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Description

1. Field

[0001] Provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a fusion of FGF19 and/or fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) peptide sequences. The pharmaceutical compositions for use in preventing, treating, or managing various diseases and disorders are also provided herein.

2. Background

[0002] Drug substances are usually administered as part of a formulation in combination with one or more other agents that serve varied and specialized pharmaceutical functions. Dosage forms of various types may be made through selective use of pharmaceutical excipients. As pharmaceutical excipients have various functions and contribute to the pharmaceutical formulations in many different ways, *e.g.*, solubilization, dilution, thickening, stabilization, preservation, coloring, flavoring, *etc.* The properties that are commonly considered when formulating an active drug substance include bioavailability, ease of manufacture, ease of administration, and stability of the dosage form. Due to the varying properties of active drug substances being formulated, dosage forms typically require pharmaceutical excipients that are uniquely tailored to the active drug substance in order to achieve advantageous physical and pharmaceutical properties.

[0003] International patent application publication number WO 2014/085365 A2 relates to variants and fusions of fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19), variants and fusions of fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21), fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21, and variants or fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 proteins and peptide sequences (and peptidomimetics), having one or more activities, such as glucose lowering activity, and methods for and uses in treatment of hyperglycemia and other disorders.

[0004] International patent application publication number WO 2014/105939 A1 relates to variants and fusions of fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19), variants and fusions of fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21), fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21, and variants or fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 proteins and peptide sequences (and peptidomimetics), having one or more activities, such as bile acid homeostasis modulating activity, and methods for and uses in treatment of bile acid and other disorders.

[0005] International patent application publication number WO 2013/006486 A2 relates to variants and fusions of fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19), variants and fusions of fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21), fusions of fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19) and/or fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21), and variants or fusions of fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19) and/or fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) proteins and peptide sequences (and peptidomimetics), having one or more activities, such as glucose lowering activity, and methods for and uses in treatment of hyperglycemia and other disorders.

[0006] United States patent application publication number US 2010/240587 A1 relates to a soluble pharmaceutical composition for parenteral administration, which comprises an amylin peptide and an anionic surfactant, and methods for treatment of hyperglycemia.

[0007] The publication by M. Zhou et al., "Separating Tumorigenicity from Bile Acid Regulatory Activity for Endocrine Hormone FGF19" (Cancer Research, US, (20140411), vol. 74, no. 12, doi:10.1158/0008-5472) relates to the use of M70, a variant of FGF19, in treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma.

[0008] The publication by J. K. Kaushik et al., "Why Is Trehalose an Exceptional Protein Stabilizer" (Journal of Biological Chemistry, (20030417), vol. 278, no. 29, doi:10.1074/jbc.M300815200) relates to the thermal stability of proteins in the presence of trehalose.

[0009] The publication by J. Luo et al., "A nontumorigenic variant of FGF19 treats cholestatic liver diseases" (Science Translational Medicine, US, (20140730), vol. 6, no. 247, doi: 10.1126/scitranslmed.3009098) relates to the use of a nontumorigenic variant of FGF19 in the treatment of cholestatic liver diseases.

[0010] Disclosed herein are formulations and dosage forms comprising variants of fibroblast growth factor 19 (FGF19) proteins and peptide sequences (and peptidomimetics) and fusions of FGF19 and/or fibroblast growth factor 21 (FGF21) proteins and peptide sequences (and peptidomimetics), and variants of fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 proteins and peptide sequences (and peptidomimetics). Such proteins and peptide sequences are useful in treating, preventing and/or managing various disease or disorders, including, but not limited to, bile acid-related or associated disorders, hyperglycemic conditions, insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance, metabolic syndrome, and metabolic diseases, as well as certain cancers. Thus, a need exists as to pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms of such proteins and peptide sequences having advantageous physical and pharmaceutical properties. The present invention satisfies this need and provides related benefits.

3. Summary

[0011] In one aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition, comprising: (a) a peptide having an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:70 at a concentration of from 1 to 10 mg/mL; and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier comprising: (i) Tris that is present in a range of between 5 and 50 mM, (ii) trehalose that is present in the range of between 1 and 20% (w/v), and (iii) polysorbate-20 (TWEEN-20) that is present in the range of from 0.001 to 0.1% (v/v), wherein the composition does not comprise NaCl.

[0012] In certain embodiments, the peptide is at a concentration of 1 mg/mL; the peptide is at a concentration of 5 mg/mL; or the peptide is at a concentration of 10 mg/mL.

[0013] In one embodiment, the Tris is present in a range of 15 and 40 mM, 20 and 35 mM, 20 and 30 mM, or 20 and 25 mM. In a further embodiment, the Tris is present at 20 mM or in another embodiment a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 3.0 g of Tris, or any range thereof, wherein preferably a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from 2.4 to 2.5 g of Tris.

[0014] In other embodiments, the trehalose is present in a range of 2 and 15%, 3 and 10%, 4 and 9.5%, 5 and 9.25%, 6 and 9%, 7 and 8.5%, 8 and 8.4%, or 8.1 and 8.3%. In further embodiments, the trehalose preferable is present at 8.2%, 8.3% or 8.4%. In another embodiment, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.0, 92.1, 92.2, 92.3, 92.4, 92.5, 92.6, 92.7, 92.8, 92.9 or 93.0 g of trehalose dehydrate. In a further embodiment, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from 92.4 to 92.5 g of trehalose dehydrate. In other embodiment, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is from 240 to 300 mM, 240 to 290 mM, 250 to 290 mM, 260 to 290 mM, 270 to 290 mM, or 244 to 245 mM. In a further embodiment, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is about 280 mM.

[0015] In other embodiments, the concentration of TWEEN-20 is in a range of from 0.0025 to 0.075% (v/v), 0.005 to 0.05% (v/v), or 0.0075 to 0.025% (v/v). In a further embodiment, the concentration of TWEEN-20 is preferably 0.01% (v/v).

[0016] In other embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has a pH in a range of 6.5 and 9.5, 6.8 and 9.3, 7.0 and 9.0, 7.3 and 8.7, 7.5 and 8.5, or 7.7 and 8.2. In further embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition preferably has a pH of 7.3, 7.5, 8.0, or 8.5. In a further embodiment, the pH is taken at 4°C or 25°C. In a yet further embodiment, the pH is 8.0 at 25°C.

[0017] In further embodiments, the composition comprises: (i) 20 mM Tris, 8.37% (w/v) trehalose, and 0.01% TWEEN-20, wherein optionally the pH is 8.0 at 25°C; (ii) 20 mM Tris, 8.2% (w/v) trehalose, and 0.01% TWEEN-20, wherein optionally the pH is 8.0 at 25°C; or (iii) 20 mM Tris, 280 mM trehalose, and 0.01% TWEEN-20, wherein optionally the pH is 8.0 at 25°C.

[0018] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier comprises: 20 mM Tris, from 8.2% to 8.4% (w/v) trehalose, and 0.01% TWEEN-20, wherein the pH is 8.0 at 25°C. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier comprises: 20 mM Tris, from 9.2% to 9.3% (w/v) trehalose, and 0.01% TWEEN-20, wherein the pH is 8.0 at 25°C.

[0019] In one embodiment, the composition comprises: (i) the peptide at a concentration of 1 mg/mL; (ii) the peptide at a concentration of 5 mg/mL; or (iii) the peptide at a concentration of 10 mg/mL.

[0020] In one embodiment, the peptide is fused with an immunoglobulin Fc region. In another embodiment, the composition is in a liquid form. In other embodiment, less than 20%, less than 15%, less than 10%, less than 5% or less than 2% of the peptide aggregates after a period of time. In further embodiments, the period of time is 1 day, 7 days, 14 days, 28 days, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 7 months, 8 months, 9 months, 10 months, 11, months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months or longer. In further embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at -80°C, 4°C, 25°C or 37°C.

[0021] In some embodiments, the composition is provided in a single-use container or a multi-use container, wherein optionally the single-use container is a single-use vial, ampoule, syringe, or autoinjector.

[0022] In a second aspect, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition as defined in the first aspect for use in a method of preventing, treating or managing a disease or disorder in a subject in need thereof, wherein the disease or disorder is a metabolic disease or disorder, a disorder involving the distal small intestine, ileal resection, inflammatory bowel diseases, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, idiopathic disorders impairing absorption of bile acids, diarrhea, GI symptoms, a FGF19-dependent cancer or tumor cirrhosis, portal hypertension, and combinations thereof. In another embodiment, the metabolic disease or disorder comprises a hyperglycemic condition, insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance or a metabolic syndrome. In some embodiments, the hyperglycemic condition comprises diabetes, wherein preferably the diabetes is insulin-dependent (type I) diabetes, type II diabetes, or gestational diabetes. In one embodiment, the FGF19-dependent cancer or tumor is a hepatocellular carcinoma, colon cancer or tumor, GI cancer, liver cancer, or biliary cancer.

[0023] The invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition as defined in the first aspect for use in a method of preventing, treating or managing a disease or disorder in a subject in need thereof, wherein the disease or disorder comprises bile acid synthesis abnormalities, bile acid malabsorption, bile acid diarrhea (BAD), cholestasis, intrahepatic cholestasis, pregnancy intrahepatic cholestasis (PIC), neonatal cholestasis, and drug induced cholestasis, diseases of extrahepatic cholestasis, bile cut compression from tumor, bile duct blockade by gall stones, primary biliary cirrhosis

(PBC), primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), primary familial intrahepatic cholestasis (PFIC), or progressive PFIC. In one embodiment, the disease or disorder comprises non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH).

[0024] In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is lyophilized.

[0025] In one embodiment of the various pharmaceutical compositions provided herein, the compositions comprise less than 20%, less than 15%, less than 10%, less than 5% or less than 2% of peptide aggregates after a period of time. In some embodiments, the aggregates are measured using an assay provided herein (e.g., in the Experimental section). In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 20% of peptide aggregates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 15% of peptide aggregates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 10% of peptide aggregates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 5% of peptide aggregates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 2% of peptide aggregates after a period of time. In one embodiment of the various pharmaceutical compositions provided herein, the compositions comprise less than 20%, less than 15%, less than 10%, less than 5% or less than 2% of peptide precipitates after a period of time. In some embodiments, the precipitates are measured using an assay provided herein (e.g., in the Experimental section). In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 20% of peptide precipitates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 15% of peptide precipitates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 10% of peptide precipitates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 5% of peptide precipitates after a period of time. In one embodiment, the composition comprises less than 2% of peptide precipitates after a period of time. In certain embodiments, the period of time is 1 day, 7 days, 14 days, 28 days, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 7 months, 8 months, 9 months, 10 months, 11 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months or longer. In one embodiment, the period of time is 1 day. In one embodiment, the period of time is 7 days. In one embodiment, the period of time is 14 days. In one embodiment, the period of time is 21 days. In one embodiment, the period of time is 1 month. In one embodiment, the period of time is 2 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 3 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 4 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 5 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 6 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 7 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 8 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 9 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 10 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 11 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 12 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 18 months. In one embodiment, the period of time is 24 months. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at -80°C. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at 4°C. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at 25°C. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at 37°C.

[0026] In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a shelf life of at least about 12 months, at least about 24 months or at least about 36 months. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a shelf life of at least about 12 months. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a shelf life of at least about 24 months. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a shelf life of at least about 36 months. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at -80°C. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at 4°C. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at 25°C. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition is stored at 37°C.

[0027] In some embodiments, the peptide of the invention, either alone or in combination with at least one additional therapeutic agent or treatment modality, is assessed to ensure that it does not cause untoward adverse effects in the subject. In a particular aspect, the combination of the peptide and at least one additional therapeutic agent or treatment modality is assessed to ensure that it does not induce HCC in the subject. Such assessments may be performed before initiation of therapy (e.g., in a dose escalation study), during therapy, (e.g., by evaluating a marker correlating with HCC activity), or subsequent to termination of therapy (e.g., by performing a liver biopsy). In some aspects, the assessment is performed in a suitable test environment (e.g., a validated animal model). One of ordinary skill in the art is familiar with additional means for ensuring that the combination therapy described herein is suitable for the particular subject, or a subject population representative of the particular subject, taking into consideration all relevant factors including, for example, the severity of the subject's bile acid-related or associated disorder (e.g., PBC) and the other medications be taken by the subject.

4. Description of the Drawings

[0028]

FIG. 1 depicts the results of visual observation of ten different formulation buffers under the following conditions: concentration of active ingredient 1 mg/mL; temperature 37°C; after 4 weeks. Samples were re-suspended prior to visual scoring and photo. Scoring system: 0 - Clear; 1 - Slightly Hazy; 2 - Slightly Cloudy; 3 - Cloudy; 4 - Very Cloudy; 5 - Extremely cloudy.

FIG. 2 depicts the results of visual observation of ten different formulation buffers under the following conditions:

concentration of active ingredient 10 mg/mL; temperature 37°C; after 4 weeks. Samples were re-suspended prior to visual scoring and photo. Scoring system: 0 - Clear; 1 - Slightly Hazy; 2 - Slightly Cloudy; 3 - Cloudy; 4 - Very Cloudy; 5 - Extremely cloudy.

FIG. 3 depicts the results of HPLC analysis based on SEC AUC of absorbance at A_{210} for 1 mg/mL samples, showing the percentage (%) of monomer at each time point.

FIG. 4 depicts the results of HPLC analysis based on SEC AUC of absorbance at A_{210} in Buffer 7 for 1 mg/mL samples.

FIG. 5 depicts the results of HPLC analysis based on SEC AUC of absorbance at A_{210} for 10 mg/mL samples, showing the percentage (%) of monomer at each time point.

FIG. 6 depicts the results of HPLC analysis based on SEC AUC of absorbance at A_{210} in formulation Buffer 7 for 10 mg/mL samples.

FIGS. 7A-7B depict SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis for formulation (A) Buffer 7 at 4 weeks for concentration of (A) 1 mg/mL, and (B) 10 mg/mL.

FIG. 8 depicts IEC-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 1 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks.

FIG. 9 depicts IEC-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 10 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks.

FIG. 10 depicts RP-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 1 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks.

FIG. 11 depicts RP-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 10 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks.

FIG. 12 depicts stability data after freeze/thaw cycles of an M70 formulation comprising 20mM Tris pH 8.0 (25°C), 8.3% (w/v) trehalose, 0.01% polysorbate-20 (TWEEN-20) ("TTP buffer").

5. Detailed Description

5.1 Definitions

[0029] The terms "patient" or "subject" are used interchangeably to refer to a human or a non-human animal (e.g., a mammal).

[0030] The terms "treat", "treating", "treatment" and the like refer to a course of action (such as administering a polypeptide or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide) initiated after a disease, disorder or condition, or a symptom thereof, has been diagnosed, observed, and the like so as to eliminate, reduce, suppress, mitigate, or ameliorate, either temporarily or permanently, at least one of the underlying causes of a disease, disorder, or condition afflicting a subject, or at least one of the symptoms associated with a disease, disorder, condition afflicting a subject. Thus, treatment includes inhibiting (*i.e.*, arresting the development or further development of the disease, disorder or condition or clinical symptoms association therewith) an active disease.

[0031] The term "in need of treatment" as used herein refers to a judgment made by a physician or other medical professional that a subject requires or will benefit from treatment.

[0032] The terms "prevent", "preventing", "prevention" and the like refer to a course of action (such as administering a polypeptide or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide) initiated in a manner (e.g., prior to the onset of a disease, disorder, condition or symptom thereof) so as to prevent, suppress, inhibit or reduce, either temporarily or permanently, a subject's risk of developing a disease, disorder, condition or the like (as determined by, for example, the absence of clinical symptoms) or delaying the onset thereof, generally in the context of a subject predisposed to having a particular disease, disorder or condition. In certain instances, the terms also refer to slowing the progression of the disease, disorder or condition or inhibiting progression thereof to a harmful or otherwise undesired state.

[0033] The term "in need of prevention" as used herein refers to a judgment made by a physician or other medical professional that a subject requires or will benefit from preventative care.

[0034] The phrase "therapeutically effective amount" refers to the administration of an agent to a subject, either alone or as a part of a pharmaceutical composition and either in a single dose or as part of a series of doses, in an amount that is capable of having any detectable, positive effect on any symptom, aspect, or characteristics of a disease, disorder or condition when administered to a patient. The therapeutically effective amount can be ascertained by measuring relevant physiological effects. For example, in the case of a hyperglycemic condition, a lowering or reduction of blood glucose or an improvement in glucose tolerance test can be used to determine whether the amount of an agent is effective to treat the hyperglycemic condition. For example, a therapeutically effective amount is an amount sufficient to reduce or decrease any level (e.g., a baseline level) of fasting plasma glucose (FPG), wherein, for example, the amount is sufficient to reduce a FPG level greater than 200 mg/dl to less than 200 mg/dl, wherein the amount is sufficient to reduce a FPG level between 175 mg/dl and 200 mg/dl to less than the starting level, wherein the amount is sufficient to reduce a FPG level between 150 mg/dl and 175 mg/dl to less than the starting level, wherein the amount is sufficient to reduce a FPG level between 125 mg/dl and 150 mg/dl to less than the starting level, and so on (e.g., reducing FPG levels to less than 125 mg/dl, to less than

120 mg/dl, to less than 115 mg/dl, to less than 110 mg/dl, *etc.*). Moreover, in the case of HbA1c levels, the effective amount is an amount sufficient to reduce or decrease levels by more than about 10% to 9%, by more than about 9% to 8%, by more than about 8% to 7%, by more than about 7% to 6%, by more than about 6% to 5%, and so on. More particularly, a reduction or decrease of HbA1c levels by about 0.1%, 0.25%, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.7%, 0.8%, 0.9%, 1%, 1.5%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 33%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, or more is contemplated by the present disclosure. The therapeutically effective amount can be adjusted in connection with the dosing regimen and diagnostic analysis of the subject's condition and the like.

