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<p>(54) Title: ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES AND DERIVED METAPEPTIDES</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Antimicrobial agents comprising peptides are disclosed.</p>		

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ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES AND DERIVED METAPEPTIDES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Related Applications:

This is a continuation-in-part of Application No. 09/025,319 filed February 18, 1998.

Field of the Invention:

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This invention relates generally to antimicrobial agents, and more specifically pertains to peptides useful as antimicrobial agents for the prevention and treatment of infections caused by organisms, such as bacteria and fungi, many of which are resistant to conventional antibiotics.

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Description of Related Art:

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Human infections due to antibiotic-resistant bacteria and fungi are increasing in frequency and severity. Microbial pathogens exhibiting resistance to one or more antibiotics can now commonly be found in community and nosocomial settings. Antibiotic resistant pathogens currently of the greatest concern are methicillin (multiple) resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), vancomycin intermediate-resistant *S. aureus* (VISA) or vancomycin-resistant *S. aureus* (VRSA), vancomycin resistant *Enterococcus faecalis* or *Enterococcus faecium* (VRE), multidrug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (MDRSPn) or *Streptococcus pyogenes* (MDRSPy), multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (MDRPA), and azole resistant *Candida albicans* (ARCA).

Antimicrobial peptides have heretofore generally been considered to have undesirable toxicity, immunogenicity, and short half-lives due to biodegradation.

However, endogenous antimicrobial peptides are believed to be integral to non-oxidative mechanisms of antimicrobial host defense. Stable, peptide-resistant mutants are rare, likely because microbicidal peptides appear to target the cytoplasmic membrane or other essential structures and/or functions of pathogens.

5 Investigations conducted over the past decade have demonstrated the existence of potent microbicidal peptides from various mammalian tissues. Perhaps the most thoroughly studied among these are defensins from neutrophil azurophilic granules. Related peptides such as β -defensins and cryptdins have also been isolated and characterized. To date, nearly 20 distinct defensins have been found in
10 mammalian neutrophils.

 Aside from neutrophils, the probability that platelets play an integral role in host defense against infection has been demonstrated by the following facts: i) platelets are the earliest and predominant cells at sites of microbial infection of vascular endothelium; ii) platelets adhere to and internalize microbial pathogens; iii) bacterial, fungal, and protozoal pathogens are damaged or killed by activated platelets
15 *in vitro*; iv) thrombocytopenia increases susceptibility to and severity of some infections; v) rabbit and human platelets release platelet microbicidal proteins (PMPs) when stimulated with microorganisms or platelet agonists integral to infection *in vitro*; and vi) PMPs exert rapid and potent microbicidal activities against a broad spectrum
20 of pathogens *in vitro*. It has been hypothesized that PMPs substantially contribute to platelet antimicrobial host defense by direct microbicidal actions, and may amplify cell mediated immune mechanisms such as neutrophil microbicidal activity. Similar to defensins, PMPs appear to disrupt microbial cytoplasmic membranes to achieve microbicidal activity. Present data indicates that PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1), tPMP-1,
25 and defensin hNP-1 employ distinct mechanisms, and that these differences are related to differences in protein structure.

 The majority of known mammalian antimicrobial peptides have been localized within leukocytes (e.g., defensins), or secreted onto epithelial surfaces such as intestinal lumen or tracheal epithelium (e.g., cryptdins, tracheal antimicrobial
30 peptide). Prohibitive levels of mammalian cell toxicity have been noted with many

of these peptides when they have been tested as antimicrobial therapeutics. In contrast, PMPs exert potent *in vitro* microbicidal activity against a broad spectrum of bacteria and fungi under physiological conditions that exist in the intravascular space. Several PMPs are released from platelets stimulated with agonists associated with infection. Therefore, in response to tissue injury, PMPs are likely released into the mammalian bloodstream at localized sites of infection. In preliminary studies, tPMP-1 and PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) have been found to cause minimal damage of human erythrocytes or vascular endothelial cells *in vitro* as compared with defensin hNP-1. In addition, PMPs exert potent microbicidal activity against bacterial and fungal pathogens, comparable to defensins which have been observed at concentrations as low as 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ *in vitro*. These potencies compare favorably to potent conventional antimicrobial agents such as aminoglycosides or amphotericin B.

A large family of antimicrobial peptides from mammalian platelets has also been isolated, and amino acid compositions and primary structures of endogenous antimicrobial peptides originating from mammalian and non-mammalian tissues now constitute a database of over 300 antimicrobial peptides. Recent advances in peptide structural analyses have provided important new information regarding the relationship between structure and microbicidal activities among these peptides. For example, the fact that many antimicrobial peptides are small, cationic, and contain amphiphilic α -helical domains is well established.

It would be desirable to provide peptides that are active against organisms that exhibit resistance to antibiotics, for use either independently or in combination to potentiate conventional antimicrobial agents or other antimicrobial peptides and/or which potentiate the antimicrobial functions of leukocytes. It is also desirable to provide microbicidal peptides that are based upon natural antimicrobial peptides, to overcome problems of toxicity and immunogenicity. To overcome short half-life due to degradation, such peptides should be resistant to proteolytic degradation, and should be stable in temperatures as high as 80°C, and in extremes of alkalinity and acidity, ranging from about pH 2 to about pH 10, for example. It is further desirable that such peptides should be amenable to chemical synthesis or

recombinant DNA-based expression, facilitating their production in quantities necessary for testing or therapeutic application. The present invention addresses, at least in part, these and other needs.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, and in general terms, the present invention provides for peptides and derivative metapeptides (peptides derived from primary peptide templates) that likely target the microbial cytoplasmic membrane, leading to
10 perturbation of the membrane. These effects almost certainly lead to ensuing effects on intracellular targets. This, along with secondary effects on intracellular functions such as macromolecular synthesis or bioenergetics, leads to overall cellular disruption and rapid death of the targeted microbes.

The invention accordingly provides for antimicrobial peptides for
15 potentiating antimicrobial agents active against pathogenic organisms such as bacteria and fungi. The present invention provides for 1) novel antimicrobial peptides that act directly on the pathogen to exert microbicidal or microbiostatic activity; 2) novel antimicrobial peptides that potentiate one or more antimicrobial activities of leukocytes; and 3) novel antimicrobial peptide mosaics that combine such direct and
20 leukocyte potentiating activities. In one presently preferred embodiment, the antimicrobial peptide comprises a peptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group of amino acid sequences consisting essentially of a first peptide template XZBZBXXBXB and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXXBXB, BXZXB, BXZXZXB, XBBXZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ, and a
25 second peptide template XBBXX and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX, BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX, where B is at least one positively charged amino acid, X is at least one non-polar, hydrophobic amino acid, and Z is at least one aromatic amino acid. In a presently preferred aspect of the invention, B is selected from the group of
30 amino acids consisting of lysine, arginine, histidine, and combinations thereof; X is

selected from the group of amino acids consisting of leucine, isoleucine, alanine, valine, and combinations thereof; and Z is selected from the group of amino acids consisting of phenylalanine, tryptophan, tyrosine and combinations thereof. Other amino acids, including glutamine, asparagine, proline, cystine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, glycine, methionine, serine and threonine, may be interplaced within these primary structural motifs in a given case. In another aspect, the peptide or derived metapeptide of the invention can further comprise D-isomeric amino acids. In another aspect, the peptide or derived metapeptide of the invention can further comprise a retromeric sequence of amino acids. In a further aspect, the peptide or derived metapeptide of the invention can further comprise a modified amino acid group selected from the group consisting of N- ϵ -monomethyl-lysine, β -branched, N-methyl, α,β -dehydro, α,α -dialkyl, fluorinated amino acids, and combinations thereof in direct or retromeric sequences. The antimicrobial peptides can also be truncations, extensions, combinations or fusions of the template peptides disclosed. Despite these variations, the disclosed peptides will adhere to the general structural motifs indicated, thereby preserving their uniqueness. In a preferred embodiment, the total length of the peptides of the invention will be less than about 150 residues, and the total length preferably will be approximately 5 to 150 residues.

In another aspect of the invention, antimicrobial peptides and derived metapeptides that potentiate antimicrobial activity of leukocytes and are active alone or in combination with other agents directly against organisms such as bacteria and fungi can comprise peptides having amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting essentially of combined amino acid sequences AL and LA, wherein A represents an antimicrobial domain consisting essentially of a first peptide template XZBZBXXBXB and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXXBXB, BXZXB, BXZXZXB, XBBXZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ, and a second peptide template XBBXX and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX, BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX and L represents a leukocyte potentiating domain consisting essentially of JJJCJCJJJJJ, and J is selected from X, Z and B. Thus, an example of

AL can be: XZBZBXXBJJCJCJJJJJ; and an example of LA can be: JJCJCJJJJXZBZBXXB.

5 The peptides and derivative metapeptides of the invention tested to date exert potent, broad spectrum antimicrobial activities *in vitro*, exhibit rapid microbicidal activities *in vitro*, can be used to potentiate conventional antimicrobial agents, to potentiate other antimicrobial peptides, are active against many organisms that exhibit resistance to multiple antibiotics, and enhance the antimicrobial functions of leukocytes. The peptides and derivative metapeptides of the invention can be designed to overcome problems of toxicity, immunogenicity, and shortness of duration of effectiveness due to biodegradation, retaining activity in plasma and serum, since they are based upon natural antimicrobial peptides that have lower inherent mammalian cell toxicities than conventional antimicrobial peptides. The peptides and derivative metapeptides of the invention also are linear, and have a low molecular mass, reducing the likelihood of producing immunogenic effects, since small linear peptides have a reduced likelihood of being immunogenic as compared with larger parent proteins. Many peptide designs are inherently resistant to proteolytic degradation, and exhibit stability in temperatures as high as 80°C, and in extremes of alkalinity and acidity, ranging from pH 2 to pH 10, for example. Substitutions of D- or other unusual amino acids into the peptide templates and derivative metapeptide design templates and their subsequent iterations may also increase their degradation time significantly, extending their half-life. Furthermore, these peptides are quite amenable to chemical synthesis and recombinant DNA expression techniques, facilitating their production in quantities necessary for use and evaluation *in vitro*, and eventual therapeutic applications.

25 These and other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description, the accompanying drawings and sequence listing, which illustrate by way of example the features of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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Fig. 1 is a diagram of the design of RP-1, Sequence No. 3, from modeling of a microbicidal domain of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1);

Fig. 2A is a three-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of RP-1, Sequence No. 3, *in vitro* (radial diffusion assay);

5 Fig. 2B is a three-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of RP-13, Sequence No. 14, *in vitro* (radial diffusion assay);

Fig. 3 is a flow chart illustrating the method for developing the novel antimicrobial peptides according to the principles of the invention;

10 Fig. 4 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Staphylococcus aureus* in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

Fig. 5 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Staphylococcus aureus* in another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

15 Fig. 6 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Staphylococcus aureus* in another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

20 Fig. 7 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Staphylococcus aureus* in another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

Fig. 8 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Salmonella typhimurium* in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

25 Fig. 9 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Salmonella typhimurium* in another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

Fig. 10 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Salmonella typhimurium* in another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

30 Fig. 11 is a two-dimensional graph of the antimicrobial spectra of the

mean activity of peptides according to the invention against *Salmonella typhimurium* in another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier;

Fig. 12 is a chart of the primary structure of PMP-2, showing derivatives thereof;

5 Fig. 13 is a chart of the chemotactic index for rabbit PMP-2 (rPMP-2), for various organisms;

Fig. 14 is a flow chart for identifying and evaluating active antimicrobial domains for modeling of peptides according to the invention;

10 Fig. 15 is a chart of structural motifs in PMP-2, in which "S" indicates "sheet", "T" indicates "turn", and "H" indicates "helix";

Fig. 16 is a diagram of the structure of RP-1;

Fig. 17 is a helical wheel diagram of RP-1;

Fig. 18 is a diagram of the structure of RP-13;

Fig. 19 is a helical wheel diagram of RP-13;

15 Fig. 20 is a summary of the RP-1 in vitro spectrum of activity and potency;

Fig. 21 is a summary of the RP-8 in vitro spectrum of activity and potency;

20 Fig. 22 is a summary of the RP-11 in vitro spectrum of activity and potency;

Fig. 23 is a summary of the RP-13 in vitro spectrum of activity and potency;

Fig. 24 is a summary of the in vitro spectra of activity, potency and toxicity of the RP peptides at pH 7.2; and

25 Fig. 25 is a summary of the in vitro spectra of activity, potency and toxicity of the RP peptides at pH 5.5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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While natural antimicrobial peptides can be useful in combating pathogens exhibiting resistance to multiple antibiotics, either independently or in combination with antibiotic regimens or other antimicrobial peptides, conventional antimicrobial peptides have heretofore been viewed as being undesirably toxic, immunogenic, and/or short-lived.

5 Platelets contain potent antimicrobial peptides, termed platelet microbicidal proteins (PMPs). Our preliminary data support the concept that PMPs play a key role in platelet antimicrobial functions, and, therefore, in antimicrobial host defense. PMPs are locally released from platelets stimulated with microorganisms or agonists present at sites of endovascular infection. In vitro, PMPs exert rapid, potent microbicidal actions against a broad spectrum of relevant hematogenous pathogens, including *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans*. Furthermore, organisms resistant to PMPs cause more severe infections in animal models than genetically-related counterparts. These facts demonstrate that PMPs are integral to antimicrobial host defense.

15 Our preliminary evidence indicates PMPs are released into the vascular compartment to act in antimicrobial host defense. Therefore, PMPs likely have structures which optimize antimicrobial activity, without concomitant mammalian cell toxicity. This distinguishes PMPs from neutrophil defensins, which are cytotoxic when released, and lose potent antimicrobial activity in this setting. Additionally, PMPs differ in mass and composition from cytotoxic defensins. PMPs exhibit potent antimicrobial activities against pathogens that are resistant to defensin hNP-1, and PMP mechanisms of action are distinct from that of hNP-1. Furthermore, PMPs exert significantly less cytotoxic effect on human vascular endothelial cells or erythrocytes as compared with hNP-1. These facts suggest PMPs have structure-function correlates that optimize antimicrobial activity relative to toxicity.

25 In addition to their direct microbicidal properties, it is highly likely that PMPs amplify multiple antimicrobial activities of neutrophils. Our preliminary data reveal that rabbit PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) exhibits a C-X-C motif similar to those present in platelet factor-4 and interleukin-8. This determinant is a principal hallmark

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of α -chemokines that potentiate crucial neutrophil functions such as phagocytosis, chemotaxis, and oxidative burst. Our initial data suggest PMPs amplify in vitro phagocytosis and intracellular killing of *S. aureus* by rabbit neutrophils. Furthermore, PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) exerts enhanced microbicidal activities under conditions of pH that exist in the neutrophil phagolysosome. These findings strongly suggest that certain PMPs may augment crucial neutrophil antimicrobial functions.

Our preliminary data provide a basis for our central discovery that PMPs have specific, independent determinants responsible for direct antimicrobial activities and potentiation of neutrophil antimicrobial functions. We have shown that these determinants can be isolated, optimized, and utilized to design novel mosaic peptides with selective antimicrobial properties. With a goal of designing novel therapeutics that have potent and selective antimicrobial functions and low toxicity, optimizing the activities of the distinct structural determinants in such peptides is essential. Our studies on PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) are strategically based on our preliminary data: i) it or a precursor is released from platelets exposed to agonists present at local sites of endovascular infection; ii) it exerts potent microbicidal activity vs. relevant pathogens in vitro; iii) it exhibits a C-terminal domain analogous to known antimicrobial peptides; iv) it has an N-terminal C-X-C motif related to immunomodulatory α -chemokines; and v) it exerts significantly greater microbicidal activity at pH 5.5 vs. 7.2, suggesting it has enhanced and/or discriminative activity in neutrophil acidic phagolysosomes.

PMPs represent a unique opportunity to delineate structural determinants that likely govern discriminative antimicrobial host defense. Mosaic peptides discovered may also lead to development of novel anti-infective agents with selective or enhanced microbicidal and/or immunomodulatory activities against antibiotic-resistant pathogens. Thus, these peptides will additionally significantly advance our understanding of molecules that are likely central to host defense against infection, and may reveal important new strategies to potentiate antimicrobial host defense.

It is clear that platelets respond rapidly and are numerically significant

at sites of endovascular infection, including infective endocarditis, suppurative thrombophlebitis, mycotic aneurysm, septic endarteritis, catheter and dialysis access site infections, and infections of vascular devices. We reason that platelet degranulation (e.g. PMP release) following sequestration of microorganisms likely produces potent and direct antimicrobial activities, and facilitates neutrophil antimicrobial functions.

The likelihood that platelets and PMPs play a crucial role in antimicrobial host defense in these and other settings has been demonstrated by the following facts: i) platelets are early and predominant cells at sites of microbial infection of vascular endothelium; ii) platelets target and internalize microbial pathogens; iii) platelets release microbicidal PMPs when stimulated with microorganisms or agonists integral to infection in vitro; iv) PMPs exert rapid and potent microbicidal activity against a broad spectrum of pathogens in vitro; v) PMPs exhibit structural motifs similar to α -chemokines that potentiate crucial neutrophil antimicrobial functions such as chemotaxis and oxidative burst; vi) a broad spectrum of microbial pathogens are damaged or killed by activated platelets; vii) thrombocytopenia increases susceptibility to and severity of diverse types of infections; and viii) mutant PMP-susceptible pathogens are less virulent in vivo as compared with PMP-resistant counterpart strains. Collectively, these facts suggest platelets are key to antimicrobial host defense, particularly through release of PMPs.

Interaction with neutrophils and monocytes provides an additional mechanism by which platelets and PMPs likely augment antimicrobial host defense. Platelets activated by microbes or other agonists release chemotactic stimuli for neutrophils and monocytes. Most important among these are the C-X-C chemokine platelet factor-4 (PF-4), platelet activating factor (PAF), or platelet derived growth factor (PDGF). A subcutaneous injection of PF-4 or PDGF rapidly promotes neutrophil infiltration in animal models. Intravenous injection of PAF into animals causes eosinophil infiltration into peribronchiolar tissues. Supportive of our discovery is the fact that PF-4 potentiates both neutrophil chemotaxis and microbicidal activity in vitro. The fact that PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) is related to human platelet factor-4

strongly suggests PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) shares these functions. Additionally, Jungi et al. found that monocytes and neutrophils avidly bind to activated platelets, but not to resting platelets. This interaction is mediated by P-selectin, GPIIb/IIIa, and/or thrombospondin expressed on activated platelets. Molecules generated from activated monocytes or neutrophils counter-activate platelets. For example, neutrophil superoxide, peroxides, halides, and myeloperoxidase promote platelet degranulation.

Important to our discovery, platelet factor-4 amplifies neutrophil fungicidal activity in vitro. Serotonin and TXA₂ released from platelet dense granules increase neutrophil adherence to vascular endothelial cells in vitro. Monocyte-derived IL-6 induces cytotoxicity of human platelets to *Schistosoma mansoni* larvae in vitro. Most recently, Christin et al. have demonstrated that platelets and neutrophils act synergistically in vitro to damage and kill *Aspergillus*. Collectively, these facts demonstrate that a relevant interplay exists linking platelet activation and degranulation with leukocyte activation in antimicrobial host defense. We reason that PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) release from activated platelets is significantly involved in both the recruitment of neutrophils, and amplification of their antimicrobial functions.

Platelet antimicrobial functions are likely associated with release of potent antimicrobial peptides. In 1887, Fodor described the heat-stable bactericidal activity of serum, termed β -lysin, distinguished from heat-labile α -lysin complement proteins. Gengou showed that β -lysin bactericidal activity in serum was derived from cells involved in the clotting of blood. Hirsch later reported that platelets, not other leukocytes, reconstitute the bactericidal activity of platelet-free rabbit serum. Others have isolated cationic β -lysin from rabbit serum that are bactericidal against *S. aureus* or *B. subtilis*. Tew et. al. and Dankert et. al. showed that β -lysin and platelet associated bactericidal substances (PABS) were released from rabbit platelets stimulated with thrombin. Notably, Darveau et al. studied peptides related to human platelet factor-4 (PF-4) with antimicrobial capacity. The peptides disclosed herein differ both in origin and strategic modeling from these prior molecules, although some specific similarities exist. As detailed below, we have now isolated and characterized rabbit and human PMPs that likely significantly contribute to the antimicrobial effects

of platelets.

Evidence is mounting in support of our discovery that platelets play an integral role in antimicrobial host defense. Thrombocytopenia (TCP) has been shown to be a significant, independent predictor of worsened morbidity and mortality in patients undergoing cytotoxic chemotherapy. In the absence of neutropenia, TCP correlates with increased incidence and severity of lobar pneumonia. Anti-platelet agents in the experimental endocarditis model significantly increase bacteremia and mortality. Moreover, Berney and others have demonstrated that neutropenia in the setting of normal platelet count does not diminish host defense against endovascular infection following antibiotic prophylaxis in vivo. These findings suggest platelets attenuate infection in vivo. Our studies in experimental animal models substantiate this concept.

Platelets have indisputable antimicrobial properties, and a compelling body of evidence strongly supports the concept that they are integral components in antimicrobial host defense. It is highly likely that the antimicrobial effects of platelets involve PMP release in response to relevant agonists present in the setting of infection. Thus, PMPs likely play a central role in host defense against infection through direct antimicrobial action, and potentiation of neutrophil antimicrobial functions.

Human PMPs have structural and functional congruence with rabbit PMPs. Much of our current knowledge about endovascular infections has been obtained using the experimental rabbit model. This model closely simulates vascular infections in humans. Thus, characterizing the structure-activity relationship in rabbit PMP-2 has enabled opportunities to elucidate the role of PMPs and platelets in host defense in rabbit or transgenic mouse models, as well as in humans. These long range goals may ultimately contribute to development of new therapeutic approaches in humans. Additionally, these investigations have uncovered new insights into host-pathogen relationships, and novel approaches to the prevention or treatment of infections, particularly those caused by pathogens which exhibit multiple drug-resistance phenotypes.

We have isolated PMPs from rabbit and human platelets subjected to acid extraction or thrombin stimulation. Thrombin is among the most potent platelet agonists elaborated in the setting of endovascular infection. Fractions of these preparations were screened for antimicrobial activity by acid-urea and sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. All active fractions contained small, and cationic (PMPs). We then used reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) to purify PMPs to homogeneity. We have since isolated a total of seven distinct PMPs from rabbit platelets. Five PMPs are recovered from acid-extracted rabbit platelets, and two distinct PMPs are predominant in thrombin-stimulated rabbit platelets. We have shown that microorganisms and microbial components are also capable of stimulating PMP release in vitro. These data indicate PMP release is linked to agonists generated by tissue damage and infection. We and others have demonstrated that human platelets contain microbicidal peptides analogous to rabbit PMPs. These results provide evidence for interspecies conservation of PMPs in mammalian platelets, underscoring their likely role(s) in antimicrobial host defense.

Recent evidence implicates platelets and PMPs in host defense against infection in vivo, using two complementary approaches. We have examined the role of platelets in defense against a PMP-susceptible (PMP^S) viridans streptococcal strain in experimental infective endocarditis in animals either with normal platelet counts, or those with selective immune TCP. Thrombocytopenic animals had significantly higher streptococcal densities in vegetations as compared with their counterparts with normal platelet counts. Dankert et al. have also implicated platelet-derived molecules as active in host defense against infective endocarditis. These data suggest that platelets and PMPs are important in limiting the induction and evolution of endovascular infection.

Complementary to the above approach, we recently demonstrated that, for *S. aureus* or *S. epidermidis*, a positive correlation exists between infective endocarditis source and in vitro resistance to tPMP-1. These findings indicate PMP^S organisms are less able to propagate endovascular infection in humans as compared

with PMP^R isolates. Parallel findings suggest Salmonella resistance to defensins corresponds with increased virulence in vivo. Evidence also exists substantiating the likelihood that PMPs participate in the observed antimicrobial function of platelets in vivo. We have shown that susceptibility to tPMP-1 negatively influences the establishment and evolution of *S. aureus* or *C. albicans* infection. In the rabbit model, PMP^S *C. albicans* exhibits significantly less proliferation in cardiac vegetations, and dramatically reduced incidence of splenic dissemination as compared with a related PMP^R strain. Similarly, we have demonstrated that in vitro phenotypic resistance to tPMP-1 correlates with enhanced virulence in experimental endocarditis due to *S. aureus*. These results suggest that the host defense function of platelets involves PMP elaboration at sites of infection.

We have also shown that PMPs exert relevant and potent microbicidal activities against bloodborne pathogens in vitro. We have defined the microbicidal activities of purified PMPs and tPMPs. Nanomolar concentrations of these peptides exert rapid, potent in vitro microbicidal effects against *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis*, viridans group streptococci, *Escherichia coli* (1-5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), and a variety of other bacterial pathogens. We have also demonstrated that PMPs and tPMPs are fungicidal in vitro to *C. albicans* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*, suggesting their broad antimicrobial spectra. These peptides are microbicidal in physiological ranges of pH (5.5 to 8.0), and in the presence of plasma or serum. Thus, the antimicrobial activities of PMPs observed in vitro are relevant to conditions known to exist in vivo, as discussed below. Furthermore, we have demonstrated that PMPs are released from platelets stimulated with agonists present in the setting of endovascular infection, including *S. aureus* and *C. albicans*, staphylococcal α -toxin, or thrombin. These findings suggest certain PMPs are released from platelets in response to tissue trauma, soluble mediators of inflammation, or pathogens themselves. Therefore, PMPs are likely to be introduced into the vascular compartment in a localized manner to participate in antimicrobial host defense. We reason that PMPs have structural features that optimize their microbicidal activity and interaction with complementary antimicrobial host defense mechanisms (e.g., neutrophils), without concomitant host

cell toxicity. Thus, our discovery is that structural determinants in PMPs significantly influence their microbicidal and/or neutrophil-modulatory activities and/or selectivity. The current application is based on derivation of novel peptide sequences based in part on those present in one or more PMPs or tPMPs.

