag aca gTC agG atc acA tgc ! 3l

tcc tat gTg ctg act cag cca ccc tca gTG tcA gtG
Gcc cca gga Aag acG gcc agG atT acc tGT ! 3h
tcc tat gag ctg acA cag cta ccc tcG gTG tcA gtG
tcc cca gga cag acA gcc agG atc acc tgc ! 3e
tcc tat gag ctg acG cag cca ccc tcG gTG tcA gtG
tcc cca gga cag acG gcc agG atc acc tgc ! 3m
tcc tat gag ctg acA cag cca Tcc tca gTG tcA gtG
tcT ccG gga cag acA gcc agG atc acc tgc ! V2-19

! VL4

CTG CCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CCC CGG TCT GCA TCT GCC
TTG CTG GGA GCC TCG ATC AAG CTC ACC TGC ! 4c
cAg cct gtG ctG act caA TcA TcC tct gCc tct gCT
tCC ctG gga Tcc tgg Gtc aag ctc acc tgc ! 4a
cAg cTT gtG ctG act caA TcG ccC tct gCc tct gCc
tCC ctG gga gCc tgg Gtc aag ctc acc tgc ! 4b

! VL5

CAG CCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CCA CCT TCC TCC GCA
TCT CCT GGA GAA TCC GCC AGA CTC ACC TGC ! 5e
cag Gct gtG ctG act cag ccG Gct tcc CTC tcT gca
tct cct gga gCa tcA gCc agT ctc acc tgc ! 5c
cag cct gtG ctG act cag cca Tct tcc CAT tcT gca
tct Tct gga gCa tcA gTc aga ctc acc tgc ! 5b

! VL6

ATC TTT ATG CTG ACT CAG CCC CAC TCT GTG TCG GAG
TCT CGG CGG AAG ACG GTC ACC ATC TCC TGC ! 6a

! VL7

CAG ACT GTG GTG ACT CAG GAG CCC TCA CTG ACT GTG
TCC CCA GGA GGG ACA GTC ACT CTC ACC TGT ! 7a
cag Gct gtG gtG act cag gag ccc tca ctG act gtG
tcc cca gga ggg aca gtc act ctc acc tgt ! 7b

! VL8

CAG ACT GTG GTG ACC CAG GAG CCA TCG TTC TCA GTG
TCC CCT GGA GGG ACA GTC ACA CTC ACT TGT ! 8a

! VLS

CAG CCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CCA CCT TCT GCA TCA GCC
TCC CTG AGA GCC TCG GTC ACA CTC ACC TGC ! 9a

! VL10

CAG GCA GGG CTG ACT CAG CCA CCC TCG GTG TCC AAG
GCC TTG AGA CAG ACC GCC ACA CTC ACC TGC ! 10a

Table 405 RERSS found in human lambda FRI GLGs

| There are 31 lambda GLGs

MlyI	NnnnnnGACTC	25				
1:	6	3: 6	4: 6	6: 6	7: 6	8: 6
9:	6	10: 6	11: 6	12: 6	15: 6	16: 6
20:	6	21: 6	22: 6	23: 6	23: 50	24: 6
25:	6	25: 50	26: 6	27: 6	28: 6	30: 6
31:	6					

There are 23 hits at base# 6

-"- GAGTCNNNNNn 1
26: 34

MwoI	GCNNNNNNnngc	20				
1:	9	2: 9	3: 9	4: 9	11: 9	11: 56
12:	9	13: 9	14: 9	16: 9	17: 9	18: 9
19:	9	20: 9	23: 9	24: 9	25: 9	26: 9
30:	9	31: 9				

There are 19 hits at base# 9

HinfI	Ganc	27				
1:	12	3: 12	4: 12	6: 12	7: 12	8: 12
9:	12	10: 12	11: 12	12: 12	15: 12	16: 12
20:	12	21: 12	22: 12	23: 12	23: 46	23: 56
24:	12	25: 12	25: 56	26: 12	26: 34	27: 12
28:	12	30: 12	31: 12			

There are 23 hits at base# 12

PstI	gactc	25				
1:	12	3: 12	4: 12	6: 12	7: 12	8: 12
9:	12	10: 12	11: 12	12: 12	15: 12	16: 12
20:	12	21: 12	22: 12	23: 12	23: 56	24: 12
25:	12	25: 56	26: 12	27: 12	28: 12	30: 12
31:	12					

There are 23 hits at base# 12

-"- gagtc 1
26: 34

DdeI Ctnag

	32					
1: 14	2: 24	3: 14	3: 24	4: 14	4: 24	
5: 24	6: 14	7: 14	7: 24	9: 14	9: 14	
10: 14	11: 14	11: 24	12: 14	12: 24	15: 5	
15: 14	16: 14	16: 24	19: 24	20: 14	23: 14	
24: 14	25: 14	26: 14	27: 14	28: 14	29: 30	
30: 14	31: 14					