[0035] The phrase "in a sufficient amount to effect a change" means that there is a detectable difference between a level of an indicator measured before (*e.g.*, a baseline level) and after administration of a particular therapy. Indicators include any objective parameter (*e.g.*, level of glucose or insulin) or subjective parameter (*e.g.*, a subject's feeling of well-being).

[0036] The phrase "glucose tolerance", as used herein, refers to the ability of a subject to control the level of plasma glucose and/or plasma insulin when glucose intake fluctuates. For example, glucose tolerance encompasses the subject's ability to reduce, within about 120 minutes, the level of plasma glucose back to a level determined before the intake of glucose.

[0037] Broadly speaking, the terms "diabetes" and "diabetic" refer to a progressive disease of carbohydrate metabolism involving inadequate production or utilization of insulin, frequently characterized by hyperglycemia and glycosuria. The terms "pre-diabetes" and "pre-diabetic" refer to a state wherein a subject does not have the characteristics, symptoms and the like typically observed in diabetes, but does have characteristics, symptoms and the like that, if left untreated, can progress to diabetes. The presence of these conditions can be determined using, for example, either the fasting plasma glucose (FPG) test or the oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT). Both usually require a subject to fast for at least 8 hours prior to initiating the test. In the FPG test, a subject's blood glucose is measured after the conclusion of the fasting; generally, the subject fasts overnight and the blood glucose is measured in the morning before the subject eats. A healthy subject would generally have a FPG concentration between about 90 and about 100 mg/dl, a subject with "pre-diabetes" would generally have a FPG concentration between about 100 and about 125 mg/dl, and a subject with "diabetes" would generally have a FPG level above about 126 mg/dl. In the OGTT, a subject's blood glucose is measured after fasting and again two hours after drinking a glucose-rich beverage. Two hours after consumption of the glucose-rich beverage, a healthy subject generally has a blood glucose concentration below about 140 mg/dl, a pre-diabetic subject generally has a blood glucose concentration about 140 to about 199 mg/dl, and a diabetic subject generally has a blood glucose concentration about 200 mg/dl or above. While the aforementioned glycemic values pertain to human subjects, normoglycemia, moderate hyperglycemia and overt hyperglycemia are scaled differently in murine subjects. A healthy murine subject after a four-hour fast would generally have a FPG concentration between about 100 and about 150 mg/dl, a murine subject with "pre-diabetes" would generally have a FPG concentration between about 175 and about 250 mg/dl and a murine subject with "diabetes" would generally have a FPG concentration above about 250 mg/dl.

[0038] The term "insulin resistance" as used herein refers to a condition where a normal amount of insulin is unable to produce a normal physiological or molecular response. In some cases, a hyper-physiological amount of insulin, either endogenously produced or exogenously administered, is able to overcome the insulin resistance, in whole or in part, and produce a biologic response.

[0039] The term "metabolic syndrome" refers to an associated cluster of traits that includes, but is not limited to, hyperinsulinemia, abnormal glucose tolerance, obesity, redistribution of fat to the abdominal or upper body compartment, hypertension, dysfibrinolysis, and dyslipidemia characterized by high triglycerides, low high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol, and high small dense low density lipoprotein (LDL) particles. Subjects having metabolic syndrome are at risk for development of type 2 diabetes and/or other disorders (*e.g.*, atherosclerosis).

[0040] The phrase "glucose metabolism disorder" encompasses any disorder characterized by a clinical symptom or a combination of clinical symptoms that is associated with an elevated level of glucose and/or an elevated level of insulin in a subject relative to a healthy individual. Elevated levels of glucose and/or insulin can be manifested in the following diseases, disorders and conditions: hyperglycemia, type II diabetes, gestational diabetes, type I diabetes, insulin resistance, impaired glucose tolerance, hyperinsulinemia, impaired glucose metabolism, pre-diabetes, other metabolic disorders (such as metabolic syndrome, which is also referred to as syndrome X), and obesity, among others. The polypeptides of the present disclosure, and compositions thereof, can be used, for example, to achieve and/or maintain glucose homeostasis, *e.g.*, to reduce glucose level in the bloodstream and/or to reduce insulin level to a range found in a healthy subject.

[0041] The term "hyperglycemia", as used herein, refers to a condition in which an elevated amount of glucose circulates in the blood plasma of a subject relative to a healthy individual. Hyperglycemia can be diagnosed using methods known in the art, including measurement of fasting blood glucose levels as described herein.

[0042] The term "hyperinsulinemia", as used herein, refers to a condition in which there are elevated levels of circulating insulin when, concomitantly, blood glucose levels are either elevated or normal. Hyperinsulinemia can be caused by insulin resistance which is associated with dyslipidemia, such as high triglycerides, high cholesterol, high low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and low high-density lipoprotein (HDL); high uric acids levels; polycystic ovary syndrome; type II diabetes

and obesity. Hyperinsulinemia can be diagnosed as having a plasma insulin level higher than about 2 μ U/mL.

[0043] As used herein, the phrase "body weight disorder" and similar terms refer to conditions associated with excessive body weight and/or enhanced appetite. Various parameters are used to determine whether a subject is overweight compared to a reference healthy individual, including the subject's age, height, sex and health status. For example, a subject can be considered overweight or obese by assessment of the subject's Body Mass Index (BMI), which is calculated by dividing a subject's weight in kilograms by the subject's height in meters squared. An adult having a BMI in the range of ~18.5 to ~24.9 kg/m² is considered to have a normal weight; an adult having a BMI between ~25 and ~29.9 kg/m² can be considered overweight (pre-obese); and an adult having a BMI of ~30 kg/m² or higher can be considered obese. Enhanced appetite frequently contributes to excessive body weight. There are several conditions associated with enhanced appetite, including, for example, night eating syndrome, which is characterized by morning anorexia and evening polyphagia often associated with insomnia, but which can be related to injury to the hypothalamus.

[0044] The terms "polypeptide," "peptide," and "protein", used interchangeably herein, refer to a polymeric form of amino acids of any length, which can include genetically coded and non-genetically coded amino acids, chemically or biochemically modified or derivatized amino acids, and polypeptides having modified polypeptide backbones. The terms include fusion proteins, including, but not limited to, fusion proteins with a heterologous amino acid sequence, fusion proteins with heterologous and homologous leader sequences, with or without N-terminus methionine residues; immunologically tagged proteins; and the like. It will be appreciated that throughout this disclosure reference is made to amino acids according to the single letter or three letter codes.

[0045] As used herein, the term "variant" encompasses naturally-occurring variants (e.g., homologs and allelic variants) and non-naturally-occurring variants (e.g., muteins). Naturally-occurring variants include homologs, i.e., nucleic acids and polypeptides that differ in nucleotide or amino acid sequence, respectively, from one species to another. Naturally-occurring variants include allelic variants, i.e., nucleic acids and polypeptides that differ in nucleotide or amino acid sequence, respectively, from one individual to another within a species. Non-naturally-occurring variants include nucleic acids and polypeptides that comprise a change in nucleotide or amino acid sequence, respectively, where the change in sequence is artificially introduced, e.g., the change is generated in the laboratory or other facility by human intervention ("hand of man").

[0046] The term "native", in reference to FGF19, refers to biologically active, naturally-occurring FGF 19, including biologically active, naturally-occurring FGF19 variants. The term includes the 194 amino acid human FGF19 mature sequence.

[0047] The terms "label", "labeling" and the like, when use in the context of a polypeptide or nucleic acid (or antibody, as appropriate) of the present disclosure are meant to refer broadly to any means useful in, for example, polypeptide purification, identification, isolation and synthesis. Labels are generally covalently bound to the polypeptide of interest and can be introduced in any manner known in the art, including attachment to a mature polypeptide (generally at the N- or C-terminus), incorporation during solid-phase peptide synthesis, or through recombinant means. Examples include, but are not limited to, fluorescence, biotinylation, and radioactive isotopes. Polypeptide and nucleic acid molecules can be labeled by both *in vitro* and *in vivo* methods. Labeling reagents and kits can be obtained from a number of commercial sources (e.g., Thermo Fischer Scientific, Rockford, IL; and Molecular Probes/Life Technologies; Grand Island, NY).

[0048] The term "muteins" as used herein refers broadly to mutated recombinant proteins, i.e., a polypeptide comprising an artificially introduced change in amino acid sequence, e.g., a change in amino acid sequence generated in the laboratory or other facility by human intervention ("hand of man"). These proteins usually carry single or multiple amino acid substitutions and are frequently derived from cloned genes that have been subjected to site-directed or random mutagenesis, or from completely synthetic genes.

[0049] As used herein in reference to native human FGF19 or a FGF19 mutein, the terms "modified", "modification" and the like refer to one or more changes that enhance a desired property of human FGF 19, a naturally-occurring FGF19 variant, or a FGF19 mutein, wherein the change(s) does not alter the primary amino acid sequence of the FGF 19. Such desired properties include, for example, enhancing solubility, prolonging the circulation half-life, increasing the stability, reducing the clearance, altering the immunogenicity or allergenicity, improving aspects of manufacturability (e.g., cost and efficiency), and enabling the raising of particular antibodies (e.g., by introduction of unique epitopes) for use in detection assays. Changes to human FGF19, a naturally-occurring FGF19 variant, or a FGF19 mutein that can be carried out include, but are not limited to, pegylation (covalent attachment of one or more molecules of polyethylene glycol (PEG), or derivatives thereof); glycosylation (e.g., N-glycosylation), polysialylation and hesylation; albumin fusion; albumin binding through, for example, a conjugated fatty acid chain (acylation); Fc-fusion; and fusion with a PEG mimetic. Some particular embodiments entail modifications involving polyethylene glycol, other particular embodiments entail modifications involving albumin, and still other particular modifications entail modifications involving glycosylation.

[0050] The terms "DNA", "nucleic acid", "nucleic acid molecule", "polynucleotide" and the like are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymeric form of nucleotides of any length, either deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides, or analogs thereof. Non-limiting examples of polynucleotides include linear and circular nucleic acids, messenger RNA (mRNA), complementary DNA (cDNA), recombinant polynucleotides, vectors, probes, primers and the like.

[0051] The term "probe" refers to a fragment of DNA or RNA corresponding to a gene or sequence of interest, wherein the fragment has been labeled radioactively (e.g., by incorporating ³²P or ³⁵S) or with some other detectable molecule, such as biotin, digoxigen or fluorescein. As stretches of DNA or RNA with complementary sequences will hybridize, a probe can be used, for example, to label viral plaques, bacterial colonies or bands on a gel that contain the gene of interest.

A probe can be cloned DNA or it can be a synthetic DNA strand; the latter can be used to obtain a cDNA or genomic clone from an isolated protein by, for example, microsequencing a portion of the protein, deducing the nucleic acid sequence encoding the protein, synthesizing an oligonucleotide carrying that sequence, radiolabeling the sequence and using it as a probe to screen a cDNA library or a genomic library.

[0052] The term "heterologous" refers to two components that are defined by structures derived from different sources. For example, in the context of a polypeptide, a "heterologous" polypeptide can include operably linked amino acid sequences that are derived from different polypeptides. Similarly, in the context of a polynucleotide encoding a chimeric polypeptide, a "heterologous" polynucleotide can include operably linked nucleic acid sequences that can be derived from different genes. Exemplary "heterologous" nucleic acids include expression constructs in which a nucleic acid comprising a coding sequence is operably linked to a regulatory element (e.g., a promoter) that is from a genetic origin different from that of the coding sequence (e.g., to provide for expression in a host cell of interest, which can be of different genetic origin than the promoter, the coding sequence or both). In the context of recombinant cells, "heterologous" can refer to the presence of a nucleic acid (or gene product, such as a polypeptide) that is of a different genetic origin than the host cell in which it is present.

[0053] The term "operably linked" refers to linkage between molecules to provide a desired function. For example, "operably linked" in the context of nucleic acids refers to a functional linkage between nucleic acid sequences. By way of example, a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a promoter, signal sequence, or array of transcription factor binding sites) can be operably linked to a second polynucleotide, wherein the expression control sequence affects transcription and/or translation of the second polynucleotide. In the context of a polypeptide, "operably linked" refers to a functional linkage between amino acid sequences (e.g., different domains) to provide for a described activity of the polypeptide.

[0054] As used herein in the context of the structure of a polypeptide, "N-terminus" (or "amino terminus") and "C-terminus" (or "carboxyl terminus") refer to the extreme amino and carboxyl ends of the polypeptide, respectively, while the terms "N-terminal" and "C-terminal" refer to relative positions in the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide toward the N-terminus and the C-terminus, respectively, and can include the residues at the N-terminus and C-terminus, respectively. "Immediately N-terminal" or "immediately C-terminal" refers to a position of a first amino acid residue relative to a second amino acid residue where the first and second amino acid residues are covalently bound to provide a contiguous amino acid sequence.

[0055] "Derived from", in the context of an amino acid sequence or polynucleotide sequence (e.g., an amino acid sequence "derived from" a FGF19 polypeptide), is meant to indicate that the polypeptide or nucleic acid has a sequence that is based on that of a reference polypeptide or nucleic acid (e.g., a naturally occurring FGF19 polypeptide or a FGF 19-encoding nucleic acid), and is not meant to be limiting as to the source or method in which the protein or nucleic acid is made. By way of example, the term "derived from" includes homologues or variants of reference amino acid or DNA sequences.

[0056] In the context of a polypeptide, the term "isolated" refers to a polypeptide of interest that, if naturally occurring, is in an environment different from that in which it can naturally occur. "Isolated" is meant to include polypeptides that are within samples that are substantially enriched for the polypeptide of interest and/or in which the polypeptide of interest is partially or substantially purified. Where the polypeptide is not naturally occurring, "isolated" indicates the polypeptide has been separated from an environment in which it was made by either synthetic or recombinant means.

[0057] "Enriched" means that a sample is non-naturally manipulated (e.g., by a scientist or a clinician) so that a polypeptide of interest is present in a) a greater concentration (e.g., at least 3-fold greater, at least 4-fold greater, at least 8-fold greater, at least 64-fold greater, or more) than the concentration of the polypeptide in the starting sample, such as a biological sample (e.g., a sample in which the polypeptide naturally occurs or in which it is present after administration), or b) a concentration greater than the environment in which the polypeptide was made (e.g., as in a bacterial cell).

[0058] "Substantially pure" indicates that a component (e.g., a polypeptide) makes up greater than about 50% of the total content of the composition, and typically greater than about 60% of the total polypeptide content. More typically, "substantially pure" refers to compositions in which at least 75%, at least 85%, at least 90% or more of the total composition is the component of interest. In some cases, the polypeptide will make up greater than about 90%, or greater than about 95% of the total content of the composition.

[0059] The terms "measuring" or "assaying" and grammatical variations thereof are used interchangeably herein and refer to either qualitative or quantitative determinations, or both qualitative and quantitative determinations. When the terms are used in reference to detection, any means of assessing the relative amount is contemplated, including the various methods set forth herein and known in the art. For example, gene expression can be assayed or measured by a Northern blot, Western blot, immunoprecipitation assay, or by measuring activity, function or amount of the expressed

protein.

[0060] The terms "antibodies" (Abs) and "immunoglobulins" (Igs) refer to glycoproteins having the same structural characteristics. While antibodies exhibit binding specificity to a specific antigen, immunoglobulins include both antibodies and other antibody-like molecules which lack antigen specificity.

[0061] The term "monoclonal antibody" refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, that is, the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally occurring mutations that can be present in minor amounts. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific, being directed against a single antigenic site. In contrast to polyclonal antibody preparations, which can include different antibodies directed against different determinants (epitopes), each monoclonal antibody is directed against a single determinant on the antigen.

[0062] In the context of an antibody, the term "isolated" refers to an antibody that has been separated and/or recovered from contaminant components of its natural environment; such contaminant components include materials which might interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the antibody, and can include enzymes, hormones, and other proteinaceous or nonproteinaceous solutes.

[0063] As used herein, the term "FGF19-dependent" and similar terms, as used in the context of a disease, disorder or condition, refers to a disease, disorder or other condition that is caused all, or in part, by the expression of FGF19. In certain embodiments, the expression of FGF19 is amplified as compared to a control. In some embodiments, the expression of FGF19 is amplified 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or more, or any numerical range thereof. In some embodiments, the amplified expression of FGF19 directly results in the disease, disorder or condition, or a symptom thereof. In other embodiments, the amplified expression of FGF19 indirectly results in the disease disorder or condition, or a symptom thereof.

5.2 Pharmaceutical Compositions

[0064] In one aspect, provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition having an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:70 the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as recited in claim 1. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising peptides having sequences other than SEQ ID NO:70 are not claimed.

[0065] Also disclosed herein are "pharmaceutical compositions," which include a peptide sequence (or sequences) disclosed herein, including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (e.g., sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1), and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable or physiologically acceptable diluents, carriers or excipients. In certain embodiments, the peptide sequences are provided in combination with, or separate from, one or more additional agents. Also provided is a composition comprising such one or more additional agents and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable or physiologically acceptable diluents, carriers or excipients. In particular embodiments, a peptide sequence or sequences and an additional agent(s) are present in a therapeutically acceptable amount. The pharmaceutical compositions may be used in accordance with the methods and uses provided herein. Thus, for example, the pharmaceutical compositions can be administered *ex vivo* or *in vivo* to a subject in order to practice treatment methods and uses disclosed, but not claimed, herein. Pharmaceutical compositions provided herein can be formulated to be compatible with the intended method or route of administration; exemplary routes of administration are set forth herein.

[0066] Disclosed herein are pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms of chimeric and peptide sequences that modulate bile acid homeostasis and are able to treat a bile-acid related or associated disorder. Also disclosed herein are pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms of chimeric and peptide sequences that modulate hyperglycemic condition, insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance, metabolic syndrome, or related disorders. Also disclosed herein are pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms of chimeric and peptide sequences that modulate a cancer or tumor.

[0067] In some aspects, the pharmaceutical compositions may further comprise other therapeutically active agents or compounds disclosed herein or known to the skilled artisan which can be used in the treatment or prevention of various diseases and disorders as set forth herein. As set forth above, the additional therapeutically active agents or compounds may be present in a separate pharmaceutical composition(s). Exemplary dosing parameters and regimens are described herein.