5 PMPs differ in structure from other endogenous antimicrobial peptides. We have used mass spectroscopy to confirm that PMPs range from about 6.0 to 9.0 kDa. Compositional analyses reveal that PMPs and tPMPs contain high proportions of basic amino acids lysine, arginine, and histidine (total content about 25%); this composition is consistent with their cationic charge. Notably, mass, cystine array, and
10 lysine content differentiate PMPs and tPMPs from neutrophil defensins. Additionally, PMPs and tPMPs are distinguished from platelet lysozyme by mass, composition, and antimicrobial activity. Performic acid-oxidization reveals that PMPs and tPMPs have two to four cystine residues. We have also found that two cystine residues in PMP-2 are aligned in a C-X-C motif, characteristic of α -chemokines that stimulate neutrophil
15 response, as discussed below. Together, these findings suggest there are structural features in PMPs and tPMPs that are integral to their direct microbicidal activities and/or abilities to influence neutrophil antimicrobial functions, discussed below.

Our preliminary structural data suggest PMPs and tPMPs exhibit similarities to and differences from other endogenous antimicrobial peptides.
20 Similarities of PMPs to other antimicrobial peptides include: i) composition rich in basic amino acids corresponding to cationic charge; ii) broad antimicrobial spectra in vitro; iii) potent microbicidal activity (nanomolar); and iv) disruption of microbial cytoplasmic membranes involved in their mechanisms of action, discussed below. In contrast, PMPs and tPMPs have structural characteristics that clearly distinguish them
25 from other antimicrobial peptides. For example, defensins are 29 to 34 amino acid peptides of about 3 to 4 kDa mass. Similarly, amphibian magainins and insect cecropins range in mass from about 2.5 to 4.5 kDa. PMPs and tPMPs are considerably larger (6.0-9.0 kDa). Furthermore, neutrophil defensins have three invariate cystine residue pairs mediating disulfide bridges. These intramolecular
30 bridges stabilize defensins, conferring their characteristic amphiphilic turn-sheet-helix

conformations. Magainins or cecropins lack such tertiary structure. However, the primary structures of these latter molecules induce amphiphilic α -helical motifs analogous to those of defensins. In comparison, PMPs 1-5 each contain 3-4 cystine residues, similar to defensins, while tPMPs 1 and 2 contain only 2 or 3 cystine residues, respectively. These findings indicate PMPs have unique structural features related to their selective and unique antimicrobial activities.

PMPs and tPMPs target and disrupt microbial cytoplasmic membranes. We have investigated morphologic consequences of rabbit PMP-2 and tPMP-1 exposure to bacterial cells, protoplasts, and lipid bilayers in vitro using transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and biophysical techniques. Rapid cytoplasmic membrane disruption, followed by cell wall swelling, occurs in *S. aureus* after exposure to 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ PMP-2 or tPMP-1 for as little as 15-60 min. Ultrastructural damage precedes detectable bactericidal and bacteriolytic effects. Fungal pathogens are likewise damaged by these peptides in vitro. *S. aureus* protoplasts exhibit similar damage, indicating membrane injury is independent of the presence of cell wall. We have also demonstrated that PMPs produce these effects through a selective mechanism of voltage-dependent membrane permeabilization, as discussed below. These ultrastructural findings suggest that one primary target of PMP action is the microbial cytoplasmic membrane. It is important to reiterate that PMPs are likely released into the bloodstream in response to infection, such that they presumably accumulate locally at sites of infection to act directly and indirectly in antimicrobial host defense. This suggests PMP structural determinants optimize microbicidal activity, and minimize host cytotoxicity, underscoring the importance of understanding structure-activity relationships in PMPs.

PMPs exhibit structural features likely related to their antimicrobial functions. We have used complementary N-terminal sequencing and PCR technology to show that PMPs include novel peptides, and peptides not previously known to be microbicidal. Thus, our proposed characterization of the PMP structural determinants that mediate their antimicrobial functions has provided information not previously attainable. Several exciting findings have emanated from our studies of PMP

structures. Amino acid sequences of rabbit PMPs 1 and 2 indicate that the initial 24 residues present in PMP-1 are identical to those previously known for rabbit rPF-4. Thus, we have tentatively identified PMP-1 as rPF-4. Furthermore, our preliminary sequencing of the majority of the 74 amino acid residues in native PMP-1 and PMP-2 reveal novel structural data regarding rPF-4. In addition, our preliminary data indicate that PMP-2 is a variant of PMP-1, differing in a glycine-to-arginine substitution at PMP-2 residue 25. This suggests PMP-2 is a novel microbicidal analogue of rPF-4. We have found that PMPs-1, -2, and -4 exhibit a cystine-variable-cystine (C-X-C) motif characteristic of the α -chemokines integral to neutrophil stimulation. We have given particular attention to the C-X-C motifs in PMPs. Clearly, C-X-C chemokines such as human PF-4 (hPF-4) potentiate neutrophil chemotaxis, phagocytosis, and microbicidal activities in vitro. The fact that PMP-2 has the C-X-C motif demonstrates that it potentiates neutrophil antimicrobial functions, in addition to its direct microbicidal action. This rationale underscores the approach we have taken to differentiate effects of PMP-2 structural determinants on neutrophil antimicrobial activities as discussed below. In addition to rabbit PMPs, we have isolated and characterized the structures of analogous human PMPs. Sequence analyses indicate that human PMPs include: hPF-4; connective tissue activating protein-III (hCTAP-III); thymosin β -4 (hT β -4); platelet basic peptide (hPBP); RANTES (hRANTES); fibrinopeptides A and B (hFP-A and hFP-B; 4,5), and truncations or fragments of these peptides. Like rabbit PMPs, human PMPs exert rapid and potent in vitro microbicidal activities against *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, and *C. albicans*. Furthermore, several of these peptides (e.g., hPF-4) possess a C-X-C motif analogous to rabbit PMP-2. Together, these structural and functional similarities indicate close homologies among rabbit and human PMPs. This evidence further substantiates our rationale to study rabbit PMP-2 as a means of developing novel antimicrobial peptides, and as a model for future investigation of role(s) of human PMPs in antimicrobial host defense.

Our recent studies have provided new evidence that PMPs differ in mechanisms of action from those of other antimicrobial peptides. We used flow

cytometry to study the mechanisms of action of PMPs against *S. aureus* strain pair 6850 (PMP^S) and JB-1 (PMP^R) in vitro. Strain JB-1 is a menadione auxotroph of parent strain 6850, and has a decreased transcytoplasmic membrane potential ($\Delta\psi$). We used the fluorescent probes dioxycarbocyanine (DiOC₅) and propidium iodide (PI) to quantify the effects of PMP-2 and human defensin NP-1 (hNP-1) on $\Delta\psi$ and permeability, respectively. PMP-2 rapidly depolarized, permeabilized, and killed the PMP^S strain; this activity was significantly greater at pH 5.5 vs. pH 7.2. Depolarization, permeabilization, and killing of the PMP^R strain by PMP-2 was significantly less than the PMP^S strain. Menadione reconstituted the PMP^R strain $\Delta\psi$ to a level equivalent to the PMP^S strain. This was associated with increased depolarization, permeabilization, and killing of the PMP^R strain due to PMP-2. Therefore, the mechanism of PMP-2 action involves rapid, pH-dependent membrane permeabilization with membrane depolarization. These effects were different from hNP-1, or the cationic antibacterial agents protamine or gentamicin. For example, membrane permeabilization due to hNP-1 was equivalent in the PMP^S and PMP^R strains, and greater at pH 7.2 than at pH 5.5. Collectively, these data suggest PMPs exert mechanisms of action which differ from hNP-1. These findings imply that specific structural determinants significantly influence PMP microbicidal activities. Similarly, we have recently found that PMPs are active against *Salmonella typhimurium* strains resistant to hNP-1. For example, parental strain 14028, intrinsically resistant to hNP-1, was as susceptible to PMP-2 as hNP-1 hypersusceptible strains 4252s and 5996s. These data further support the discovery that PMP microbicidal mechanisms differ from hNP-1.

Preliminary data suggest PMP-2 amplifies neutrophil antimicrobial functions in vitro. We have initially studied the influence of PMP-2 on in vitro neutrophil phagocytosis and intracellular killing of *S. aureus*. In our preliminary experiments, a heterologous system was established employing human neutrophils, pooled normal human serum, or crude rabbit PMP-2. Organisms (5×10^7 /ml) were pre-exposed to sub-lethal concentrations of serum or PMP-2 for 30 minutes, washed, mixed with neutrophils (20:1), and incubated at 37°C for 2 hours. We observed a

significant increase in phagocytosis of *S. aureus* when pre-exposed to PMP-2 (mean organisms / neutrophil = 11.2), as compared with serum (mean organisms / neutrophil = 6.4) or buffer control (mean organisms / neutrophil = 3.7; $P < 0.05$ for PMP-2 vs. serum or buffer). To quantify intracellular killing, neutrophils were lysed, and aliquots quantitatively cultured to enumerate surviving *S. aureus* cells. Initial results suggest PMP-2 enhances intracellular killing of *S. aureus* at the 2 hour time point. For example, only 23.8 % of PMP-2-exposed cells survived, while 64.1 % of the serum exposed, and 78.6% of the buffer control cells survived at this time point ($P < 0.05$ for PMP-2 vs. serum or buffer control). These data support our central discovery that PMP-2 augments antimicrobial functions of neutrophils. The fact that PMP-2 exhibits a C-X-C chemokine domain that likely promotes neutrophil chemotaxis further justifies our rationale that PMP-2 specific determinants amplify these neutrophil functions (see below).

PMP-2 exhibits sequences homologous to chemokine and microbicidal domains. Recent advances in structural analyses have revealed important new information regarding structure-activity correlates among antimicrobial peptides. For example, it is now known that many antimicrobial peptides are small, cationic, and have amphiphilic α -helical domains. We have compared PMP-2 and known microbicidal peptide sequences to predict structural features that are likely integral to PMP-2 microbicidal activity. These studies revealed that PMP-2 has many hallmarks of microbicidal peptides, including: 1) periodic amphiphilic domains; 2) relatively high hydrophobic moment (M_H); and 3) charge-clustering. Additionally, we found that PMP-2 possesses a C-X-C motif similar to that found in immunomodulatory chemokines. To test whether we could isolate and differentiate microbicidal domains from PMP-2, we employed solid-phase F-moc chain assembly to synthesize a novel peptide derived from amino acids 46-63 of PMP-2 (PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃) (FX-PMP-2-46-63, Sequence No. 36) with the following sequence: H₂N-ATKKNGRKLCLDLQAAL-COOH. In preliminary structural analyses, we have found that PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) reflects the conformation of the same domain in native PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) as is explained further below. Moreover, PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) exerts the

selective microbicidal properties characteristic of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1), that are significantly amplified at pH 5.5 as compared to pH 7.2. Thus, the structure-activity relationship in PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) mirrors that of native PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

5 We have integrated conventional structural analysis with molecular modeling in our preliminary studies of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36). Purification by RP-HPLC reveals that synthetic PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) elution is consistent with an amphiphilic, cationic peptide. The fact that PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) RP-HPLC elution time is about 8 min earlier than PMP-2 (53.5 minutes) under identical
10 conditions corresponds with reduced hydrophobicity of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36). We have confirmed that purified synthetic PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) has the correct sequence and mass by Edman-degradation and MALDI-TOF mass spectroscopy, respectively (MW = 1842.2 Da; predicted = 1842.3 Da). These data confirm the feasibility of our proposed approaches: we have identified, synthesized,
15 -purified, and evaluated a microbicidal domain of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

We have investigated PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) secondary conformation by Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. Multi-scan FTIR was performed on PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) suspended in 0.01% acetic acid adjusted to pH 5.5 or 7.2, and with or without palmityl-oleoyl-phosphatidyl-glycerol
20 (POPG in hexachloroisopropanol) as simulation of a prokaryotic lipid membrane. In aqueous solution at pH 5.5 or 7.2, these preliminary studies revealed a strong peak at 1629 cm⁻¹ indicating that PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) exists in a β -sheet conformation. However, in POPG, PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) undergoes dramatic conformation shift to a β -turn / hairpin structure, exhibiting a peak at 1675 cm⁻¹.
25 These results indicate PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) likely undergoes a conformational shift when it interacts with the bacterial membrane.

Molecular modeling of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) corroborates conventional structural analyses. Our preliminary work to model the solution structure of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) followed a multistep algorithm designed
30 to predict the conformation of this and other peptides. This algorithm uses a serial

four-step approach. First, multiple methods (e.g., Chou-Fasman analyses) were employed to seek regions of consensus in the predicted secondary structure. Next, we searched the Brookhaven protein database for known sequences with homology to PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) (e.g., PF-4). Resulting peptides were screened, and those lacking consensus secondary structure were excluded. The remaining peptides were used as templates for PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) backbone trajectory. We then used molecular mechanics to allow each theoretical model PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) to relax to corresponding energy minima. Molecular dynamics were then used to test conformer stability, and the average conformer was minimized using molecular mechanics. Three conformers of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) were initially identified. Two of these were similar sheet-turn-sheet motifs (forming a hairpin loop with C- and N-termini in close proximity); another was a helical rod. The loop structures were both stable in molecular dynamics. The helical rod rapidly collapsed (within 100 psec of simulation time) into a hairpin-like structure and thus was excluded as a model candidate. After minimization, all models were similar, with < 1 Å rms difference between backbone atoms. Extended regions of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) were extensively H-bonded. To confirm the predictive accuracy of this approach, the first three steps of this algorithm have been used on selected peptides (15 residues) of known conformation. Selected test peptides (with known structures) were removed from the Brookhaven database so they would not self-recognize in the search. Predicted conformers achieved through the above approach closely resembled experimentally determined structures (rms deviations of ≤ 3.5 Å). Thus, our knowledge-based algorithm is reliable, and corroborates the predictive value of our proposed modeling strategies.

In addition to the knowledge-based algorithm described above, we have also used energy-based methods. We used systematic and Monte Carlo searches of the Ramachandran angles (ϕ and ψ) of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36). We found multiple minima on its energy surface, indicating that several conformers were possible. However, the molecular dynamics simulations demonstrated that the only stable conformer was that of the hairpin loop. In more extended simulations (10

nsec), the peptide oscillated about the hairpin structure as judged by radius of gyration and Ramachandran angles. The result suggests that the energy barrier between conformers is high, and that one conformer predominates or is exclusive. This conformer was the same as that identified by the knowledge-based algorithm described above. In addition, these modeling studies predicted that the – and C-terminal regions are extended structures, with a short helical span central to the peptide. These findings corroborate the β -sheet-turn- β -sheet structure suggested by our FTIR analyses. Preliminary modeling of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) also predicts structural features likely integral to antimicrobial activity. For example, the electrostatic distribution analysis of PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) indicates that its charge is longitudinally polarized (e.g., strongly cationic C-terminus with a relatively non-charged N-terminus). Furthermore, PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) exhibits substantial periodic amphiphilic and hydrophobic clustering. Segregation of charge and hydrophobicity are peptide motifs associated with microbicidal activity. Therefore, our preliminary molecular modeling data reveal a likely structure-activity relationship in the microbicidal domains of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

It is important to note convergence of the predicted and determined PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) conformations from multiple starting points. These findings correspond with FTIR data, indicating that PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) has an anti-parallel strand structure with a short helix forming the connecting region. This agreement among two modeling algorithms and experimental and FTIR data indicate the conformer identified is the likely solution structure for PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36). The next logical step would be to model PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) at the surface of a lipid bilayer.

Overall, these data indicate several important features substantiating the utility of our proposed molecular modeling strategies. First, we have gained important insights into the fundamental structure-activity relationship in PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36); these consistently translate to PMP-2. Thus, we are poised to define the precise structural determinants in PMP-2 using these methods. Importantly, the predicted PMP-2₄₆₋₆₃ (Sequence No. 36) conformer is not obvious from the

primary structure. Nonetheless, our experimental data corroborate our modeling data. In addition, the consistency in prediction of the same motifs by both energy- and knowledge-based strategies suggests this conformational preference is genuine. These relationships underscore a major advantage achieved through our integration of conventional structural analysis and molecular modeling: crucial structure-activity relationships may go undetected if either strategy were to be used exclusively.

A basic peptide is expected to have especially strong interactions with bilayers of acidic phospholipids (e.g., those bearing phosphatidylglycerol and phosphatidylserine head groups). The strong matrix of net negative charge will act as a cation exchanger for basic peptides to be investigated in this work. Thus, only the interaction between the polar phospholipid head groups and PMP-2 determinants can be simulated to focus computational resources. Lipid environments (bilayers) simulating prokaryotic or eukaryotic membranes can be tested for interaction with peptides. Two-dimensional grids of diacetylphosphatidylglycerol or diacetylphosphatidylserine molecules can be generated. In the primary simulation, PMP-2 conformers corresponding to local minima (as described above) can be manually docked to the polar surface of this grid using the SYBYL algorithm DOCK. Molecular mechanics and molecular dynamics can then be used to estimate the influences of the phospholipid charge array on peptide conformation. This will also estimate the attraction of a peptide for the phospholipid head group, revealing insights into peptide/target-cell selectivity. Solvent can be assigned as a distance-dependent dielectric function. Initially, phospholipids can be fixed as an immovable aggregate; conformational transitions of PMP-2 determinants can then be simulated using molecular mechanics and molecular dynamics as above. In complex secondary models, a phospholipid array can form one wall of a cube comprised of a PMP-2 determinant TIP water, and counter ions (e.g., NaCl) when appropriate, and phospholipids initially fixed as before. In other simulations, with and without explicit solvent, flexibility of the polar head groups can be allowed. In this case, the phospholipids can be anchored by the methyl groups on the acyl chains. We recognize there are limitations to these simulations, and potential pitfalls can be

minimized as pointed out by Jakobsson. These methods have been successfully used to characterize peptide-lipid interactions by numerous investigators.

Analytical ultracentrifugation can be used to study hydrodynamic shape, predicted radius of gyration, and therefore, overall fold of the peptide. As
5 important, centrifugation can ascertain the degree of self-association of the peptide under the conditions used to assay its activity. Self-association may occur through either open association (aggregation increases continually with peptide concentration), or closed association (the peptide reaches a definite, multimeric state). Knowledge of the aggregation state is essential for complete interpretation of both the
10 physical and biological data. Experimental results can be compared to models; accuracy of the comparisons can be well within the range to make qualitative differentiations (e.g., helical rod, folded helix, hairpin, antiparallel β -sheets, random coil). The advantage of analytical ultracentrifugation is that all measurements come directly from first principles; thus, they do not rely on standards (as do most common
15 analytical techniques). Additionally, only small quantities of peptide are required, and the technique is non-destructive.

The following relationship can be employed in these investigations:

$$s = M(1-v\rho)/Nf$$

20 where s is the sedimentation coefficient, v is the partial specific volume, ρ is the density of the solution, N is Avogadro's number, and f is the frictional coefficient. The frictional coefficient (f) is given by

$$f = 6p\eta R_s$$

25 where η is the viscosity and R_s is the Stokes radius. The diffusion coefficient (D) is given by

$$D = RT/f$$

where R is the gas constant and T is the temperature in degrees Kelvin.
30 Therefore, Stokes radii can be obtained by measurement of either sedimentation

coefficient or diffusion coefficient. Both can be determined in the centrifuge, and in favorable cases, in a single experiment. Self-association can be determined from sedimentation equilibrium experiments, with the general relationship determined by the equation: $M = [2RTl/w^2(1-\nu\rho)][d\ln(c)/dr^2]$. In the absence of self-association, a plot of $\ln(c)$ vs. r^2 is linear. In the presence of self-association, the line can be concave upward. The slope of the line is analyzed and can be used to determine the propensity of the peptide to self-associate using the computer program ORIGIN. Because of the large diffusion coefficients of small peptides, synthetic boundary centerpieces can be used to obtain an initial sharp boundary between peptide and solvent. Band forming centerpieces can be used depending on preliminary results. The initial concentrations of peptide may vary between 0.01 and 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Diffusion coefficients can be obtained from boundary spreading experiments. While these can be obtained from the high-speed synthetic boundary experiments, generally the determinations can be made at low speed where sedimentation will be small. Initially, the rotor speed can be set low, and adjusted upward during the experiment depending on the determined concentration gradient. In this way a range of concentrations can be generated in a single experiment, and any pressure dependencies can then be identified. Due to the high diffusion coefficient of the peptides, equilibrium can be attained rapidly. Equilibrium can be defined as lack of a detectable difference in measurements of the concentration gradient taken 1 hour apart.

In cases where self-association of peptide is observed in the analytical ultracentrifuge, chromatography can be used to extend analysis to lower concentrations which may be more relevant to those used for measurement of biological activity. The total volume of a column $V_T = V_0 + V_i + V_g$, where V_0 is the void volume, V_i is the interior volume, and V_g is the volume of the chromatographic matrix. The elution volume $V_e = V_0 + KV_i$, where K , the distribution function, varies between 0 and 1. The advantage of gel permeation chromatography is the ease of use, less interference from buffers, and the lower concentrations of peptide that can be analyzed. The disadvantage is that the column must be calibrated with standards of known Stokes radii. Guided by our initial experiments, Sephadex G10, G15 or G25

(or corresponding Sepharacyl matrices) can be used as the chromatographic matrix. Chromatography can be conducted at constant temperature using an automated fraction collector, and peptide detected by optical absorbance. When peptide concentrations are low or the buffers strongly absorbing, peptide can be detected by
5 reaction with fluorescamine or other reagents, which we can detect in the femtomolar range. The combination of analytical ultracentrifugation and gel permeation chromatography will allow experimental verification of predicted peptide conformations, and detection of any anomalies, such as self-association, that influence interpretation of the spectroscopic and biological findings.

10 The conformational status of PMP-2 determinants and other peptides can be determined using circular dichroism (CD) and/or Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy as previously described. CD can be principally be used to assess helicity, and FTIR has advantages in determining β -sheet structures. Purified peptides can be solubilized to a concentration of 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in 50 mM NH_4HCO_3 . Buffer-subtracted CD spectra (190-250 nm) can be obtained from an average of three 25°
15 scans, using a mean residue ellipticity based on a mean residue mass of 110 daltons. Attenuated total reflectance (ATR) crystals of selected peptides can be produced by adsorption of 500 picomoles onto aluminized mylar, coated with nitrocellulose. FTIR spectra can be recorded at an accelerating voltage of 16 kV at 16000 nanosecond
20 intervals, and analyzed using peak search software.

We have developed novel tools for studies to examine PMP antimicrobial activities. As described above, we have recently utilized the rabbit model of infective endocarditis to explore the host defense properties of platelets and PMPs in vivo. Additionally, we have recently developed pathogen strain pairs that
25 differ in susceptibility to PMPs. These organisms have facilitated our investigations into the mechanisms of PMP action, and studies to evaluate the role of PMPs and platelets in host defense against infection. The panel of organisms we have developed include both isogenic *S. aureus* and *C. albicans* strain pairs which differ in PMP susceptibility. We generated these strain pairs in two ways: First, we developed
30 PMP-resistant (PMP^{R}) strains from susceptible (PMP^{S}) parental strains by serial

passage through high concentrations of PMPs in vitro. We then compared these strains (*S. aureus* 19^S/19^R; *C. albicans* 36082^S /36082^R) by restriction mapping, immunoblotting, and phenotypic characterization in vitro and ex vivo. Strains were indistinguishable by these techniques other than in PMP susceptibility. We have also developed a panel of PMP^R *S. aureus* strains by transposon mutagenesis of PMP^S strain ISP479 engineered to possess the transposon Tn 551 in a pI258 vector. We identified a clone (ISP479R) with a stable tPMP-1^R phenotype after serial passage in broth media and rabbit serum (>85% survival after 2 hour exposure to 10 µg/ml tPMP-1, vs. <10% survival of the parental strain). The PMP^R phenotype in this strain was also stable after in vivo passage in the rabbit. EcoRI and NcoI restriction analyses and Southern hybridization were used to confirm that ISP479R contained a single Tn 551 insert, localized within the same restriction fragment pre- and post- in vitro and in vivo passage. The related strain iSP479C, cured of the plasmid containing the pI258 vector, completes the control organisms in this *S. aureus* strain panel. We have studied this panel extensively in the rabbit model of infective endocarditis. In doing so, we have now demonstrated that artificially-induced resistance to PMPs confers a survival advantage to organisms in the context of endovascular infection in vivo. Thus, susceptibility to PMPs is undoubtedly a significant parameter in overall antimicrobial host defense. Studies beyond the scope of the current application are under way to define the precise influence of PMP resistance in various animal models. Strain pain such as these are also crucial to future studies to define mechanisms of PMP action, and the genetic elements in pathogens that may be responsible for resistance to PMPs and/or other antimicrobial peptides. In addition, relevant and well characterized strains available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) will be important tools with which we can evaluate the potencies of our novel peptides against drug-resistant pathogens.

DESIGNS OF NOVEL ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES

Our preliminary data strongly support our central hypotheses: i) PMP-2

(Sequence No. 1) exerts direct antimicrobial activities linked to its specific structural determinants; ii) PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) potentiates crucial antimicrobial functions of neutrophils likely due to structures such as C-X-C; iii) structure-activity relationships in PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) antimicrobial determinants can be isolated and modeled, enabling design of novel peptides and mosaic peptides that achieve highly potent and/or selective antimicrobial activities.

In this regard, a defined set of analogues can be synthesized, characterized, and assessed by the above screens for antimicrobial activity. These approaches have been used to identify specific structural determinants in PMP-2 responsible for direct antimicrobial activities. First, truncated versions of PMP-2 domains have been synthesized. Next, compositions of these domains can be strategically varied to define the specific determinants responsible for their antimicrobial activities as described above. Criteria for selection can include exceptional antimicrobial activity and/or selectivity. Furthermore, combinatorial peptides can be synthesized at the 0.01 mmol scale by simultaneous peptide synthesis methods.