There are 21 hits at base# 14

BsaJI Cctnagg

	38					
1: 23	1: 40	2: 39	2: 40	3: 39	3: 40	
4: 39	4: 40	5: 39	11: 39	12: 38	12: 39	
13: 23	13: 39	14: 23	14: 39	15: 38	16: 39	
17: 23	17: 39	18: 23	18: 39	21: 38	21: 39	
21: 47	22: 38	22: 39	22: 47	26: 40	27: 39	
28: 39	29: 14	29: 39	30: 38	30: 39	30: 47	
31: 23	31: 32					

There are 17 hits at base# 39

There are 5 hits at base# 38

There are 5 hits at base# 40 Makes cleavage ragged.

MnlI cctc

	35					
1: 23	2: 23	3: 23	4: 23	5: 23	6: 19	
6: 23	7: 19	8: 23	9: 19	9: 23	10: 23	
11: 23	13: 23	14: 23	16: 23	17: 23	18: 23	
19: 23	20: 47	21: 23	21: 29	21: 47	22: 23	
22: 29	22: 35	22: 47	23: 26	23: 29	24: 27	
27: 23	28: 23	30: 36	30: 47	31: 23		

There are 21 hits at base# 23

There are 3 hits at base# 19

There are 3 hits at base# 29

There are 1 hits at base# 26

There are 1 hits at base# 27 These could make cleavage ragged.

-'''- gaggg

	7					
1: 46	2: 46	3: 48	4: 48	27: 44	28: 44	

28: 44

BseKL Nccngg 39

1: 40	2: 39	3: 39	3: 40	4: 39	4: 40
5: 39	6: 31	6: 39	7: 31	7: 39	8: 39
9: 31	9: 39	10: 39	11: 39	12: 38	12: 52
13: 39	13: 52	14: 52	15: 39	16: 62	17: 39
17: 52	18: 39	18: 52	19: 39	19: 52	21: 38
22: 38	23: 38	24: 39	26: 39	27: 39	28: 39
29: 14	29: 39	30: 38			

There are 21 hits at base# 39

There are 4 hits at base# 38

There are 3 hits at base# 31

There are 3 hits at base# 40 Ragged

BstKL CCwgg 30

1: 41	2: 40	5: 40	6: 40	7: 40	8: 40
9: 40	10: 40	11: 40	12: 39	12: 53	13: 40
13: 53	14: 53	16: 40	16: 53	17: 40	17: 53
18: 40	18: 53	19: 53	21: 39	22: 39	23: 40
24: 40	27: 40	28: 40	29: 15	29: 40	30: 39

There are 17 hits at base# 40

There are 7 hits at base# 53

There are 4 hits at base# 39

There are 1 hits at base# 41 Ragged

PspGI ccwgg 30

1: 41	2: 40	5: 40	6: 40	7: 40	8: 40
9: 40	10: 40	11: 40	12: 39	12: 53	13: 40
13: 53	14: 53	16: 40	16: 53	17: 40	17: 53
18: 40	18: 53	19: 53	21: 39	22: 39	23: 40
24: 40	27: 40	28: 40	29: 15	29: 40	30: 39

There are 17 hits at base# 40

There are 7 hits at base# 53

There are 4 hits at base# 39

There are 1 hits at base# 41

ScrFI CCnngg 39

1: 41	2: 40	3: 40	3: 41	4: 40	4: 41
5: 40	6: 32	6: 40	7: 32	7: 40	8: 40
9: 32	9: 40	10: 40	11: 40	12: 39	12: 53
13: 40	13: 53	14: 53	16: 40	16: 53	17: 40
17: 53	18: 40	18: 53	19: 40	19: 53	21: 39
22: 39	23: 40	24: 40	26: 40	27: 40	28: 40
29: 15	29: 40	30: 39			

There are 21 hits at base# 40

There are 4 hits at base# 39

There are 3 hits at base# 41

MaeIII gtnac 16

1: 52	2: 52	3: 52	4: 52	5: 52	6: 52
7: 52	9: 52	26: 52	27: 10	27: 52	28: 10
28: 52	29: 10	29: 52	30: 52		

There are 13 hits at base# 52

Tsp45I gtsac 15

1: 52	2: 52	3: 52	4: 52	5: 52	6: 52
7: 52	9: 52	27: 10	27: 52	28: 10	28: 52
29: 10	29: 52	30: 52			

There are 12 hits at base# 52

BphII tcacc 26

1: 53	2: 53	3: 53	4: 53	5: 53	6: 53
7: 53	8: 53	9: 53	10: 53	11: 59	13: 59
14: 59	17: 59	18: 59	19: 59	20: 59	21: 59
22: 59	23: 59	24: 59	25: 59	27: 59	28: 59
30: 59	31: 59				