[0068] Pharmaceutical compositions may comprise a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of the peptide sequences disclosed herein, including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (e.g., sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) and one or more pharmaceutically and physiologically acceptable formulation agents. In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises one or more additional agents described herein.

[0069] The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the peptide. In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises one or more additional agents described herein.

[0070] The pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein comprise the peptide at a concentration of from 0.1 -100 mg/mL. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise the peptide at a concentration of from 1 to 10 mg/mL. The

pharmaceutical compositions may comprise the peptide at a concentration of 1 mg/mL. The peptide may be at a concentration of 5 mg/mL. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise the peptide at a concentration of 10 mg/mL.

[0071] Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable or physiologically acceptable diluents, carriers or excipients include, but are not limited to, antioxidants (e.g., ascorbic acid and sodium bisulfate), preservatives (e.g., benzyl alcohol, methyl parabens, ethyl or n-propyl, p-hydroxybenzoate), emulsifying agents, suspending agents, dispersing agents, solvents, fillers, bulking agents, buffers, vehicles, diluents, and/or adjuvants. For example, a suitable vehicle may be physiological saline solution or citrate buffered saline, possibly supplemented with other materials common in pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral administration. Neutral buffered saline or saline mixed with serum albumin are further exemplary vehicles. Those skilled in the art will readily recognize a variety of buffers that could be used in the pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms used herein. Typical buffers include, but are not limited to pharmaceutically acceptable weak acids, weak bases, or mixtures thereof. Buffer components also include water soluble materials such as phosphoric acid, tartaric acids, lactic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, acetic acid, ascorbic acid, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, and salts thereof.

[0072] The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise potassium phosphate. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise sodium chloride, though the claimed compositions do not. As disclosed herein, the pharmaceutical compositions may comprise Tromethamine (Tris). The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise trehalose dihydrate. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise TWEEN-20 (polysorbate 20). The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise hydrochloric acid. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise water. Any combination of two, three, four, five, six or all seven of the foregoing components are also contemplated.

[0073] Thus, the pharmaceutical compositions may comprise potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, Tromethamine (Tris), Trehalose dehydrate, TWEEN-20, hydrochloric acid, water, or any combination thereof. The pharmaceutical compositions may comprise potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, Tromethamine (Tris), Trehalose dihydrate, TWEEN-20, hydrochloric acid, and water.

[0074] The molarity of Tris useful in the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein is in the range of between 5 and 50 mM. In one embodiment, the molarity of Tris is in the range of 10 and 45 mM. In another embodiment, the molarity of Tris is in the range of 15 and 40 mM. In another embodiment, the molarity of Tris is in the range of 20 and 35 mM. In another embodiment, the molarity of Tris is in the range of 20 and 30 mM. In one particular embodiment, the molarity of Tris is 20 mM. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from 2 to 3 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 3.0 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.1 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.2 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.3 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.4 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.5 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.6 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.7 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.8 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 2.9 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 3.0 g of Tris. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from 2.4 to 2.5 g of Tris.

[0075] The concentration of trehalose dihydrate useful in the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein is in the range of between 1% and 20% (w/v). In one embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 2% and 15% (w/v). In one embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 3% and 10% (w/v). In another embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 4% and 9.5% (w/v). In one embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 5% and 9.25% (w/v). In another embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 6% and 9% (w/v). In one embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 7% and 8.5% (w/v). In another embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 8% and 8.4% (w/v). In one embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is in the range of 8.1 and 8.3% (w/v). In one particular embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is 8.2%. In one particular embodiment, the concentration of trehalose dihydrate is 8.3% (w/v). In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from 92 to 93 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.0, 92.1, 92.2, 92.3, 92.4, 92.5, 92.6, 92.7, 92.8, 92.9 or 93.0 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.0 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.1 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.2 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.3 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.4 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.5 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.6 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.7 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.8 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 92.9 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 93.0 g of trehalose dihydrate. In some embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from

92.4 to 92.5 g of trehalose dihydrate. In certain embodiments, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is from 240 to 300 mM. In other embodiments, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is from 240 to 290 mM. In some embodiments, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is from 250 to 290 mM. In other embodiments, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is from 260 to 290 mM. In some embodiments, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is from 270 to 290 mM. In certain
 5 embodiments, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is from 244 to 245 mM. In other embodiments, the molarity of the trehalose dehydrate is about 280 mM.

[0076] In one embodiment, the concentration of hydrochloric acid useful in the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein is in the range of from 0.01 to 1% (v/v). In another embodiment, the concentration of hydrochloric acid is in the range of from 0.025 to 0.75% (v/v). In another embodiment, the concentration of hydrochloric acid is in the range of from 0.05 to
 10 0.5% (v/v). In another embodiment, the concentration of hydrochloric acid is in the range of from 0.075 to 0.25% (v/v). In one particular embodiment, the concentration of hydrochloric acid is 0.1% (v/v). In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from 0.8 to 1.1 mL of hydrochloric acid. In a specific embodiment, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises from 0.9 to 1.0 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.90, 0.91, 0.92, 0.93, 0.94, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, 0.99 or 1.00 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments,
 15 a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.90 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.91 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.92 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.93 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.94 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.95 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a
 20 formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.96 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.97 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.98 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.99 mL of hydrochloric acid. In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 1.00 mL of hydrochloric acid.

[0077] The concentration of TWEEN-20 useful in the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein is in the range of from 0.001 to 0.1% (v/v). In one embodiment, the concentration of TWEEN-20 is in the range of from 0.0025 to 0.075% (v/v). In one embodiment, the concentration of TWEEN-20 is in the range of from 0.005 to 0.05% (v/v). In another
 25 embodiment, the concentration of TWEEN-20 is in the range of from 0.0075 to 0.025% (v/v). In one particular embodiment, the concentration of TWEEN-20 is 0.01% (v/v). In certain embodiments, a formulation volume of 1000 mL comprises 0.1 mL TWEEN-20.

[0078] In one embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate useful in the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein is in the range of between 5 and 50 mM. In one embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate is in the range of 10 and 40 mM. In another embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate is in the range of 10 and 35 mM. In one
 30 embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate is in the range of 10 and 30 mM. In another embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate is in the range of 10 and 25 mM. In one embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate is in the range of 10 and 20 mM. In one particular embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate is 10 mM. In one particular embodiment, the molarity of potassium phosphate is 20 mM.

[0079] In specific embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition does not comprise potassium phosphate.

[0080] The pharmaceutical composition of the invention does not comprise sodium chloride. In other compositions disclosed herein, but not claimed, the molarity of sodium chloride useful in said compositions may be in the range of
 40 between 50 and 250 mM. The molarity of sodium chloride may be in the range of 75 and 225 mM. The molarity of sodium chloride may be in the range of 100 and 200 mM. The molarity of sodium chloride may be in the range of 125 and 175 mM. The molarity of sodium chloride may be in the range of 130 and 160 mM. The molarity of potassium phosphate may be in the range of 140 and 150 mM. The molarity of sodium chloride may be 125 mM. The molarity of sodium chloride may be 140 mM. The molarity of sodium chloride may be 150 mM.

[0081] In specific instances, the pharmaceutical compositions do not comprise a salt. In other cases, the pharmaceutical composition does not comprise sodium chloride.

[0082] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition having a pH in a range of 6.5 and 9.5. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition having a pH in a range of 6.8 and 9.3. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition having a pH in a range of 7.0 and 9.0. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition having
 50 a pH in a range of 7.3 and 8.7. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition having a pH in a range of 7.5 and 8.5. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition having a pH in a range of 7.7 and 8.2. In one particular embodiment, the pH of the pharmaceutical composition is 7.3. In one particular embodiment, the pH of the pharmaceutical composition is 7.5. In one particular embodiment, the pH of the pharmaceutical composition is 8.0. In one particular embodiment, the pH of the pharmaceutical composition is 8.5. The measurements of the pH can be taken at the temperature of 4°C.

[0083] In a one embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises 20mM Tris (e.g., 2.423 g in 1000 mL solution). In another embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises 8.2% (w/v) trehalose dihydrate (e.g., 92.55 g in 1000 mL solution). In another embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein
 55 comprises 0.01% (v/v) TWEEN-20 (e.g., 0.1 mL in 1000 mL solution). In yet another embodiment, a pharmaceutical

compositing provided herein comprises hydrochloric acid, N.F. (e.g., 0.94 mL in 1000 mL solution), and, in certain embodiments, further comprises water WFI quality (added to 999 mL). Any combination of two, three, four, five or all six of the foregoing components are also contemplated. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH from 7.7 to 8.2, such as above 7.7, above 7.8, above 7.9, above 8.0 or above 8.1, when measured at 25°C. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH above 7.7, when measured at 25°C. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH above 7.8, when measured at 25°C. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH above 7.9, when measured at 25°C. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH above 8.0, when measured at 25°C. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH above 8.1, when measured at 25°C. In one embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH of from 7.9 to 8.1, for example, when measured at 25°C. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH of 8.0, for example, when measured at 25°C. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH of 8.5, for example, when measured at 4°C.

[0084] Thus, in one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition comprises potassium phosphate, Tromethamine (Tris), Trehalose dihydrate, TWEEN-20, hydrochloric acid, water, or any combination thereof. In a specific embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition comprises potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, Tromethamine (Tris), Trehalose dihydrate, TWEEN-20, hydrochloric acid, and water.

[0085] In a specific embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises 20mM Tris (2.423 g on 1000 mL solution), 8.2% (w/v) trehalose dihydrate (92.55 g in 1000 mL solution), 0.01% (v/v) TWEEN-20 (0.1 mL in 1000 mL solution), hydrochloric acid, N.F. (0.94 mL in 1000 mL solution), and water WFI quality (added to 999 mL), and has a pH of 8.5 (measured at 4°C).

[0086] In specific embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein does not comprise salt. In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical provided herein comprises a sugar, such as trehalose. In specific embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises a sugar, but does not comprise a salt. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition provided herein has a pH from 7.7 to 8.2, when measured at 25°C.

[0087] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality from 250 to 350 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality from 275 to 325 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality from 295 to 305 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 295 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 296 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 297 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 298 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 299 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 300 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 301 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 302 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 303 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 304 Osmol/L. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition has an osmolality of 305 Osmol/L.

[0088] Although certain numbers (and numerical ranges thereof) are provided, it is understood that, in certain embodiments, numerical values within, e.g., 2%, 5%, 10%, 15% or 20% of said numbers (or numerical ranges) are also contemplated. Other exemplary pharmaceutical compositions are provided in the Experimental section below.

[0089] A primary solvent in a vehicle may be either aqueous or non-aqueous in nature. In addition, the vehicle may contain other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for modifying or maintaining the pH, osmolality, viscosity, sterility or stability of the pharmaceutical composition. In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle is an aqueous buffer. In other embodiments, a vehicle comprises, for example, sodium citrate.

[0090] Pharmaceutical compositions provided herein may contain still other pharmaceutically-acceptable formulation agents for modifying or maintaining the rate of release of a peptide and/or an additional agent, as described herein. Such formulation agents include those substances known to artisans skilled in preparing sustained-release formulations. For further reference pertaining to pharmaceutically and physiologically acceptable formulation agents, see, for example, Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Ed. (1990, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa. 18042) pages 1435-1712, The Merck Index, 12th Ed. (1996, Merck Publishing Group, Whitehouse, NJ); and Pharmaceutical Principles of Solid Dosage Forms (1993, Technomic Publishing Co., Inc., Lancaster, Pa.). Additional pharmaceutical compositions appropriate for administration are known in the art and are applicable in the methods and compositions provided herein.

[0091] A pharmaceutical composition may be stored in a sterile vial as a solution, suspension, gel, emulsion, solid, or dehydrated or lyophilized powder. Such compositions may be stored either in a ready to use form, a lyophilized form requiring reconstitution prior to use, a liquid form requiring dilution prior to use, or other acceptable form. In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition is provided in a single-use container (e.g., a single-use vial, ampoule, syringe, or autoinjector (similar to, e.g., an EpiPen®)), whereas a multi-use container (e.g., a multi-use vial) is provided in other embodiments. Any drug delivery apparatus may be used to deliver peptides and the other agents described herein,

including implants (e.g., implantable pumps) and catheter systems, both of which are known to the skilled artisan. Depot injections, which are generally administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly, may also be utilized to release peptides and/or other agents described herein over a defined period of time. Depot injections are usually either solid- or oil-based and generally comprise at least one of the formulation components set forth herein. The skilled artisan is familiar with possible formulations and uses of depot injections. In certain embodiments, the use of Nano Precision Medical's depot delivery technology (Nano Precision Medical; Emeryville, CA) is contemplated. The technology utilizes a titania nanotube membrane that produces zero-order release rates of macromolecules, such as protein and peptide therapeutics. The biocompatible membrane is housed in a small, subcutaneous implant that provides long-term (e.g., up to one year), constant-rate delivery of therapeutic macromolecules. The technology is currently being evaluated, e.g., for the delivery of GLP-1 agonists for the treatment of Type II diabetes.

[0092] A pharmaceutical composition can be formulated to be compatible with its intended route of administration. Thus, pharmaceutical compositions include carriers, diluents, or excipients suitable for administration by routes including parenteral (e.g., subcutaneous (s.c.), intravenous, intramuscular, or intraperitoneal), intradermal, oral (e.g., ingestion), inhalation, intracavity, intracranial, and transdermal (topical). Other exemplary routes of administration are set forth herein.

[0093] Pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspension. This suspension may be formulated using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents disclosed herein or known to the skilled artisan. The sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example, as a solution in 1,3-butane diol. Acceptable diluents, solvents and dispersion media that may be employed include water, Ringer's solution, isotonic sodium chloride solution, Cremophor EL™ (BASF, Parsippany, NJ) or phosphate buffered saline (PBS), ethanol, polyol (e.g., glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol), and suitable mixtures thereof. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed, including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. Moreover, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables. Prolonged absorption of particular injectable formulations can be achieved by including an agent that delays absorption (e.g., aluminum monostearate or gelatin).

[0094] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein may be administered parenterally by injection, infusion, or implantation, for local or systemic administration. Parenteral administration, as used herein, include intravenous, intraarterial, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, intraventricular, intraurethral, intrasternal, intracranial, intramuscular, intrasynovial, and subcutaneous administration.

[0095] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein may be formulated in any dosage forms that are suitable for parenteral administration, including solutions, suspensions, emulsions, micelles, liposomes, microspheres, nanosystems, and solid forms suitable for solutions or suspensions in liquid prior to injection. Such dosage forms can be prepared according to conventional methods known to those skilled in the art of pharmaceutical science (see, e.g., Remington, The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, supra).

[0096] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions intended for parenteral administration may include one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and excipients, including, but not limited to, aqueous vehicles, water-miscible vehicles, non-aqueous vehicles, antimicrobial agents or preservatives against the growth of microorganisms, stabilizers, solubility enhancers, isotonic agents, buffering agents, antioxidants, local anesthetics, suspending and dispersing agents, wetting or emulsifying agents, complexing agents, sequestering or chelating agents, cryoprotectants, lyoprotectants, thickening agents, pH adjusting agents, and inert gases.

[0097] In one embodiment, suitable aqueous vehicles include, but are not limited to, water, saline, physiological saline or phosphate buffered saline (PBS), sodium chloride injection, Ringers injection, isotonic dextrose injection, sterile water injection, dextrose and lactated Ringers injection. Non-aqueous vehicles include, but are not limited to, fixed oils of vegetable origin, castor oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, olive oil, peanut oil, peppermint oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, hydrogenated vegetable oils, hydrogenated soybean oil, and medium-chain triglycerides of coconut oil, and palm seed oil. Water-miscible vehicles include, but are not limited to, ethanol, 1,3-butanediol, liquid polyethylene glycol (e.g., polyethylene glycol 300 and polyethylene glycol 400), propylene glycol, glycerin, *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, *N,N*-dimethylacetamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide.

[0098] In one embodiment, suitable antimicrobial agents or preservatives include, but are not limited to, phenols, cresols, mercurials, benzyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, methyl and propyl p-hydroxybenzoates, thimerosal, benzalkonium chloride (e.g., benzethonium chloride), methyl- and propyl-parabens, and sorbic acid. Suitable isotonic agents include, but are not limited to, sodium chloride, glycerin, and dextrose. Suitable buffering agents include, but are not limited to, phosphate and citrate. Suitable antioxidants are those as described herein, including bisulfite and sodium metabisulfite. Suitable local anesthetics include, but are not limited to, procaine hydrochloride. Suitable suspending and dispersing agents are those as described herein, including sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Suitable emulsifying agents include those described herein, including polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 80, and triethanolamine oleate. Suitable sequestering or chelating agents include, but are not limited to EDTA. Suitable pH adjusting agents include, but are not limited to, sodium hydroxide,

hydrochloric acid, citric acid, and lactic acid. Suitable complexing agents include, but are not limited to, cyclodextrins, including α -cyclodextrin, β -cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin, sulfobutylether- β -cyclodextrin, and sulfobutylether 7- β -cyclodextrin (CAPTISOL®, CyDex, Lenexa, KS).

[0099] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein may be formulated for single or multiple dosage administration. The single dosage formulations are packaged in an ampoule, a vial, or a syringe. The multiple dosage parenteral formulations may contain an antimicrobial agent at bacteriostatic or fungistatic concentrations. All parenteral formulations must be sterile, as known and practiced in the art.

[0100] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are provided as ready-to-use sterile solutions. In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are provided as sterile dry soluble products, including lyophilized powders and hypodermic tablets, to be reconstituted with a vehicle prior to use. In yet another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are provided as ready-to-use sterile suspensions. In yet another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are provided as sterile dry insoluble products to be reconstituted with a vehicle prior to use. In still another embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are provided as ready-to-use sterile emulsions.