Systematic peptide truncation can be used to define domain size essential for antimicrobial activity. In addition, peptides of reduced chain length may be advantageous as therapeutic agents as compared with larger proteins: 1) smaller peptides typically have greater distribution via more efficient diffusion; 2) they are generally less immunogenic than larger peptides; and 3) shorter peptides tend to be less susceptible to proteolytic degradation than comparable larger proteins. Thus truncated analogues of PMP-2 functional domains have been synthesized, including N-terminal, C-terminal, or dual-terminal truncations using combinatorial synthesis (e.g., see Sequence Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33).

We have noted that charged, hydrophobic, and aromatic amino acid residues dramatically influence peptide antimicrobial activities. Due to this relationship, peptide libraries can be derived from selected templates to vary peptide parameters believed integral to antimicrobial activity individually or in combination: 1) conformation; 2) charge density and periodicity; 3) amphiphilic density and

periodicity; 4) hydrophobic moment (M_H); 5) mass-to-charge ratio; and 6) terminal orientation.

1. Charge-Conservation, Neutralization, or -Reversal: Antimicrobial peptide potencies may vary relative to steric properties of charged amino acids. Alternatively, net charge may dramatically influence peptide activity. Therefore, charged amino acids can be substituted such that overall charge can be conserved, but varied sterically (e.g., lysine-to-arginine), neutralized (e.g., lysine-to-glycine), reversed (e.g., lysine-to-glutamic acid), or a combination of these approaches.

2. Non-Polar Substitution: Hydrophobic amino acids leucine, alanine, isoleucine, and valine are common residues among antimicrobial peptide sequences. These residues likely have a significant impact on hydrophobic density and mean hydrophobic moment (M_H) as they relate to peptide antimicrobial activity. Thus, peptides can be designed with non-polar substitution (e.g., leucine-to-isoleucine) and/or conversion (e.g., valine-to-glycine) to assess the influence of polarity in amino acids on antimicrobial activities of PMP-2 structural domains.

3. Aromatic Substitution: Aromatic amino acids such as tyrosine, phenylalanine, and tryptophan directly influence mean hydrophobic moment and hydrophobic density. In addition, their molecular radii significantly influence the steric properties of peptides. These parameters are believed crucial to peptide microbicidal activity. Therefore peptides derived from PMP-2 structural domains can be assessed with aromatic substitutions for their antimicrobial activities, such as tryptophan-for-tyrosine, and phenylalanine-for-tyrosine scanning.

4. Retromer Peptides: Stereo-specificity likely plays an important role in peptide-target cell interaction. However, previous studies have shown that L- and D-isomer peptides are indistinguishable in their antimicrobial activities. Therefore, selected PMP-2 domains exhibiting potent or selective antimicrobial activities can be synthesized as retromers, and tested as above to assess the influence of terminal orientation on such activities.

The relative rates of modification of amino acid side chains can provide information about accessibility and dynamics of many of the study peptides.

Thus, synthetic analogues of selected peptides found to have exceptional or unique antimicrobial activities can be studied to further define their structure-activity relationships, as outlined below, and used to design subsequent peptide iterations.

5 1. Conformer-Restriction Amino Acid Substitution. An excellent method of conformational control is to replace selected amino acids in the original peptide with amino acids that will restrict the motion of the peptide chain. In selected peptides, proline, β -branched, N-methyl, α,β -dehydro (unsaturated bond between the α and β carbons), α,α -dialkyl, and/or D- amino acids can be placed at positions allowed or preferred, where Ramachandran ϕ and/or ψ torsional angles are compatible
10 with the predicted peptide backbone trajectories. Both protein and non-protein amino acids can be introduced in combinatorial synthesis of the peptides. In this way, use of amino acids with restricted ϕ and ψ angles will create more active analogs, since these modifications will favor the conformer with the desired antimicrobial activity.

15 2. Disulfide-Bridge Conformer Stabilization. We have used the cystine cross-linking method to verify the predicted conformation of an insect neuropeptide. Precise and restricted geometries of disulfide bonds make engineering of these crosslinks rigorous tests of peptide conformation. Measurement of the rates of disulfide formation in the reduced peptide, along with comparison of biological activity in oxidized and reduced states provide additional tests of the predicted
20 conformation and activity relationship. Therefore, selected peptides can be synthesized to contain cystine residues in strategic locations to facilitate disulfide bridge-mediated stabilization of test conformations. Biological activities of the reduced (-SH) or oxidized (cystine cross-linked) peptide can then be measured and compared. The reduced peptide provides a control on possible perturbations
25 introduced by replacement of the original amino acid residue by cysteine. If the predicted tertiary structure is correct, the disulfide cross-linked peptide should have an efficacy equal to, or greater than, the original peptide. The possibility of greater efficacy arises because the disulfide link restricts the number of possible conformations of the peptide, thus increasing the effective concentration of the
30 biologically active conformer.

The quantifiable antimicrobial activities of peptides have been determined as described above. Through molecular modeling, qualitative correlation among structure and activity can be identified. However, it is also important to ascertain quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR) with robust predictive ability in designed peptides. Comparative Molecular Field Analysis (CoMFA) is a particularly useful tool in this regard. For example, CoMFA techniques have been applied to model and design novel HIV protease inhibitors, antibacterial agents, antidepressants, ACE inhibitors, and several other molecules now recognized as important therapeutic agents. Highly flexible molecules have also been successfully analyzed by CoMFA. Furthermore, data from these analyses can be integrated with other physical data (e.g., octanol / water partitioning to measure hydrophobicity and solvation energy), to augment predictive power.

Initially, two structure-activity analyses can be performed integrating all measures of antimicrobial activity. Holographic-QSAR (HQSAR) analyses can be used, since this method does not require conformational information. Therefore, rational mosaic peptide design can also be achieved, based on quantitative correlations of peptide primary structure and antimicrobial activity, as soon as the data set of biological properties becomes large enough to rise above background.

As is illustrated in the drawings, the invention is accordingly embodied in novel, improved antimicrobial peptides designed from unique templates to act to inhibit or kill microorganisms that are otherwise resistant to existing antibiotics. Two principal peptides, designated RP-1, Sequence No. 3, and RP-13, Sequence No. 14, were designed based in part upon microbicidal domains from platelet microbial proteins 1 and 2 (PMP-1, Sequence No. 2, and PMP-2, Sequence No. 1) as discussed in Yeaman, M.R., et al., "Purification and in vitro activities of rabbit platelet microbicidal proteins," *Infect. Immun.* 65:1023-1031, 1997. In turn, these or other microbicidal peptides can also be used as structural templates from which iterative peptides can be modeled and synthesized. These peptides, and derived analogues, may eventually be developed as therapeutic agents to significantly improve treatment of life threatening infections in humans due to organisms resistant to conventional

antibiotics.

In addition to parameters known to be associated with antimicrobial activity, specific features have been identified which appear to be integral to maximal peptide microbicidal activity. These include: 1) conformation; 2) charge density and periodicity; 3) amphiphilic density and periodicity; 4) hydrophobic moment (M_H); 5) mass-to-charge ratio; and 6) terminal orientation.

The present invention applies a model which predicts relative antimicrobial activity for a given amino acid sequence. This model takes into account the following published equation for determination of the mean hydrophobic moment (M_H):

$$M_H = \frac{[\sum_{n=1}^N H_n \sin(\delta n)^2 + H_n \cos(\delta n)^2]^{1/2}}{N}$$

where N is the number of residues, H_n is the hydrophobicity of the n th residue, δ is the repeat angle, 100° , and M_H is the mean hydrophobic moment. We have modified this equation to integrate α and β parameters, where α is the alpha helicity index (helical fraction), β is the beta-sheet index (sheet fraction). Use of the variables α and β are described below.

Many cationic microbicidal peptides are known to exhibit amphiphilic α -helical or β -sheet conformation. It is also known that many antimicrobial peptides possess domains rich in hydrophobic amino acids. The mean hydrophobic moment M_H dually assesses these parameters; M_H is essentially the amphiphilicity of a peptide in an α -helical conformation. In previous models, M_H and amphiphilicity are among the most predictive parameters of actual antimicrobial activity. The inventors have additionally recognized that potent microbicidal peptides contain distinct hydrophobic, amphiphilic and hydrophobic domains. The above model has been refined to integrate M_H and α -helical or β -sheet conformations in the context of such domains. In this model, peptide microbicidal activity (predicted MIC, also P_{MIC}) is

inversely related to M_H and α -helicity such that: $P_{MIC} = 1/\alpha[(M_H) \cdot (\alpha_{peptide})]$ where α is equal to the sum of the α helical fractions of the peptide. Similarly, β -sheet peptides will be assessed for P_{MIC} as follows: $P_{MIC} = 1/\alpha[(M_H) \cdot (\beta_{peptide})]$, where $\beta_{peptide}$ is equal to the sum of the β sheet fractions of the peptide. P_{MIC} can be inferred from the
5 respective outcome of these models as they apply to α helical, β -sheet, or other peptide conformations. In either case, the lower the P_{MIC} , the greater the predicted microbicidal activity. This model has proven successful in guiding selection of templates used in designing templates RP-1, Sequence No. 3, and RP-13, Sequence No. 14, and derived metapeptides, discussed further below.

10 The peptide model has been used according to the principles of the invention to design RP-1, Sequence No. 3, and RP-13, Sequence No. 14, template peptides from microbicidal domains of PMPs 1 and 2, as illustrated in Fig. 1. These peptides exert rapid (less than 2 hours) and potent (nanomolar concentration) microbicidal activities against a spectrum of pathogens *in vitro*, many of which are
15 resistant to conventional antibiotics, as is shown in Figs. 2a and 2b, reflecting in three-dimensional graphs the antimicrobial spectra of RP-1, Sequence No. 3, and RP-13, Sequence No. 14, *in vitro* (radial diffusion assay). Inocula were 1×10^6 CFU/ml, and incubation conditions were pH 7.2 (RP-1, Sequence No. 3) or pH 5.5 (RP-13, Sequence No. 14), for 24 hours at 37°C. (Key: EC, E. coli; EF, Ent. faecalis; PA, Ps. aeruginosa; SM, St. mutans; SA, S. aureus (MRSA); SE, S. epidermidis (MRSE); CA, C. albicans; CN, Crypto. neoformans) Moreover, these templates differ in secondary
20 structure (α -helix vs. β -sheet, respectively) as determined by FTIR spectroscopy and molecular modeling, and have differential pH optima for microbicidal activity (pH 7.2 vs. 5.5, respectively). Thus, the use of peptides derived from PMPs 1 or 2, RP-1 or
25 RP-13, or other templates will provide complementary opportunities to examine the relationship among peptide structure, microbicidal activity, pathogen specificity, mechanism of action, conditions for activity, and mammalian cell toxicity. These data will be incorporated into subsequent iterations of peptide design.

30 With reference to Figs. 2A and 2B, designs for novel microbicidal metapeptides should maximize peptide parameters believed to be integral to

microbicidal activity, as discussed above. Specific design strategies can include charge substitution, non-polar substitution, aromatic substitution, peptide extension or truncation, and use of D-enantiomers, retromer, retroenantiomer, N- ϵ monomethyl-lysine, or other amino acids not normally found in native peptides, or any combination
5 of these approaches. In addition, conformer restriction and/or disulfide bridge conformer stabilization can be used to create designs with specific conformational parameters found to be relevant to derived antimicrobial properties.

In charge substitution, charged amino acids can be substituted with alternate amino acids such that the overall charge is essentially conserved. Examples
10 of interchangeable residues where charge conservation substitution can be used to create novel peptides are lysine and arginine, or aspartic acid and glutamic acid.

Peptides can also be designed with substituted non-polar residues to study this effect on peptide microbicidal activity. Leucine and isoleucine are common examples of hydrophobic amino acids in antimicrobial peptides. Such residues have
15 a significant impact on hydrophobic density and mean hydrophobic moment (M_H) as they relate to peptide microbicidal activity.

Peptides with enhanced microbicidal activity and reduced mammalian cell toxicity can also be generated with aromatic substitutions. Aromatic amino acids such as tyrosine, phenylalanine, and tryptophan are believed to influence mean
20 hydrophobic moment as well as hydrophobic density.

Peptide extension or truncation can also be used to model peptide designs with strategic modifications. Peptides of reduced chain length generally exhibit features which may be advantageous as potential therapeutic agents as compared with larger proteins: 1) smaller peptides typically have greater distribution
25 via more efficient diffusion; 2) they are generally less immunogenic than larger peptides; and 3) shorter peptides tend to be less susceptible to proteolytic degradation than comparable larger peptides. Selected peptides which exhibit potent microbicidal activity can also be synthesized as N- ϵ monomethyl-lysine and/or D-amino acid analogues. These strategies can be useful to increase specificity, reduce toxicity, and
30 extend half-life of these peptides.

Peptides derived from RP-1, Sequence No. 3, and RP-13, Sequence No. 14, or other natural or novel templates will be suitable in mass to model by energy based methods. This approach can be used to identify stable conformers, and thus the most likely to retain structures believed to confer microbicidal function. Phi (ϕ) and psi (ψ) angles can be assigned systematically; those incompatible with Ramachandran indices for particular amino acids can be rejected to speed the search process. Conformer side chains can be rotated to relieve unstable steric configurations, and promising conformers can be partially minimized using AMBER force-field strategies. Lowest energy conformers can be further analyzed by molecular dynamics to determine stability. The Brookhaven data base can also be searched for peptides homologous to these peptides, which can be used as comparative templates. Side chain contacts can be relieved and minimized by molecular mechanics, and lowest energy conformations analyzed by molecular dynamics. Data from these manipulations can be used to remodel first generation peptides, such as RP-1, Sequence No. 3, RP-13, Sequence No. 14, or other template peptides to further enhance their antimicrobial properties, and reduce their toxicity.

Conformation of peptides can also be significantly influenced by solvation. Promising peptides identified can be solvated in TIP3 water. Solvent effects on molecular dynamic trajectories can be analyzed, and free energy perturbations used to assess solvent energies. Selected solvents can be seeded with counter ions at various concentrations to investigate possible conformational changes in peptides induced by ionic interactions. Furthermore, antimicrobial peptides likely interact with lipid bilayers. At the junction between the aqueous phase and the lipid bilayer, lipid polar head groups create a unique environment; this environment can produce alterations in peptide conformation. Lipid environments (bilayers) simulating bacterial or fungal cytoplasmic membranes (e.g. phosphatidyl glycerol or ergosterol) can be tested for interaction with peptides. Two dimensional arrays of polar head groups will be made and immobilized. A uniform solvation field will be used on either side to simulate the aqueous and hydrocarbon environments. This will permit examination of the effect of charge array on peptide conformation in relationship to

lipid interaction. The environment of the lipid bilayer can then be simulated by minimizing the dielectric constant, and removing distance-dependent terms in dielectric function. Analysis of molecular dynamics can also be conducted to examine influence of lipid environments on peptide trajectory.

5 Comparative molecular field analysis (CoMFA) seeks predictions of biological activity from amino acid sequences. CoMFA can be conducted in two ways. First, all peptides can be equilibrated in a common extended conformation, and their side chains relaxed. A conventional CoMFA can then be constructed. This approach takes advantage of the fact that CoMFA does not appeal to any one
10 mechanism of action, and seeks correlations between changes in structure and changes in biological activity. Induced folding should be implicit in the CoMFA analysis. In a second method, each peptide can be modeled in the lowest energy conformer, and conformers can be used to construct potential fields to be analyzed by CoMFA.

Promising metapeptides and their iterations designed from microbicidal
15 templates such as those described (e.g., RP-1, Sequence No. 3, and RP-13, Sequence No. 14) above can be synthesized by solid-phase Fmoc (9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl) chemistry. The method is established, and has been extensively used in production of antimicrobial peptides. Preliminary amino acid analysis can be performed on samples of material to estimate overall coupling efficiency and to
20 confirm peptide composition. Peptides can be cleaved and deprotected, and purified by gel filtration (BioGel P-10) and reverse phase-HPLC (RP-HPLC). This latter instrument can be equipped with a variety of columns including C-4, C-8, and C-18 silica-based reversed phases (Vydac), and synthetic phases such as PRP-300 (Hamilton) used to purify crude peptides on a preparative scale. Following
25 purification, peptides can be quantitated by amino acid analysis utilizing the Pico Tag system. Molecular mass of each peptide can then be confirmed by fast atom bombardment or electrospray mass spectrometry. Fourier-Transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and molecular modeling can then be used to verify the predicted secondary structure of synthetic peptides. In some cases, conformational studies can
30 be performed using analytical ultra-centrifugation using established Stokes radius

(radius of gyration) predictions to detect possible peptide-peptide interactions. This approach to peptide production and structural confirmation is highly efficient: a peptide can be synthesized, purified, and verified for sequence and conformation over a ten-day period.

- 5 Peptides are tested for antimicrobial potency and spectra against a panel of bacterial and fungal pathogens representing multiple antibiotic-resistance. This panel will include both clinical isolates as well as genetically-defined laboratory strains which exhibit MIC values considered resistant to respective antibiotics. Comparative control organisms to those assembled are summarized in Table 1 below.

Antibiotic Resistance Phenotype						
Organism	Control Strain	Bla	Van	Amg	Amb	Flu
5 Staphylococcus aureus	ATCC 27217	R	S	R	N/A	N/A
Streptococcus pneumoniae	ATCC 35088	R	S	S	N/A	N/A
Enterococcus faecalis	ATCC 47707	R	R	R	N/A	N/A
Escherichia coli	ATCC 43827	R	S	R	N/A	N/A
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	ATCC 17468	R	R	R	N/A	N/A
10 Candida albicans	ATCC 36082	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	S
Candida krusei	ATCC 32672	N/A	N/A	N/A	S	R
Candida lusitanae	ATCC 42720	N/A	N/A	N/A	R	R

Table 1. (Key: R, resistant; S, sensitive; Bla, β -lactams; Van, vancomycin; Amg, aminoglycoside; Amb, amphotericin B; Flu, fluconazole.)

15

A central goal is to correlate peptide structure with function to identify peptides with potent activity and reduced toxicity. Criteria for success are two- to ten-fold increases in potency as compared with templates RP-1, Sequence No. 3, or RP-13, Sequence No. 14. In this regard, it is advantageous to assess the microbiostatic and the microbicidal activities of peptides, and to correlate these activities with mammalian cell toxicity. For all assays, organisms are cultured to logarithmic-phase per NCCLS guidelines.

20

We have used the agar radial diffusion assay to determine antimicrobial activities of proteins against microbial pathogens *in vitro*. One million colony forming units are mixed into 10 ml (i.e., 1×10^5 CFU/ml) of melted 1% agarose (in 10 mM NaHPO₄ and cooled to 42°C) containing minimal nutrient and adjusted to either
5 pH 5.5 or pH 7.2. The agar is solidified in culture dishes, and sample wells are formed. Peptides at various concentrations are dissolved in 10 μ l of 0.01% acetic acid buffer (pH 5.5 or 7.2), loaded into individual wells, and incubated at 37°C for three hours. The plate is then overlaid with 1% agarose containing nutrients and incubated (37°C, for at least 24 hours). Peptides purified by RP-HPLC lacking
10 antimicrobial activity are tested in parallel as controls. Zones of inhibition are measured to quantify antimicrobial activity. This assay will not distinguish between microbicidal and microbiostatic actions, but is highly sensitive to peptides with one or both functions.

Minimum inhibitory (MIC) and microbicidal concentration (MMC)
15 assays can also be performed, and may include a microvolume assay which is used to quantitatively screen peptides for antimicrobial activities. In this assay, suspensions of bacteria or fungi in appropriate media are placed in 100-200 μ l final volumes in microtiter plates. Standard (uncoated), poly-L-lysine coated, or otherwise positively charged plates may be used for these assays, since cationic peptides may bind to
20 strongly anionic surfaces. Purified peptides are then serially diluted, descending from 100 μ g/ml. Organisms are inoculated into wells to a concentration of 1×10^5 CFU/ml, and plates incubated (37°C, for at least 24 hours). Well turbidities are then assessed visually and by spectrophotometry to quantify growth inhibition versus wells containing no peptide. MMCs are then determined by quantitative culture of MIC
25 wells exhibiting no visible growth.

Microbicidal kinetics of purified peptides are assessed by resuspending the peptides in 0.01% acetic acid buffer (pH 5.5 or 7.2), and organisms are resuspended to a concentration of 1×10^5 CFU/ml in 50-250 μ l of sterile buffer containing peptide concentrations from 0 to 40 μ g/ml. Controls contain buffer alone
30 or non-antimicrobial proteins and organism as above. Mixtures are incubated at 37°C

for up to 48 hours, after which aliquots are quantitatively cultured and incubated for 24 to 48 hours. Killing is expressed as decrease in logarithm₁₀ surviving CFU/ml. The limit of sensitivity in microbicidal assays is considered to be a 1 log reduction in viable cells.

5 Flow cytometry can also be used to examine kinetics and mechanisms of the action of the peptides on bacterial membrane integrity and energetics. Peptides which differ in activity or specificity for their ability to depolarize and/or permeabilize microbial membranes can also be compared by analysis of membrane depolarization, and permeabilization. DiOC₅ is a charged lipophilic dye which partitions into the
10 cytoplasm, and is dependent on intact $\Delta\psi$ for intracellular retention. Organisms prepared as above are labeled in darkness for 30 minutes at about 20°C in PBS containing 0.05 μ M DiOC₅. Organisms are resuspended to a concentration of 5×10^8 CFU/ml in K⁺MEM containing an individual peptide, and incubated at 37°C. For flow cytometry, organisms are washed, sonicated, counted, and resuspended in
15 K⁺MEM buffer. Reductions in mean DiOC₅ fluorescence relative to controls are interpreted to represent loss of DiOC₅, indicating membrane depolarization. Positive control cells exposed to valinomycin, as well as control cells not exposed to any peptides, are analyzed for DiOC₅ fluorescence in parallel.

Propidium iodide is excluded from cells with normal membrane
20 integrity, but enters cells permeabilized to molecules ≥ 2 nm in diameter, and can be stimulated to emit fluorescence at > 620 nm. Organisms prepared as above are resuspended to a concentration of 5×10^8 CFU/ml in K⁺MEM containing a selected peptide, and incubated for pre-selected times (ranging from zero up to about 120 minutes) at 37°C. Cells are washed in fresh K⁺MEM, sonicated, counted, and
25 resuspended in K⁺MEM buffer containing 20 μ M propidium iodide. Control cells exposed to ethanol (positive control for permeabilization) are assessed for propidium iodide uptake in parallel. Increases in mean propidium iodide fluorescence relative to control cells are interpreted to indicate increases in permeability.

Erythrocyte permeabilizing and hemolytic activities of peptides
30 exhibiting potent microbicidal activity are also studied as indicators of potential *in*

vivo toxicity. Four-percent (vol/vol) of washed human erythrocytes (in PBS alone, or in PBS plus 10% heat-inactivated PNHS are incubated with selected peptides ranging in concentration up to 100 times greater than geometric mean MICs. After 24 hours of incubation at 37°C, erythrocyte permeabilization and hemolysis are determined spectrophotometrically. Permeabilization and hemolysis will be compared to buffers alone, and with a triton X-100 control (100% hemolysis).

Endothelial cell injury due to peptides is measured using a standard chromium (⁵¹Cr) release assay, described in Filler, S.G., et al., "Candida stimulates endothelial cell eicosanoid production" J Infect Dis. 1991, 164:928-935; Filler, S.G., et al., "Mechanisms by which Candida albicans stimulates endothelial cell prostaglandin synthesis" Infect Immun. 1994, 62:1064-1069; Filler, S.G., et al., "Penetration and damage of endothelial cells by Candida albicans" Infect Immun. 1995, 63:976-983. Briefly, endothelial cells in 96 well tissue culture plates are incubated with Na⁵¹CrO₄ overnight. The following day, the unincorporated isotope tracer is removed by rinsing, and peptides in 0.01% acetic acid buffer are added to the endothelial cells. Control wells are exposed to buffer alone. After a predetermined incubation period, the medium is aspirated and the amount of ⁵¹Cr released into the medium is measured by scintillation. This approach facilitates toxicity screening of multiple peptides simultaneously, and minimizes the amount of peptide necessary for assessment.

Each antimicrobial and toxicity assay described above is performed independently a minimum of two times, and means ± standard error is calculated for each peptide under varying exposure conditions (concentration or pH) as compared with control samples. Statistical analyses of microbicidal data are performed using Student *t* test or Kruskal-Wallis rank sum analysis for non-parametric data, and corrected for multiple comparisons as appropriate.

LEUKOCYTE POTENTIATING ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES

PMP-2 structural determinants also have effects on neutrophil

antimicrobial functions. The antimicrobial roles of neutrophils are critically linked to their capacity to respond to stimuli generated at sites of infection, undergo directed migration toward these sites, and execute antimicrobial functions once there. Chemokines exhibiting the cystine-variable-cystine motif (C-X-C) are potent
5 stimulants of these responses. Peptides that selectively amplify this activity are not only integral to antimicrobial host defense, but they are also reasonable targets for study as novel anti-infective agents. PMP-2 exhibits an N-terminal C-X-C motif. Furthermore, our preliminary structural data indicate that PMP-2 is an analogue of PF-4, a C-X-C chemokine known to amplify neutrophil chemotaxis and oxidative burst.
10 Moreover, our preliminary studies suggest that PMP-2 amplifies in vitro neutrophil phagocytosis and intracellular killing of *S. aureus*. Additionally, PMP-2 exerts significantly greater microbicidal activity under conditions of pH consistent with those known to exist in the neutrophil acidic phagolysosome (e.g., pH 5.5). Based on these rationale, we hypothesize that PMP-2 has structural determinants that
15 potentiate neutrophil functions crucial to antimicrobial host defense.