There are 16 hits at base# 59

There are 10 hits at base# 53

BspMI ACCTGCNNNN 14
11: 61 13: 61 14: 61 17: 61 18: 61 19: 61
20: 61 21: 61 22: 61 23: 61 24: 61 25: 61
30: 61 31: 61

There are 14 hits at base# 61 Goes into CDR1

Table 500: h3401-h2 captured Via C_J with BsmAI

```

! 1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10  11  12  13  14  15
! S   A   Q   D   I   Q   M   T   Q   S   P   A   T   L   S
! aGT GCA Caa gac atc cag atg acc cag tat cca gcc acc ctg tat
! ApaLI...
L25,L6,L20,L2,L16,A11
! Extender.....Bridge...

! 16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30
! V   S   P   G   E   R   A   T   L   S   C   R   A   S   Q
gtg tct cca ggg gaa agg gcc acc ctc tcc tgc agg gcc agt cag

! 31  32  33  34  35  36  37  38  39  40  41  42  43  44  45
! S   V   S   N   N   L   A   W   Y   O   Q   K   P   G   Q
agt gtt agt aac aac tta gcc tgg tac cag cag aaa cct ggc cag

! 46  47  48  49  50  51  52  53  54  55  56  57  58  59  60
! V   P   R   L   I   Y   G   A   S   T   R   A   T   D
gtt ccc agg ctc ctc aac tat ggt gca tcc acc egg gcc act gat

! 61  62  63  64  65  66  67  68  69  70  71  72  73  74  75
! I   P   A   R   F   S   G   S   G   S   G   I   D   F   T
atc cca gcc agg ttc agt ggc agt ggg tct ggg aca gac tcc act

! 76  77  78  79  80  81  82  83  84  85  86  87  88  89  90
! L   T   I   S   R   L   E   P   E   D   F   A   V   Y   Y
ctc acc atc agc aga ctt gag cct gaa gat ttt gca gtg tat tac

! 91  92  93  94  95  96  97  98  99  100 101 102 103 104 105
! C   Q   R   Y   G   S   S   P   G   W   T   F   G   Q   G
tgt ccc tat ggt agc tca ccg ggc tgg aac ttc ggc caa ggg

! 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
! T   K   V   E   I   K   R   T   V   A   A   P   S   V   F
acc aac gtc gaa atc aaa cca act gtc gct gca cca tct gtc ttc

! 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135
! I   F   P   P   S   D   E   Q   L   K   S   G   T   A   S
atc ttc ccg cca tct gat gag cag ttg aaa tct gca act gcc tct

! 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
! V   V   C   L   L   N   N   F   Y   P   E   B   A   K   V
gtt gtc tgc ctc ctg aat aac ttc tat ccc aga gag gcc aac gta

```

```

! 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
! Q W K V D N A L Q S G N S Q E
! cag tgg aag gtc gat aac gcc ctc can tcg ggt aac tcc cag gag

! 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180
! S V T E Q D S K D S T Y S L S
! agt gtc aca gag cag gac aag gac aac acc tac agc ctc agc

! 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195
! S T L T L S K A D Y E K H K V
! agc acc ctg acg ctg agc aaa gca gac tac gag aaa cac aaa gtc

! 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210
! Y A C E V T H Q G L S S P V T
! tac gcc tgc gaa gtc acc cat cag ggc ctg agc tcg cct gtc aca

! 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223
! K S F N K G E C K G E F A
! aag agg ttc aac aac gga gag tgt aag ggc gaa ttc gc.....

```

Table 501: h3401-d8 KAPPA captured with CJ and BsmAI

```

! 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
! S A Q D I Q M T Q S P A T L S
! aGT GCA Caa gac atc cag atg acc cag tat aat gcc acc ctg tct
! Apal...Extender.....@ gcc acc !
L25,L6,L20,L2,L16,A11
!
! A GCC ACC CTG TCT ! L2
!
! 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
! V S P G E R A T L S C R A S Q
! gtg tct cca ggt gaa aga gca acc ctc tcc tgc agg gcc agt cag
! GTG TCT CCA GGG GAA AGA GCC ACC CTC TCC TGC ! L2
!
! 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45
! N L L S N L A W Y Q Q K P G Q
! aat ctt ctc agc aac tta gcc tgg tac cag cag aaa cct ggc cag
!
! 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
! A P R L L I Y G A S T G A I S
! gct ccc agg ctc ctc atc tat ggt cct tcc acc ggg gcc att ggt
!
! 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
! I P A R F S G S G S G T E P T
! atc cca gcc agg ttc agt ggc agt ggg tct ggg aca gag ttc act