[0101] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein may be formulated as immediate or modified release dosage forms, including delayed-, sustained, pulsed-, controlled, targeted-, and programmed-release forms.

[0102] In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated as a suspension, solid, semi-solid, or thixotropic liquid, for administration as an implanted depot. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions provided herein are dispersed in a solid inner matrix, which is surrounded by an outer polymeric membrane that is insoluble in body fluids but allows the active ingredient in the pharmaceutical compositions diffuse through.

[0103] In one embodiment, suitable inner matrixes include polymethylmethacrylate, polybutyl-methacrylate, plasticized or unplasticized polyvinylchloride, plasticized nylon, plasticized polyethylene terephthalate, natural rubber, polyisoprene, polyisobutylene, polybutadiene, polyethylene, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, silicone rubbers, polydimethylsiloxanes, silicone carbonate copolymers, hydrophilic polymers, such as hydrogels of esters of acrylic and methacrylic acid, collagen, cross-linked polyvinyl alcohol, and cross-linked partially hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate.

[0104] In one embodiment, suitable outer polymeric membranes include polyethylene, polypropylene, ethylene/propylene copolymers, ethylene/ethyl acrylate copolymers, ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers, silicone rubbers, polydimethyl siloxanes, neoprene rubber, chlorinated polyethylene, polyvinylchloride, vinyl chloride copolymers with vinyl acetate, vinylidene chloride, ethylene and propylene, ionomer polyethylene terephthalate, butyl rubber epichlorohydrin rubbers, ethylene/vinyl alcohol copolymer, ethylene/vinylalcohol copolymer, and ethylene/vinyl acetate/vinyl alcohol terpolymer.

[0105] Pharmaceutical compositions may be in a form suitable for oral use, for example, as tablets, capsules, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules, emulsions, hard or soft capsules, or syrups, solutions, microbeads or elixirs. Pharmaceutical compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known to the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions. Such compositions may contain one or more agents such as sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents and preserving agents in order to provide pharmaceutically elegant and palatable preparations. Tablets containing a peptide provided herein may be in admixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients suitable for the manufacture of tablets. These excipients include, for example, diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, for example, corn starch, or alginic acid; binding agents, for example starch, gelatin or acacia, and lubricating agents, for example magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc.

[0106] Tablets, capsules and the like suitable for oral administration may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed. They may also be coated by techniques known in the art to form osmotic therapeutic tablets for controlled release. Additional agents include biodegradable or biocompatible particles or a polymeric substance such as polyesters, polyamine acids, hydrogel, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, ethylene-vinylacetate, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, protamine sulfate, or lactide/glycolide copolymers, polylactide/glycolide copolymers, or ethylenevinylacetate copolymers in order to control delivery of an administered composition. For example, the oral agent can be entrapped in microcapsules prepared by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, by the use of hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules or poly (methylmethacrolate) microcapsules, respectively, or in a colloid drug delivery system. Colloidal dispersion systems include macromolecule complexes, nano-capsules, microspheres, microbeads, and lipid-based systems, including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes. Methods of preparing liposomes are described in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,235,871, 4,501,728, and 4,837,028. Methods for the preparation of the above-mentioned formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

[0107] Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, kaolin or microcrystalline cellulose, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium, for example peanut oil, liquid

paraffin, or olive oil.

[0108] Aqueous suspensions contain the active materials in admixture with excipients suitable for the manufacture thereof. Such excipients are suspending agents, for example sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents may be a naturally-occurring phosphatide, for example lecithin, or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids, for example polyoxy-ethylene stearate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more preservatives.

[0109] Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil, for example arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil, or in a mineral oil such as liquid paraffin. The oily suspensions may contain a thickening agent, for example beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above, and flavoring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation.

[0110] Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by addition of water provide the active ingredient in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified herein.

[0111] Pharmaceutical compositions provided herein may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, for example olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, for example, liquid paraffin, or mixtures of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally-occurring gums, for example, gum acacia or gum tragacanth; naturally-occurring phosphatides, for example, soy bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids; hexitol anhydrides, for example, sorbitan monooleate; and condensation products of partial esters with ethylene oxide, for example, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate.

[0112] Pharmaceutical compositions can also include carriers to protect the composition against rapid degradation or elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants, liposomes, hydrogels, prodrugs and microencapsulated delivery systems. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl stearate alone, or in combination with a wax, may be employed. Prolonged absorption of injectable pharmaceutical compositions can be achieved by including an agent that delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate or gelatin. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like.

[0113] Also disclosed herein are peptides and/or one or more additional agents described herein in the form of suppositories for rectal administration. The suppositories can be prepared by mixing a peptide and/or one or more additional agents described herein with a suitable nonirritating excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials include, but are not limited to, cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

5.3 Peptides

[0114] The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention comprise a peptide having an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO:70. Also disclosed herein but not claimed are further pharmaceutical compositions, formulations and dosage forms comprising one or more peptides or peptide sequences disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions, formulations and dosage forms disclosed herein comprise one or more variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences having one or more activities associated with the treatment and/or prevention of a bile acid-related or associated disorder (e.g., PBC), a metabolic disorder or a cancer or tumor. In certain embodiments, the activity is a glucose lowering activity. Such variants and fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences include sequences that do not substantially increase or induce HCC formation or HCC tumorigenesis and/or do not induce a substantial elevation or increase in lipid profile.

[0115] Disclosed herein are chimeric peptide sequences that include or consist of an N-terminal region having at least seven amino acid residues and the N-terminal region having a first amino acid position and a last amino acid position, where the N-terminal region has a DSSPL (SEQ ID NO:121) or DASPH (SEQ ID NO:122) sequence; and a C-terminal region having a portion of FGF19 and the C-terminal region having a first amino acid position and a last amino acid position, where the C-terminal region includes amino acid residues 16-29 of FGF19 (WGDPIRLRHLYTSG; SEQ ID NO: 169) and the W residue corresponds to the first amino acid position of the C-terminal region. The peptide of the invention is M70: MRDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLLEIKAV ALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCM GADGKMQLLQYSEEDCAFEIEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHLRPV SLSSAKRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDS16MDPFG LVTGLEAVRSPSFEK (SEQ ID NO:70). Another example, which is not claimed, is the variant M69:

RDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAVA
 LRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQLLQYSEEDCAFEIEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVS
 5 LSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVT
 GLEAVRSPSFEK (M69) (SEQ ID NO:69).

[0116] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, are chimeric peptide sequences that include or consist of an N-terminal region having a portion of FGF21 and the N-terminal region having a first amino acid position and a last amino acid position, where the N-terminal region has a GQV sequence and the V residue corresponds to the last amino acid position of the N-terminal region; and a C-terminal region having a portion of FGF19 and the C-terminal region having a first amino acid position and a last amino acid position where the C-terminal region includes amino acid residues 21-29 of FGF19 (RLRHLYTSG; SEQ ID NO: 185) and the R residue corresponds to the first position of the C-terminal region.

[0117] Disclosed herein, but not claimed, are modifications to the Loop-8 region of FGF19 that possess favorable metabolic parameters without exhibiting substantial tumorigenicity. Herein, FGF19 residues 127-129 are defined as constituting the Loop-8 region, although in the literature the Loop-8 region is sometimes defined as including or consisting of other residues (e.g., residues 125-129). Certain combinations of R127L and P128E substitutions to the FGF19 framework had an unexpectedly positive effect on HCC formation. Even more surprisingly, a combination of R127L and P128E substitutions and a substitution of Gln (Q) for Leu (L) in the FGF19 core region had an even more significant effect on preventing HCC formation.

[0118] Variants of FGF19 Loop-8 region can reduce or eliminate substantial, measurable or detectable HCC formation. Furthermore, the effect of reducing HCC formation may be enhanced by modifications to amino acid residues outside of the Loop-8 region (e.g., substitutions of amino acid residues in the core region, such as the region corresponding to amino acids 21-29 of SEQ ID NO:99). Loop-8 modified variants may comprise a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region corresponding to amino acids 127-129 of SEQ ID NO:99. Loop-8 modified variants may comprise a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region corresponding to (i) a R127L substitution, (ii) a P128E substitution, or (iii) a R127L substitution and a P128E substitution. FGF19 variants may comprise or further comprise a substitution in the core region corresponding to amino acids 21-29 of SEQ ID NO:99. FGF19 variants may comprise or further comprise a substitution in the core region corresponding to a L22Q substitution. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise one amino acid substitution to the EIRPD (amino acids 2-6 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise two amino acid substitutions to the EIRPD (amino acids 2-6 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise three amino acid substitutions to the EIRPD (amino acids 2-6 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise four amino acid substitutions to the EIRPD (amino acids 2-6 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise five amino acid substitutions to the EIRPD (amino acids 2-6 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise one amino acid substitution to the IRP (amino acids 3-5 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise two amino acid substitutions to the IRP (amino acids 3-5 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise three amino acid substitutions to the IRP (amino acids 3-5 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise one amino acid substitution to the RP (amino acids 4-5 of SEQ ID NO:190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid sequence of the peptide may comprise two amino acid substitutions to the RP (amino acids 4-5 of SEQ ID NO:190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19. The amino acid substitution to the RP (amino acids 4-5 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19 may be an Arg (R) to Leu (L) substitution. The substitution to the RP (amino acids 4-5 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19 may be a Pro (P) to Glu (E) substitution. The substitutions to the RP (amino acids 4-5 of SEQ ID NO: 190) amino acid sequence in the Loop-8 region of FGF19 may be an Arg (R) to Leu (L) substitution and a Pro (P) to Glu (E) substitution. The foregoing substitution(s) in the Loop-8 region of FGF19 may be in the corresponding FGF19 sequence thereof in a variant peptide disclosed but not claimed herein. That is, said substitutions within a corresponding FGF19 sequence (e.g., EIRPD, IRP or RP) of a peptide variant disclosed herein is also contemplated but not claimed.

[0119] Disclosed herein, the Loop-8 modified variant may be a variant of M70: MRDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV ALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQLLQYSEEDCAFEIEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVS LSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVT GLEAVRSPSFEK (SEQ ID NO:70), comprising a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region (underlined). The Loop-8 modified M70 variant may comprise a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region (underlined) corresponding to (i) a R127L substitution, (ii) a P128E substitution, or (iii) a R127L substitution and a P128E substitution (SEQ. ID NO:204). The Loop-8

modified M70 variant may comprise or further comprise a substitution in the FGF19 core region. The Loop-8 modified M70 variant may comprise a L18Q substitution.

[0120] Also disclosed herein, the Loop-8 modified variant may be M69: RDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHLTYSGPHGLS SCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLEIKAVA LRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNV YRSEKBRPVS LSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVT GLEAVRSPSFEK (M69) (SEQ ID NO:69), comprising a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region (underlined). The Loop-8 modified M69 variant may comprise a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region (underlined) corresponding to (i) a R100L substitution, (ii) a P101E substitution, or (iii) a R100L substitution and a P101E substitution. The Loop-8 modified M69 variant may comprise or further comprise a substitution in the FGF19 core region. The Loop-8 modified M69 variant may comprise a L17Q substitution.

[0121] The Loop-8 modified variant may comprise a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region corresponding to amino acids 127-129 of SEQ ID NO:3. The Loop-8 modified variant may comprise a substitution in the FGF19 Loop-8 region corresponding to (i) a R127L substitution, (ii) a P128E substitution, or (iii) a R127L substitution and a P128E substitution. The FGF19 variant may comprise or further comprise a substitution in the core region corresponding to amino acids 21-29 of SEQ ID NO:3. The FGF19 variant may comprise or further comprise a substitution in the core region corresponding to a L22Q substitution.

[0122] Peptide sequences disclosed herein but not claimed may include or consist of a FGF19 variant having one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions or deletions compared to a reference or wild type FGF19. Peptide sequences disclosed herein but not claimed may include or consist of a FGF21 sequence variant having one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions or deletions compared to a reference or wild type FGF21. Peptide sequences provided herein may include or consist of a portion of a FGF19 sequence fused to a portion of a FGF21 sequence. The peptide sequences may include or consist of a portion of a FGF19 sequence fused to a portion of a FGF21 sequence, where the FGF19 and/or FGF21 sequence portion(s) have one or more amino acid substitutions, insertions or deletions compared to a reference or wild type FGF19 and/or FGF21. Examples of such sequences are disclosed in PCT Pub. No. WO 2013/006486 and US Pub. No. 2013/0023474, as well as PCT Publ. No. WO 2014/085365, published June 5, 2014. Table 1 and the Sequence Listing also sets forth representative sequences that may be used in the methods provided herein.

[0123] The treatment peptides disclosed herein include variants and fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences. The methods disclosed but not claimed herein include contacting or administering to a subject one or more nucleic acid molecules encoding a variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequence (for example, an expression control element in operable linkage with the nucleic acid encoding the peptide sequence, optionally including a vector), in an amount effective for treating a bile acid-related or associated disorder.

[0124] A representative reference or wild type FGF19 sequence is set forth as:

RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHLTYSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLEI
KAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNVYRSEKH
RLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDFSSPLETDSMDP
FGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK (SEQ ID NO:99).

[0125] A representative reference or wild type FGF21 sequence is set forth as: HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYLYTD DAQQTEAHLEIREDDGTVGGAADQSPESLLQLKALK PGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGLHFDPEACSFRELLLED GYNVYQSEAHGLPLHLP GNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLGLPPALPEPPGILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPS YA S (SEQ ID NO:100). FGF21 allelic variants include, e.g., M70, M71 and M72.

[0126] The terms "peptide," "protein," and "polypeptide" sequence are used interchangeably herein to refer to two or more amino acids, or "residues," including chemical modifications and derivatives of amino acids, covalently linked by an amide bond or equivalent. The amino acids forming all or a part of a peptide may be from among the known 21 naturally occurring amino acids, which are referred to by both their single letter abbreviation or common three-letter abbreviation. In the peptide sequences provided herein, conventional amino acid residues have their conventional meaning. Thus, "Leu" is leucine, "Ile" is isoleucine, "Nle" is norleucine, and so on.

[0127] Peptide or chimeric sequences disclosed herein, may have at the N-terminal region first amino acid position an "M" residue, an "R" residue, a "S" residue, a "H" residue, a "P" residue, a "L" residue or an "D" residue. In various alternative particular aspects, a peptide or chimeric sequence peptide sequence does not have a "M" residue or an "R" residue at the first amino acid position of the N-terminal region.

[0128] Also disclosed herein, are subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences listed in the Sequence Listing, or Table 1), so long as the foregoing retains at least a detectable or measureable activity or function. Also, certain exemplified variant peptides, for

example, those having all or a portion of FGF21 sequence at the amino-terminus, have an "R" residue positioned at the N-terminus, which can be omitted. Similarly, certain exemplified variant peptides, include an "M" residue positioned at the N-terminus, which can be appended to or further substituted for an omitted residue, such as an "R" residue. More particularly, peptide sequences at the N-terminus may include any of: RDSS (SEQ ID NO:115), DSS, MDSS (SEQ ID NO:116) or MRDSS (SEQ ID NO:117). Furthermore, when a "M" residue is adjacent to a "S" residue, the "M" residue may be cleaved such that the "M" residue is deleted from the peptide sequence, whereas when the "M" residue is adjacent to a "D" residue, the "M" residue may not be cleaved. Thus, by way of example, peptide sequences may include those with the following residues at the N-terminus: MDSSPL (SEQ ID NO:119), MSDSSPL (SEQ ID NO:120) (cleaved to SDSSPL (SEQ ID NO:112)) and MSSPL (SEQ ID NO:113) (cleaved to SSPL (SEQ ID NO:114)).

[0129] Exemplified herein are peptide sequences, distinct from reference FGF19 and FGF21 polypeptides set forth herein, that modulate bile acid homeostasis, hyperglycemic conditions, insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance, metabolic syndrome, or related disorders, *in vivo* (e.g., Table 1 and the Sequence Listing). Particular examples are a peptide sequence with amino-terminal amino acids 1-16 of FGF21 fused to carboxy-terminal amino acids 21-194 of FGF19; a peptide sequence with amino-terminal amino acids 1-147 of FGF19 fused to carboxy-terminal amino acids 147-181 of FGF21; a peptide sequence with amino-terminal amino acids 1-20 of FGF19 fused to carboxy-terminal amino acids 17-181 of FGF21; a peptide sequence with amino-terminal amino acids 1-146 of FGF21 fused to carboxy-terminal amino acids 148-194 of FGF19; and a peptide sequence with amino-terminal amino acids 1-20 of FGF19 fused to internal amino acids 17-146 of FGF21 fused to carboxy-terminal amino acids 148-194 of FGF19.

[0130] Additional particular peptides sequences have a WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:170) sequence motif corresponding to the WGDPI sequence of amino acids 16-20 of FGF19 (SEQ ID NO:99), lack a WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:170) sequence motif corresponding to the WGDPI sequence of amino acids 16-20 of FGF19 (SEQ ID NO:99), or have a substituted (*i.e.*, mutated) WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:170) sequence motif corresponding to FGF19 WGDPI sequence of amino acids 16-20 of FGF19 (SEQ ID NO:99).

[0131] Particular peptide sequences disclosed herein also include sequences distinct from FGF19 and FGF21 (e.g., as set forth herein), and FGF 19 variant sequences having any GQV, GDI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO:171), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO:173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO:174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO:175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO:176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO:177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO:178), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO:180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO:181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO:182), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:183) or FGDPPI (SEQ ID NO:184) substituted for FGF19 WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:170) sequence at amino acids 16-20. Accordingly, the wild-type FGF19 and FGF21 (e.g., as set forth herein as SEQ ID NOS:99 and 100, respectively) may be excluded sequences, and FGF19 having any of GQV, GDI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO:171), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO:173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO:174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO:175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO:176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO:177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO:178), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO:180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO:181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO:182), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:183) or FGDPPI (SEQ ID NO:184) substituted for the WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:170) sequence at amino acids 16-20 of FGF19 may also be excluded. This exclusion, however, does not apply to where a sequence has, for example, 3 FGF21 residues fused to FGF19 having, for example, any of GQV, GQV, GDI, or GPI, or 2 FGF21 residues fused to any of WGPI (SEQ ID NO:171), WGDI (SEQ ID NO:173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO:174), WDPI (SEQ ID NO:181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO:182), or WGDPI (SEQ ID NO:183).