Alpha-chemokines such as PF-4 and IL-8 are critical in amplifying the host inflammatory responses to infection. For instance, the concentration of macrophage-derived IL-8 is directly correlated with neutrophil number in human pleural effusions. Furthermore, inhibition of IL-8 by monoclonal Abs prevents
20 neutrophil influx in lipopolysaccharide-induced pleuritis in rabbit models. These C-X-C chemokines also potentiate the microbicidal function of neutrophils. Nibbering et. al. have noted that IL-8 potentiates non-oxidative intracellular killing of *Mycobacterium fortuitum* by human granulocytes. Additionally, IL-8 enhances in vitro neutrophil microbicidal activity against *Candida albicans*. Petersen et. al. have
25 recently shown human PF-4 acts along with other chemokines to potentiate neutrophil antimicrobial response. We have determined that rabbit PMP-2 possesses a C-X-C motif homologous to that found in α -chemokines. We have also determined that at least two microbicidal peptides from human platelets, hPF-4 and hCTAP-III, also contain this motif. hPF-4 is chemotactic for neutrophils, and enhances neutrophil
30 phagocytosis of microorganisms in vitro. An additional mechanism through which

PMP-2 may augment neutrophil microbicidal function lies in its enhanced microbicidal activities acidic pH, such as exist in the neutrophil phagolysosome. Thus, PMP-2 on the microorganism surface may have greater microbicidal activity once ingested by the neutrophil. Results from our preliminary studies are consistent with this discovery. From these perspectives, PMP-2 likely potentiates critical antimicrobial functions of neutrophils in addition to exerting direct antimicrobial activities.

PMP-2 contains a C-X-C motif, and exerts significantly greater microbicidal activity under conditions of pH that exist in the acidic phagolysosome of the neutrophil (e.g. pH 5.5). The dominant thrombin-induced PMP (tPMP-1) lacks the C-X-C motif, and exhibits diminished microbicidal activity at pH 5.5. Therefore, evaluation of PMP-2 domain influences on neutrophil function can permit assessment of the importance of both the C-X-C motif (±the E-L-R motif; discussed below) in the context of overall primary structure, as well as the relationship of pH and microbicidal activity in enhancing neutrophil antimicrobial functions. Of interest is the influence of PMP-2 domains on neutrophil antimicrobial function in vitro and the quantification of their effects on neutrophil chemotaxis, phagocytosis intracellular killing of microorganisms. PMP-2 domains found to amplify phagocytosis or intracellular killing by neutrophils can be assessed for their influence on oxidative burst in neutrophils. PMP-2 domain-mediated oxidative potentiation can be differentiated from non-oxidative neutrophil potentiation in this manner. Results from these studies can be used to guide subsequent experiments to define the specificity of PMP-2 determinants in augmenting neutrophil antimicrobial functions.

A central goal of the differentiation of the effects of PMP-2 structural determinants on neutrophil antimicrobial functions is the comparison of PMP-2 domains that influence neutrophil microbicidal action with those that confer direct antimicrobial functions. The fact that C-X-C chemokines potentiate neutrophil antimicrobial functions has been well established. Yet, how this occurs has been complicated by the recent discovery of two distinct C-X-C receptors, CXCR1 and CXCR2, co-expressed on mammalian neutrophils. Each of these receptors is a 7-

transmembrane domain protein functionally coupled to G protein activation. Although both receptors bind IL-8 avidly, they differ in selectivity for other C-X-C chemokines, such as PF-4. The principal difference in structure between IL-8 and PF-4 is a N-terminal glutamic acid-leucine-arginine (E-L-R) motif that immediately precedes the initial cystine residue in the C-X-C motif of IL-8. Interestingly, IL-8 is considered the only relevant ligand for CXCR1. Activation of neutrophils via the CXCR1 receptor also requires presence of a basic amino acid determinant in the sixth position after the second C-X-C motif cysteine residue. IL-8 exhibits this determinant, but PF-4 does not. This fact has been suggested as a principal mediator of CXCR1 specificity. Based on the fact that PMP-2 exhibits an N-terminal C-X-C motif homologous with that of IL-8, and that it is an analogue of rPF-4 known to induce neutrophil chemotactic response, we hypothesize that PMP-2 stimulates neutrophil chemotaxis. However, PMP-2 lacks the E-L-R and the basic sixth-position motifs (PMP-2 has leucine in residue position 21) linked to CXCR1 specificity. Thus, we further hypothesize that PMP-2 stimulation of neutrophil chemotaxis specifically occurs through the CXCR2 receptor. Thus, synthetic domains of PMP-2 can be constructed that do or do not have the E-L-R and/or basic sixth residue motifs believed to interact specifically with the CXCR1 receptor. This approach can define whether PMP-2 domains or other peptides influence neutrophil antimicrobial function via the CXCR1 or CXCR2 receptor. Rabbit and human neutrophil responses to PMP-2 structural domains \pm E-L-R and/or basic residue motifs can be compared to define species specificity of these peptides. In addition to defining the specificity with which PMP-2 determinants influence crucial neutrophil antimicrobial functions, such in vitro studies can facilitate future investigations to define the role of PMPs in host defense in vivo. Since such in vivo studies cannot initially be performed in humans, PMP-2 can yield information applicable to these future studies using rabbit models of infection.

In investigation of the influence and specificity of PMP-2 domain peptides on neutrophil chemotaxis in vitro, rabbit neutrophils can be isolated from fresh whole blood and labeled with⁵¹Cr. To conserve peptide, a micro-well assay can

be used that is modified from those described by Boyden and Schroder. In these assays, 2.5×10^6 neutrophils are placed in the upper compartment of a chemotaxis microchamber (Neuroprobe), separated from a lower chamber by a membrane having a 3 μm pore size. Purified peptide (1-5 μg) in 2 mM acetate buffer is then placed in the lower compartments. Appropriate positive controls assessed in parallel can be N-f-met-leu-phe, IL-8, rabbit or human PF-4, or PMP-2 in the same buffer, or buffer alone. Chambers are then incubated for 1 hr at 37°C in 5% CO_2 . Upper chambers are removed, rinsed extensively, and counted by scintillation relative to respective controls: lower-compartment fluid; rinses of the upper or lower compartment; and a control for neutrophil specific activity. The number of neutrophils present in the upper and lower compartments can be interpreted in the context of these controls. Mean standard error of the mean (SEM) numbers of cells in each compartment can be determined and compared for each stimulus. Each condition is tested in triplicate, including both experimental and control peptides.

If a peptide increases migration of neutrophils, chemokinesis can be differentiated from chemotaxis using a modification of the checkerboard assay described by Cutler. For these studies, chemotactic gradients can be eliminated by placing purified peptide in the upper compartments along with neutrophils. These assays are performed under incubation conditions (< 2 hr) to prevent peptide diffusion beyond specified compartments. This could cause neutrophils responding chemotactically to cease or reverse direction, artificially reducing peptide-mediated neutrophil chemotaxis. Neutrophil migration is assessed as above. A decrease in the magnitude of neutrophil migration is interpreted to indicate that the peptide is chemotactic for neutrophils. Alternatively, no change in mean neutrophil migration indicates that the peptide upregulates neutrophil chemokinesis.

Results from chemotaxis studies above can be used to guide subsequent experiments to define the specificity of PMP-2 determinants in neutrophil modulation, as outlined below:

1. PMP-2 domains stimulating neutrophil chemotactic response can be for tested for activity in the presence and absence of monoclonal Ab directed

against the CXCR1 receptor, or CXCR2 receptor, or both. Inhibition or reduction of PMP-2 domain stimulation of neutrophil chemotaxis under these conditions will define the specificity of this effect to the CXCR1 or CXCR2 receptors, or to a mechanism that is independent of these receptors (e.g. peptide activity in the presence of both monoclonal Abs). Additionally, analogues of selected, antimicrobial peptides can be synthesized with either the E-L-R or basic sixth residue motifs, or both. Resulting alterations of CXCR1 vs. CXCR2 peptide specificity in neutrophil chemotaxis provide further evidence for engineered selectivity of PMP-2 determinants for specific neutrophil chemotactic receptors..

2. Likewise, selected PMP-2 domains or other peptides that fail to prompt neutrophil chemotaxis can be synthesized as analogues that contain the E-L-R and/or basic sixth residue motifs. The conversion of an inactive peptide to one that stimulates neutrophil chemotaxis is interpreted as evidence that it lacks these specific structural motifs corresponding to its inherent selectivity in neutrophil stimulation.

3. The influence of peptides and/or their analogues described above on human neutrophils can be assessed. These studies will lend insights into the specificity of peptide determinants or analogues on human neutrophils that co-express the CXCR1 and CXCR2 receptors. Results from these studies can be used to guide future efforts to create novel therapeutics that exert selective modulatory effects on human neutrophils.

Additionally, peptide analogues can be achieved using a combinatorial method, and therefore highly efficient with regard to both time and expense. It is important to note that it is also possible that peptides will act via mechanisms not previously described. This possibility underscores a major advantage of the proposed approach, which is intentionally not biased to identify any single specificity. Thus, the proposed approaches may also reveal novel interactions between peptides and neutrophils.

Flow cytometric Analysis of neutrophil antimicrobial functions in vitro can be evaluated using contemporary flow cytometry techniques. Use of flow cytometry has the advantages of analyzing the characteristics of individual cells, as

well as the interactions between a large number of neutrophils and microorganisms. This methodology facilitates the rapid differentiation of subpopulations of neutrophils that have distinct antimicrobial responses. In addition, flow cytometry provides high specificity and quantitative precision. Flow cytometric experiments can be performed
5 using a FACScan (Becton Dickinson) device when a single laser stimulation is sufficient. When multiple excitation wavelengths are required, the dual laser FACStar IV (Becton Dickinson) can be used.

Influence of synthetic peptides on microorganism phagocytosis by neutrophils in vitro can be evaluated by multicolor flow cytometry. This can be done
10 from two perspectives: i) effect of microorganism exposure to peptide on subsequent neutrophil phagocytosis; and ii) effect of peptide priming of neutrophils on subsequent microorganism phagocytosis. Target organisms in these studies are control strains, and neutrophils treated with cytochalasin D serve as phagocytosis-negative controls. Microbial cells are fluorescence-labeled by incubation in appropriate medium
15 containing 20 μ M bis-carboxyethyl-carboxyfluorescein pentaacetoxymethylester (BCECF-AM, Calbiochem). BCECF-AM diffuses into microorganisms, where it is cleaved by cytoplasmic esterases to yield the membrane-impermeable fluorescent marker bis-carboxyethyl-carboxyfluorescein (BCECF). BCECF is retained by viable organisms, thus serving as a microorganism-specific label. Alternatively, neutrophils
20 can be labeled in RPMI medium containing 5 μ g/ml phycoerythrin (PE)-conjugated monoclonal antibody My-7 (Coulter Instruments; 45 min, 20°C). My-7 is directed against the neutrophil CD-13 surface antigen. Therefore, PE-labeled neutrophils are readily distinguishable from BCECF-labeled microorganisms. Neither BCECF nor My-7 labeling methods significantly alter microorganism or neutrophil physiology,
25 respectively, as determined in previous studies. Labeled microorganisms are then washed and suspended in 2 mM acetate buffer (pH 5.5 or 7.2). Peptide is added to labeled microorganism suspensions to achieve the following conditions: i) final inocula of 10^6 CFU/ml; and ii) final sub-lethal peptide concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 5 μ g/ml. To conserve peptides, volumes are 500 μ l. Incubation is initiated by
30 the addition of peptide to the microbial inoculum, and continued at 37°C. At

predetermined timepoints (0, 15, 30, 60, and 120 minutes), 100 μ l aliquots are washed in RPMI to remove excess peptide. Organisms are then assessed to ensure they have retained the BCECF label following peptide exposure.

For phagocytosis assays, labeled, peptide-exposed microorganisms are mixed with neutrophils in RPMI \pm 10% pooled normal serum (PNRS) to achieve a neutrophil-to-target cell ratio of 1:100. Three samples of cells prepared as above are included in each phagocytosis assay: 1) labeled microorganisms in flow buffer alone (control for BCECF label specificity and intensity); 2) labeled neutrophils in flow buffer alone (control for My-7 label specificity and intensity); and 3) labeled microorganisms mixed with labeled neutrophils. Mixtures will be incubated for 0, 15, 30, 60, or 120 min at 37°C with agitation. To differentiate microorganism binding from phagocytosis, mixtures are cooled on ice to prevent further phagocytosis, and texas red conjugated monoclonal antibody directed against respective organisms (e.g., anti-S. Aureus protein A; ImmunoSys) is added to samples containing neutrophil-organism mixtures. Therefore, fluorescein emission (520 nm) corresponds to phagocytized organisms, while texas red emission (620 nm) specifies extracellular organisms when stimulated at 460 and 580 nm, respectively. Furthermore, fluorescein and texas red emissions are distinguishable from that of phycoerythrin-labeled neutrophils (575 nm). Organisms which do not retain the BCECF label are gated out of data in all phagocytosis studies. We appropriately monitor forward and 90° light scatter to minimize the collection of artifactual data due to cell clumping. In parallel, 100 μ l aliquots are removed and analyzed by flow cytometry to determine microorganism viability (see below). Additionally, phagocytic assays are performed microscopically to confirm flow cytometric data. These controls allow us to adjust for underestimates in phagocytosis that may occur via microorganism loss of BCECF due to killing that may occur at later time points.

As an alternative approach to differentiating ingested vs. neutrophil-bound organisms, the fluorescence of extracellular microorganisms labeled with BCECF can be quenched by crystal violet, while fluorescence of those within neutrophils is unchanged. Additionally, fluorochrome-quenching reagents

(Molecular Probes) that will de-fluoresce extracellular organisms, or use of fluorochromes with differential emission spectra within the neutrophil acidic phagolysosome (e.g., SNARF; Molecular Probes) can also distinguish pathogen binding vs. phagocytosis.

5 In order to determine the influence of peptides on intracellular killing of microorganisms by neutrophils, coincident with phagocytosis assays above (0, 15, 30, 60, and 120 minutes), 100 µl aliquots from each phagocytic assay sample can be processed to quantify intracellular killing. Neutrophils are lysed in cold distilled water and sonication, and microorganism survival assessed by flow cytometry. As
10 above, viable microorganisms retain the BCECF label, while killed organisms lose the fluorescent label. Thus, microorganisms released by neutrophil lysis can be gated into one of two populations based on fluorescence to quantify : i) viable, fluorescent cells, or ii) non-viable, non-fluorescent cells. Interpretation of results in the context of control neutrophil killing of organisms permits comparison of the influence of peptide
15 exposure (either microorganism, or neutrophil, or both) on additivity vs. potentiation of intracellular killing within neutrophils. In parallel, aliquots from each sample will be diluted into sodium polyanethol sulfonate buffer to discontinue peptide-mediated killing, and quantitatively cultured to corroborate flow cytometry analyses of intracellular killing. Note that peptides, analogues thereof (see above), and PMP-2 are
20 compared for relative influences on rabbit and human neutrophil intracellular killing of pathogens. Thus, specific determinants integral to or selective for potentiation of neutrophil intracellular killing can be identified for further characterization as outlined below.

 If a peptides is found to potentiate neutrophil phagocytosis or
25 intracellular killing of microorganisms, it can be determined whether oxidative burst is linked to this effect. The generation of reactive oxygen intermediates such as superoxide anion is considered essential to neutrophil microbicidal potency. Hydroethidine (HE; Molecular Probes) can be used to quantify the influence of peptide on generation of superoxide anion by neutrophils. Neutrophils accumulate HE
30 in the cytoplasm; it is oxidized to ethidium bromide by superoxide anion. Thus,

ethidium bromide excitation at 488 nm yields 590 nm emission correlating with superoxide anion production, and can be used as detailed below.

Neutrophils isolated as above can be labeled by incubation in RPMI containing 1 μ M HE for 15 minutes at 37°C. Residual HE is washed away, and
5 neutrophils are exposed to 1-5 μ g of selected PMP-2 domains for predetermined times (0, 15, 30, 60, or 120 mins) at 37°C in RPMI \pm 10% homologous pooled normal serum. The principal variables in these experiments are: i) peptides with different structures (e.g., \pm C-X-C motif); ii) varying durations and concentrations of neutrophil exposure to peptides; and iii) neutrophil priming by peptide followed by exposure to
10 microorganisms. For these experiments, peptides can be selected that enhance microorganism phagocytosis and/or intracellular killing by neutrophils identified above. Each experiment includes labeled neutrophils in buffer alone (to control for background superoxide anion levels) in comparison to neutrophils exposed to selected peptides, with or without organisms. Calibration curves based on flow cytometric
15 data from known superoxide concentrations using xanthine oxidase assays are used to estimate the absolute superoxide anion levels within neutrophils. Additionally, selected peptide analogues above are used to ascertain the specificity with which they stimulate neutrophil oxidative burst.

20 EXAMPLES OF NOVEL ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES THAT ACT DIRECTLY ON PATHOGENS TO EXERT MICROBICIDAL OR MICROBIOSTATIC ACTIVITY:

Three basic groups can be categorized based on a source and/or design approach:

- 25 A. Rational Peptides (RP)
 B. Fragment Peptides (FX)
 C. Consensus Peptides (CS)

These groups are described in the present application; they are not recognized categorizations. The majority of peptide sequences listed herein fall into
30 one of these groups.

EXAMPLES OF NOVEL ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDES THAT
POTENTIATE ONE OR MORE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES OF
LEUKOCYTES:

5 These peptides are derived from domains found in PMPs or other
molecules that are either known to or predicted to stimulate one or more of the
inherent antimicrobial functions of leukocytes such as neutrophils, monocytes,
macrophages, and/or lymphocytes. Example sequences in this category are:

10 PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp Leu His Cys Val Cys Val
Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val

PMP-2₁₋₃₇: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp Leu His Cys Val Cys Val
Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Arg Pro Arg His Ile Thr Asn Leu Glu Leu
Ile Lys Ala Gly Gly

15

SEQUENCE No. 17 (e.g. RP-15)

20 Variants of the above sequences or those present in Figure 12, which
have the described modifications in their Glu - Leu - Arg (ELR) and/or sixth basic
residue components may also be suitable. Examples include:

21-K-PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp Leu His Cys Val Cys Val
Lys Thr Thr Ser Lys Val

25 ELR-PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Glu Leu Arg Cys Val Cys Val
Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val

21-K,ELR-PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Glu Leu Arg Cys Val
Cys Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Lys Val

30

21-K,CC-PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp Leu His Cys Cys
Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Lys Val

ELR,CC-PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Glu Leu Arg Cys Cys
5 Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val

21-K,ELR,CC-PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Glu Leu Arg
Cys Cys Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Lys Val

10 Further examples include any extension, truncation, substitution,
retromerization, fusion, or conformer restriction of these peptides, related templates,
or their iterations derived as discussed above. Note that the full-length PMP-2 is also
included in this category by definition of its demonstrated inherent leukocyte
potentiating properties as is illustrated in Figure 13, showing the chemotactic index
15 for rabbit PMP-2 [rPMP-2].

EXAMPLES OF NOVEL ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDE MOSAICS THAT COMBINE THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES:

20 These include logical and/or strategic mosaic constructs of the above
peptides in the categories above. Conceptually, these mosaic peptides will consist of
one or more domains exerting direct microbicidal and/or microbiostatic activity linked
or otherwise combined with one or more domains exerting leukocyte potentiating
activities. Examples (only a few of the logical constructs achievable from combining
25 the above peptides) are listed below:

RP-1/PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu
Lys Arg Leu Gly Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp
Leu His Cys Val Cys Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val

30

RP-11/PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ala Leu Tyr Lys Arg Leu Phe Lys Lys Leu Lys Lys Phe Ser
Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp Leu His Cys Val Cys
Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val

5 RP-1/21-K,ELR-PMP-2₁₋₂₂: Ala Leu Try Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys
Ser Leu Lys Arg Leu Gly Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu
Ser Glu Gly Glu Leu Arg Cys Val Cys Val Lys Thr
Thr Ser Lys Val

10 Other examples of mosaic constructs include any extension, truncation,
substitution, retromerization, fusion, or conformer restriction of these peptides, related
templates, or their iterations derived as outlined herein.

The antimicrobial peptides and derived metapeptides active alone or
in combination with other agents against organisms such as bacteria and fungi can
15 thus comprise peptides having amino acid sequences selected from the group
consisting essentially of a first peptide template XZBZBXXBXB and derivatives
thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXXBXB, BXZXB, BXZZXB,
XBBXZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ, and a second peptide template XBBXX and
derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX,
20 BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX. B can be, for
example, at least one positively charged amino acid; X can be, for example, at least
one non-polar, hydrophobic amino acid; and Z can be, for example, at least one
aromatic amino acid. For example, B can be selected from the group of amino acids
consisting of lysine, arginine, histidine, and combinations thereof; X can be selected
25 from the group of amino acids consisting of leucine, isoleucine, alanine, valine, and
combinations thereof; and Z can be selected from the group of amino acids consisting
of phenylalanine, tryptophan, tyrosine and combinations thereof. Other amino acids,
including glutamine, asparagine, proline, cystine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, glycine,
methionine, serine and threonine, may be interplacd within these primary structural
30 motifs in a given case. Despite these variations, the disclosed peptides will adhere to

the general structural motifs indicated, thereby preserving their uniqueness.

The first peptide template XZBZBXXB corresponds to the peptide template RP-1, Sequence No. 3; and the second peptide template XBBXX corresponds to the peptide template RP-13, Sequence No. 14.

5 The antimicrobial peptides and derived metapeptides that potentiate antimicrobial activity of leukocytes and are active alone or in combination with other agents directly against organisms such as bacteria and fungi can thus comprise peptides having amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting essentially of combined amino acid sequences AL and LA, wherein A represents an antimicrobial
10 domain consisting essentially of a first peptide template XZBZBXXB and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXXB, BXZXB, BXZZXB, XBBZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ, and a second peptide template XBBXX and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX, BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX
15 and L represents a leukocyte potentiating domain consisting essentially of JJCJCJJJJJ, and J is selected from X, Z and B. Thus, an example of AL can be: XZBZBXXBJJCJCJJJJJ; and an example of LA can be: JJCJCJJJJJXZBZBXXB.

 The method for developing the novel antimicrobial peptides according
20 to the principles of the invention is summarized in the flow chart shown in Fig. 3. Initially, the antimicrobial peptide database is inspected visually, and the literature is reviewed, utilizing comparative sequence techniques, in order to identify likely antimicrobial peptide domains. Cidokinins (peptide domains associated with antimicrobial activity) and toxokinins (peptide domains associated with mammalian
25 cell toxicity) are organized and domains and structural motifs are identified, and modeled to maximize the cidokinins and minimize the toxokinins. Similarly, immunopotentiating and directly microbicidal peptides may be derived in this manner. From this modeling, template designs such as RP-1(Sequence No. 3), RP-13 (Sequence No. 14), or others are devised, and in turn are used for remodeling, by
30 testing for toxicity, structure and antimicrobial activity, to identify promising

candidates for further evaluation *in vivo*.

The antimicrobial peptides of the invention can include truncations, extensions, combinations, mosaics, or fusions of any of the above template peptides (e.g., PMP-2, Sequence No. 1), analogues derived from the approaches contained
 5 herein (e.g., RP-1 or Sequence No. 3), or modified analogues thereof as described above. Examples of such truncation, extension, combination, mosaic, and/or fusion sequences are described below:

A. Truncation Example:

PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) is a 74 residue (amino acids 1-74)
 10 antimicrobial peptide. Novel antimicrobial peptides may be derived from truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1), or any of the peptides or their derivatives described herein. For example, the novel effective antimicrobial peptide FX, Sequence No. 30, is a truncation of PMP-2, Sequence No. 1, utilizing residues 45-74:

15 Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
 10

Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
 20

20 Another novel effective antimicrobial peptide resulting from truncation of PMP-2, Sequence No. 1, is PMP-2 residues 28-74 (F28-74, Sequence No. 31, with 47 residues; linear/fold; internal fragment) having the following sequence:

25 Thr Asn Leu Glu Leu Ile Lys Ala Gly Gly His Cys Pro Thr Ala Asn
 10

Leu Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
 20 30

30 Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
 40

35 Another novel effective antimicrobial peptide that is a truncation fragment of PMP-2, Sequence No. 1, is PMP-2 residues 43-74 (F43-74, Sequence No. 32, with 32 residues; linear; internal fragment) having the following sequence:

Asn Leu Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu
 10

5 Gln Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
 20 30

Another novel effective antimicrobial peptide derived by truncation of PMP-2, Sequence No. 1, is PMP-2 residues 59-74 (F59-74, Sequence No. 33, with 16 residues; linear; internal fragment):

10

Gln Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
 10

15

B. Extension Example:

RP-1 (Sequence No. 3) is an 18 residue antimicrobial peptide. Novel antimicrobial peptides may be derived from extension of RP-1 or any of the other peptides, fragments, or derivatives described herein.

20

For example, the novel antimicrobial peptide RP-1 extension by RP-1 residues 1-10 (RP-1+RP-1-10, Sequence No. 34, having 28 residues; linear; internal fragment) has the following sequence:

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg
 10

25

Leu Gly Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu
 20

30

C. Combination/Fusion Example:

RP-1 (Sequence No. 3) is an 18 residue antimicrobial peptide. RP-13 (Sequence No. 14) is a 17 residue antimicrobial peptide. Novel antimicrobial peptides may be derived from combination of RP-1 with RP-13 or any of the other peptides, fragments, or derivatives described herein.

35

For example, the novel antimicrobial peptide RP-1 combination with RP-13 (RP-1:RP-13, Sequence No. 35, with 35 residues; linear; internal fragment) has

the following sequence:

5 Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg
10
Leu Gly Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
20 30
10 Ala Ala Leu

Any of the truncations, extensions, or combinations of any of the above peptides may occur in any orientation. For example, an N-terminal portion of RP-1
15 (Sequence No. 3) may be combined with a C-terminal portion of RP-13. Alternatively, a C-terminal portion of RP-1 may be combined with an N-terminal portion of RP-13. Likewise, other internal fragments may be oriented either N- or C-terminally in any of the above modifications.