```

! 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90
! L T I S S L Q S E D F A V Y F
! ctc acc atc agc agc ctg cag tat gaa gat ttt gca gtg tat ttc
! 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105
! C Q C Y G T S P P T F G G G T
! tgt cag cag tat ggt acc tca ccg ccc act ttc ggc gga ggg acc
! 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
! K V E I K R T V A A P S V F I
! aag gtg gag atc aaa cga act gtg gct gca cca tct gtc ttc atc
! 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135
! F P P S D E Q L K S G T A S V
! ttc cog cca tct gat gag cag ttg aaa tct gga act gcc tct gtt
! 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
! V C P L N N F Y P R E A K V Q
! gtc tgc cog ctg aat aac ttc tat ccc aga gag gcc aaa gta cag
! 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
! W K V D N A L Q S G N S Q E S
! tgg aag gtg gat aac gcc ctc caa tcg ggt aac tcc cag gag agt
! 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180
! V T E Q D N K D S T V S L S S
! gtc aca gag cag gac aac aag gac agc acc tac agc ctc ago agc
! 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195
! T S T L S K V D Y E K H E V Y
! acc ctg acg ctg agc aaa gta gac tac gag aaa cac gaa gtc tac
! 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210
! A C E V T E Q G L S S P V T K
! gcc tgc gaa gtc acc cat cag ggc ttg agc tcg ccc gtc acg aag
! 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223
! S F N R G E C K K E F V
! agc ttc aac agg gga gag tgt aag aaa gaa ttc gtt t

Table 508 Human heavy chains bases 88.1 to 94.2

Probe	Number of mismatches						Name	Sequence	Dot Form
	0	1	2	3	4	5			
1	364	152	97	76	26	7	4	2	0
2	265	150	69	33	13	5	4	0	0
3	96	14	34	16	10	5	7	9	1
4	29	0	3	4	9	2	2	0	0
5	95	25	36	18	11	2	2	0	1
840	341	230	147	69	21	19	11	2	
	341	571	716	787	608	827	838	640	

Table 1. Codon number as in Table 1 of

(FOIA) 51, - CAGATEC 949, 97491 CAGOGAATGTY-3;

卷之三

[RCI] 5'-ccgCTtcaatgg-
Scab.....
synthetic 3-23 as in Table 206
[TCAGNac]ac[tetra]guat{act}ctcttac[tetra]guat{act}-
what

ארכיאולוגיה ימיינית בתקופה המודרנית: מושגים ותבניות

(VHB881) 5'-eqCTtcactaaG-
|cGT|AGA|gac|aaCTtcttaag|at|act|ctc|tac|ttgt|cag|atg|...
|aaCTgt|TTA|Aeq|gtcttgat|gactACT|GCA|Gct|tac|tat|tgt|cgg ag-3'
(VHB881) 5'-eqCTtcactaaG-

Table 5.12: kappa bases 12-30

15 113 adantes.

• 18

What happens in the upper strand:

- 15 (SzKB1230-012+) 5' -gac gca gtc tcc a-tc cac c-3'
 [Site of cleavage in substrate
- 5 (SzKB1230-A17+) 5' -gac tcc gtc tcc a-tc cac c-3'
- (SzRB1230-A27+) 5' -gac gca gtc tcc a-tg cac c-3'
- 10 (SzRB1230-A11+) 5' -gac gca gtc tcc a-tg cac c-3'
- (KapexTURE) 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' | sense strand
 Scab.....Apal.
- 15 (KapexTUREUR) 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA-3'
 Scab.....Apal.
- (KapexTURE) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
- (KapexTUR) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
- (KapexTUR) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
- (KapexTUR) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
- 20 (KapexTUR) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
- (KapexTUR) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
- (KapexTUR) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
- 25 (KapexTUR) 5' -ggggggggA ctggatgtt tgatgtttt gaaGAGAGA gagg-3'
 [RC] 5' -ccTtactct TgTcAcAgTCACAA gAc ATc cAg-3' ON above is R.C. of this one
 Scab.....Apal..