[0132] Particular non-limiting examples of peptide sequences include or consist of all or a part of a sequence variant specified herein as M1-M98 (SEQ ID NOS: 1-52, 192, and 54-98, respectively). More particular non-limiting examples of peptide sequences include or consist of all or a part of a sequence set forth as: HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLTYSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLSLEIKAVA LRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIEIRPD GYNVYRSEKHRLPVS LSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDFSSPLETDSMDPFGGLVT GLEAVRSPSFEK (M5-R) (SEQ ID NO: 160) (FGF21 sequences can also include an "R" residue at the amino terminus);

DSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLTYSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLSLEIKAVA LRTV
AIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIEIRPD GYNVYRSEKHRLPVS LSSA
KQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDFSSPLETDSMDPFGGLVTGLE
AVRSPSFEK (SEQ ID NO:138 and 161);

RPLAFSDASPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI
 KAVARTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKH
 5 RLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDP
 FGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M1) (SEQ ID NO:1 or 139);

RPLAFSDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI
 10 KAVARTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKH
 RLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDP
 15 FGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M2) (SEQ ID NO:2 or 140);

DSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAVART
 20 RTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSL
 SSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVT
 GLEAVRSPSF EK (SEQ ID NO:141);

RDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAVA
 25 LRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSL
 LSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVT
 30 GLEAVRSPSF EK (M69) (SEQ ID NO:69);

RDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAVART
 35 VAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSS
 AKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGL
 EAVRSPSF EK (M52) (SEQ ID NO:52);

HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAVA
 40 LRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSL
 45 LSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVT
 GLEAVRSPSF EK (M5-R) (SEQ ID NO:160);

HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYLYTDDAQQT EAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPESLLQLKALK
 50 PGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGSLHFDPEACSFRELLLEDGYNVYQSEAHSLPLHLP
 GNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPALPEPPGILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYA
 55 S (M71) (SEQ ID NO:71);

HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYLYTDDAQQTEAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPESLLQLKALK
 PGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGSLHFDPEACSFRELLLEDGYNVYQSEAHGLPLHLP
 5 GNKSPHRDPAPRGPAPRFLPLPGLPPAPPEPPGILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYA
 S (M72) (SEQ ID NO:72);

HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYLYTDDAQQTEAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPESLLQLKALK
 10 PGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGSLHFDPEACSFRELLLEDGYNVYQSEAHGLPLHLP
 GNKSPHRDPAPRGPAPRFLPLPGLPPALPEPPGILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVVQDELQGVGG
 15 EGCHMHPENCKTLLTDIDRTHTEKPVWDGITGE (M73) (SEQ ID NO:73);

RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI
 20 KAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIILEDGYNVYRSEKHR
 LPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPF
 GLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M3) (SEQ ID NO:3);

RDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV
 25 VALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSS
 AKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGL
 30 EAVRSPSF EK (M48) (SEQ ID NO:48, 6 or 148);

RPLAFSDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKA
 35 VALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLP
 VSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGL
 40 VTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M49) (SEQ ID NO:49, 7 or 149);

RHPIPDSSPLLQFGDQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV
 ALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIILEDGYNVYRSEKHRLPV
 45 SLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLV
 TGLEAVRSPSF EK (M50) (SEQ ID NO:50);

RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGNVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV
 50 ALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPV
 SLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLV
 55 TGLEAVRSPSF EK (M51) (SEQ ID NO:51, 36 or 155);

MDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV
 VALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSS
 5 AKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGL
 EAVRSPSF EK (M53) (SEQ ID NO:192);

MRDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV
 10 ALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPV
 SLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLV
 15 TGLEAVRSPSF EK (M70) (SEQ ID NO:70);

RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI
 20 KAVARTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIILPDGYNVYRSEKH
 LPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPF
 GLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M139) (SEQ ID NO:193);

RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI
 25 KAVARTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGYNVYRSEKH
 RLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDP
 30 FGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M140) (SEQ ID NO:194);

RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI
 35 KAVARTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIILCDGYNVYRSEKH
 RLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDP
 FGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M141) (SEQ ID NO:195);

RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRQRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLE
 40 IKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIILEDGYNVYRSEKH
 45 RLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDP
 FGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK (M160) (SEQ ID NO:196);

or a subsequence or fragment thereof any of the foregoing peptide sequences. In certain embodiments of any of the foregoing peptide sequences, the R terminal residue is deleted.

[0133] Additional particular non-limiting examples of peptide sequences, having at the N-terminus, a peptide sequence including or consisting of all or a part of any of: HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M5-R) (amino acids 1-25 of SEQ ID NO:160); DSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M6) (M6-R) (amino acids 2-22 of SEQ ID NO:6); RPLAFSDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M7) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:7); HPIPDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHLYTSG (M8-R) (amino acids 2-26 of SEQ ID NO:8); HPIPDSSPLLQFGWGDPIRLRHLYTSG (M9-R) (amino acids 2-28 of SEQ ID NO:9); HPIPDSSPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHLYTSG (M10-R) (amino acids 2-28 of SEQ ID NO:10); RPLAFSDAGPLLQWGDPIRLRHLYTSG (M11) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:11); RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGWGDPIRLRHLYTSG (M12) (amino acids 1-29 of SEQ ID NO:12); RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M13) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID

NO:13); HPIPDSSPHVHYGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M14-R) (amino acids 2-26 of SEQ ID NO:14); RPLAFSDAGPHV-HYGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M15) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:15); RPLAFSDAGPHVHWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M16) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:16); RPLAFSDAGPHVWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M17) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:17); RPLAFSDAGPHYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M18) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:18); RPLAFSDAGP-VYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M19) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:19); RPLAFSDAGPVHWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M20) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:20); RPLAFSDAGPVHYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M21) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:21); RPLAFSDAGPHVHWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M22) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:22); RPLAFS-DAGPHHWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M23) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:23); RPLAFSDAGPHHYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M24) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:24); RPLAFSDAGPHVYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M25) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:25); RPLAFSDSSPLVHWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M26) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:26); RPLAFSDSSPHVHWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M27) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:27); RPLAFSDAGPHVWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M28) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:28); RPLAFSDAGPHVHYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M29) (amino acids 1-28 of SEQ ID NO:29); RPLAFSDAGPHVHY AWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M30) (amino acids 1-29 of SEQ ID NO:30); RHPIPDSSPLLQF-GAQVRLRHLYTSG (M31) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:31); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGDQVRLRHLYTSG (M32) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:32); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGPQVRLRHLYTSG (M33) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:33); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGAVRLRHLYTSG (M34) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:34); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGEVRLRH-LYTSG (M35) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:35); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGNVRLRHLYTSG (M36) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:36); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQARLRHLYTSG (M37) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:37); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQIRLRHLYTSG (M38) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:38); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQTRLRH-LYTSG (M39) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:39); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGWGQPVRLRHLYTSG (M40) (amino acids 1-28 of SEQ ID NO:40); DAGPHVHYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M74-R) (amino acids 2-24 of SEQ ID NO:74); VHYGWGD-PIRLRHLYTSG (M75-R) (amino acids 2-19 of SEQ ID NO:75); RLRHLYTSG (M77-R) (amino acids 2-10 of SEQ ID NO:77); RHPIPDSSPLLQFGWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M9) (amino acids 1-28 of SEQ ID NO:9); RHPIPDSSPLLQWGD-PIRLRHLYTSG (M8) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:8); RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M12) (amino acids 1-29 of SEQ ID NO:12); RHPIPDSSPHVHYWGDPRLRHLYTSG (M10) (amino acids 1-28 of SEQ ID NO:10); RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M13) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:13); RHPIPDSSPHVHYGGQVRLRH-LYTSG (M14) (amino acids 1-26 of SEQ ID NO:14); RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGGDIIRLRHLYTSG (M43) (amino acids 1-27 of SEQ ID NO:43); or RDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLYTSG (M6) (amino acids 1-22 of SEQ ID NO:6); and for any of the foregoing peptide sequences the amino terminal R residue may be deleted.

[0134] Peptide sequences disclosed herein additionally include those with reduced or absent induction or formation of HCC compared to FGF 19, or a FGF 19 variant sequence having any of GQV, GDI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO: 171), WGDPIV (SEQ ID NO: 172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO: 174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO: 175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO: 176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO: 178), WGDAI (SEQ ID NO: 179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO: 180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO: 181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 182), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 183) or FGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 184) substituted for the WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 170) sequence at amino acids 16-20 of FGF 19. Peptide sequences disclosed herein also include those with greater glucose lowering activity compared to FGF 19, or a FGF 19 variant sequence having any of GQV, GDI, WGPI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO: 171), WGDPIV (SEQ ID NO: 172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO: 174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO: 175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO: 176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO: 178), WGDAI (SEQ ID NO: 179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO: 180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO: 181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 182), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 183) or FGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 184) substituted for the WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 170) sequence at amino acids 16-20 of FGF 19. Peptide sequences disclosed herein moreover include those with less lipid (e.g., triglyceride, cholesterol, non-HDL or HDL) increasing activity compared to FGF 19, or a FGF 19 variant sequence having any of GQV, GDI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO: 171), WGDPIV (SEQ ID NO: 172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO: 174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO: 175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO: 176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO: 178), WGDAI (SEQ ID NO: 179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO: 180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO: 181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 182), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 183) or FGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 184) substituted for the WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 170) sequence at amino acids 16-20 of FGF 19.

[0135] Typically, the number of amino acids or residues in a peptide sequence disclosed herein will total less than about 250 (e.g., amino acids or mimetics thereof). The number of residues may comprise from about 20 up to about 200 residues (e.g., amino acids or mimetics thereof). The number of residues may comprise from about 50 up to about 200 residues (e.g., amino acids or mimetics thereof). The number of residues may comprise from about 100 up to about 195 residues (e.g., amino acids or mimetics thereof) in length.

[0136] Amino acids or residues can be linked by amide or by non-natural and non-amide chemical bonds including, for example, those formed with glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, bifunctional maleimides, or N, N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC). Non-amide bonds include, for example, ketomethylene, aminomethylene, olefin, ether, thioether and the like (see, e.g., Spatola in Chemistry and Biochemistry of Amino Acids, Peptides and Proteins, Vol. 7, pp 267-357 (1983), "Peptide and Backbone Modifications," Marcel Decker, NY). Thus, when a peptide provided herein includes a portion of a FGF19 sequence and a portion of a FGF21 sequence, the two portions need not be joined to each other by an amide bond, but can be joined by any other chemical moiety or conjugated together via a linker moiety.

[0137] The treatment peptides disclosed herein also include subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing), so long as the foregoing retains at least a detectable or measureable activity or function. For example, certain exemplified variant peptides have FGF19 C-terminal sequence, PHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI
 5 KAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYRLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFEIEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGF
 LPLSHFLPML PMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK (SEQ ID NO:188) at the C-terminal portion, e.g., following the "TSG" amino acid residues of the variant.

[0138] Also, certain exemplified variant peptides, for example, those having all or a portion of FGF21 sequence at the amino-terminus, have an "R" residue positioned at the N-terminus, which can be omitted. Similarly, certain exemplified
 10 variant peptides, include an "M" residue positioned at the N-terminus, which can be appended to or further substituted for an omitted residue, such as an "R" residue. More particularly, peptide sequences at the N-terminus may include any of: RDSS (SEQ ID NO:115), DSS, MDSS (SEQ ID NO:116) or MRDSS (SEQ ID NO:117). Furthermore, in cells when a "M" residue is adjacent to a "S" residue, the "M" residue may be cleaved such that the "M" residue is deleted from the peptide sequence, whereas when the "M" residue is adjacent to a "D" residue, the "M" residue may not be cleaved. Thus, by way of
 15 example, peptide sequences may include those with the following residues at the N-terminus: MDSSPL (SEQ ID NO:119), MSDSSPL (SEQ ID NO:120) (cleaved to SDSSPL (SEQ ID NO:112)) and MSSPL (SEQ ID NO:113) (cleaved to SSPL (SEQ ID NO:114)).

[0139] Accordingly, the "peptide," "polypeptide," and "protein" sequences disclosed herein include subsequences, variants and modified forms of the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing,
 20 and the FGF19/FGF21 fusions and chimeras listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing, so long as the subsequence, variant or modified form (e.g., fusion or chimera) retains at least a detectable activity or function, e.g., glucose lowering activity and/or modulation of bile acid homeostasis.

[0140] As used herein, the term "modify" and grammatical variations thereof, means that the composition deviates relative to a reference composition, such as a peptide sequence. Such modified peptide sequences, nucleic acids and
 25 other compositions may have greater or less activity or function, or have a distinct function or activity compared with a reference unmodified peptide sequence, nucleic acid, or other composition, or may have a property desirable in a protein formulated for therapy (e.g. serum half-life), to elicit antibody for use in a detection assay, and/or for protein purification. For example, a peptide sequence provided herein can be modified to increase serum half-life, to increase *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* stability of the protein, etc.

[0141] Particular examples of such subsequences, variants and modified forms of the peptide sequences exemplified herein (e.g., a peptide sequence listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) include substitutions, deletions and/or
 30 insertions/additions of one or more amino acids, to or from the amino-terminus, the carboxy-terminus or internally. One example is a substitution of an amino acid residue for another amino acid residue within the peptide sequence. Another is a deletion of one or more amino acid residues from the peptide sequence, or an insertion or addition of one or
 35 more amino acid residues into the peptide sequence.

[0142] The number of residues substituted, deleted or inserted/added are one or more amino acids (e.g., 1-3, 3-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, 100-110, 110-120, 120-130, 130-140, 140-150, 150-160, 160-170, 170-180, 180-190, 190-200, 200-225, 225-250, or more) of a peptide sequence. Thus, a FGF19 or FGF21
 40 sequence can have few or many amino acids substituted, deleted or inserted/added (e.g., 1-3, 3-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, 100-110, 110-120, 120-130, 130-140, 140-150, 150-160, 160-170, 170-180, 180-190, 190-200, 200-225, 225-250, or more). In addition, a FGF19 amino acid sequence can include or consist of an amino acid sequence of about 1-3, 3-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, 100-110, 110-120, 120-130, 130-140, 140-150, 150-160, 160-170, 170-180, 180-190, 190-200, 200-225, 225-250, or
 45 more amino acids from FGF21; or a FGF21 amino acid or sequence can include or consist of an amino acid sequence of about 1-3, 3-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, 100-110, 110-120, 120-130, 130-140, 140-150, 150-160, 160-170, 170-180, 180-190, 190-200, 200-225, 225-250, or more amino acids from FGF19.

[0143] Specific examples of substitutions include substituting a D residue for an L-residue. Accordingly, although residues are listed in the L-isomer configuration, D-amino acids at any particular or all positions of the peptide sequences provided herein are included, unless a D-isomer leads to a sequence that has no detectable or measurable function.

[0144] Additional specific examples are non-conservative and conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is a replacement of one amino acid by a biologically, chemically or structurally similar residue. Biologically similar means that the substitution is compatible with a biological activity, e.g., activity that improves PBC and/or the manifestations thereof. Structurally similar means that the amino acids have side chains with similar length, such as alanine, glycine and serine, or having similar size, or the structure of a first, second or additional peptide sequence is maintained. Chemical
 50 similarity means that the residues have the same charge or are both hydrophilic and hydrophobic. Particular examples include the substitution of one hydrophobic residue, such as isoleucine, valine, leucine or methionine, for another, or the substitution of one polar residue for another, such as the substitution of arginine for lysine, glutamic for aspartic acids, or glutamine for asparagine, serine for threonine, etc. Routine assays can be used to determine whether a subsequence,
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variant or modified form has activity, *e.g.*, activity that improves PBC and/or the manifestations thereof.

[0145] Particular examples of subsequences, variants and modified forms of the peptide sequences exemplified herein have 50%-60%, 60%-70%, 70%-75%, 75%-80%, 80%-85%, 85%-90%, 90%-95%, or 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identity to a reference peptide sequence. The term "identity" and "homology" and grammatical variations thereof mean that two or more referenced entities are the same. Thus, where two amino acid sequences are identical, they have the identical amino acid sequence. "Areas, regions or domains of identity" mean that a portion of two or more referenced entities are the same. Thus, where two amino acid sequences are identical or homologous over one or more sequence regions, they share identity in those regions.

[0146] The extent of identity between two sequences can be ascertained using a computer program and mathematical algorithm known in the art. Such algorithms that calculate percent sequence identity (homology) generally account for sequence gaps and mismatches over the comparison region. For example, a BLAST (*e.g.*, BLAST 2.0) search algorithm (see, *e.g.*, Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol. 215:403 (1990), publicly available through NCBI) has exemplary search parameters as follows: Mismatch -2; gap open 5; gap extension 2. For peptide sequence comparisons, a BLASTP algorithm is typically used in combination with a scoring matrix, such as PAM100, PAM 250, BLOSUM 62 or BLOSUM 50. FASTA (*e.g.*, FASTA2 and FASTA3) and SSEARCH sequence comparison programs are also used to quantitate the extent of identity (Pearson et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:2444 (1988); Pearson, Methods Mol Biol. 132:185 (2000); and Smith et al., J. Mol. Biol. 147:195 (1981)). Programs for quantitating protein structural similarity using Delaunay-based topological mapping have also been developed (Bostick et al., Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 304:320 (2003)).