Further examples of the modifications that can be made to promising
20 peptides are set forth below, beginning with various peptides as the parent template to which modifications are made:

RP-1 (parent template, Sequence No. 3):

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys
25 Arg Leu Gly

0C-RP-1 (insert Cys at 0, Sequence No. 37):

Cys Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu
Lys Arg Leu Gly
30

13C-RP-1 (insert Cys at 13, Sequence No. 38):

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Cys Leu Lys
Arg Leu Gly

19C-RP-1 (insert Cys at 19, Sequence No. 39):

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys
Arg Leu Gly Cys

5 0C, 19C-RP-1 (insert Cys at 0, 19, Sequence No. 40):

Cys Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu
Lys Arg Leu Gly Cys

RP-1-2R (increased + charge, Sequence No. 41):

10 Ala Arg Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys
Arg Leu Gly

RP-1-10F (increased steric bulk, Sequence No. 42):

15 Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Phe Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg
Leu Gly

RP-1-2R10F (increased charge, bulk, Sequence No.
43):

20 Ala Arg Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Phe Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg
Leu Gly

RP-1-retro (retromer, Sequence No. 44):

25 Gly Leu Arg Lys Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys
Tyr Leu Ala

RP-13-retro (retromer, Sequence No. 45):

Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg Gly Asn Lys Lys
Thr Ala

30 nRP-1:cRP-13 (fusion: nRP-1, cRP-13, Sequence No.

46):

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
Ala Ala Leu

5 nRP-13:cRP-1 (fusion: nRP-13, cRP-1, Sequence No.

47):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys
Arg Leu Gly

10 Parent Sequence (1):

PMP-2₄₆₋₆₆ (RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 48):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

15 Charge Conservation Substitution: Lys to Arg (2)

(2,3R-RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 49):

Ala Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Arg Arg Arg

20 Charge Conservation Substitution: Arg to Lys (3)

(7K-RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 50):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

25 Charge Conservation Substitution: Asp to Glu (4)

(12E-RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 51):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

30 Charge Reversion Substitution: Lys to Glu (5)

(3,4,8,19,20,21E-RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 52):

Ala Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Glu Glu Glu

5 Charge Reversion Substitution: Asp to Lys (6) (12K-
RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 53):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

10 Charge Reversion Substitution: Arg to Glu (7) (7E-
RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 54):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

15 Charge Neutralization Substitution: Arg to Gly (8)
(7G-RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 55):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

20 Charge Neutralization Substitution: Asp to Gly (9)
(12G-RP-13-TET, Sequence No. 56):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

25 Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Phe (10) (18F-RP-13-
TET, Sequence No. 57):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Phe Lys Lys Lys

30 Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Trp (11) (18W-RP-13-

TET, Sequence No. 58):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Trp Lys Lys Lys

5 Retromer peptide (12) (RP-13-TET-retro, Sequence
No. 59):

Lys Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg
Gly Asn Lys Lys Thr Ala

10 C-terminus Truncation:

Parent Seq. (1) (RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 60):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

15 Charge Conservation Substitution: Lys to Arg (2)
(3,4,8,19,20R-RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 61):

Ala Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Arg Arg

20 Charge Conservation Substitution: Arg to Lys (3)
(7K-RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 62):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

25 Charge Conservation Substitution: Asp to Glu (4)
(12E-RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 63):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

30 Charge Reversion Substitution: Lys to Glu (5)

(3,4,8,19,20E-RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 64):

Ala Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Glu Glu

5 Charge Reversion Substitution: Asp to Lys (6) (12K-
RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 65):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

10 Charge Reversion Substitution: Arg to Glu (7) (7E-
RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 66):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

15 Charge Neutralization Substitution: Arg to Gly (8)
(7G-RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 67):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

20 Charge Neutralization Substitution: Asp to Gly (9)
(12G-RP-13-TRI, Sequence No. 68):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

25 Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Phe (10) (18F-RP-13-
TRI, Sequence No. 69):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Phe Lys Lys

30 Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Trp (11) (18W-RP-13-

TRI, Sequence No. 70):

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala
Ala Leu Trp Lys Lys

5 Retromer peptide (12) (RP-13-TRI-retro, Sequence
No. 71):

Lys Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg
Gly Asn Lys Lys Thr

10 N-Terminus Truncation:

RP-50 (Parent Seq. 1, Sequence No. 72):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

15 Charge Conservation Substitution: Lys to Arg (2)
(RP-51, Sequence No. 73):

Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Arg Arg Arg

20 Charge Conservation Substitution: Arg to Lys (3)
(RP-52, Sequence No. 74):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

25 Charge Conservation Substitution: Asp to Glu (4)
(RP-53, Sequence No. 75):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

30 Charge Reversion Substitution: Lys to Glu (5) (RP-

54, Sequence No. 76):

Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Glu Glu Glu

5 Charge Reversion Substitution: Asp to Lys (6) (RP-
55, Sequence No. 77):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

10 Charge Reversion Substitution: Arg to Glu (7) (RP-
56, Sequence No. 78):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

15 Charge Neutralization Substitution: Arg to Gly (8)
(RP-57, Sequence No. 79):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

20 Charge Neutralization Substitution: Asp to Gly (9)
(RP-58, Sequence No. 80):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

25 Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Phe (10) (RP-59,
Sequence No. 81):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Phe Lys Lys Lys

30 Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Trp (11) (RP-60,

Sequence No. 82):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Trp Lys Lys Lys

5 Retromer peptide (12) (RP-61, Sequence No. 83):

Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg Gly
Asn Lys Lys Thr Ala

Simultaneous Truncation from both directions:

10 Parent Seq. (1) (RP-62, Sequence No. 84):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys

Charge Conservation Substitution: Lys to Arg (2)

15 (RP-63, Sequence No. 85):

Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Arg Arg

Charge Conservation Substitution: Arg to Lys (3)

20 (RP-64, Sequence No. 86):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys

Charge Conservation Substitution: Asp to Glu (4)

25 (RP-65, Sequence No. 87):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys

Charge Reversion Substitution: Lys to Glu (5) (RP-

30 66, Sequence No. 88):

Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Glu Glu

Charge Reversion Substitution: Asp to Lys (6) (RP-
5 67, Sequence No. 89):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys

Charge Reversion Substitution: Arg to Glu (7) (RP-
10 68, Sequence No. 90):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys

Charge Neutralization Substitution: Arg to Gly (8)
15 (RP-69, Sequence No. 91):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys

Charge Neutralization Substitution: Asp to Gly (9)
20 (RP-70, Sequence No. 92):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Tyr Lys Lys

Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Phe (10) (RP-71,
25 Sequence No. 93):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Phe Lys Lys

Aromatic Substitution: Tyr to Trp (11) (RP-72,
30 Sequence No. 94):

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala
Leu Trp Lys Lys

Retromer peptide (12) (RP-73, Sequence No. 95):

5 Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg Gly
Asn Lys Lys Thr

The antimicrobial peptides of the invention can be utilized as 1)
individual antimicrobial agents, 2) antimicrobial agents in combination with other
10 antimicrobial peptides herein, 3) agents that enhance, potentiate, or restore efficacy
of conventional antimicrobials, such as fluoroquinolones, tetracyclines, macrolides,
beta-lactams, aminoglycosides, anti-metabolites, azoles, polyenes, or anti-virals, 4)
agents that enhance the antimicrobial functions of leukocytes such as neutrophils, 5)
prophylactic agents for the prevention of infectious diseases, 6) antimicrobial
15 components of vascular catheters or indwelling prosthetic devices, 7) disinfectants or
preservatives for use in foods, cosmetics, contact lens solutions, and the like, and 8)
agents to improve efficiency of molecular biology techniques (e.g., transformation).
The novel antimicrobial peptides of the invention can, for example, be formulated in
a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, to form 1) powdered or liquid formulations in
20 buffers suitable for intravenous administration, 2) solid or liquid formulations for oral
administration, 3) ophthalmologic solutions or ointments, 4) topical solutions or
ointments, 5) aerosolized suspensions, lavage, or inhalation formulation, and 6) any
combination of the above with medical instrumentation or materials. As an example,
the mean activity of several peptides according to the invention, in various
25 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier solutions, against *Staphylococcus aureus* and
Salmonella typhimurium, is illustrated in Figs. 4 to 11.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that while particular forms of the
invention have been illustrated and described, various modifications can be made
without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

30

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An antimicrobial peptide for direct activity or for potentiating antimicrobial agents active against organisms such as bacteria and fungi, comprising:
5 a peptide containing an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting essentially of a first peptide template XZBZBXXBXB and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXXBXB, BXZXB, BXZXZXB, XBBXZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ; and a second peptide template XBBXX and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX,
10 BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX; where B is at least one positively charged amino acid, X is at least one non-polar, hydrophobic amino acid, and Z is at least one aromatic amino acid, and where B, X and Z may be separated by one or more other amino acids.
2. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, wherein B is at least one amino acid selected from the group consisting of lysine, arginine, histidine, and combinations thereof; X is at least one amino acid selected from the group consisting of leucine, isoleucine, alanine, valine, and combinations thereof; and Z is at least one amino acid
5 selected from the group consisting of phenylalanine, tryptophan, tyrosine and combinations thereof.
3. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, further comprising a D-isomeric amino acid.
4. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, further comprising a retromeric sequence.
5. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, further comprising a modified amino acid group selected from the group consisting of N- ϵ -monomethyl-lysine, fluorinated amino acids, and combinations thereof.

6. An antimicrobial peptide for direct activity or for potentiating antimicrobial agents active against organisms such as bacteria and fungi, comprising:
a peptide containing an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting essentially of a first peptide template XZBZBXXB and derivatives thereof
5 selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXXB, BXZXB, BXZXZXB, XBBXZBBX, and BBXZBBXZ, and a second peptide template XBBXX and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX, BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX, where B is at least one positively charged amino acid, X is at least one non-polar, hydrophobic amino acid,
10 and Z is at least one aromatic amino acid, and where B, X and Z may be separated by one or more other amino acids, and truncations, extensions, combinations and fusions thereof.

7. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, wherein B is at least one amino acid selected from the group consisting of lysine, arginine, histidine, and combinations thereof; X is at least one amino acid selected from the group consisting of leucine, isoleucine, alanine, valine, and combinations thereof; and Z is at least one amino acid
5 selected from the group consisting of phenylalanine, tryptophan, tyrosine and combinations thereof, and truncations, extensions, combinations and fusions thereof.

8. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, further comprising a peptide with an amino acid selected from the group consisting of a D-isomeric amino acid, and truncations, extensions, combinations and fusions thereof.

9. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, further comprising a retromeric sequence, and truncations, extensions, combinations and fusions thereof.

10. The antimicrobial peptide of Claim 1, further comprising a peptide having a modified amino acid group selected from the group consisting of N-^εmonomethyl-lysine, fluorinated amino acids, and combinations thereof, and

truncations, extensions, combinations and fusions thereof.

11. An antimicrobial peptide composition for direct activity or for potentiating antimicrobial agents active against organisms such as bacteria and fungi, comprising:

5 a peptide containing an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of truncations of PMP-1 (Sequence No. 2), and extensions, combinations and fusions thereof; truncations of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1), and extensions, combinations and fusions thereof; a first peptide template XZBZBXXB and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXXB, BXZXB, BXZZXB, XBBXZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ; and a second peptide template XBBXX and
10 derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX, BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX; where B is at least one positively charged amino acid, X is at least one non-polar, hydrophobic amino acid, and Z is at least one aromatic amino acid, and where B, X and Z may be separated by one or more other amino acids.

12. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 11, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

13. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 11, wherein said peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 28 to 74 of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

14. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 11, wherein said peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 43 to 74 of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

15. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 11, wherein said peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 59 to 74 of

PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

16. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 11, wherein said peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 46 to 74 of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

17. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 11, wherein said peptide comprises an extension of RP-1 (Sequence No. 3) by RP-1 residues 1-10.

18. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 11, wherein said peptide comprises a combination of RP-1 (Sequence No. 3) with RP-13 (Sequence No. 14).

19. An antimicrobial peptide composition for direct activity or for potentiating antimicrobial agents active against organisms such as bacteria and fungi, comprising:

a peptide containing an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of truncations of PMP-1 (Sequence No. 2), and extensions, combinations and fusions thereof; truncations of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1), and extensions, combinations and fusions thereof; a first peptide template XZBZBXBXB and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXBXB, BXZXB, BXZXZXB, XBBXZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ; and a second peptide template XBBXX and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XBBXBBX, XBBXXBBX, BXXBXXB, XBBZXX, XBBZXXBB, and XBBZXXBBXXZBBX; where B is at least one positively charged amino acid, X is at least one non-polar, hydrophobic amino acid, and Z is at least one aromatic amino acid, and where B, X and Z may be separated by one or more other amino acids; and

a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 19, wherein said

peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 28 to 74 of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

21. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 19, wherein said peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 43 to 74 of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

22. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 19, wherein said peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 59 to 74 of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

23. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 19, wherein said peptide is a truncation of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1) and comprises residues 46 to 74 of PMP-2 (Sequence No. 1).

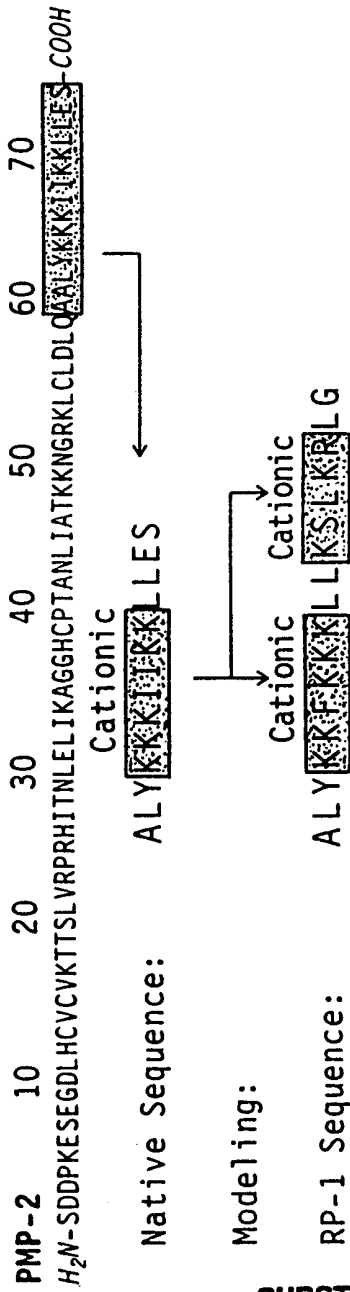
24. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 19, wherein said peptide comprises an extension of RP-1 (Sequence No. 3) by RP-1 residues 1-10.

25. The antimicrobial peptide composition of Claim 19, wherein said peptide comprises a combination of RP-1 (Sequence No. 3) with RP-13 (Sequence No. 14).

26. An antimicrobial peptide for potentiating antimicrobial activity of leukocytes direct activity and for direct activity alone or in combination with other agents against organisms such as bacteria and fungi, comprising:

a peptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting essentially of combined amino acid sequences AL and LA, wherein A represents an antimicrobial domain consisting essentially of a first peptide template XZBZBXBXB and derivatives thereof selected from the group consisting of XZBBZBXBXB, BXZXB, BXZXZXB, XBBXZXBBX, and BBXZBBXZ, and a

FIG. 1



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FIG. 2A

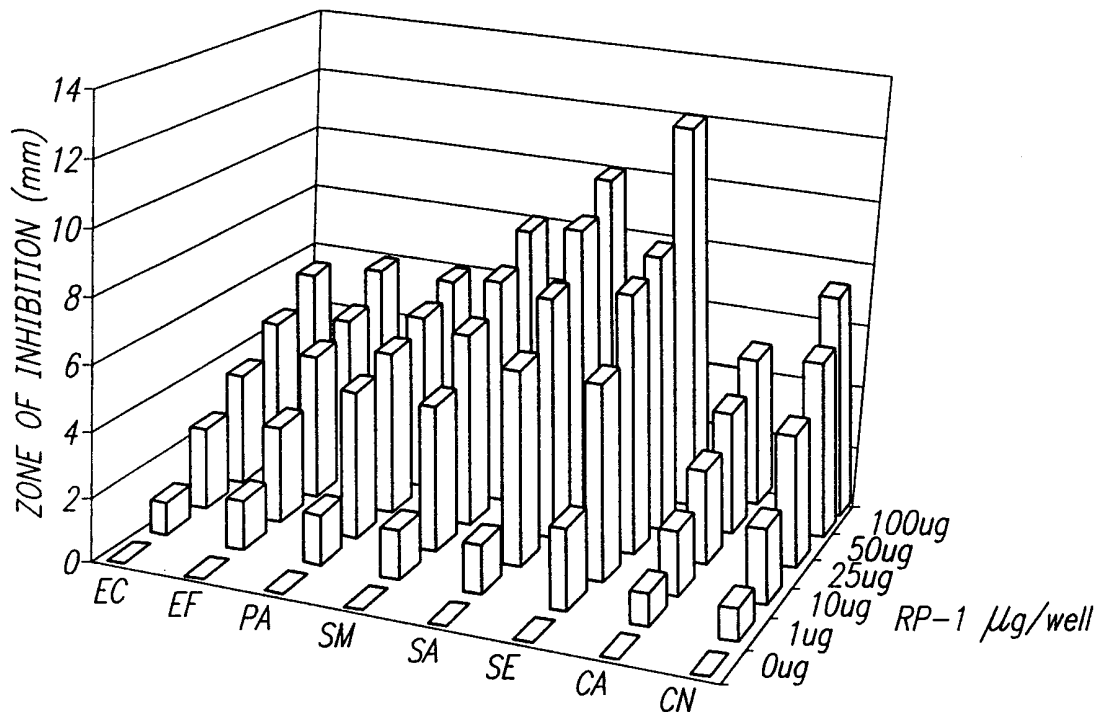
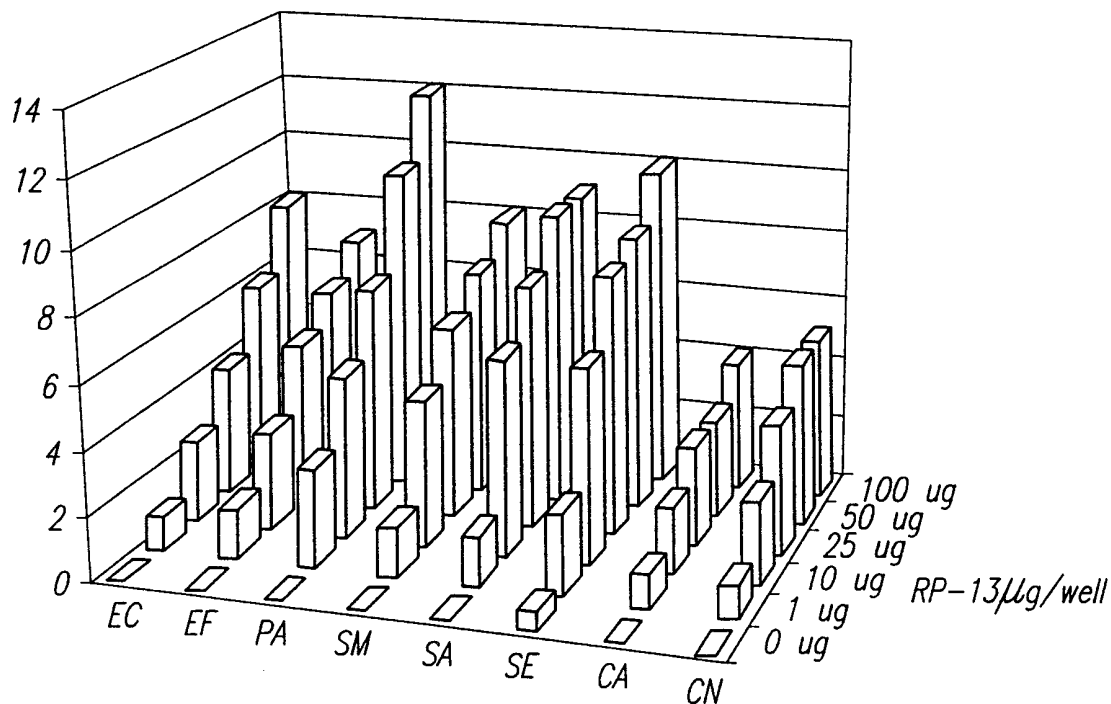
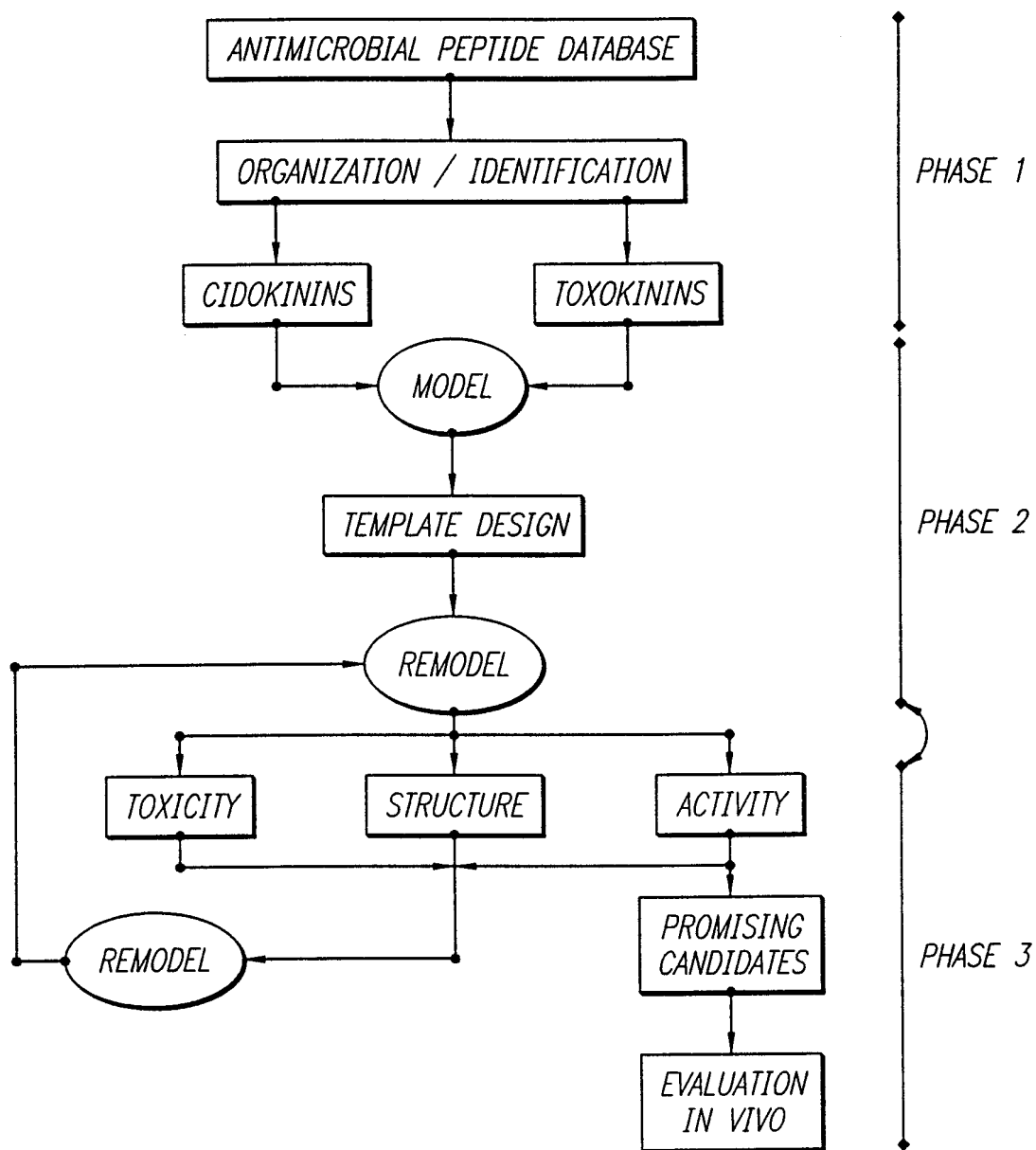


FIG. 2B



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FIG. 3



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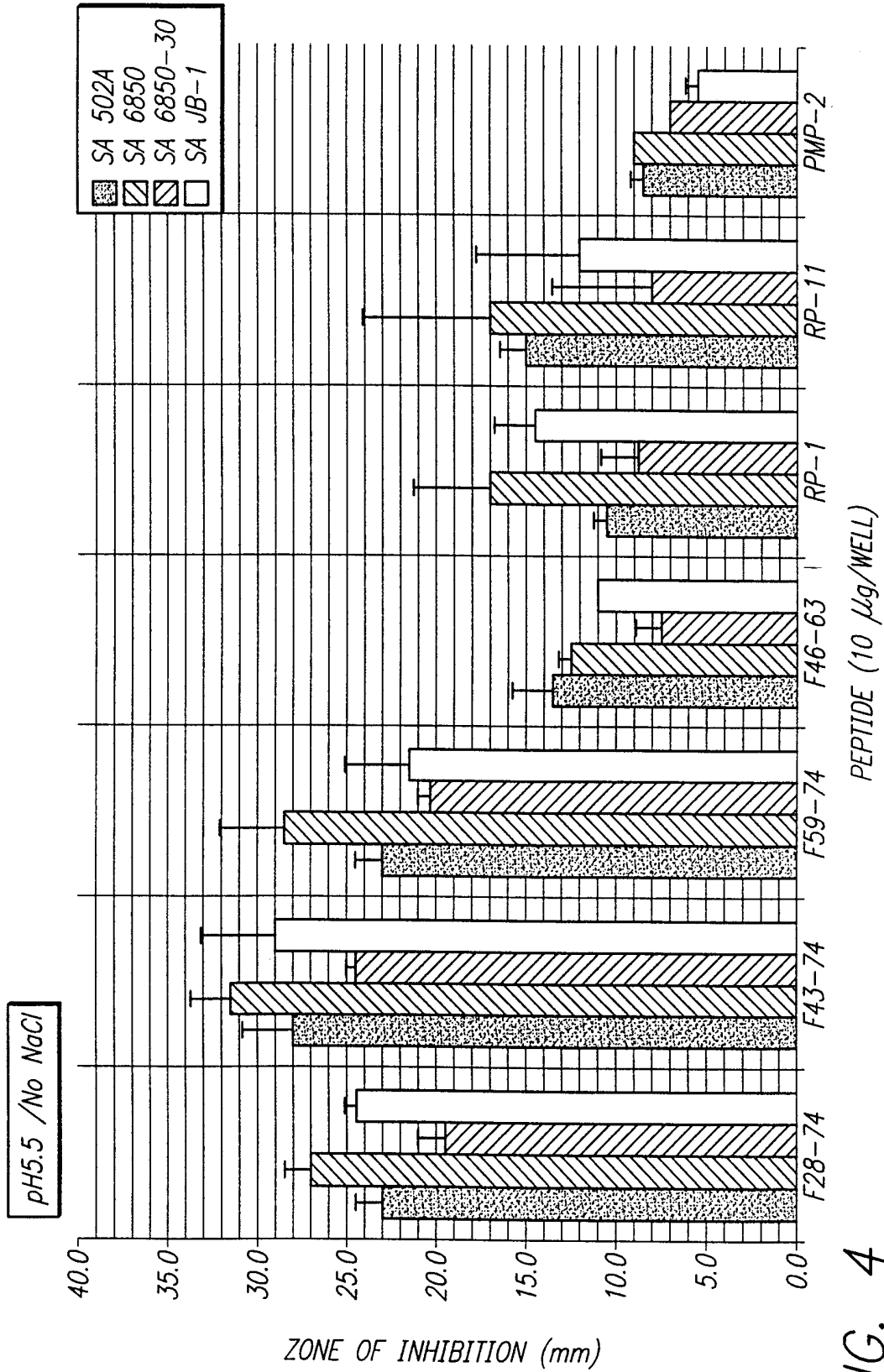