TCT[AGA]ggcc[aa]ctt[aa]gt[aa]t[act]etc[taat]tg[ca]gt[atg]
 lac[ac]agg[TTA]AAG[gtt]gg[gtt]gg[gtt]ttgt[Aga]aa[ttt]aa[ttt]
 (VH801FCP) 5'-cgGtttcac[aa]gt[TCT][AGA]aa[ttt]-3'

Table 512: Kappa, bases 12-30

ID	Net	0	1	2	3	4	5	Name	Sequence	Dot Form	
1	84	40	21	20	1	2	0	SK12012	gatccaggatccatctcc	.....gatccaggatccatctcc
2	32	19	3	6	2	1	0	1	SK12A17	gatccaggatccatctccgt.....ct....
3	26	17	8	1	6	0	0	0	SK12A27	gatccaggatccatctcc	...y.....gg.a..
4	40	21	18	1	0	0	0	SK12A11	gatccaggatccatctcc	...g.....g.a..	
182	97	50	29	3	3	0	1				
	97	147	175	178	181	181	182				

OBE adapters:

(SKB1230-O12)	5'-CACATCGTG TTGT cACGGATG ggAGActGGGTC-3'	Stem..... Loop Stem..... Recognition.....
(SKB1230-A17)	5'-gactcaggatccatctcc cACATCGTG AACAA <u>cACGGATG</u> -3'	Recognition..... Stem..... Stem..... Loop Stem..... ForkI.
(SKB1230-A27)	5'-CACATCGTG TTGT cACGGATG ggAGActGGGTC-3'	Stem..... Loop Stem..... Recognition.....
(SKB1230-A11)	5'-CACATCGTG TTGT cACGGATG ggAGActGGGTC-3'	Stem..... Loop Stem..... Recognition.....

[RC]

What happens in the upper strand:

(SZKB1230-012*)	5'-gac cca gtc|tcc a-tc ctc c-3'	
		| Site of cleavage in substrate
(SZKB1230-A17*)	5'-gac tca gtc|tcc a-tc ctc c-3'	
(SZKB1230-A27*)	5'-gac gca gtc|tcc a-gt cac c-3'	
(SZKB1230-A11*)	5'-accTtactctttGTCAcAA GAG ATC cAG-3'	sense strand
		Scab.....ApalI.
(KapexTUREP0)	5'-accTtactctttGTCAcAA-3'	
		Scab.....
(kaBRO1UR)	5'-ggAggATCA cggAGACTCTT TggACACTGT GACAGAGTA gAgg-3'	
[RC1]	5'-ccTtactctttGTCAcAA GAC ATC CAG tcc a-tc ctc c-3'	ON above is R.C. of this one
(kaBRO2UR)	5'-ggAggATCA cggAGACTCTT GACAGAGTA gAgg-3'	
[RC2]	5'-ccTtactctttGTCAcAA GAC ATC CAG tcc a-tc ctc c-3'	ON above is R.C. of this one
(kaBRO3UR)	5'-ggAggATCA cggAGACTCTT GACAGAGTA gAgg-3'	
[RC3]	5'-ccTtactctttGTCAcAA GAC ATC CAG tcc a-gt cac c-3'	ON above is R.C. of this one
(kaBRO4UR)	5'-ggAggATCA cggAGACTCTT GACAGAGTA gAgg-3'	
[RC4]	5'-ccTtactctttGTCAcAA GAC ATC CAG tcc a-gt cac c-3'	ON above is R.C. of this one
		Scab.....ApalI.

Table 5.5 Lambda URE adaptors bases 13.3 to 19.3

Number of sequences 128

What happens in the top strand:

```

!           ] site of cleavage in the upper strand
(VL133-2a2*) 5'-g tct cct giga cag tcg atc
!
(VL133-31*) 5'-g gcc ttg giga cag aca gtc
!
(VL133-2c*) 5'-g tct cct giga cag tca gtc
!
(VL133-1c*) 5'-g gcc cca ggg cag agg gtc
!
! The following Extenders and Bridges all encode the AA sequence of 2a2 for
codons 1-15
!
(ON_LamEx133) 5'-ccTcTgAcTgAgT gcA cAg -
!
!          2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10  11  12
AGt gcT TtA acC caA ccG gcT AGT gtT AGC ggT-
!
!          13  14  15
tcC ccG g ! 2a2
!
(ON_LamB1-133) [RC] 5'-ccTcTgAcTgAgT gcA cAg -
!
!          2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10  11  12
AGt gcT TtA acC caA ccG gcT AGT gtT AGC ggT-
!
!          13  14  15
tcC ccG g ga cag aca gt_3' ! 2a2 N.B. the actual seq is the
reverse complement of the one shown.
!
(ON_LamB2-133) [RC] 5'-ccTcTgAcTgAgT gcA cAg -
!
!          2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10  11  12
AGt gcT TtA acC caA ccG gcT AGT gtT AGC ggT-
!
!          13  14  15
tcC ccG g ga cag aca gt_3' ! 31 N.B. the actual seq is the
reverse complement of the one shown.
!
(ON_LamB3-133) [RC] 5'-ccTcTgAcTgAgT gcA cAg -
!
```

! 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
AGt gcT TtA acC caA ccG gcT AGT gtT AGC ggT-
!
! 13 14 15
tcC ccG g gg cag agg gt-3' ! lc *N.B.* the actual seq is the
! reverse complement of the one shown.
!
! (ON_Lam133PCR) 5'-ccTcTgAcTgAgT gca cAg AGt gc-3'

Table S25 ONs used in Capture of kappa light chains using C1 method and *RsmAI*

All ONs are written 5' to 3'.