[0147] In the peptide sequences, including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the peptide sequences exemplified herein, an "amino acid" or "residue" includes conventional alpha-amino acids as well as beta-amino acids; alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acids; and N-substituted amino acids, wherein at least one side chain is an amino acid side chain moiety as defined herein. An "amino acid" further includes N-alkyl alpha-amino acids, wherein the N-terminus amino group has a C₁ to C₆ linear or branched alkyl substituent. The term "amino acid" therefore includes stereoisomers and modifications of naturally occurring protein amino acids, non-protein amino acids, post-translationally modified amino acids (*e.g.*, by glycosylation, phosphorylation, ester or amide cleavage, *etc.*), enzymatically modified or synthesized amino acids, derivatized amino acids, constructs or structures designed to mimic amino acids, amino acids with a side chain moiety modified, derivatized from naturally occurring moieties, or synthetic, or not naturally occurring, *etc.* Modified and unusual amino acids are included in the peptide sequences provided herein (see, for example, in Synthetic Peptides: A User's Guide; Hruby et al., Biochem. J. 268:249 (1990); and Toniolo C., Int. J. Peptide Protein Res. 35:287 (1990)).

[0148] In addition, protecting and modifying groups of amino acids are included. The term "amino acid side chain moiety" as used herein includes any side chain of any amino acid, as the term "amino acid" is defined herein. This therefore includes the side chain moiety in naturally occurring amino acids. It further includes side chain moieties in modified naturally occurring amino acids as set forth herein and known to one of skill in the art, such as side chain moieties in stereoisomers and modifications of naturally occurring protein amino acids, non-protein amino acids, post-translationally modified amino acids, enzymatically modified or synthesized amino acids, derivatized amino acids, constructs or structures designed to mimic amino acids, *etc.* For example, the side chain moiety of any amino acid disclosed herein or known to one of skill in the art is included within the definition.

[0149] A "derivative of an amino acid side chain moiety" is included within the definition of an amino acid side chain moiety. Non-limiting examples of derivatized amino acid side chain moieties include, for example: (a) adding one or more saturated or unsaturated carbon atoms to an existing alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl chain; (b) substituting a carbon in the side chain with another atom, such as oxygen or nitrogen; (c) adding a terminal group to a carbon atom of the side chain, including methyl (—CH₃), methoxy (—OCH₃), nitro (—NO₂), hydroxyl (—OH), or cyano (—C≡N); (d) for side chain moieties including a hydroxy, thiol or amino groups, adding a suitable hydroxy, thiol or amino protecting group; or (e) for side chain moieties including a ring structure, adding one or more ring substituents, including hydroxyl, halogen, alkyl, or aryl groups attached directly or through, *e.g.*, an ether linkage. For amino groups, suitable protecting groups are known to the skilled artisan. Provided such derivatization provides a desired activity in the final peptide sequence (*e.g.*, activity that improves PBC and/or the manifestations thereof).

[0150] An "amino acid side chain moiety" includes all such derivatization, and particular non-limiting examples include: gamma-amino butyric acid, 12-amino dodecanoic acid, alpha-aminoisobutyric acid, 6-amino hexanoic acid, 4-(amino-methyl)-cyclohexane carboxylic acid, 8-amino octanoic acid, biphenylalanine, Boc-t-butoxycarbonyl, benzyl, benzoyl, citrulline, diaminobutyric acid, pyrrollysine, diaminopropionic acid, 3,3-diphenylalanine, orthonine, citrulline, 1,3-dihydro-2H-isoindelecarboxylic acid, ethyl, Fmoc-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl, heptanoyl (CH₃—(CH₂)₅—C(=O)—), hexanoyl (CH₃—(CH₂)₄—C(=O)—), homoarginine, homocysteine, homolysine, homophenylalanine, homoserine, methyl, methionine sulfoxide, methionine sulfone, norvaline (NVA), phenylglycine, propyl, isopropyl, sarcosine (SAR), tert-butylalanine, and benzyloxycarbonyl.

[0151] A single amino acid, including stereoisomers and modifications of naturally occurring protein amino acids, non-protein amino acids, post-translationally modified amino acids, enzymatically-synthesized amino acids, non-naturally occurring amino acids including derivatized amino acids, an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid derived from any of the

foregoing (*i.e.*, an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid, wherein at least one side chain is the same as that of the residue from which it is derived), a beta-amino acid derived from any of the foregoing (*i.e.*, a beta-amino acid which, other than for the presence of a beta-carbon, is the same as the residue from which it is derived) *etc.*, including all of the foregoing can be referred to herein as a "residue." Suitable substituents, in addition to the side chain moiety of the alpha-amino acid, include C₁ to C₆ linear or branched alkyl. Aib is an example of an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid. While alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acids can be referred to using conventional L- and D-isomeric references, it is to be understood that such references are for convenience, and that where the substituents at the alpha-position are different, such amino acid can interchangeably be referred to as an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid derived from the L- or D-isomer, as appropriate, of a residue with the designated amino acid side chain moiety. Thus (S)-2-Amino-2-methyl-hexanoic acid can be referred to as either an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid derived from L-Nle (norleucine) or as an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid derived from D-Ala. Similarly, Aib can be referred to as an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid derived from Ala. Whenever an alpha, alpha disubstituted amino acid is provided, it is to be understood as including all (R) and (S) configurations thereof.

[0152] An "N-substituted amino acid" includes any amino acid wherein an amino acid side chain moiety is covalently bonded to the backbone amino group, optionally where there are no substituents other than H in the alpha-carbon position. Sarcosine is an example of an N-substituted amino acid. By way of example, sarcosine can be referred to as an N-substituted amino acid derivative of Ala, in that the amino acid side chain moiety of sarcosine and Ala is the same, *i.e.*, methyl.

[0153] In certain embodiments, covalent modifications of the peptide sequences, including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the peptide sequences exemplified herein are provided. An exemplary type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues of the peptide. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for cross-linking peptide to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in the method for purifying anti-peptide antibodies, and vice-versa. Commonly used cross linking agents include, *e.g.*, 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio] propioimide.

[0154] Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparagyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the alpha-amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (T. E. Creighton, *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties*, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group, *etc.*

[0155] Exemplified peptide sequences, and subsequences, variants and modified forms of the peptide sequences exemplified herein can also include alterations of the backbone for stability, derivatives, and peptidomimetics. The term "peptidomimetic" includes a molecule that is a mimic of a residue (referred to as a "mimetic"), including but not limited to piperazine core molecules, keto-piperazine core molecules and diazepine core molecules. Unless otherwise specified, an amino acid mimetic of a peptide sequence provided herein includes both a carboxyl group and amino group, and a group corresponding to an amino acid side chain, or in the case of a mimetic of Glycine, no side chain other than hydrogen.

[0156] By way of example, these would include compounds that mimic the sterics, surface charge distribution, polarity, *etc.* of a naturally occurring amino acid, but need not be an amino acid, which would impart stability in the biological system. For example, Proline may be substituted by other lactams or lactones of suitable size and substitution; Leucine may be substituted by an alkyl ketone, N-substituted amide, as well as variations in amino acid side chain length using alkyl, alkenyl or other substituents, others may be apparent to the skilled artisan. The essential element of making such substitutions is to provide a molecule of roughly the same size and charge and configuration as the residue used to design the molecule. Refinement of these modifications will be made by analyzing the compounds in a functional (*e.g.*, glucose lowering) or other assay, and comparing the structure-activity relationship. Such methods are within the scope of the skilled artisan working in medicinal chemistry and drug development.

[0157] The term "bind," or "binding," when used in reference to a peptide sequence, means that the peptide sequence interacts at the molecular level. Specific and selective binding can be distinguished from non-specific binding using assays known in the art (*e.g.*, competition binding, immunoprecipitation, ELISA, flow cytometry, Western blotting).

[0158] Peptides and peptidomimetics can be produced and isolated using methods known in the art. Peptides can be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods (see, *e.g.*, Caruthers (1980). *Nucleic Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215; Horn (1980); and Banga, A.K., *Therapeutic Peptides and Proteins, Formulation, Processing and Delivery Systems* (1995) Technomic Publishing Co., Lancaster, PA). Peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (see, *e.g.*, Roberge *Science* 269:202 (1995); Merrifield, *Methods Enzymol.* 289:3 (1997)) and automated synthesis may be achieved, *e.g.*, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Peptides and peptide mimetics can also be synthesized using combinatorial methodologies. Synthetic residues and polypeptides incorporating mimetics can be synthesized using a variety of procedures and methodologies

known in the art (see, e.g., Organic Syntheses Collective Volumes, Gilman, et al. (Eds) John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY). Modified peptides can be produced by chemical modification methods (see, for example, Belousov, Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3440 (1997); Frenkel, Free Radic. Biol. Med. 19:373 (1995); and Blommers, Biochemistry 33:7886 (1994)). Peptide sequence variations, derivatives, substitutions and modifications can also be made using methods such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR-based mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis (Carter et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 13:4331 (1986); Zoller et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 10:6487 (1987)), cassette mutagenesis (Wells et al., Gene 34:315 (1985)), restriction selection mutagenesis (Wells et al., Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London SerA 317:415 (1986)) and other techniques can be performed on cloned DNA to produce peptide sequences, variants, fusions and chimeras provided herein, and variations, derivatives, substitutions and modifications thereof.

[0159] A "synthesized" or "manufactured" peptide sequence is a peptide made by any method involving manipulation by the hand of man. Such methods include, but are not limited to, the aforementioned, such as chemical synthesis, recombinant DNA technology, biochemical or enzymatic fragmentation of larger molecules, and combinations of the foregoing.

[0160] Peptide sequences disclosed herein including subsequences, sequence variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (e.g., sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1), can also be modified to form a chimeric molecule. Disclosed herein are peptide sequences that include a heterologous domain. Such domains can be added to the amino-terminus or at the carboxyl-terminus of the peptide sequence. Heterologous domains can also be positioned within the peptide sequence, and/or alternatively flanked by FGF19 and/or FGF21 derived amino acid sequences.

[0161] The term "peptide" also includes dimers or multimers (oligomers) of peptides. In certain embodiments, dimers or multimers (oligomers) of the exemplified peptide sequences are provided herein, as well as subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences, including sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1.

[0162] Peptide sequences disclosed herein comprise an amino acid sequence set forth in Table 1. Alternatively, peptide sequences disclosed herein consist of an amino acid sequence set forth in Table 1.

Table 1

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
1.	RPLAFSDASPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVLRITVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
2.	RPLAFSDSSPLVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVLRITVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
3.	RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVLRITVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQLLQYSEEDCAFE EEILEDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
4.	RPLAFSDAGPHVHYAWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVLRITVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK

(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	5. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL
10	RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	6. RDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSL L EIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG
20	HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
25	7. RPLAFSDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	8. RHPIPDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL
35	RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
40	9. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	10. RHPIPDSSPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE E EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	11. RPLAFSDAGPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

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(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	12. RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGWGDPIRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 10 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	13. RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	14. RHPIPDSSPHVHYGGQVRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSA HSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI RPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPE 25 DLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	15. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGGQVRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE E EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	16. RPLAFSDAGPHVHWGDPIRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 40 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	17. RPLAFSDAGPHVGWGDPIRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	18. RPLAFSDAGPHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 55 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	19. RPLAFSDAGPVYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 10 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	20. RPLAFSDAGPVHGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	21. RPLAFSDAGPVHYWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 25 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	22. RPLAFSDAGPHVHGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE E EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	23. RPLAFSDAGPHHGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 40 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	24. RPLAFSDAGPHHYWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	25. RPLAFSDAGPHVYWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
55	26. RPLAFSDSSPLVHWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE

(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
10	27. RPLAFSDSSPHVHWGDP IRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	28. RPLAFSDAGPHVHWGDP IRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSA HSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEI RPGDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPE DLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	29. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYWGP IRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE E EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
25	30. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYAWGP IRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	31. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGAQVRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEI RP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	32. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGDQVRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEI RP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
40	33. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGPQVRLRHL YTS GPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEI RP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	34. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGAVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 10 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	35. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGEVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	36. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGNVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 25 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	37. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQARLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	38. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 40 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	39. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQTRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	40. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGWGQPVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE E EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
55	41. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDIPLRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE

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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPEPPGI LAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS
10	42. HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPEPPGILAPQP PDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS
15	43. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGGDIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHS LLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 20 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
25	44. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWG DPIRQRYLYTDDAQQTEAHLEIREDGTVGGAAD QSPESLLQLKALKPGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGS LHFDPEACSFREL LLEDGYNVYQSEAHGLPLHLP GNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPALPEPP GILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS
30	45. HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYLYTDDAQQTEAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPES LLQLKALKPGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGS LHFDPEACSFREL LLEDG 35 YNVYQSEAHGLPLHLP GNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPALPMVPEEPE DLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
40	46. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWG DPIRQRYLYTDDAQQTEAHLEIREDGTVGGAAD QSPESLLQLKALKPGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGS LHFDPEACSFREL LLEDGYNVYQSEAHGLPLHLP GNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPALPEPP GILAPQPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS PMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSS 45 PLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	47. HPIPDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 55 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	48. RDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPL SHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG
10	HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	49. RPLAFSDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPL SHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRG HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	50. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGDQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI LE DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPL SHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
25	51. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGNVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI RP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPL SHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	52. RDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPL SHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG
35	HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
40	53. MDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI RP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPL SHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	54. RPLAFSDAGPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI RP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPL SHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRG HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
55.	RPLAFSDAGPHYGWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEED IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
56.	RPLAFSDAGPVYGWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEED IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
57.	RPLAFSDAGPVHGWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEED IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
58.	RPLAFSDAGPVHYWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEED IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
59.	RPLAFSDAGPHHWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEED IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
60.	RPLAFSDAGPHHYWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEED IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK
61.	RPLAFSDAGPHVGWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHVSRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEED IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSFEK

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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	62. RPLAFSDAGPHVYWGDP IRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 10 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	63. RPLAFSDAGPHVHWGDP IRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	64. RPLAFSDSSPLVHWGDP IRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 25 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	65. RPLAFSDSSPHVHWGDP IRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	66. RPLAFSDAGPHLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 40 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	67. RPLAFSDAGPHVWGDP IRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSA HSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI RPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPE DLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	68. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYWGDP IRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHSLL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE E EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	69. RDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL
10	RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	70. MRDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSA HSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI RPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPE DLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	71. HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYL YTDDAQQT EAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPES LLQLKALKPGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGS LHFDPEACSFRELLLEDG YNVYQSEAHSLPLHLPGNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPALPEPPGILAP QPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS
25	
30	72. HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYL YTDDAQQT EAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPES LLQLKALKPGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGS LHFDPEACSFRELLLEDG YNVYQSEAHGLPLHLPGNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPAPPEPPGILAP QPPDVGSSDPLSMVGPSQGRSPSYAS
35	73. HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRQRYL YTDDAQQT EAHLEIREDGTVGGAADQSPES LLQLKALKPGVIQILGVKTSRFLCQRPDGALYGS LHFDPEACSFRELLLEDG YNVYQSEAHGLPLHLPGNKSPHRDPAPRGPARFLPLPGLPPALPEPPGILAP QPPDVGSSDPLSMVVQDELQGVGGEGCHMHPENCKTLLTDIDRTHTEKPV WDGITGE
40	
45	74. RDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	75. RVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYN VYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHL ESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	76. RGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIK AVALRT VAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKH 10 RLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSP LETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	77. RRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAI KGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRL PVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLE 20 TDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
25	78. RAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 25 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	79. RGPVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSL EIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDG Y NVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	80. RPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLE IK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGY N VYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGH 40 LESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	81. RHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI K AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGY N VYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGH LESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	82. RPLAFSAAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLS SAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 55 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	83. RPLAFSDAAPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 10 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	84. RPLAFSDAGAHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCAR GQSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAF EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVP EEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	85. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGAGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 25 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	86. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGAPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	87. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDAICARGQSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVR YLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAK QRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 40 EEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	88. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPAGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLAHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	89. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPAGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSAFLPMLPMVPE 55 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	90. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAAQAQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE
10	EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	91. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAAQRQLYKNRGFLPLAHFLPMLPMVPE
20	EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
25	92. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAAQRQLYKNRGFLPLSAFLPMLPMVPE
30	EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	93. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQAQLYKNRGFLPLAHFLPMLPMVPE
40	EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	94. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLAFLPMLPMVPE
50	EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
55	95. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAAQRQLYKNRGFLPLSAFLPMLPMVPE
	EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
	96. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPRLRLHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAAQAQLYKNRGFLPLAHFLPMLPMVPE
	EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	97. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAAQAQLYKNRGFLPLSAFLPMLPMVPE 10 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	98. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAAQAQLYKNRGFLPLA AFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	138. DSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI K AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDGY NVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGH 25 LESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	139. RPLAFSDASPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	140. RPLAFSDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
40	141. DSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSL LEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPD 45 GYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLR GHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	142. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

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(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	143. RHPIPDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP 10 DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	144. RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	145. RHPIPDSSPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE E EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE 25 PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	146. RPLAFSDAGPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	147. RHPIPDSSPHVHYGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSA HSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEI RPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPE 40 DLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	148. RDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSL LEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRPDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	149. RPLAFSDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 55 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	150. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGAQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 10 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	151. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGDQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	152. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGPQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 25 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	153. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGAVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	154. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGEVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 40 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	155. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGNVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	156. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQARLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 55 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

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SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	157. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQIRLRHLYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL
10	RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	158. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQTRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL
20	RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
25	159. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGWGQPVRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQ SAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEI EIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEE PEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	160. HPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL
35	RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
40	161. DSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEI KAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRPDGY NVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGH LESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	162. HPIPDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIIIIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL
50	RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
55	163. HPIPDSSPLLQFGWGDPIRLRHLTYTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSA HSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVHSVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEIII RPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPE DLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	164. HPIPDSSPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQS AHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE ⁵ EE IRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEP 10 EDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF ¹⁰ EK
15	165. HPIPDSSPHVHYGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE ¹⁵ EEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF ²⁰ EK
20	166. DAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE ²⁵ EEIRP DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF ³⁰ EK
25	167. VHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLLEIKA VALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE ³⁵ EEIRPDGYNV YRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLE SDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF ⁴⁰ EK
30	168. RLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIK GVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE ⁴⁵ EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLP VSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLET DSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF ⁵⁰ EK
35	188. PHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLLEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLC MGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE ⁵⁵ EEIRPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQ LYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLV TGLEAVRSPSF ⁶⁰ EK
40	192. MDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSL LEIK AVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE ⁶⁵ EEIRPDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF ⁷⁰ EK

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(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5	193. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEILPDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 10 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	194. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEIREDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20	195. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEILCDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 25 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	196. RPLAFSDAGPHVHYGWGDPIRQRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCAR GQSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAF EEEILEDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVP EEPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35	197. RDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHS LLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFEEEEILE DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL 40 RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
45	198. RPLAFSDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEILEDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
50	199. RPLAFSDASPHVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARG QSAHSLLEIKAVALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKMQGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEILEDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPE 55 EPEDLRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

(continued)

SEQ ID NO.	Amino Acid Sequence
5 10	200. RDSSPLLQWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV ALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEILEDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
15	201. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGDQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIKAV ALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEILE DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
20 25	202. RDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAHSLLEIKAV ALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEILEDG YNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDLRG HLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
30	203. RHPIPDSSPLLQFGGQVRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSAH SLLEIKAV ALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEILE DGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPEDL RGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK
35 40	204. MRDSSPLVHYGWGDPIRLRHL YTSGPHGLSSCFLRIRADGVVDCARGQSA HSLLEIKAV ALRTVAIKGVH SVRYLCMGADGKM QGLLQYSEEDCAFE EEEIL EDGYNVYRSEKHRLPVSLSSAKQRQLYKNRGFLPLSHFLPMLPMVPEEPED LRGHLESDMFSSPLETDSMDPFGLVTGLEAVRSPSF EK

5.4 Particular Modifications to Enhance Peptide Function

[0163] It is frequently beneficial, and sometimes imperative, to improve one of more physical properties of the treatment modalities disclosed herein and/or the manner in which they are administered. Improvements of physical properties include, for example, modulating immunogenicity; methods of increasing solubility, bioavailability, serum half-life, and/or therapeutic half-life; and/or modulating biological activity. Certain modifications may also be useful to, for example, raise of antibodies for use in detection assays (e.g., epitope tags) and to provide for ease of protein purification. Such improvements must generally be imparted without adversely impacting the bioactivity of the treatment modality and/or increasing its immunogenicity.