FIG. 4

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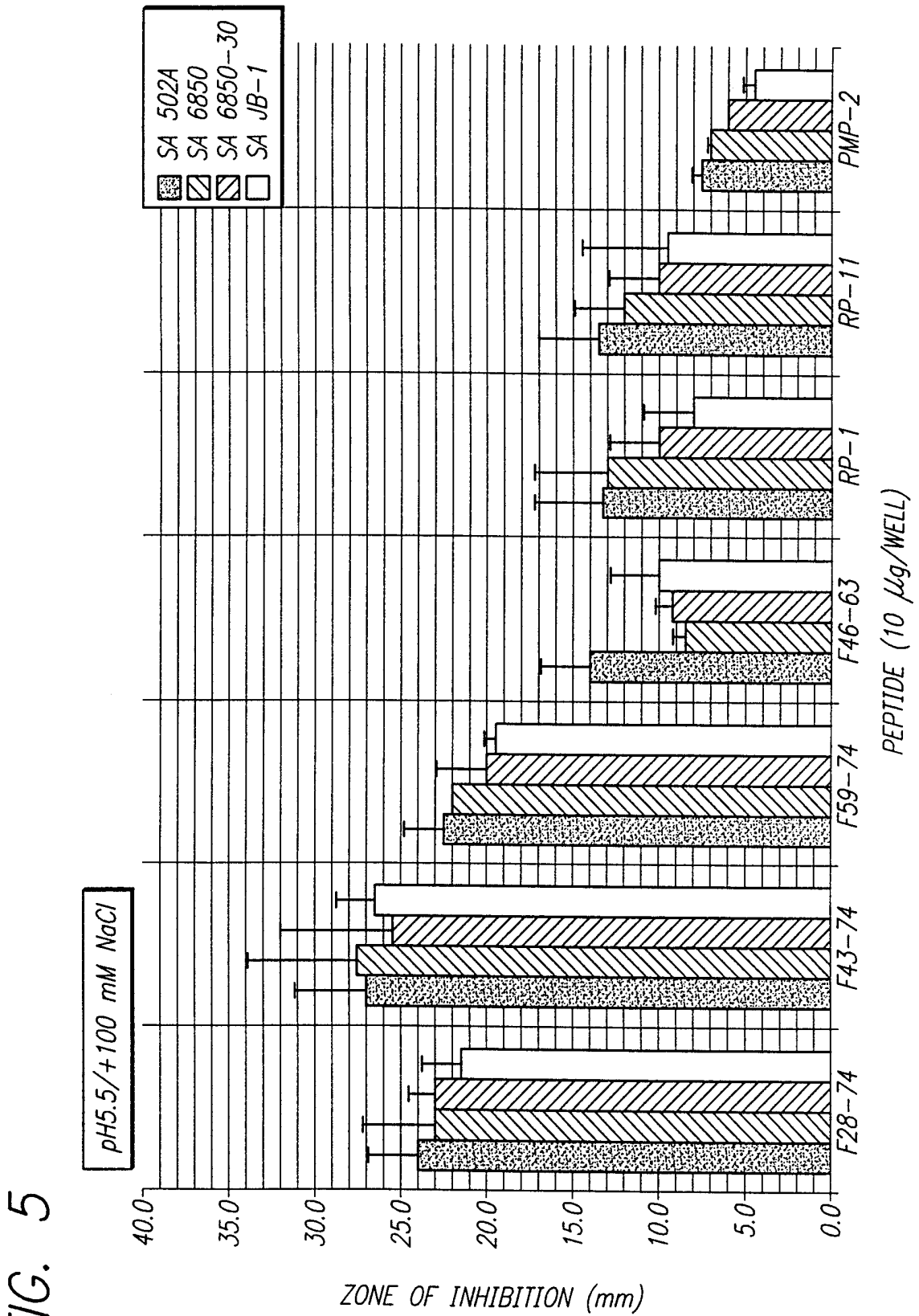


FIG. 5

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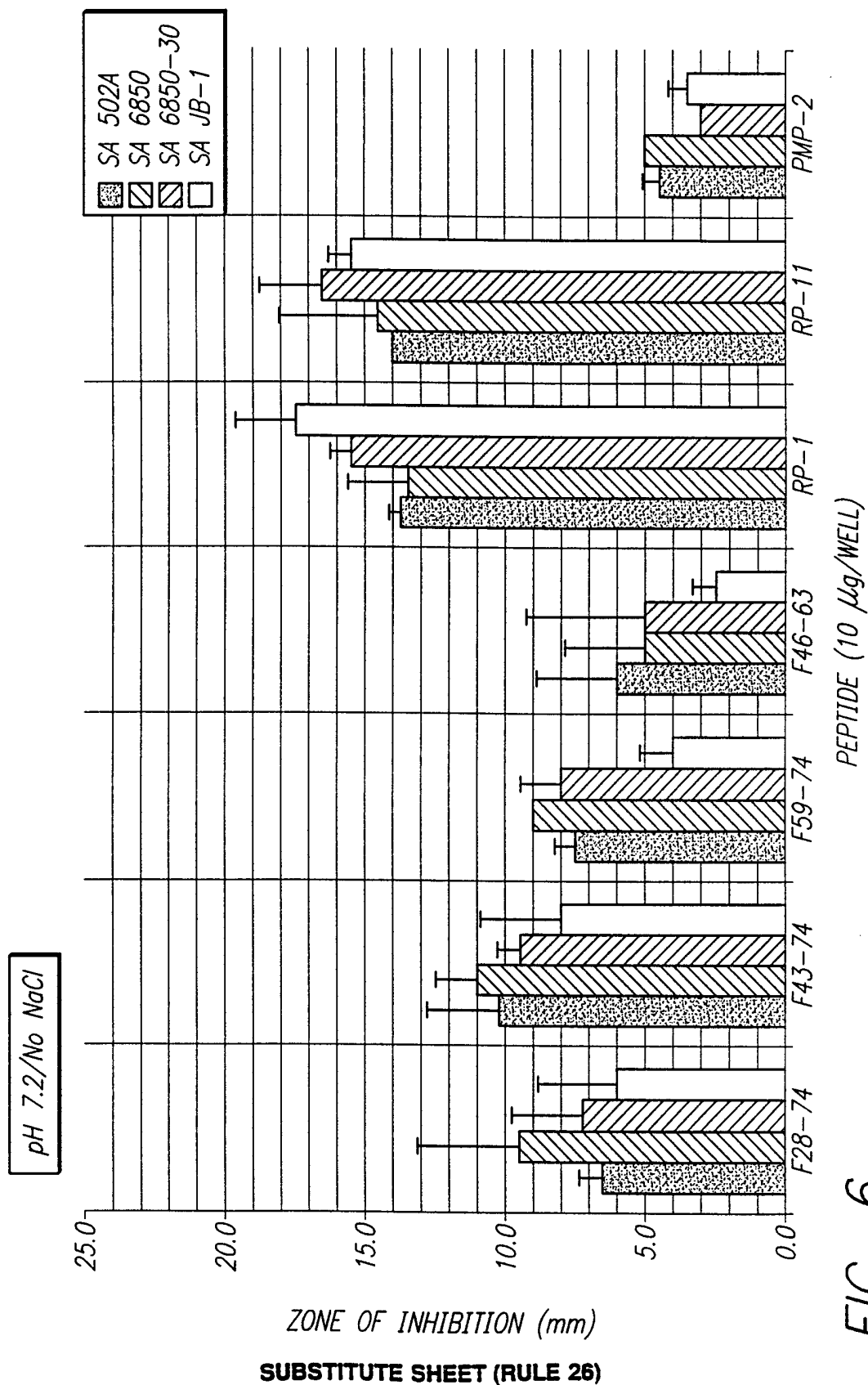
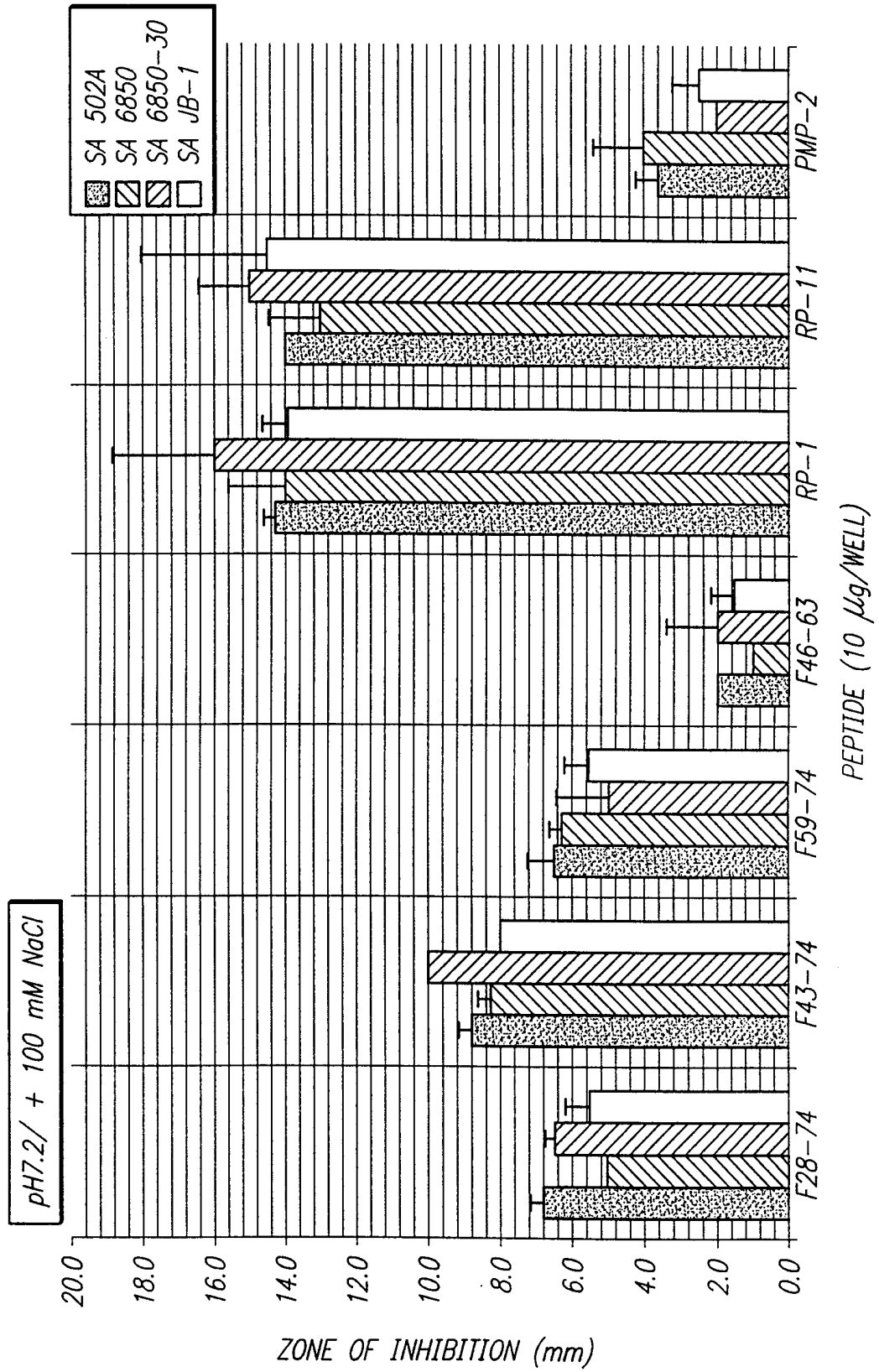


FIG. 6

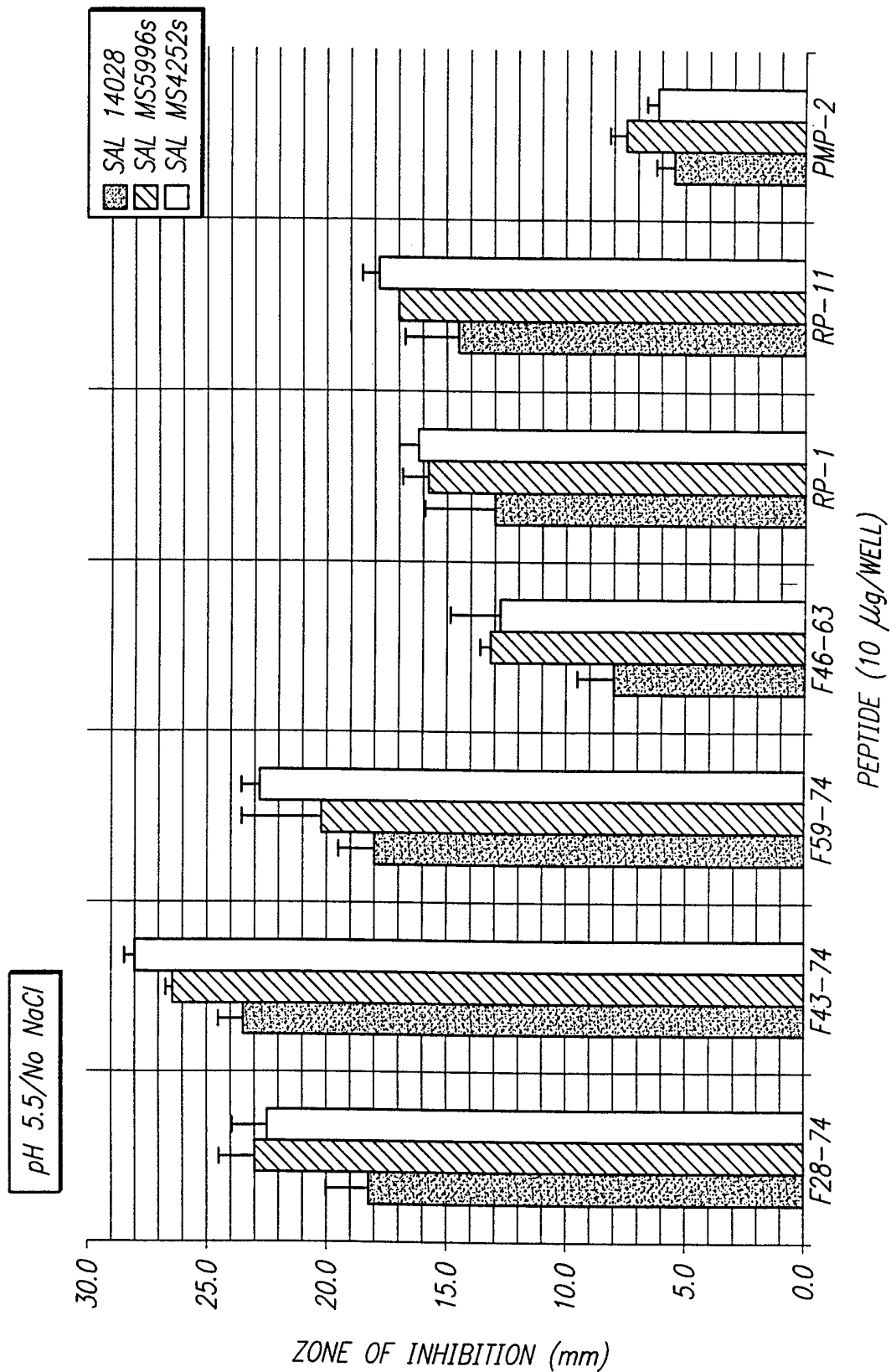
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FIG. 7

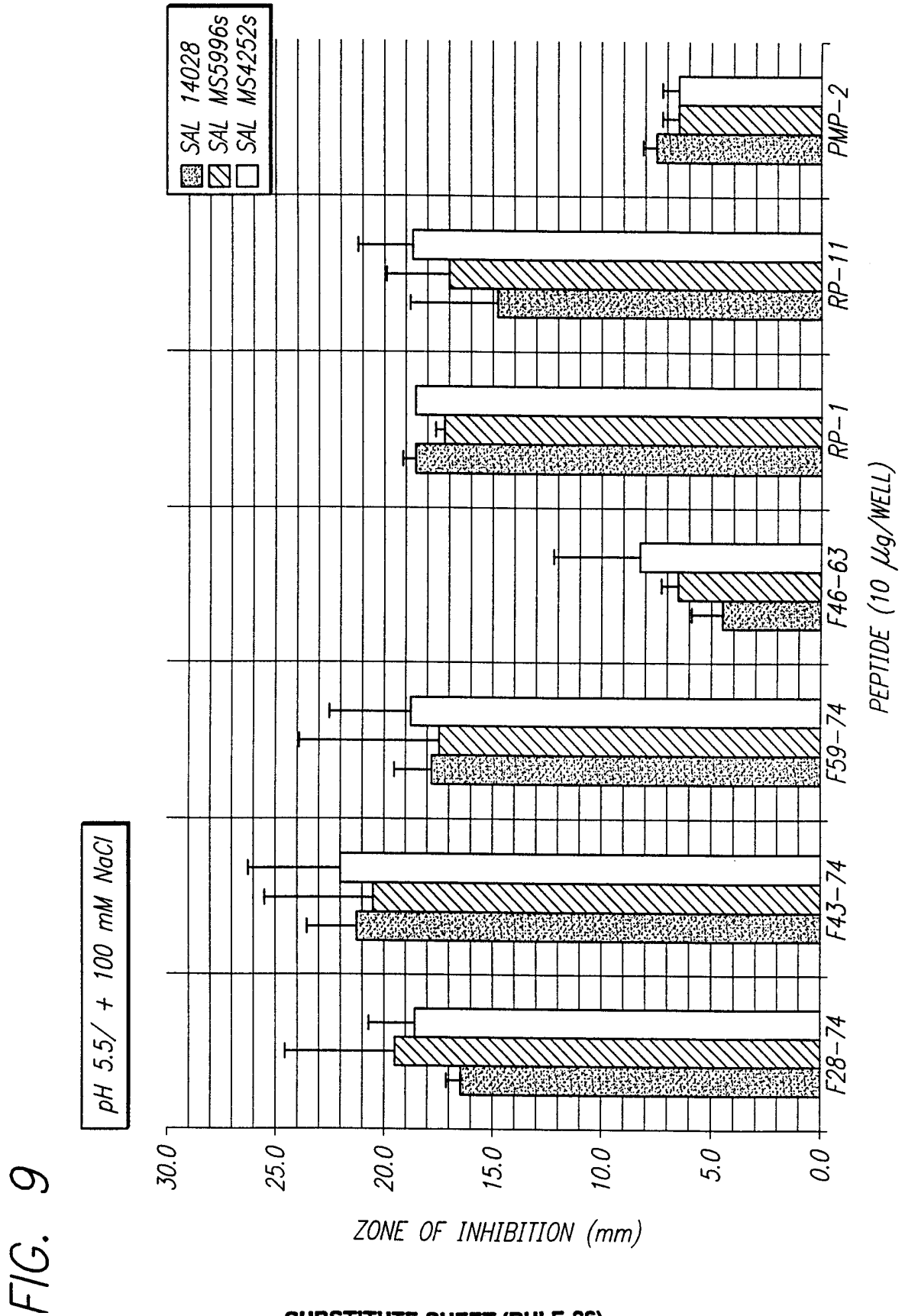


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FIG. 8

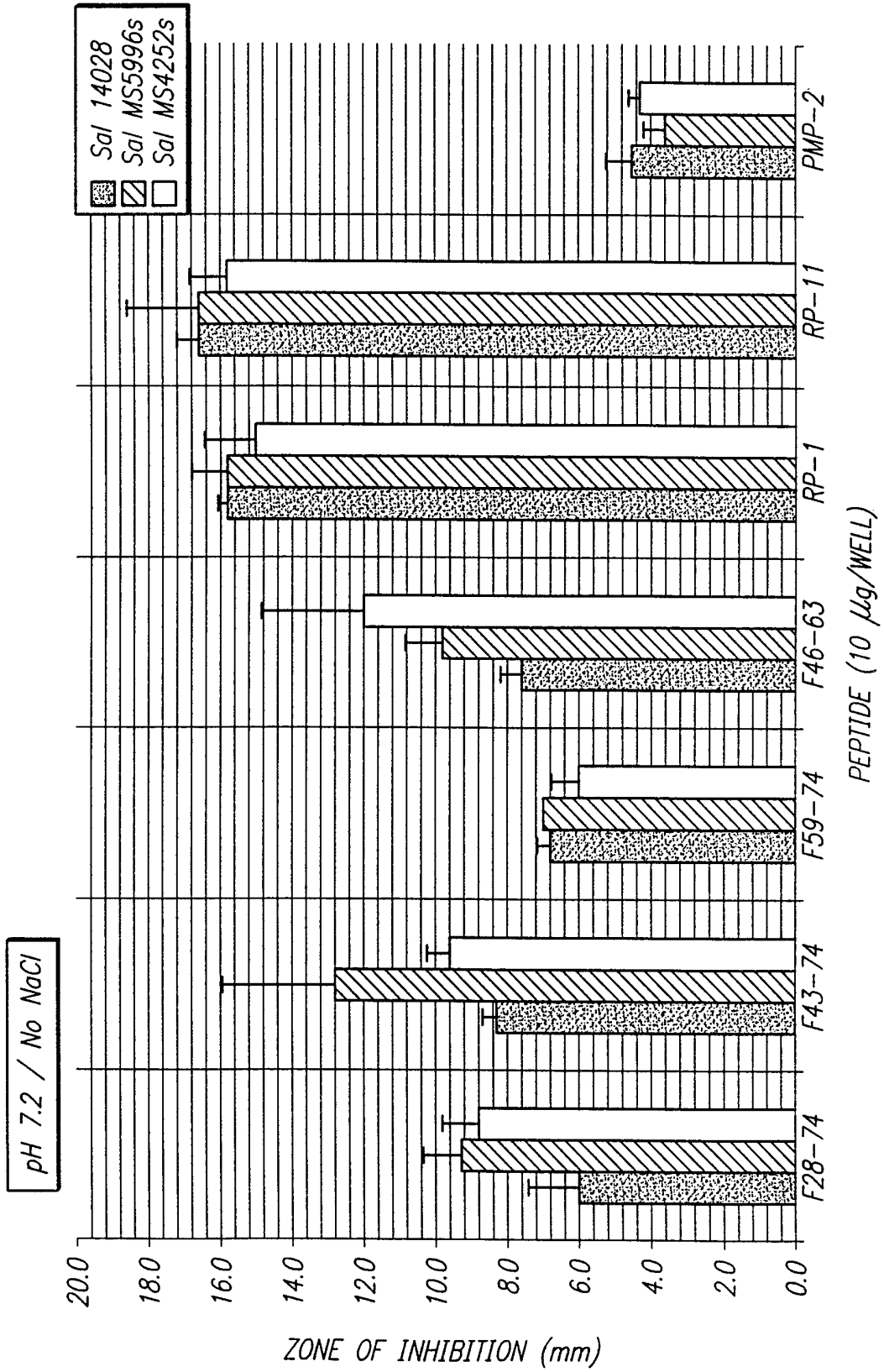


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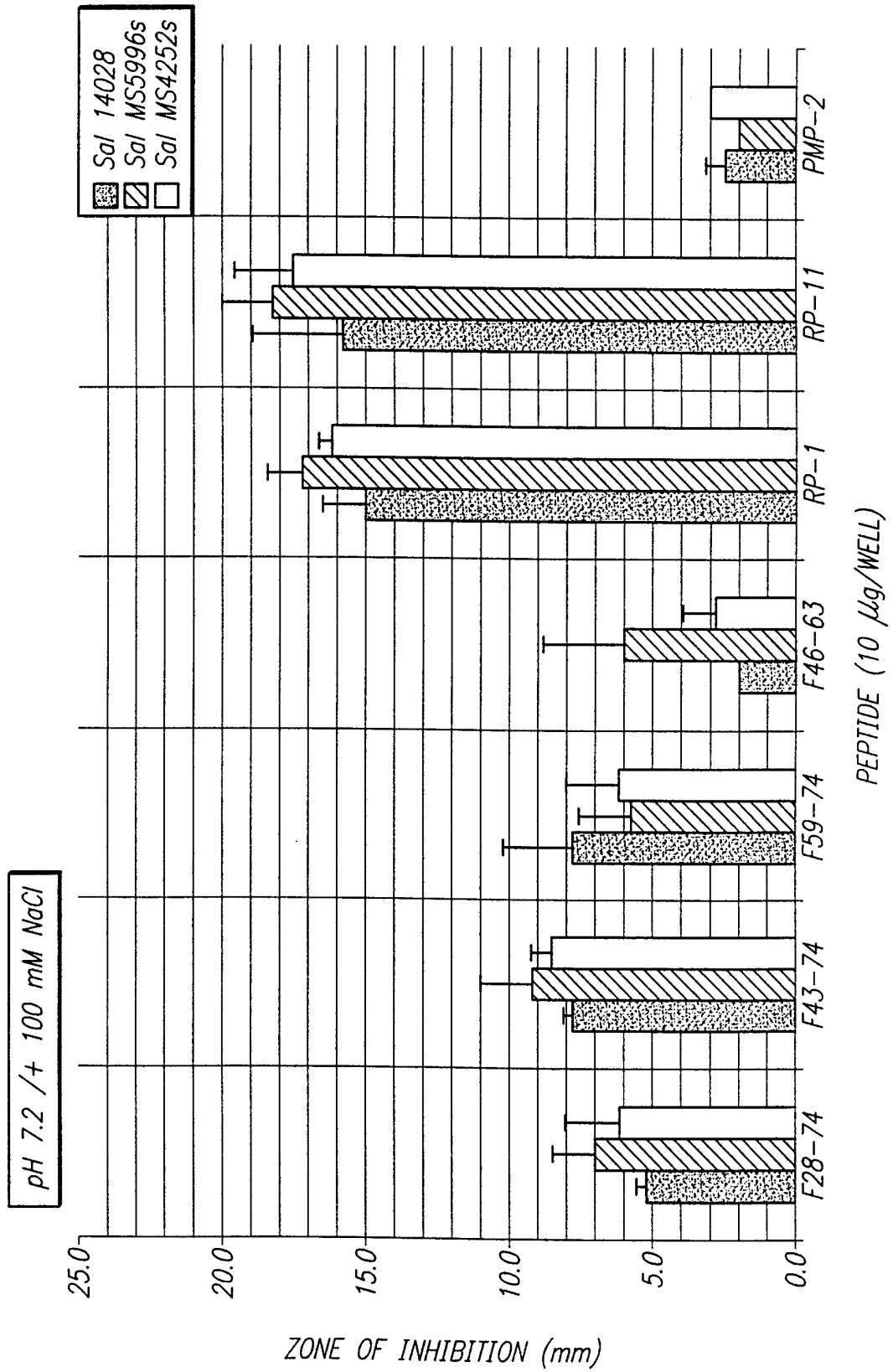
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FIG. 10