Readapters (6)

ON_20SK15A12	ggggAgggAgACggggc
ON_20SK15A12	ggggAgggAgACggggc
ON_20SK15A12	ggggAgggATggggACTggggc
ON_20SK15A17	ggggAgggTggggACTggggc
ON_20SK15A27	ggggTgggTggggAgCTggggc
ON_20SK15A11	ggggTgggTggggAgCTggggc
ON_20SK15B3	ggggTgggTggggAgCTggggc

Bridges (6)

kapbr-11012	ggggAgggAgCTggggAgACggggc
kapbr-11112	ggggAgggAgCTggggAgACggggc
kapbr-11A17	ggggAgggAgCTggggAgACggggc
kapbr-11A27	ggggAgggAgCTggggAgACggggc
kapbr-11A11	ggggAgggAgCTggggAgACggggc
kapbr-11B3	ggggAgggAgCTggggAgACggggc

Extender (5' biotinylated)
kapext1bio
ccctcgTcaAGTgcACAAggACATccAgATggccAgTccccc

Primers

kapPCR1	ccctcgTcaAGTgcACAAggAC
kapfor	5'-acat ctc Lee cct qtl sea gct eth-3'

Table S30

PCR program for amplification of kappa DNA

95°C	5 minutes
95°C	15 seconds
65°C	30 seconds

72°C 1 minute
72°C 7 minutes
4°C hold

Reagents (100 μl reaction):

Template	50 ng
10x turbo PCR buffer	1x
turbo Pfu	4U
dNTPs	200 μM each
KaP ³ T1	300 nM
Kipfor	300 nM

Table 610: Sequences used in VII

1 TCCCTAAGCTT GACATCTGT TGGCTTTG TGGGGTGTG CAGACCGGT TACGGAGTC
 61 GACCGACGTC TTTGSCAAVA GCACGCTTA ACTCGTATGC AGCGATGAGA TGTATTGTC
 121 GACACGTC GCGGGAACT TACCGGAACT CTTTTT TTAC CTAATCTCA AGCGGGACA
 181 TCGCTTGA CACAGAACCA TCCGGTCCP CAGTGTTAG AAGCTTGAC AGCTGGAT
 241 GCGATGATT TGGTAAATGA TGTGGTAAAC ACCTGGAGC AGCGGGAC AGCTGGAT
 301 AACCTTTCG TGACCTAGT CTGGAAGCT ACCGTATG CTCGGTAC CTCGGTAC
 361 GCKAGTGT ACTGGCGAS AGCGTACAA AGCGTACAA AGCGTACAA AGCGTACAA
 421 ATTTAACCTG TTTGGCAAA AATTTGGAT GAGGGTGTG AGGAGACAA ATCGAACATC
 481 CCACAGCGG TGTATCTGT TGTGGGAA CGACAGTGG AGCTTGTTG AGCTGGCTG
 541 GAAAGTCG GGGAAACTT TCCAAAGC TATGGCAAA ATGGGGAA AAAGAAACA
 601 CCTGGGATGG CGTAAACGT CGGGCAAT ATTCTCTG GTGATGCCA GCGCGGGCG
 661 GGAGAMCGC GTCAGGGC GAGATCPA AACCGGGAA CAGAAACCA TAGTGTGTT
 721 TPTCTCCAA CGACNCCCA TCTCTCTGT CTTCCTGTG ATGGGGCC AGCGGGTAG
 781 AGGGGTTA TTCTCTCGA TGGAAACGT ATGAGAGCT ATGAGAGCT AGCGGGAG
 841 TACGAAATT TGGGGTAA GTCGCTGG AGCGGGAA AGCGGGAG
 901 GAGTCGCTA GA