[0164] Pegylation of is one particular modification contemplated herein, while other modifications include, but are not limited to, glycosylation (N- and O-linked); polysialylation; albumin fusion molecules comprising serum albumin (e.g., human serum albumin (HSA), cyno serum albumin, or bovine serum albumin (BSA)); albumin binding through, for example a conjugated fatty acid chain (acylation); and Fc-fusion proteins.

5.4.1 Pegylation

[0165] The clinical effectiveness of protein therapeutics is often limited by short plasma half-life and susceptibility to

protease degradation. Studies of various therapeutic proteins (e.g., filgrastim) have shown that such difficulties may be overcome by, for example, conjugating or linking the protein to any of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol (PEG), polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes. This is frequently effected by a linking moiety covalently bound to both the protein and the nonproteinaceous polymer, e.g., a PEG. Such PEG-conjugated biomolecules have been shown to possess clinically useful properties, including better physical and thermal stability, protection against susceptibility to enzymatic degradation, increased solubility, longer *in vivo* circulating half-life and decreased clearance, reduced immunogenicity and antigenicity, and reduced toxicity. In addition to the beneficial effects of pegylation on pharmacokinetic parameters, pegylation itself may enhance activity.

[0166] PEGs suitable for conjugation to a polypeptide sequence are generally soluble in water at room temperature, and have the general formula $R(O-CH_2-CH_2)_nO-R$, where R is hydrogen or a protective group such as an alkyl or an alkanol group, and where n is an integer from 1 to 1000. When R is a protective group, it generally has from 1 to 8 carbons. The PEG conjugated to the polypeptide sequence can be linear or branched. Branched PEG derivatives, "star-PEGs" and multi-armed PEGs are contemplated by the present disclosure. A molecular weight of the PEG used in embodiments provided herein is not restricted to any particular range, and examples are set forth elsewhere herein; by way of example, certain embodiments have molecular weights between 5kDa and 20kDa, while other embodiments have molecular weights between 4kDa and 10kDa.

[0167] Disclosed herein are compositions of conjugates wherein the PEGs have different n values, and thus the various different PEGs are present in specific ratios. For example, some compositions comprise a mixture of conjugates where n=1, 2, 3 and 4. In some compositions, the percentage of conjugates where n=1 is 18-25%, the percentage of conjugates where n=2 is 50-66%, the percentage of conjugates where n=3 is 12-16%, and the percentage of conjugates where n=4 is up to 5%. Such compositions can be produced by reaction conditions and purification methods known in the art. Cation exchange chromatography may be used to separate conjugates, and a fraction is then identified which contains the conjugate having, for example, the desired number of PEGs attached, purified free from unmodified protein sequences and from conjugates having other numbers of PEGs attached.

[0168] Pegylation most frequently occurs at the alpha amino group at the N-terminus of the polypeptide, the epsilon amino group on the side chain of lysine residues, and the imidazole group on the side chain of histidine residues. Since most recombinant polypeptides possess a single alpha and a number of epsilon amino and imidazole groups, numerous positional isomers can be generated depending on the linker chemistry.

[0169] General pegylation strategies known in the art can be applied herein. PEG may be bound to a polypeptide provided herein via a terminal reactive group (a "spacer" or "linker") which mediates a bond between the free amino or carboxyl groups of one or more of the polypeptide sequences and polyethylene glycol. The PEG having the spacer which may be bound to the free amino group includes N-hydroxysuccinylimide polyethylene glycol which may be prepared by activating succinic acid ester of polyethylene glycol with N-hydroxysuccinylimide. Another activated polyethylene glycol which may be bound to a free amino group is 2,4-bis(O-methoxypolyethyleneglycol)-6-chloro-s-triazine, which may be prepared by reacting polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether with cyanuric chloride. The activated polyethylene glycol which is bound to the free carboxyl group includes polyoxyethylenediamine.

[0170] Conjugation of one or more of the polypeptide sequences provided herein to PEG having a spacer may be carried out by various conventional methods. For example, the conjugation reaction can be carried out in solution at a pH of from 5 to 10, at temperature from 4°C to room temperature, for 30 minutes to 20 hours, utilizing a molar ratio of reagent to protein of from 4:1 to 30:1. Reaction conditions may be selected to direct the reaction towards producing predominantly a desired degree of substitution. In general, low temperature, low pH (e.g., pH=5), and short reaction time tend to decrease the number of PEGs attached, whereas high temperature, neutral to high pH (e.g., pH≥7), and longer reaction time tend to increase the number of PEGs attached. Various means known in the art may be used to terminate the reaction. In some embodiments, the reaction is terminated by acidifying the reaction mixture and freezing at, e.g., -20°C. Pegylation of various molecules is discussed in, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,252,714; 5,643,575; 5,919,455; 5,932,462; and 5,985,263.

[0171] In some embodiments, also provided herein are uses of PEG mimetics. Recombinant PEG mimetics have been developed that retain the attributes of PEG (e.g., enhanced serum half-life) while conferring several additional advantageous properties. By way of example, simple polypeptide chains (comprising, for example, Ala, Glu, Gly, Pro, Ser and Thr) capable of forming an extended conformation similar to PEG can be produced recombinantly already fused to the peptide or protein drug of interest (e.g., XTEN technology; Amunix; Mountain View, CA). This obviates the need for an additional conjugation step during the manufacturing process. Moreover, established molecular biology techniques enable control of the side chain composition of the polypeptide chains, allowing optimization of immunogenicity and manufacturing properties.

5.4.2 Glycosylation

[0172] As used herein, "glycosylation" is meant to broadly refer to the enzymatic process by which glycans are attached

to proteins, lipids or other organic molecules. The use of the term "glycosylation" herein is generally intended to mean adding or deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties (either by removing the underlying glycosylation site or by deleting the glycosylation by chemical and/or enzymatic means), and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that may or may not be present in the native sequence. In addition, the phrase includes qualitative changes in the glycosylation of the native proteins involving a change in the nature and proportions of the various carbohydrate moieties present.

[0173] Glycosylation can dramatically affect the physical properties (e.g., solubility) of polypeptides and can also be important in protein stability, secretion, and subcellular localization. Glycosylated polypeptides may also exhibit enhanced stability or may improve one or more pharmacokinetic properties, such as half-life. In addition, solubility improvements can, for example, enable the generation of formulations more suitable for pharmaceutical administration than formulations comprising the non-glycosylated polypeptide.

[0174] Addition of glycosylation sites can be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence. The alteration to the polypeptide may be made, for example, by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues (for O-linked glycosylation sites) or asparagine residues (for N-linked glycosylation sites). The structures of N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and the sugar residues found in each type may be different. One type of sugar that is commonly found on both is N-acetylneuraminic acid (hereafter referred to as sialic acid). Sialic acid is usually the terminal residue of both N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and, by virtue of its negative charge, may confer acidic properties to the glycoprotein. A particular embodiment comprises the generation and use of N-glycosylation variants.

[0175] The polypeptide sequences provided herein may optionally be altered through changes at the nucleic acid level, particularly by mutating the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

[0176] Various cell lines can be used to produce proteins that are glycosylated. One non-limiting example is Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) - deficient Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, which are a commonly used host cell for the production of recombinant glycoproteins. These cells do not express the enzyme beta-galactoside alpha-2,6-sialyltransferase and therefore do not add sialic acid in the alpha-2,6 linkage to N-linked oligosaccharides of glycoproteins produced in these cells.

5.4.3 Polysialylation

[0177] In certain embodiments, also provided herein is the use of polysialylation, the conjugation of polypeptides to the naturally occurring, biodegradable α -(2→8) linked polysialic acid ("PSA") in order to improve the polypeptides' stability and in vivo pharmacokinetics.

[0178] Albumin Fusion: Additional suitable components and molecules for conjugation include albumins such as human serum albumin (HSA), cyno serum albumin, and bovine serum albumin (BSA).

[0179] In some embodiments, albumin is conjugated to a drug molecule (e.g., a polypeptide described herein) at the carboxyl terminus, the amino terminus, both the carboxyl and amino termini, and internally (see, e.g., US Pat Nos. 5,876,969 and 7,056,701).

[0180] In the HSA-drug molecule conjugates embodiments provided herein, various forms of albumin may be used, such as albumin secretion pre-sequences and variants thereof, fragments and variants thereof, and HSA variants. Such forms generally possess one or more desired albumin activities. In additional embodiments, fusion proteins are provided herein comprising a polypeptide drug molecule fused directly or indirectly to albumin, an albumin fragment, an albumin variant, etc., wherein the fusion protein has a higher plasma stability than the unfused drug molecule and/or the fusion protein retains the therapeutic activity of the unfused drug molecule. In some embodiments, the indirect fusion is effected by a linker, such as a peptide linker or modified version thereof.

[0181] As alluded to above, fusion of albumin to one or more polypeptides provided herein can, for example, be achieved by genetic manipulation, such that the nucleic acid coding for HSA, or a fragment thereof, is joined to the nucleic acid coding for the one or more polypeptide sequences.

5.4.4 Alternative Albumin Binding Strategies

[0182] Several albumin - binding strategies have been developed as alternatives to direct fusion and may be used with the agents described herein. By way of example, in certain embodiments, provided herein is albumin binding through a conjugated fatty acid chain (acylation) and fusion proteins which comprise an albumin binding domain (ABD) polypeptide sequence and the sequence of one or more of the polypeptides described herein.

[0183] Fusion of albumin to a peptide sequence can, for example, be achieved by genetic manipulation, such that the DNA coding for HSA (human serum albumin), or a fragment thereof, is joined to the DNA coding for a peptide sequence. Thereafter, a suitable host can be transformed or transfected with the fused nucleotide sequence in the form of, for example, a suitable plasmid, so as to express a fusion polypeptide. The expression may be effected *in vitro* from, for example, prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, or *in vivo* from, for example, a transgenic organism. In some embodiments, the

expression of the fusion protein is performed in mammalian cell lines, for example, CHO cell lines.

[0184] Further means for genetically fusing target proteins or peptides to albumin include a technology known as Albufuse® (Novozymes Biopharma A/S; Denmark), and the conjugated therapeutic peptide sequences frequently become much more effective with better uptake in the body. The technology has been utilized commercially to produce

Albuferon® (Human Genome Sciences), a combination of albumin and interferon α -2B used to treat hepatitis C infection. [0185] Another embodiment entails the use of one or more human domain antibodies (dAb). dAbs are the smallest functional binding units of human antibodies (IgGs) and have favorable stability and solubility characteristics. The technology entails a dAb(s) conjugated to HSA (thereby forming a "AlbudAb"; see, e.g., EP1517921B, WO2005/118642 and WO2006/051288) and a molecule of interest (e.g., a peptide sequence provided herein). AlbuDabs are often smaller and easier to manufacture in microbial expression systems, such as bacteria or yeast, than current technologies used for extending the serum half-life of peptides. As HSA has a half-life of about three weeks, the resulting conjugated molecule improves the half-life. Use of the dAb technology may also enhance the efficacy of the molecule of interest.

5.4.5 Conjugation with Other Molecules

[0186] Additional suitable components and molecules for conjugation include, for example, thyroglobulin; tetanus toxoid; Diphtheria toxoid; polyamino acids such as poly(D-lysine:D-glutamic acid); VP6 polypeptides of rotaviruses; influenza virus hemagglutinin, influenza virus nucleoprotein; Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH); and hepatitis B virus core protein and surface antigen; or any combination of the foregoing.

[0187] Thus, in certain embodiments, conjugation of one or more additional components or molecules at the N- and/or C-terminus of a polypeptide sequence, such as another polypeptide (e.g., a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence heterologous to the subject polypeptide), or a carrier molecule is also contemplated. Thus, an exemplary polypeptide sequence can be provided as a conjugate with another component or molecule.

[0188] A polypeptide may also be conjugated to large, slowly metabolized macromolecules such as proteins; polysaccharides, such as sepharose, agarose, cellulose, or cellulose beads; polymeric amino acids such as polyglutamic acid, or polylysine; amino acid copolymers; inactivated virus particles; inactivated bacterial toxins such as toxoid from diphtheria, tetanus, cholera, or leukotoxin molecules; inactivated bacteria; and dendritic cells. Such conjugated forms, if desired, can be used to produce antibodies against a polypeptide provided herein.

5.4.6 Fc-fusion Molecules

[0189] In certain embodiments, the amino- or carboxyl- terminus of a polypeptide sequence provided herein is fused with an immunoglobulin Fc region to form a fusion conjugate (or fusion molecule). In a specific embodiment, the immunoglobulin Fc region is a human Fc region. Fusion conjugates have been shown to increase the systemic half-life of biopharmaceuticals, and thus the biopharmaceutical product may require less frequent administration. In certain embodiments, the half-life is increased as compared to the same polypeptide that is not fused to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

[0190] Fc binds to the neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) in endothelial cells that line the blood vessels, and, upon binding, the Fc fusion molecule is protected from degradation and re-released into the circulation, keeping the molecule in circulation longer. This Fc binding is believed to be the mechanism by which endogenous IgG retains its long plasma half-life. More recent Fc-fusion technology links a single copy of a biopharmaceutical to the Fc region of an antibody to optimize the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties of the biopharmaceutical as compared to traditional Fc-fusion conjugates.

[0191] In some embodiments, provided herein is a fusion of M70 to a human antibody Fc fragment. Such fusions can be useful in the treatment of bile acid related disorders and other metabolic disorders provided herein. In some embodiments, the Fc-fusion of M70 has a longer half-life. In specific embodiments, the longer half-life of the Fc-fusion of M70 is as compared to M70 that is not an Fc-fusion. Such a long half-life makes these fusions suitable for once weekly, or less frequent dosing.

[0192] In some embodiments, the Fc-fusion comprises a linker. Exemplary flexible linkers include glycine polymers $(G)_n$, glycine-serine polymers, glycine-alanine polymers, alanine-serine polymers, and other flexible linkers. In certain embodiments, the linker is $(G)_4S$. In some embodiments, the linker is $((G)_4S)_n$, where n is an integer of at least one. In some embodiments, the linker is $((G)_4S)_2$. Glycine and glycine-serine polymers are relatively unstructured, and therefore may serve as a neutral tether between components. In some embodiments, the glycine-serine polymer is $(GS)_n$, where n is an integer of at least one. In some embodiments, the glycine-serine polymer is $GSGGS_n$ (SEQ ID NO: 129), where n is an integer of at least one. In some embodiments, the glycine-serine polymer is $GGGS_n$ (SEQ ID NO: 130), where n is an integer of at least one. In certain embodiments, the linker comprises an additional G residue at the N' terminus of SEQ ID NO: 130. In one embodiment, the linker is GGSG (SEQ ID NO: 131). In one embodiment, the linker is GGSGG (SEQ ID NO: 132).

132). In one embodiment, the linker is GSGSG (SEQ ID NO: 133). In one embodiment, the linker is GSGGG (SEQ ID NO: 134). In one embodiment, the linker is GGGSG (SEQ ID NO: 189). In one embodiment, the linker is GSSSG (SEQ ID NO: 135).

5.4.7 Purification

[0193] Additional suitable components and molecules for conjugation include those suitable for isolation or purification. Particular non-limiting examples include binding molecules, such as biotin (biotin-avidin specific binding pair), an antibody, a receptor, a ligand, a lectin, or molecules that comprise a solid support, including, for example, plastic or polystyrene beads, plates or beads, magnetic beads, test strips, and membranes.

[0194] Purification methods such as cation exchange chromatography may be used to separate conjugates by charge difference, which effectively separates conjugates into their various molecular weights. For example, the cation exchange column can be loaded and then washed with ~20 mM sodium acetate, pH ~4, and then eluted with a linear (0 M to 0.5 M) NaCl gradient buffered at a pH from 3 to 5.5, such as at pH ~4.5. The content of the fractions obtained by cation exchange chromatography may be identified by molecular weight using conventional methods, for example, mass spectroscopy, SDS-PAGE, or other known methods for separating molecular entities by molecular weight. A fraction is then identified which contains the conjugate having the desired number of PEGs attached, purified free from unmodified protein sequences and from conjugates having other numbers of PEGs attached.