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FIG. 11



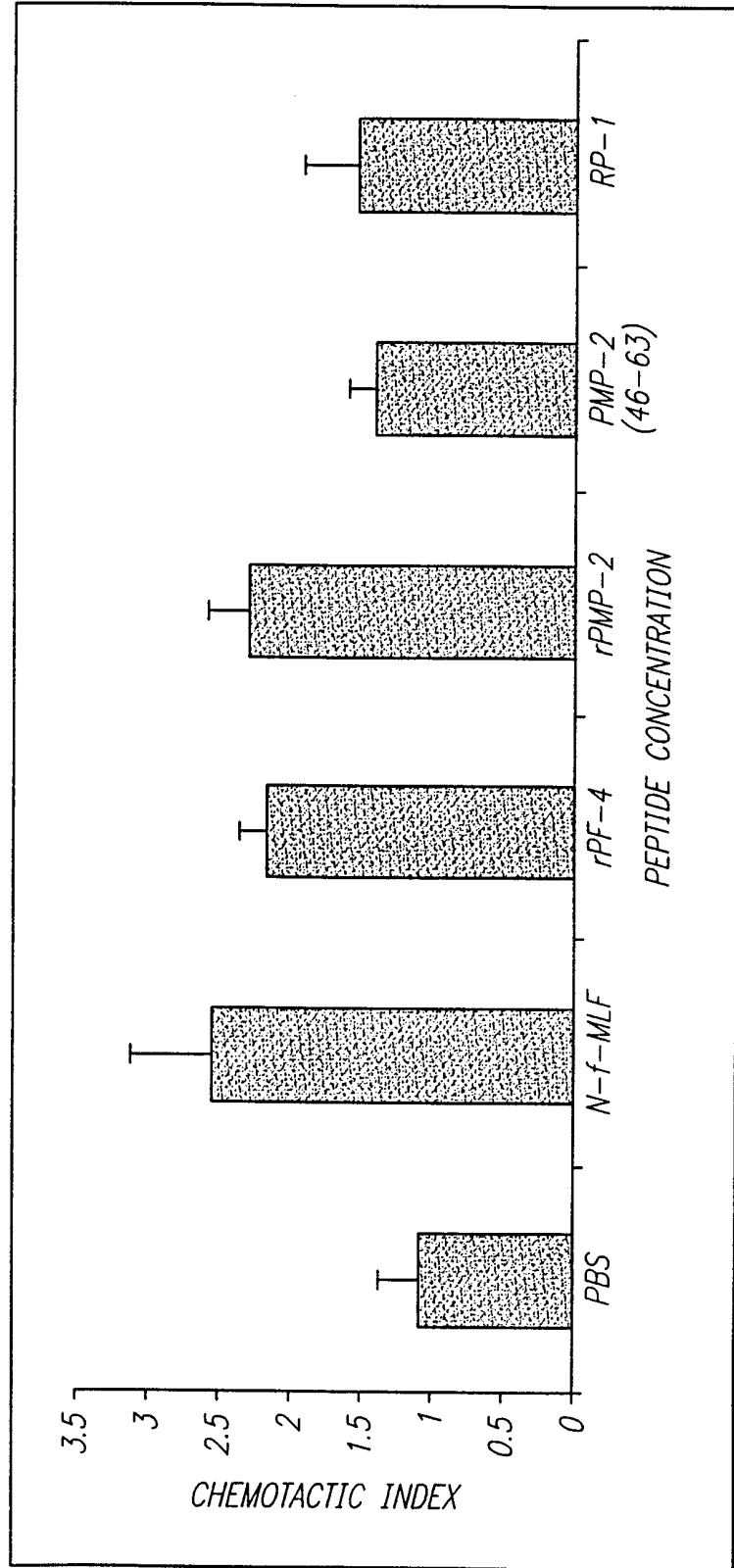
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FIG. 12

<u>PMP-2 RESIDUE:</u>		<u>MW (Da)</u>
1-74	H ₂ N-SDDPKSEGLHCVCVKTTSLVPRRHI TNLELIKAGGHCPTANLIATKNGRKLCLDLQAAL YKKKI IKKLLES-COOH	7728
1-37	H ₂ N-SDDPKSEGLHCVCVKTTSLVPRRHI TNLELIKAGG-COOH	3805
38-74	H ₂ N-HCPTANLIATKNGRKLCLDLQAAL YKKKI IKKLLES-COOH	3923
1-15	H ₂ N-SDDPKSEGLHCVC-COOH	1544
13-27	H ₂ N-CVCVKTTSLVPRRHI-COOH	1619
25-39	H ₂ N-RHITNLELIKAGGHC-COOH	1572
37-51	H ₂ N-GHCPTANLIATKNG-COOH	1443
49-63	H ₂ N-KNGRKLCLDLQAAL Y-COOH	1614
60-74	H ₂ N-AAL YKKKI IKKLLES-COOH	1653

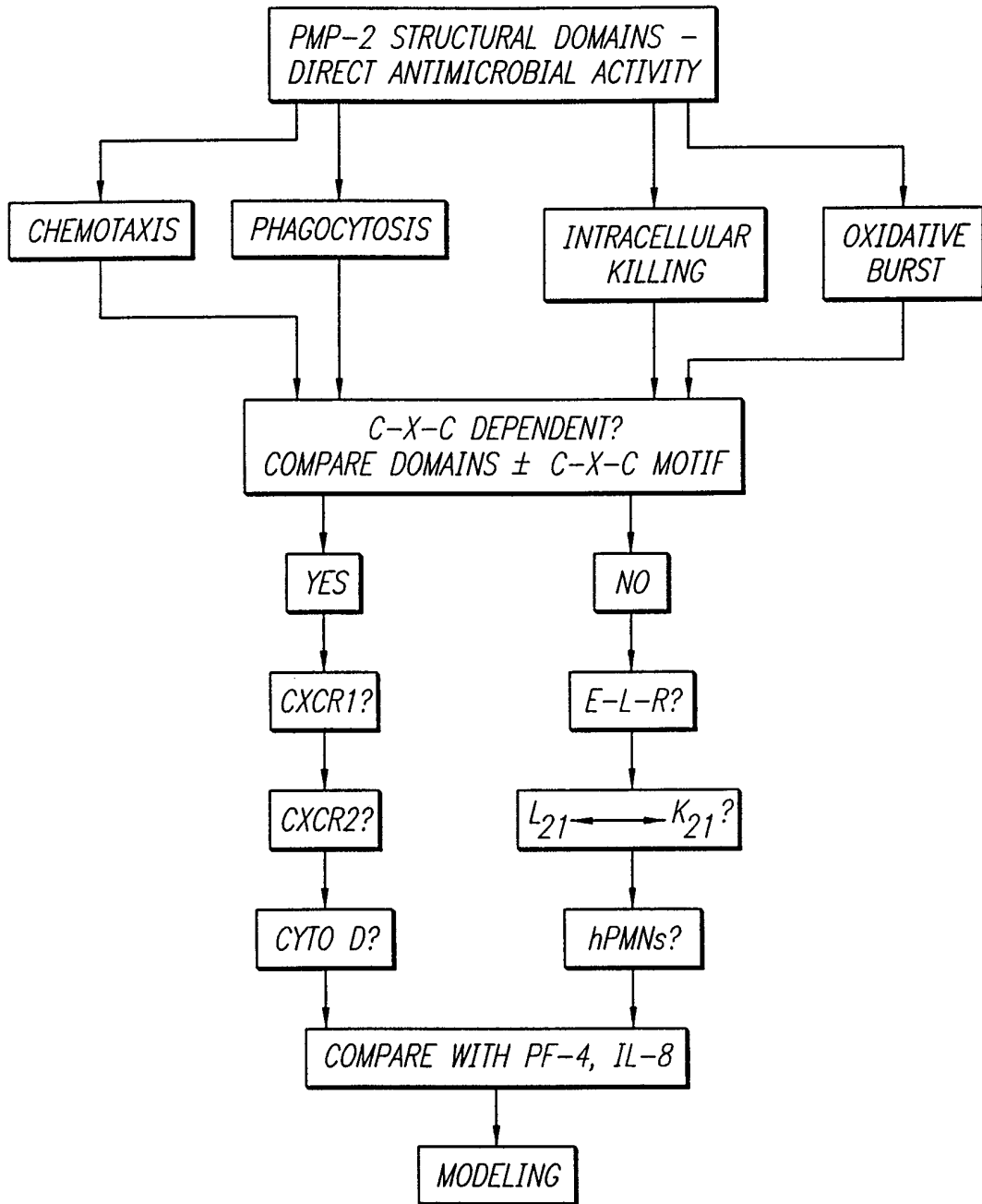
FIG. 13

	PBS	N-f-MLF	rPF-4	rPMP-2	PMP-2(46-63)	RP-1
MEAN	1.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.5
S.D.	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4



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FIG. 14



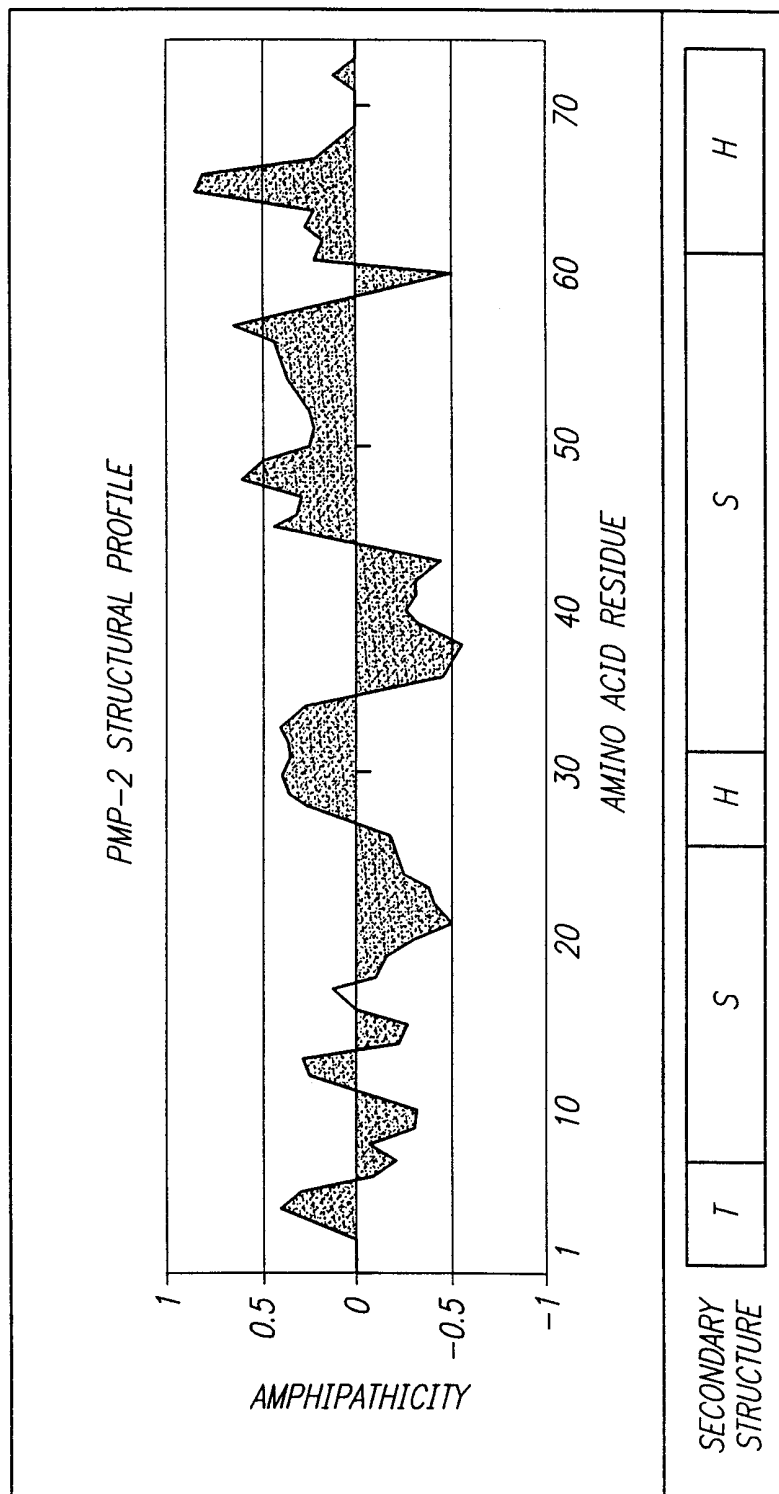
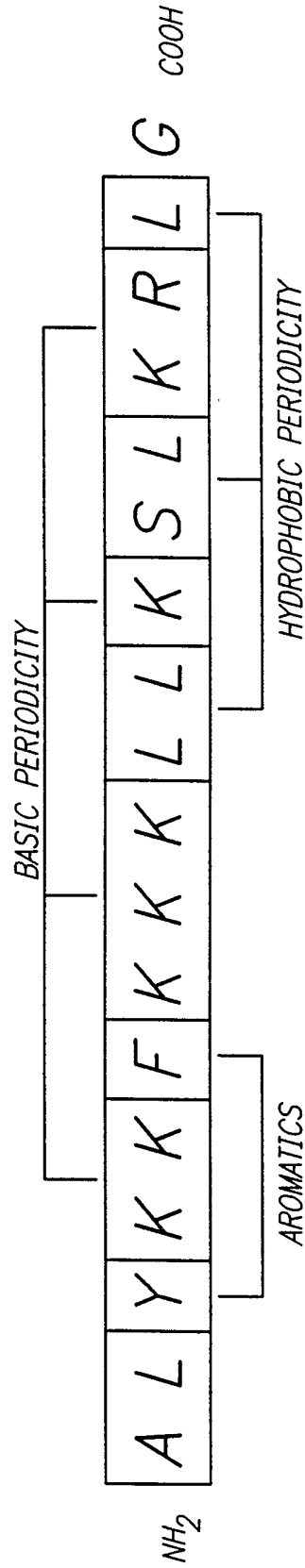
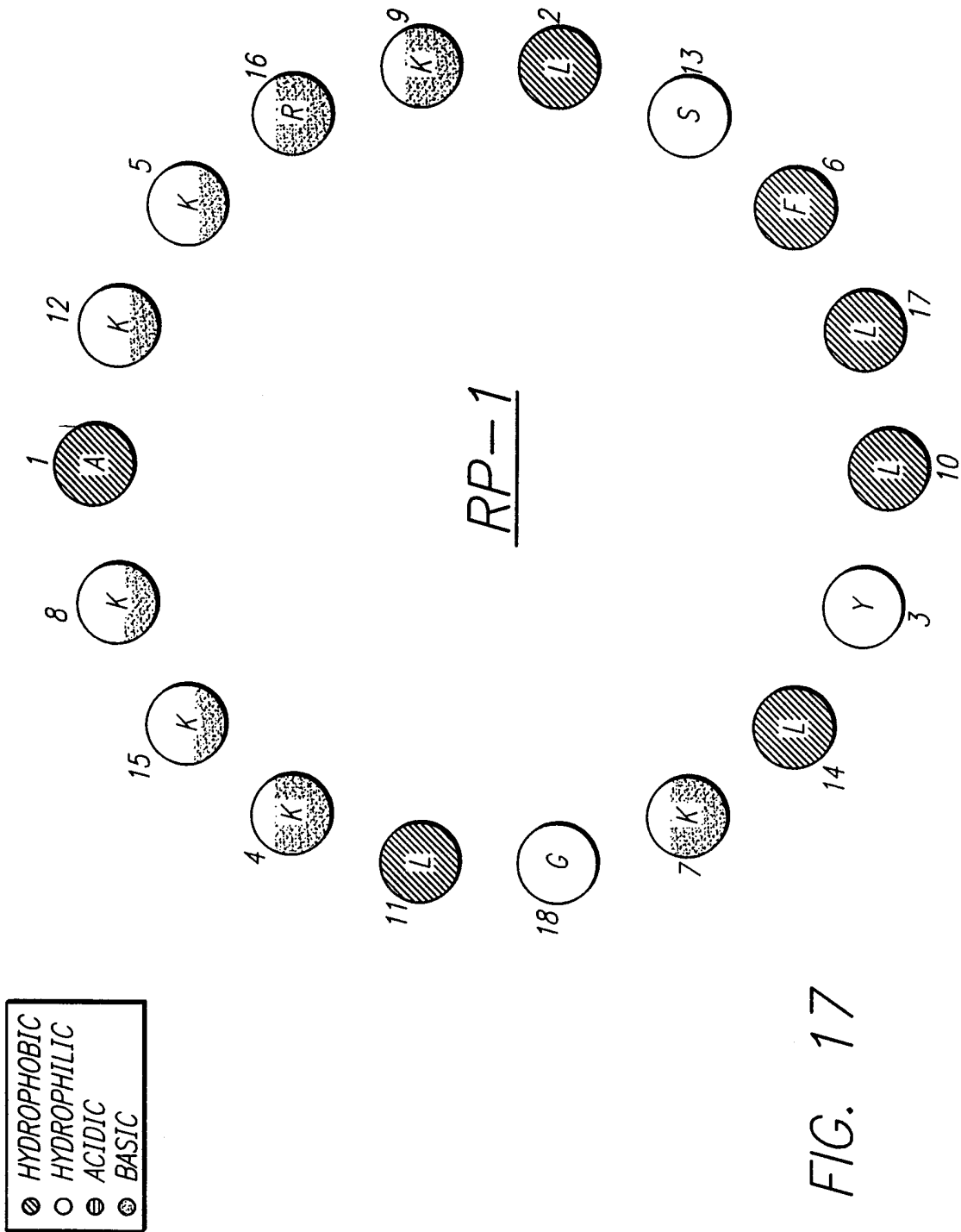
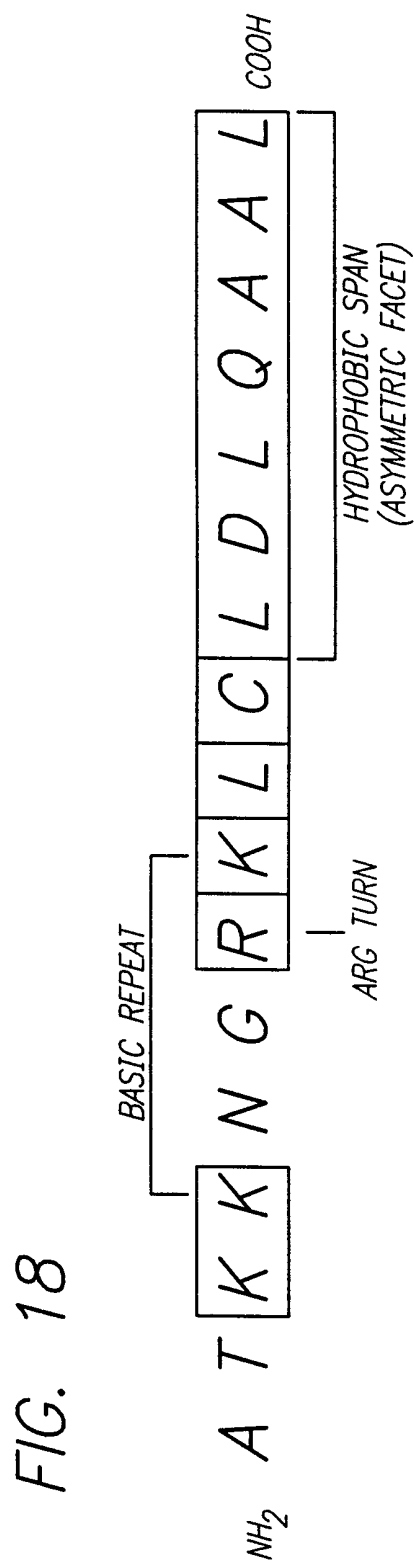


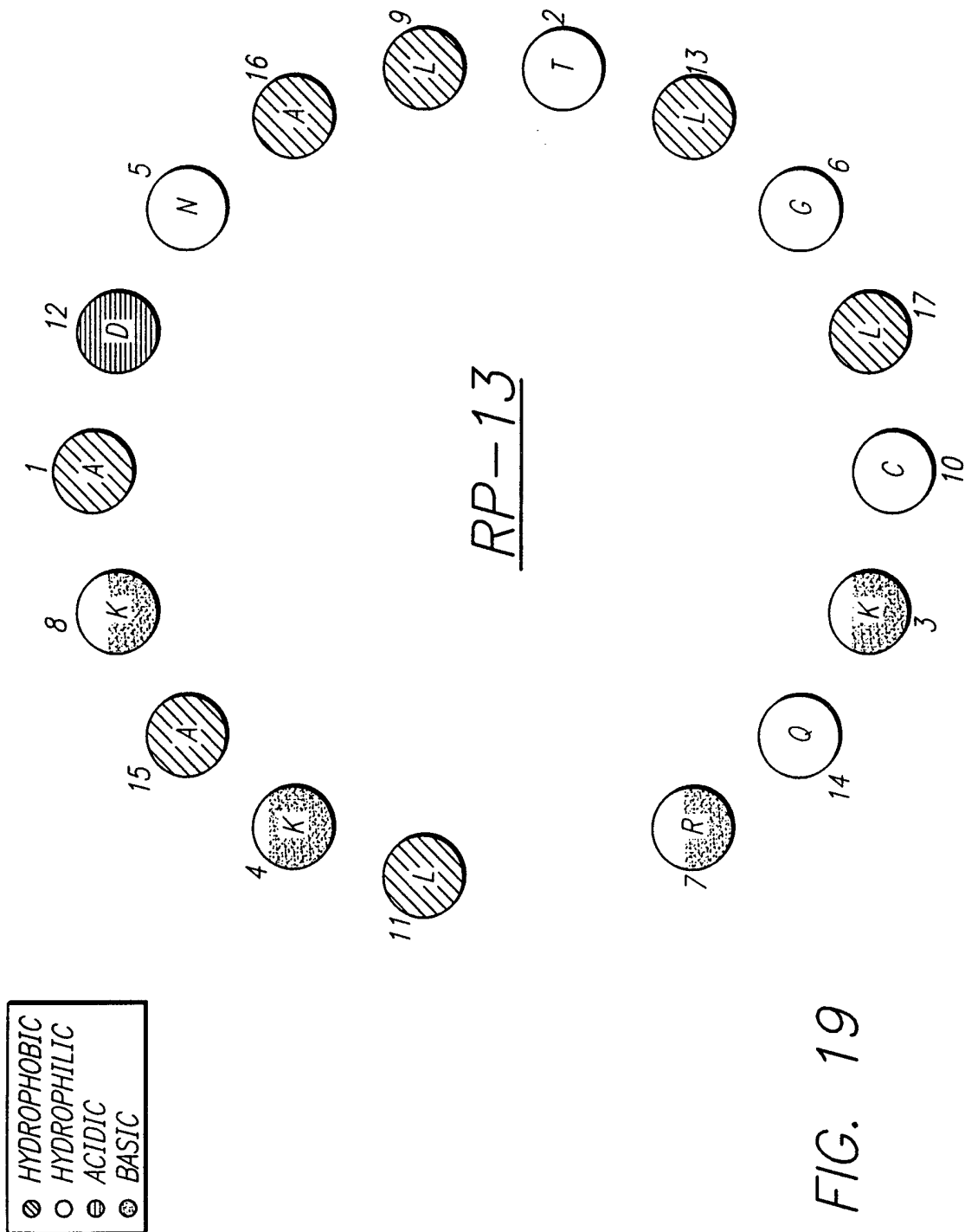
FIG. 15

FIG. 16









GEOMETRIC MEAN MIC₁₀₀

PATHOGEN	NUTRIENT BROTH						MUELLER-HINTON BROTH					
	pH 5.5			pH 7.2			pH 5.5			pH 7.2		
	50%	100%		50%	100%		50%	100%		50%	100%	
SA	70.7	100		3.1	3.1	100	100	>100		6.3	25	
SE	6.3	8.8		1.6	3.1	3.1	1.6	>100		3.1	25	
EF	50	>100		25	50	50	>100	>100		25	35	
SM	35.4	35.4		1.6	3.1	3.1	6.1	25		6.3	6.3	
EC	25	25		12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	25		12.5	12.5	
PA	8.8	12.5		6.3	6.3	6.3	3.1	25		12.5	0.8	
CA	17.7	35.4		6.3	12.5	12.5	>100	100		25	25	
CN	12.5	25		1.6	1.6	1.6	>100	1.6		3.1	6.3	