Table 620: DNA sequence of pGESS5

!F901	CATCC	3	616	3598	5926
!F911	TGGCA	2	763	5946	
!B911	GCTTTCAGG	3	064	2771	5952
!B911	CTGGAG	1	898		
!-n-	CTCCAG	1	4413		
!B911	GGCTCTTAA	1	416		
!B911	GCTTTCAGG	1	903		
!B911	GAATTC	1	903		
!B911	GCTTTCAGG	3	1768	6197	6579
!B911	GCTTTCAGG	1	1998		
!F911	CACTG	3	2054	3689	5996
!F911	CCATTGG	3	2233	3943	3991
!H911	AACTT	1	2235		
!A911	Gtgcac	1	2321		
!B911	CCCCCTTGAGGT	1	2328		
!-n-	ACCTGCATTTT	2	3460		
!F911	CTGCCAT	1	2335		
!B911	CTTAC	2	2341	2641	
!H911	GTCATC	2	2341	3730	
!S911	Gtcac	1	2341		
!T911	CTTAC	1	2347		
!X911	CTGGAG	1	2347		
!B911	gttttc	2	2383	4219	
!B911	CTTAC	1	2580		
!E911	CTTAC	1	2580		
!S911	CTTAC	1	2649		
!A911	ACCTG	2	2649	4302	
!A911	GCGCC	1	2669		
!B911	GGCG	1	2690		
!B911	CTTAC	3	2710		
!N911	GGCG	2	2776	6349	
!M911	GGCG	2	2776	6349	
!B911	CTTAC	3	2781	3553	5712
!B911	CTTAC	3	2781	3553	5712
!B911	CTTAC	1	2781		
!S911	CTTAC	3	2781	4205	4472
!B911	CTTAC	1	2795		
!B911	CTTAC	1	2861		
!B911	ATGCT	2	2872		
!B911	Tgatct	1	2956		
!B911	Tgatca	1	2956		
!B911	CTTAC	3	3004	4143	4374
!B911	CTTAC	1	3215		
!B911	ATGCT	3527			

201		atg aat cca cat tcc cgt gtc gcc ctt att ecc ttr ttt tgg													
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	A	T	C	G	T	V	A	T	G	B	T	G	V	K	
246	gca	ttt	tgc	cct	gtt	ttt	gtt	cca	qaa	acc	cgt	gtg	aac		
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
	V	K	D	A	E	D	Q	L	G	A	R	V	G	Y	I
291	gta	aaa	aat	gtt	gaa	gtt	cat	cggt	gtt	gct	gaa	gtt	gtt	tac	atc
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	R	L	D	L	N	S	G	K	T	L	R	S	F	R	P
336	gaa	ctg	aat	ctc	aae	age	qgt	aag	atc	ctt	qey	agt	ttt	tcc	ccc
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	A	J	3	2	F	P	H	S	T	F	R	V	L	E	C
381	gaa	gaa	cggt	ttt	ccg	ata	atg	agg	act	ttt	aaa	gtt	ctg	cta	tgt
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	G	A	V	L	S	R	I	O	A	G	Q	R	Q	L	S
926	ggc	ggg	gtt	ttt	tcc	cggt	ttt	gaa	ggc	ggc	ggc	gaa	gaa	cta	ggt
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
	R	R	I	H	Y	S	Q	H	D	T	V	B	S	H	
471	tcg	ccg	ata	cac	nat	tcc	cggt	att	gac	tgt	gtt	gac	tat	gtt	gtt

	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
	V	T	G	K	H	L	T	D	G	M	T	V	B	Y	S
516	gtc	aaa	gaa	aag	cat	att	acc	gtt	atg	atg	atg	atg	atg	atg	atg
	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
	C	S	A	H	I	T	M	S	D	N	Q	A	H	L	
561	tgc	atg	atc	gtt	ata	acc	atc	atg	atg	atg	atg	atg	atg	atg	atg
	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
	b	L	T	I	G	E	P	K	E	S	T	A	F	K	
606	atc	ctg	aca	acc	ATG	CGA	GGT	CGG	AGG	GAT	CTA	ACC	GTC	TCT	TCG

	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
	H	N	M	G	N	H	V	T	R	T	D	R	W	S	P

ViGFR domains could be cloned in as ApaI-XbaI fragments. *Vt*, *Ct*, *Kappa* segments can be cloned in as ApaI-Asci fragments.

HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL ESSAYS ON THE TEACHING OF HISTORY

Page 1
of 1

Period	Actual	Target	Variance
Jan	4	5	-1
Feb	5	6	-1
Mar	6	7	-1
Apr	9	9	0
May	9	9	0
Jun	9	9	0
Jul	9	9	0
Aug	9	9	0
Sep	8	8	0
Oct	7	8	-1
Nov	6	7	-1
Dec	5	6	-1
Total	90	96	-6
Avg	7.5	8	-0.5

	<i>H</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>T</i>
3634	gg caa	cgt tcc	aca tac	tga
	tttacgtttaa	tttcgcgttt	gggggttttt	tttttttttt
3672	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
3912	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
3692	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
4C52	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
4112	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt
4164	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt	tttttttttt