- ORGANISM INOCULUM = 1×10^5 CFU/ml; LOGARITHMIC-PHASE CELLS
- PEPTIDE CONCENTRATION = 10 µg/ml; (4.6 nmoles / ml ; 4.6 µM)
- INCUBATION 37°C, AMBIENT CO₂; MIC₁₀₀ READ AT 24HR (n ≥ 2)

FIG. 20

GEOMETRIC MEAN MIC₁₀₀

PATHOGEN	NUTRIENT BROTH						MUELLER-HINTON BROTH					
	pH 5.5			pH 7.2			pH 5.5			pH 7.2		
	50%	100%		50%	100%		50%	100%		50%	100%	
SA	1.6	8.8	6.3	6.3	8.8	100%	25	100	100%	>100	>100	100%
SE	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	>100	>100	>100
EF	6.3	6.3	12.5	12.5	25	25	25	100	100	100	>100	>100
SM	3.1	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	12.5	50	50	12.5	>100	>100
EC	12.5	25	6.3	6.3	12.5	12.5	100	>100	>100	>100	25	25
PA	4.4	8.8	6.3	6.3	12.5	12.5	50	100	100	100	100	100
CA	6.3	8.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	25	100	100	25	25	50
CN	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	3.1	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.1

· ORGANISM INOCULUM = 1×10^5 CFU/ml; LOGARITHMIC-PHASE CELLS
 · PEPTIDE CONCENTRATION = 10 µg/ml; (4.3 nmoles / ml ; 4.3 µM)
 · INCUBATION 37°C, AMBIENT CO₂; MIC₁₀₀ READ AT 24HR (n ≥ 2)

FIG. 21

GEOMETRIC MEAN MIC₁₀₀

PATHOGEN	NUTRIENT BROTH				MUELLER-HINTON BROTH			
	pH 5.5		pH 7.2		pH 5.5		pH 7.2	
	50%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%
SA	1.6	6.3	3.1	2.2	50	100	>100	>100
SE	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	>100	>100
EF	2.2	3.1	17.7	35.4	50	100	>100	>100
SM	0.2	0.4	1.6	2.2	25	50	6.3	6.3
EC	6.3	8.8	3.1	6.3	100	>100	12.5	25
PA	1.6	3.1	3.1	6.3	12.5	100	100	>100
CA	4.4	4.4	3.1	4.4	25	50	12.5	12.5
CN	2.2	0.78	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.1	6.3	3.1

- ORGANISM INOCULUM = 1×10^5 CFU/ml; LOGARITHMIC-PHASE CELLS
- PEPTIDE CONCENTRATION = 10 μ g/ml; (5.9 nmoles / ml ; 5.9 μ M)
- INCUBATION 37°C, AMBIENT CO₂; MIC₁₀₀ READ AT 24HR (n \geq 2)

FIG. 22

GEOMETRIC MEAN MIC₁₀₀

PATHOGEN	NUTRIENT BROTH			MUELLER-HINTON BROTH		
	pH 5.5			pH 7.2		
	50%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%
SA	19.8	25	>100	100	>100	>100
SE	5	6.3	>100	100	>100	>100
EF	12.5	25	>100	100	>100	>100
SM	6.3	19.8	>100	50	100	>100
EC	12.5	25	>100	50	>100	100
PA	9.9	19.8	>100	50	100	>100
CA	25	39.7	12.5	>100	>100	>100
CN	12.5	12.5	12.5	25	100	>100

- ORGANISM INOCULUM = 1×10^5 CFU/ml; LOGARITHMIC-PHASE CELLS
- PEPTIDE CONCENTRATION = 10 µg/ml; (5.4 nmoles / ml ; 5.4 µM)
- INCUBATION 37°C, AMBIENT CO₂; MIC₁₀₀ READ AT 24HR (n ≥ 2)

FIG. 23

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PEPTIDE	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY †										TOXICITY ‡		
	SA	SE	EF	SM	EC	PA	CA	CN	RBC _{Hg}	HUVEC			
RP-1	3.1	3.1	25	3.1	12.5	6.3	12.5	6.3	>98%	<5%			
RP-2	6.3	6.3	25	1.6	100	25	>100	12.5	95%	5%			
RP-3	3.1	3.1	50	1.6	6.3	25	12.5	1.6	95%	5%			
RP-4	12.5	4.4	50	4.4	>100	50	12.5	3.1	97%	7%			
RP-5	8.8	3.1	50	4.4	100	25	17.7	4.4	95%	6%			
RP-7	70.7	12.5	50	25	100	>100	50	25	85%	12%			
RP-8	6.3	3.1	25	3.1	12.5	12.5	6.3	1.6	90%	7%			
RP-11	6.3	1.6	35.4	2.2	6.3	6.3	4.4	3.1	87%	8%			
RP-13	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100	94%	5%			

- ORGANISM INOCULUM = 1×10^5 CFU/ml; LOGARITHMIC-PHASE CELLS
- PEPTIDE CONCENTRATION = 10 μ g/ml; 37°C, AMBIENT CO₂; 24 OR 48HR
- † GEOMETRIC MEANS OF MIC₁₀₀ (n ≥ 2); ‡ IN VITRO TOXICITY MARKERS

FIG. 24

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PEPTIDE	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY †										TOXICITY ‡		
	SA	SE	EF	SM	EC	PA	CA	CN	RBC _{Hg}	HUVEC			
RP-1	70.7	6.3	50	35.4	25	8.8	17.7	12.5	ND	ND			
RP-2	>100	12.5	100	12.5	>100	100	>100	50	ND	ND			
RP-3	100	>100	50	12.5	100	100	25	25	ND	ND			
RP-4	8.8	2.2	50	6.3	70.7	17.7	25	3.1	ND	ND			
RP-5	4.4	0.4	25	0.8	50	8.8	12.5	3.1	ND	ND			
RP-7	100	25	100	50	>100	100	100	12.5	ND	ND			
RP-8	3.1	3.1	6.3	1.6	12.5	8.8	8.8	3.1	ND	ND			
RP-11	3.1	1.6	25	0.4	12.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	ND	ND			
RP-13	12.5	6.3	25	19.8	25	19.8	12.5	6.3	ND	ND			

- ORGANISM INOCULUM = 1×10^5 CFU/ml; LOGARITHMIC-PHASE CELLS
- PEPTIDE CONCENTRATION = 10 µg/ml; 37°C, AMBIENT CO₂; 24 OR 48HR
- † GEOMETRIC MEANS OF MIC₁₀₀ (n ≥ 2); ‡ IN VITRO TOXICITY MARKERS

FIG. 25

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Yeaman, Michael R.
5 Shen, Alexander J.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Antimicrobial Peptides And Derived
Metapeptides
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 95
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
- 10 (A) ADDRESSEE: FULWIDER PATTON LEE & UTECHT, LLP
(B) STREET: 10877 Wilshire Blvd., Tenth Floor
(C) CITY: Los Angeles
(D) STATE: California
(E) COUNTRY: USA
15 (F) ZIP: 90024
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 1.44 Mb storage
(B) COMPUTER: Hewlett Packard
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: WINDOWS 95
20 (D) SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 8.0
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
(C) CLASSIFICATION
- 25 (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 09/025,319
(B) FILING DATE: February 18, 1998.
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
- (A) NAME: 1) Drucker, I. Morley
30 2) Parkhurst, David G.

- (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 1) 19,751
2) 29,422

(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: REI 50480

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

- 5 (A) TELEPHONE: (310) 824-5555
(B) TELEFAX: (310) 824-9696

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 74
10 (B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

- (A) NAME/KEY: PMP-2
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION

- 20 (A) AUTHORS: Yeaman, M.R., et al.
(B) TITLE: Purification and in vitro activities of rabbit platelet
microbicidal proteins
(C) JOURNAL: Infect. Immun.65
(F) PAGES: 1023-1031
25 (G) DATE: 1997

(K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 1: FROM (1) TO (74)

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION

- (A) AUTHORS: Yeaman, M. R.;
Puentes, S. M.;
30 Norman, D. C.;

Bayer, A. S.

(B) TITLE: Partial purification and staphylocidal activity of thrombin-induced platelet microbicidal protein.

(C) JOURNAL: Infect. Immun.

5 (E) ISSUE: 60

(F) PAGES: 1202-1209

(G) DATE: 1992

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

10

Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp Leu His Cys Val
10

15

Cys Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Arg Pro Arg His Ile Thr Asn
20

Leu Glu Leu Ile Lys Ala Gly Gly His Cys Pro Thr Ala Asn Leu
30 40

20

Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
50

25

Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
60 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 74

30

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

35

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: PMP-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION

(A) AUTHORS: Yeaman, M.R., et al.

5 (B) TITLE: Purification and in vitro activities of rabbit platelet
microbicidal proteins

(C) JOURNAL: Infect. Immun.65

(F) PAGES: 1023-1031

(G) DATE: 1997

10 (K) RELEVANT RESIDUES IN SEQ ID NO: 2: FROM (1) TO (74)

(x) PUBLICATION INFORMATION

(A) AUTHORS: Yeaman, M. R.;

Puentes, S. M.;

Norman, D. C.;

15 Bayer, A. S.

(B) TITLE: Partial purification and staphylocidal activity of thrombin-
induced platelet microbicidal protein.

(C) JOURNAL: Infect. Immun.

(E) ISSUE: 60

20 (F) PAGES: 1202-1209

(G) DATE: 1992

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

Ser Asp Asp Pro Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Asp Leu His Cys Val
 10
 5 Cys Val Lys Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Arg Pro Gly His Ile Thr Asn
 20
 Leu Glu Leu Ile Lys Ala Gly Gly His Cys Pro Thr Ala Asn Leu
 10 30 40
 Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
 50
 15 Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
 60 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = 28.23$; MW = 2162.76; number of charged amino acids: 8

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

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys
 10
 35 Arg Leu Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-2

10 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

 $P_{MIC} = -131.33$; MW = 1638.06; number of charged amino acids: 7

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

15 Ala Arg Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser
10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

20 (A) LENGTH: 14

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

25 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-3

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

30 $P_{MIC} = 64.90$; MW = 1820.33; number of charged amino acids: 7

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

Lys Leu Tyr Arg Lys Phe Lys Asn Lys Leu Leu Lys Leu Lys
10

5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

(B) TYPE: amino acid

10

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

15

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-4

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -120.12$; MW = 1652.00; number of charged amino acids: 6

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

20

Ala Arg Tyr Arg Lys Phe Lys Asn Lys Ile Leu Lys Ser

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

25

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

30

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-5

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

5 $P_{MIC} = -99.56$; MW = 1708.02; number of charged amino acids: 6

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

Ala Arg Tyr Arg Lys Phe Arg Asn Lys Ile Leu Arg Ser

10

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 14

(B) TYPE: amino acid

15 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

20 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-6

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = 144.45$; MW = 1845.43; number of charged amino acids: 8

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

25

Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Trp Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Leu Lys

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

30 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 13
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
 5 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
 (ix) FEATURE
 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-7
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
 10 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,
 $P_{MIC} = -149.17$; MW = 1620.00; number of charged amino acids: 5
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Trp Lys Asn Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser

15

10

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:
 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 18
 20 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
 25 (ix) FEATURE
 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-8
 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,
 $P_{MIC} = 16.32$; MW = 2287.86; number of charged amino acids: 9

30

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

Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Trp Lys Asn Lys Leu Lys Arg Ser Leu Lys

10

5 Arg Leu Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-9

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = 41.45$; MW = 1649.12; number of charged amino acids: 6

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

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Leu Phe Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Arg

10

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-10

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = 8.13$; MW = 1594.00; number of charged amino acids: 5

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

Gly Leu Tyr Lys Arg Leu Phe Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser

10

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 13

15 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

20 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-11

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = 5.89$; MW = 1683.14; number of charged amino acids: 6

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

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Arg Leu Phe Lys Lys Leu Lys Lys Phe

10

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 17

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-13

10 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

 $P_{MIC} = -204.18$; MW = 2131.70; number of charged amino acids: 7

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

15 Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln

10

Ala Ala Leu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 8

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-14

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -163.65$; $mw = 1161.40$; number of charged amino acids: 5

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

Arg Phe Glu Lys Ser Lys Ile Lys

5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

10

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

15

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-T57-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -87.64$; $MW = 2463.00$; number of charged amino acids: 4

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

20

Ser Ala Ile His Pro Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Leu Glu Val Ile Cys

10

Ile Gly Val Leu Gln

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 14

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-15

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -141.56$; MW = 1820.10; number of charged amino acids: 4

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

10 Tyr Ala Glu Leu Arg Cys Thr Cys Ser Ile Lys Ala Glu Val

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 11

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: CS-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

25 $P_{MIC} = -84.96$; MW = 1621.95; number of charged amino acids: 4

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

Lys Phe Lys His Tyr Phe Phe Trp Lys Tyr Lys

10

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 11

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: CS-2

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

 $P_{MIC} = 322.69$; MW = 1487.80; number of charged amino acids: 3

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

15

Lys Gly Tyr Phe Tyr Phe Leu Phe Lys Phe Lys

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 11

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: CS-3

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -72.99$; MW = 1834.22; number of charged amino acids: 4
 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

Lys Trp Lys Trp Trp Trp Trp Trp Lys Trp Lys
 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 13
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

- (A) NAME/KEY: CS-NAP2
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -1057.87$; MW = 1695.20; number of charged amino acids: 7

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

Pro Arg Ile Lys Lys Ile Val Gln Lys Lys Leu Ala Gly
 10

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 19
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

30

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: CS-RNTS-HEX

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -2318.28$; MW = 2680.10; number of charged amino acids: 7

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

10 Lys Trp Val Arg Glu Tyr Ile Asn Ser Leu Glu Met Ser Lys

10

Lys Gly Leu Ala Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

20 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: CS-MIP1 α -HX

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

25 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -463.19$; MW = 2806.20; number of charged amino acids: 8

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

Glu Trp Val Gln Lys Tyr Val Ser Asp Leu Glu Leu Ser Ala

10

30 Trp Lys Lys Ile Leu Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 12

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: CS-MIP1 β

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

 $P_{MIC} = -396.49$; MW = 1741.80; number of charged amino acids: 4

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

15

Ser Trp Val Gln Glu Tyr Val Tyr Asp Leu Glu Leu

10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 16

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: CS-FBP α

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

$P_{MIC} = -78.53$; MW = 1806.90; number of charged amino acids: 5

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

Ala Asp Ser Gly Glu Gly Asp Phe Leu Ala Glu Gly Gly Gly
 5 10
 Val Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

15

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: CS-FBP α -TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

20

$P_{MIC} = -248.89$; MW = 2361.70; number of charged amino acids: 7

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

Ala Asp Ser Gly Glu Gly Asp Phe Leu Ala Glu Gly Gly Gly
 10
 25 Val Arg Lys Leu Ile Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

30

(A) LENGTH: 13

(B) TYPE: amino acid

- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
- 5 (ix) FEATURE
- (A) NAME/KEY: CS-FBP β
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,
 $P_{MIC} = -300.18$; MW = 1630.50; number of charged amino acids: 5
- 10 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

Glu Gly Val Asn Asp Asn Glu Glu Gly Phe Phe Ser Ala

10

- 15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 18
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
- (ix) FEATURE
- (A) NAME/KEY: CS-TH β 4
- 25 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,
 $P_{MIC} = -70.53$; MW = 2468.80; number of charged amino acids: 12

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

Lys Phe Asp Lys Ser Lys Leu Lys Lys Thr Glu Thr Gln Glu

10

5 Lys Asn Pro Leu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 15

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-PMP1-42.56

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities,

 $P_{MIC} = -75.30$; MW = 1895.40; number of charged amino acids: 6

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

Ala Asn Leu Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys

10

Leu

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 30

(B) TYPE: amino acid

30 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

5

(A) NAME/KEY: FX-PMP-2-45-74

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

10 Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
10

Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
20

15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 47

(B) TYPE: amino acid

20

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear/fold

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

25

(A) NAME/KEY: FX-PMP-2-28-74

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

Thr Asn Leu Glu Leu Ile Lys Ala Gly Gly His Cys Pro Thr Ala Asn
 10
 5 Leu Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln
 20 30
 Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
 40

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 32

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: FX-PMP-2-43-74

20 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

Asn Leu Ile Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu
 10
 25 Gln Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
 20 30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

30 (A) LENGTH: 16

- (B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
- 5 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
(ix) FEATURE
(A) NAME/KEY: FX-PMP-2-59-74
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities
- 10 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 33:
- Gln Ala Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Ile Ile Lys Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser
10
- 15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 34:
- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 28
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
(ix) FEATURE
(A) NAME/KEY: RP-1+RP-1-10
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities
- 25

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

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg

10

5

Leu Gly Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Leu

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:

10

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 35

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

15

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-1:RP-13

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

20

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg

10

25

Leu Gly Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln

20

30

Ala Ala Leu

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: FX-PMP-2-46-63

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

15 Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln

10

Ala Ala Leu Tyr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 37:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 0C-RP-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

Cys Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu

5 Lys Arg Leu Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 38:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 13C-RP-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

20

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Cys Leu Lys

Arg Leu Gly

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

30 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
- (ix) FEATURE

- 5 (A) NAME/KEY: 19C-RP-1
- (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
- (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 39:

10 Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg

Leu Gly Cys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 40:

- 15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 20
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- 20 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
- (ix) FEATURE
 - (A) NAME/KEY: 0C, 19C-RP-1
 - (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
 - 25 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities
 - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 40:

Cys Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys

30 Arg Leu Gly Cys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-1-2R

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

15 Ala Arg Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg

Leu Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 42:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-1-10F

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Phe Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg

5 Leu Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-1-2R10F

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

20

Ala Arg Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Phe Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys Arg

Leu Gly

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 44:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-1-retro

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

Gly Leu Arg Lys Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys

10

Tyr Leu Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 45:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 17

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-13-retro

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

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

Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg Gly Asn Lys Lys

Thr Ala

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: nRP-1:cRP-13

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 46:

15 Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Phe Lys Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln

Ala Ala Leu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 47:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: nRP-13:cRP-1

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 47:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Ser Leu Lys

5 Arg Leu Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 48:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 48:

20

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 49:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 2,3R-RP-13-TET

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 49:

Ala Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

10

Ala Leu Tyr Arg Arg Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 50:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 7K-RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 50:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 51:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: 12E-RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 51:

15 Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 52:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 3,4,8,19,20,21E-RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 52:

Ala Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

5 Ala Leu Tyr Glu Glu Glu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 12K-RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 53:

20

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 7E-RP-13-TET

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 54:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

10

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 55:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 7G-RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 55:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 56:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: 12G-RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 56:

15 Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 57:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 18F-RP-13-TET

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 57:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

5 Ala Leu Phe Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 58:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- 10 (A) LENGTH: 21
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no
(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment
- 15 (ix) FEATURE
(A) NAME/KEY: 18W-RP-13-TET
(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 58:

20

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Trp Lys Lys Lys

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 59:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 21
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-13-TET-retro

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 59:

Lys Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg

10

Gly Asn Lys Lys Thr Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 60:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 60:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 61:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: 3,4,8,19,20R-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 61:

15 Ala Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Arg Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 62:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 7K-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 62:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

5 Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 63:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 12E-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 63:

20

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 64:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 3,4,8,19,20E-RP-13-TRI

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 64:

Ala Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

10

Ala Leu Tyr Glu Glu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 65:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 12K-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 65:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 66:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: 7E-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 66:

15 Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 67:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 7G-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 67:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

5 Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 68:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 12G-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 68:

20

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Tyr Lys Lys

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 69:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 18F-RP-13-TRI

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 69:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

10

Ala Leu Phe Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 70:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: 18W-RP-13-TRI

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 70:

Ala Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala

Ala Leu Trp Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 71:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-13-TRI-retro

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 71:

15 Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg

Gly Asn Lys Lys Thr Ala

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 72:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-50

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 72:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

5 Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 73:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-51

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 73:

20

Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Arg Arg Arg

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 74:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-52

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 74:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

10

Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 75:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-53

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 75:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala Ala Leu

Tyr Lys Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 76:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-54

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 76:

15 Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Glu Glu Glu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 77:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-55

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 77:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala Ala

5 Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 78:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-56

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 78:

20

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 79:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-57

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 79:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

10

Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-58

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 80:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Lys Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 81:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-59

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 81:

15 Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Phe Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 82:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-60

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 82:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

5 Leu Trp Lys Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 83:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 20

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-61

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 83:

20

Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg Gly

Asn Lys Lys Thr Ala

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 84:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-62

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 84:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

10

Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 85:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20 (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-63

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 85:

Thr Arg Arg Asn Gly Arg Arg Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Arg Arg

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 86:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-64

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 86:

15 Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Lys Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 87:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-65

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 87:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala Ala

5 Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 88:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-66

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 88:

20

Thr Glu Glu Asn Gly Arg Glu Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Glu Glu

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 89:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-67

5

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 89:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Lys Leu Gln Ala Ala

10

Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 90:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

20

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-68

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 90:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Glu Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Lys Lys

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 91:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

5 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

10 (A) NAME/KEY: RP-69

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 91:

15 Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Gly Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 92:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

25 (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-70

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

30 (D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 92:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Gln Ala Ala

5 Leu Tyr Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 93:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

10 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

15 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-71

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 93:

20

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

Leu Phe Lys Lys

25 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 94:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

(ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-72

5 (C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 94:

Thr Lys Lys Asn Gly Arg Lys Leu Cys Leu Asp Leu Gln Ala Ala

10 Leu Trp Lys Lys

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 95:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 19

15 (B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: no

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal fragment

20 (ix) FEATURE

(A) NAME/KEY: RP-73

(C) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: By experiment

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: microbicidal activities

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 95:

25 Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ala Ala Gln Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Lys Arg Gly

Asn Lys Lys Thr

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/03350

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC(6) :A61K 38/00, 38/04, 38/12; C07K 5/00		
US CL :514/14-17; 530/327-329		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
U.S. : 514/14-17; 530/327-329		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
APS, CAS ONLINE		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Chemical Abstract No. 128:84966, KLENK et al., "The Complete Genome Sequence of the Hyperthermophilic, Sulfate-Reducing Archaeon <i>Archaeoglobus Fulgidus</i> ." Nature. (London) 1997 Vol. 390(6658) November 1997, pages 364-70, see RN 200750-87-4 and Abstract.	1,2,6,7,11,12,19 & 26
X	Chemical Abstract No. 126:293592, MEE et al. "Design of Active Analogs of a 15-residue Peptide Using D-optimal Design, QSAR and a Combinatorial Search Algorithm", J. Pept. Res. 1997, Vol. 49(1), pages 89-102, see registry numbers in answers 1-5.	1,2,6,7,11, 12,19 & 26
A,P	US 5,834,430 A (PORRO et al.) 10 November 1998, see entire patent.	1,2,6,7,11, 12,19 & 26
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* *A* *E* *L* *O* *P*	Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance earlier document published on or after the international filing date document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	*T* *X* *Y* *&*
		later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
18 MAY 1999		15 JUN 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer <i>D. Lawrence Fox</i> BENNETT CELSA Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/03350

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1,2,6,7,11,12,19 and 26 (all in part),

Remark on Protest

- The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/03350

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

I. Groups 1-13 which are D/L peptides containing

1. XZBZBXXBXB
2. XZBBZBXXBXB
3. BXZXB
4. BXZXZXB
5. XBBXZXBBX
6. BBXZBBXZ
7. XBBXX
8. XBBXBBX
9. XBBXXBBX
10. BXXBXXB
11. XBBZXX
12. XBBZXXBB
13. XBBZXXBBXXZBBX

14. PMP-1
15. PMP-2

II. Groups 16-28 which are individual retromer peptides of D/L peptides of 1-13 above.

III Groups 29-41 which are individual peptides of 1-13 above which comprise a modified N-monomethyl-lysine.

IV. Groups 42-54 which are individual peptides of 1-13 above which comprise fluorinated amino acids.

V. Groups 55-67 which are individual peptides of 1-13 above which comprise both N-monomethyl-lysine and fluorinated amino acids.

VI. Groups 68-82 which are truncated peptides of 1-15 above.

VII. Groups 83-97 which are extension peptides of 1-15 above.

VIII. Groups 98-112 which are combination/fusions peptides 1-15 above.

If no additional groups are paid for, the Group I invention above (e.g. the XZBZBXXBXB peptide subgeneric) will be searched which encompasses claims 1,2,6,7,11,12,19 and 26 (all in part).

Upon the payment of additional search fees further groups will be searched to the extent they read on claims 1-28.

ELECTION OF SPECIES:

Before searching Group I or any additional groups as recited above, applicant is further required to elect a peptide which corresponds to the elected invention in order to facilitate searching. This is especially necessary since the generic structure are totally void of any consensus (e.g. core sequence) to enable a search to be performed. Additionally, it is noted that an ultimate peptide species for search purposes is further necessary for groups 16-112 due to the inability to search the scope of these groups. For examples fragments of a 90 amino acid peptide includes 1mers-89 mers which can not be searched given the millions of possible combinations and the inability of formulating such a search which even if formulated would be prohibitively expensive. The same is true regarding the wide variety of fusion and extension peptides which are encompassed within the scope of the above groups.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/03350

The above 112 different groups are directed to peptides which differ in amino acid composition, length and physicochemical properties as to constitute distinct inventions lacking a special technical feature in common. Additionally, the above groups are drawn to improper Markush groups since they fail to share a common core structure. Further, the "generic" claims (e.g. claims 1, 6, 11, 19 and 26) lack a special technical feature since the prior art discloses peptides of RN 189138-58-7; 189138-54-3; 189138-50-9; 189138-47-4; and 189138-46-3 which are within the scope of all of the generic claims (e.g. comprise BXZXB or "derivatives" thereof" (e.g. See attached Abstract No. 1997:188397 to Mee et al., J. Pept. Res. Vol. 49(1) pages 89-102) and thus breaks unity of invention.