4182 SILENTICE | BESTELLER | gic tea age
bhel..

136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
 A S T K G P S V P F H A P S S
 gac acc aat ggc cca tcc gtc atc tcc ccc tcc tcc
 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
 K S T S G T A A L E C R H V K
 aag ayc acc tcc gag ggc aca gca gct gtc tcc gtc aag
 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180
 D Y E P E P V T V S W N S G A
 ggc tac ttc ccc gaa ccc gtc acg gtc tcc gtc tgg aac tcc ggc gca
 181 182 193 194 195 196 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195
 D T S G V H T P A V L Q S S
 ctg acc ayc gyc gtc rac acc tcc gct gtc aat gtc cta ctt tcc
 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210
 E L X S L S V V T V P S S S
 gga ctc tac tcc ctc ayc ayc gta gtc acc gtc acc tcc tcc agc agc
 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225
 L G T Q T Y T C W V H K P S
 ttg ggc acc aac tag atc tcc aac gtc aat cac aac ccc acc
 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238
 N T K V D K R V E P K S C
 aac acc aag gtc gac aag AAG GTT GAG CCC AAA TCT TGT
 OR-TORCHFOR9.....
 Poly Uus linker
 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150
 A A A H H H H H G A A
 GCG GCC CCA cat cat cat cat cat cat 929 gca qua
 Note:.....
 RatI:.....
 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
 E Q K L I S E E D S N G R A
 gaa car aca atc aat tca gaa gag dat ctg aat agg gca gca tag
 Mature III.....
 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180

5038 ggc act gtt act caa ggc act gac ccc gtt aaa act tat lac cag
 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345
 Y T V S K A M Y D A Y W N
 lac act acc gta tca aat gtc att tat lac get lac tgg aac
 5053
 345 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360
 G K F R D C A P H S G E N B
 gtc aat ttc aag gac tgc tgc get ttc cat tat gtc ttc aat ggg GAT
 5126
 BamH1...
 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375
 P F V C Y Q G Q S S D I P Q
 cca tcc dtt tyl gaa tat caa ggc caa tgg tct dac CGG oct caa
 5173
 BamH1...
 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390
 P P Y N A G G S G G G G G
 ctt tct dtc sat gtc ggc ggc tct ggt ggt ggt tct ggt ggc
 5218
 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405
 G S R G G G R G G S E G G
 ggc tct gcy ggt ggc tct gcy ggt ggc ggt tct gtc ggt ggc
 5263
 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420
 G S E G G S G G S G S G D
 gyc tct gcy ggt ggc ggt tct ggt ggc tcc ggc tcc ggt tcc ggt gat
 5308
 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435
 F D Y S K M A N A N K G A N T
 ttt gat tat gac aas aat gca aac gtc aat zaq ggg gtt atg acc
 5353
 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450
 E W R D F N R T Q S D A K G K
 gaa aat gcs gat gaa aac gca gtc aat gac get aas ggc aas
 5396
 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465
 L D S W A P D Y G A T D G E
 ctt gat tct gtc get act gat tat ggt get get ACC GAT GGT ttc
 5443
 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480
 A G D V S G L A R C N G A T G

BamH1...
 BspMTI... (2/2)

! 6291 gtaaaqqact aaatcggaaac cttaaaqgqa qcccccatt taaatgttca cggggaaAGC
! NGGIV..

! 6351 CGGGaaACT ggaggaaag ggaggaaag aaggaaatg aggccatc auggatcg
! .XposIV. (2/2)

! 6411 .aaatgttag cttttatggc cttttatggc cttttatggc cttttatggc cttttatggc
! aggccatc ctatggtc ttggatcg ttggatcg ttggatcg ttggatcg ttggatcg
! caatgttag ccggccggaa cccggccaa uccggccaa uccggccaa uccggccaa uccggccaa
! ttggatcgcc aatggatc aatggatc aatggatc aatggatc aatggatc aatggatc
! 6551 ggttttttttt gttttttttt aatggccggaa

Table 630: Oligonucleotides used to clone CDR1/2 diversity

All sequences are 5' to 3'.

1) ON CDBSP, 30 bases

A	C	C	T	C	A	C	T	G	C	T	C	G	G	A			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

T	T	C	A	C	T	T	T	C	T	C	T	G	G	A		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30					

2) ON Bcl12, 42 bases

A	G	A	A	A	C	C	C	A	C	T	C	C	A	A	A	C	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

T	T	A	C	C	A	G	G	A	G	T	T	G	G				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

A	A	C	C	C	A												
37	38	39	40	41	42												

3) ON CD2Xba, 51 bases

G	G	A	A	G	G	C	A	G	T	G	A	T	C	T	G	A	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

G	A	T	A	G	T	G	A	A	G	C	G	A	C	C	T	T	T
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

A	A	C	G	A	A	G	T	C	A	G	C	A	T	A			
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51			

4) ON BoiXba, 23 bases⁵

q	g	A	B	q	g	c	A	g	T	g	A	P	C	T	A	g	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
g	A	T	A	g													
19	20	21	22	23													

End Tables