5.4.8 Other Modifications

[0195] In certain embodiments, also provided herein is the use of other modifications, currently known or developed in the future, to improve one or more properties. Examples include hesylation, various aspects of which are described in, for example, U.S. Patent Appln. Nos. 2007/0134197 and 2006/0258607, and fusion molecules comprising SUMO as a fusion tag (LifeSensors, Inc.; Malvern, PA).

[0196] In still other embodiments, a peptide sequence provided herein is linked to a chemical agent (e.g., an immunotoxin or chemotherapeutic agent), including, but are not limited to, a cytotoxic agent, including taxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, mitomycin, etoposide, teniposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, and analogs or homologs thereof. Other chemical agents include, for example, antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine); alkylating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, carmustine and lomustine, cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cisplatin); antibiotics (e.g., bleomycin); and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine). Cytotoxins can be conjugated to a peptide provided herein using linker technology known in the art and described herein.

[0197] Further suitable components and molecules for conjugation include those suitable for detection in an assay. Particular non-limiting examples include detectable labels, such as a radioisotope (e.g., ^{125}I ; ^{35}S , ^{32}P ; ^{33}P), an enzyme which generates a detectable product (e.g., luciferase, β -galactosidase, horse radish peroxidase and alkaline phosphatase), a fluorescent protein, a chromogenic protein, dye (e.g., fluorescein isothiocyanate); fluorescence emitting metals (e.g., ^{152}Eu); chemiluminescent compounds (e.g., luminol and acridinium salts); bioluminescent compounds (e.g., luciferin); and fluorescent proteins. Indirect labels include labeled or detectable antibodies that bind to a peptide sequence, where the antibody may be detected.

[0198] In certain embodiments, a peptide sequence provided herein is conjugated to a radioactive isotope to generate a cytotoxic radiopharmaceutical (radioimmunoconjugates) useful as a diagnostic or therapeutic agent. Examples of such radioactive isotopes include, but are not limited to, iodine 131 , indium 111 , yttrium 90 and lutetium 177 . Methods for preparing radioimmunoconjugates are known to the skilled artisan. Examples of radioimmunoconjugates that are commercially available include ibritumomab, tiuxetan, and tositumomab.

5.4.9 Linkers

[0199] Linkers and their use have been described above. Any of the foregoing components and molecules used to modify the polypeptide sequences provided herein may optionally be conjugated via a linker. Suitable linkers include "flexible linkers" which are generally of sufficient length to permit some movement between the modified polypeptide sequences and the linked components and molecules. The linker molecules are generally about 6-50 atoms long. The linker molecules may also be, for example, aryl acetylene, ethylene glycol oligomers containing 2-10 monomer units, diamines, diacids, amino acids, or combinations thereof. Suitable linkers can be readily selected and can be of any suitable length, such as 1 amino acid (e.g., Gly), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-50 or more than 50 amino acids.

[0200] Exemplary flexible linkers include glycine polymers (G)_n, glycine-serine polymers (for example, (GS)_n, GSGGS_n (SEQ ID NO: 129) and GGGS_n (SEQ ID NO: 130), where n is an integer of at least one), glycine-alanine polymers, alanine-serine polymers, and other flexible linkers. Glycine and glycine-serine polymers are relatively unstructured, and therefore

may serve as a neutral tether between components. Exemplary flexible linkers include, but are not limited to GGSG (SEQ ID NO:131), GGSGG (SEQ ID NO: 132), GSGSG (SEQ ID NO:133), GSGGG (SEQ ID NO:134), GGGSG (SEQ ID NO:189), and GSSSG (SEQ ID NO:135). In certain embodiments, the linker is $(G)_4S$. In some embodiments, the linker is $((G)_4S)_n$, where n is an integer of at least one. In some embodiments, the linker is $((G)_4S)_2$. In some embodiments, the glycine-serine polymer is $(GS)_n$, where n is an integer of at least one. In some embodiments, the glycine-serine polymer is GSGGS_n (SEQ ID NO:129), where n is an integer of at least one. In some embodiments, the glycine-serine polymer is GGGS_n (SEQ ID NO:130), where n is an integer of at least one. In certain embodiments, the linker comprises an additional G residue at the N' terminus of SEQ ID NO:130. In one embodiment, the linker is GGSG (SEQ ID NO:131). In one embodiment, the linker is GGSGG (SEQ ID NO:132). In one embodiment, the linker is GSGSG (SEQ ID NO:133). In one embodiment, the linker is GSGGG (SEQ ID NO:134). In one embodiment, the linker is GGGSG (SEQ ID NO:189). In one embodiment, the linker is GSSSG (SEQ ID NO:135).

[0201] Peptide sequences disclosed herein, including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences and the FGF19/FGF21 fusions and chimeras listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing, as well as subsequences, sequence variants and modified forms of the sequences listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing have one or more activities as set forth herein.

One example of an activity is modulating bile acid homeostasis. Another example of an activity is reduced stimulation or formation of HCC, for example, as compared to FGF19. An additional example of an activity is lower or reduced lipid (e.g., triglyceride, cholesterol, non-HDL) or HDL increasing activity, for example, as compared to FGF21. A further example of an activity is a lower or reduced lean muscle mass reducing activity, for example, as compared to FGF21. Yet another example of an activity is binding to FGFR4, or activating FGFR4, for example, peptide sequences that bind to FGFR4 with an affinity comparable to or greater than FGF19 binding affinity for FGFR4; and peptide sequences that activate FGFR4 to an extent or amount comparable to or greater than FGF19 activates FGFR4. Still further examples of activities include treating a bile acid-related or associated disorder. Activities such as, for example, modulation of bile acid homeostasis, glucose lowering activity, analysis of a bile acid-related or associated disorder, HCC formation or tumorigenesis, lipid increasing activity, or lean mass reducing activity can be ascertained in an animal, such as a *db/db* mouse. Measurement of binding to FGFR4 or activation of FGFR4 can be ascertained by assays disclosed herein or known to the skilled artisan.

[0202] Various methodologies can be used in the screening and diagnosis of HCC and are well known to the skilled artisan. Indicators for HCC include detection of a tumor marker such as elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) or des-gamma carboxyprothrombin (DCP) levels. A number of different scanning and imaging techniques are also helpful, including ultrasound, CT scans and MRI. Evaluation of whether a peptide (e.g., a candidate peptide) exhibits evidence of inducing HCC may be determined *in vivo* by, for example, quantifying HCC nodule formation in an animal model, such as *db/db* mice, administered a peptide, compared to HCC nodule formation by wild type FGF19. Macroscopically, liver cancer may be nodular, where the tumor nodules (which are round-to-oval, grey or green, well circumscribed but not encapsulated) appear as either one large mass or multiple smaller masses. Alternatively, HCC may be present as an infiltrative tumor which is diffuse and poorly circumscribed and frequently infiltrates the portal veins. Pathological assessment of hepatic tissue samples is generally performed after the results of one or more of the aforementioned techniques indicate the likely presence of HCC. Thus, methods disclosed herein may further include assessing a hepatic tissue sample from an *in vivo* animal model (e.g., a *db/db* mouse) useful in HCC studies in order to determine whether a peptide sequence exhibits evidence of inducing HCC. By microscopic assessment, a pathologist can determine whether one of the four general architectural and cytological types (patterns) of HCC are present (i.e., fibrolamellar, pseudoglandular (adenoid), pleomorphic (giant cell) and clear cell).

[0203] Peptide sequences disclosed herein, including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences and the FGF19/FGF21 fusions and chimeras listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing, as well as subsequences, variants and modified forms of the sequences listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing include those with the following activities: peptide sequences modulating bile acid homeostasis or treating a bile acid-related or associated disorder while having reduced HCC formation compared to FGF19, or a FGF 19 variant sequence having any of GQV, GDI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO: 171), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO: 174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO: 175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO: 176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO: 178), WGDAI (SEQ ID NO: 179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO: 180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO: 181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 182), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 183) or FGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 184) substituted for the WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 170) sequence at amino acids 16-20 of FGF19; peptide sequences having greater bile acid modulating activity compared to FGF19, or FGF 19 variant sequence having any of GQV, GDI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO:171), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO: 174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO: 175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO: 176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO: 178), WGDAI (SEQ ID NO:179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO:180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO:181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 182), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 183) or FGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 184) substituted for the WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 170) sequence at amino acids 16-20 of FGF19; peptide sequences having less lipid increasing activity (e.g., less triglyceride, cholesterol, non-HDL) or more HDL increasing activity compared to FGF19, or a FGF 19 variant sequence having any of GQV, GDI, WGPI (SEQ ID NO: 171), WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 172), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 173), GDPI (SEQ ID NO: 174), GPI, WGQPI (SEQ ID NO: 175), WGAPI (SEQ ID NO: 176), AGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 177), WADPI (SEQ ID NO: 178), WGDAI (SEQ ID NO: 179), WGDPA (SEQ ID NO: 180), WDPI (SEQ ID NO:

181), WGDI (SEQ ID NO: 182), WGDP (SEQ ID NO: 183) or FGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 184) substituted for the WGDPI (SEQ ID NO: 170) sequence at amino acids 16-20 of FGF19; and peptide sequences having less lean mass reducing activity as compared to FGF21.

[0204] Peptide sequences disclosed herein, including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences and the FGF19/FGF21 fusions and chimeras listed in Table 1 and Sequence Listing, as well as subsequences, variants and modified forms of the sequences listed in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing include those with the following activities: peptide sequences that modulate bile acid homeostasis; peptide sequences that treat a bile acid-related or associated disorder, peptide sequences that bind to FGFR4, or activate FGFR4, such as peptide sequences that bind to FGFR4 with an affinity comparable to or greater than FGF19 binding affinity for FGFR4; peptide sequences that activate FGFR4 to an extent or amount comparable to or greater than FGF19 activates FGFR4; peptide sequences that down-regulate or reduce aldo-keto reductase gene expression, for example, compared to FGF19; and peptide sequences that up-regulate or increase solute carrier family 1, member 2 (Slc1a2) gene expression as compared to FGF21.

[0205] As disclosed herein, variants include various N-terminal modifications and/or truncations of FGF19, including variants in which there has been a substitution of one or several N-terminal FGF19 amino acids with amino acids from FGF21. Such variants include variants having glucose lowering activity, as well as a favorable lipid profile and are not measurably or detectably tumorigenic.

5.5 Dosing and Administration

[0206] The subject of this patent is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a peptide of SEQ ID NO:70 and its use in methods of preventing, treating, or managing a disease or disorder as defined in the claims. Other peptides, compositions and uses thereof are not the subject of the claimed invention. Peptide sequences disclosed herein including subsequences, sequence variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (*e.g.*, sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1), may be formulated in a unit dose or unit dosage form. A peptide sequence may be in an amount effective to treat a subject in need of treatment, *e.g.*, due to abnormal or aberrant bile acid homeostasis, such as metabolic syndrome; a lipid- or glucose-related disorder; cholesterol or triglyceride metabolism; type 2 diabetes; cholestasis, including, for example diseases of intrahepatic cholestasis (*e.g.*, PBC, PFIC, PSC, PIC, neonatal cholestasis, and drug induced cholestasis (*e.g.*, estrogen)), and diseases of extrahepatic cholestasis (*e.g.*, bile duct compression from tumor, bile duct blockade by gall stones); bile acid malabsorption and other disorders involving the distal small intestine, including ileal resection, inflammatory bowel diseases (*e.g.*, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), disorders impairing absorption of bile acids not otherwise characterized (idiopathic) leading to diarrhea (*e.g.*, BAD) and GI symptoms, and GI, liver, and/or biliary cancers (*e.g.*, colon cancer and hepatocellular cancer); and/or bile acid synthesis abnormalities, such as those contributing to NASH, cirrhosis and portal hypertension. Exemplary unit doses range from about 25-250, 250-500, 500-1000, 1000-2500 or 2500-5000, 5000-25,000, 25,000-50,000 ng; from about 25-250, 250-500, 500-1000, 1000-2500 or 2500-5000, 5000-25,000, 25,000-50,000 µg; and from about 25-250, 250-500, 500-1000, 1000-2500 or 2500-5000, 5000-25,000, 25,000-50,000 mg.

[0207] Peptide sequences disclosed herein including subsequences, sequence variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (*e.g.*, sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) can be administered to provide the intended effect as a single dose or multiple dosages, for example, in an effective or sufficient amount. Exemplary doses range from about 25-250, 250-500, 500-1000, 1000-2500 or 2500-5000, 5000-25,000, 25,000-50,000 pg/kg; from about 50-500, 500-5000, 5000-25,000 or 25,000-50,000 ng/kg; and from about 25-250, 250-500, 500-1000, 1000-2500 or 2500-5000, 5000-25,000, 25,000-50,000 µg/kg. Single or multiple doses can be administered, for example, multiple times per day, on consecutive days, alternating days, weekly or intermittently (*e.g.*, twice per week, once every 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 weeks, or once every 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 months).

[0208] Peptide sequences provided herein including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (*e.g.*, sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) can be administered and methods may be practiced via systemic, regional or local administration, by any route. For example, a peptide sequence can be administered parenterally (*e.g.*, subcutaneously, intravenously, intramuscularly, or intraperitoneally), orally (*e.g.*, ingestion, buccal, or sublingual), inhalation, intradermally, intracavity, intracranially, transdermally (topical), transmucosally or rectally. Peptide sequences provided herein including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (*e.g.*, sequences listed in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) and methods provided herein including pharmaceutical compositions can be administered via a (micro)encapsulated delivery system or packaged into an implant for administration.

[0209] A particular non-limiting example of parenteral (*e.g.*, subcutaneous) administration entails the use of Intarcia's subcutaneous delivery system (Intarcia Therapeutics, Inc.; Hayward, CA). The system comprises a miniature osmotic pump that delivers a consistent amount of a therapeutic agent over a desired period of time. In addition to maintaining drug levels within an appropriate therapeutic range, the system can be used with formulations that maintain the stability of proteinaceous therapeutic agents at human body temperature for extended periods of time.

[0210] Another non-limiting example of parenteral administration entails the use of DUROS®-type implantable osmotic pumps (from, e.g., DURECT Corp.). The DUROS® system can be used for therapies requiring systemic or site-specific administration of a drug. To deliver drugs systemically, the DUROS® system is placed just under the skin, for example in the upper arm, in an outpatient procedure that is completed in just a few minutes using local anesthetic. To deliver a drug to a specific site, miniaturized catheter technology can be used. The catheter can be attached to the DUROS® system to direct the flow of a drug to the target organ, tissue or synthetic medical structure, such as a graft. Site-specific delivery enables a therapeutic concentration of a drug to be administered to the desired target without exposing the entire body to a similar concentration. The precision, size and performance of the DUROS® system will allow for continuous site-specific delivery to a variety of precise locations within the body.

[0211] Yet another non-limiting example of parenteral administration entails the use of an on-body delivery system (e.g., the Neulasta® Delivery Kit by Amgen). This on-body delivery system includes an on-body injector, which is a small, lightweight, injection system applied on the same day as a doctor visit (such as the day of chemotherapy). It is designed to deliver a dose of the therapeutic agent the next day, or in the near future of the doctor visit, so that the patient does not need to return to the doctor's office to receive the injection.

5.6 Methods of Preventing, Treating and Managing Diseases and Disorders

[0212] The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 for use in a method of preventing, treating or managing a disease or disorder in a subject in need thereof, wherein the disease or disorder is one or more of those recited in claim 16. Other methods of preventing, treating, and managing diseases and disorders described herein are not claimed as such. Disclosed herein is a method of preventing a disease or disorder in a subject having, or at risk of having, a disease or disorder preventable by a peptide sequence provided herein, comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising a peptide provided herein to a subject in an amount effective for preventing the disease or disorder. Disclosed herein is a method of treating a disease or disorder in a subject having, or at risk of having, a disease or disorder treatable by a peptide sequence provided herein, comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising a peptide provided herein to a subject in an amount effective for treating the disease or disorder. Also disclosed herein is a method of managing a disease or disorder in a subject having, or at risk of having, a disease or disorder manageable by a peptide sequence provided herein, comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising a peptide provided herein to a subject in an amount effective for managing the disease or disorder. Disclosed herein, the disease or disorder is a bile acid-related disease or associated disorder. Also disclosed herein, the disease or disorder is a metabolic disease or disorder. Disclosed herein, the disease or disorder is a cancer or tumor.

[0213] Administration of various FGF19 and/ FGF21 variants and fusion peptide sequences to mice successfully modulated bile acid homeostasis and hyperglycemia (data not shown). Furthermore, in contrast to FGF 19, certain peptide sequences did not stimulate or induce HCC formation or tumorigenesis in mice (data not shown). Thus, administration of peptides provided herein, including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences listed in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing, and the FGF19/FGF21 fusions and chimeras listed in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing), into an animal, either by direct or indirect *in vivo* or by *ex vivo* methods (e.g., administering the variant or fusion peptide, a nucleic acid encoding the variant or fusion peptide, or a transformed cell or gene therapy vector expressing the variant or fusion peptide), can be used to treat various disorders, such as bile-acid related or associated disorders, and metabolic disorders, such as disorders related to high sugar levels, hyperglycemic conditions, insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance, metabolic syndrome, or related disorders, as set forth herein,

5.6.1 Methods of Preventing, Treating and Managing Bile Acid-Related or Associated Disorders

[0214] As used herein, the phrases "bile acid-related disorder," "bile acid-related or associated disorder," and the like, when used in reference to a condition of a subject, means a disruption of bile acid homeostasis, which may manifest itself as, for example, an acute, transient or chronic abnormal level of a bile acid or one or more bile acids. The condition can be caused by inhibition, reduction or a delay in bile acid synthesis, metabolism or absorption such that the subject exhibits a bile acid level not typically found in normal subjects.

[0215] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, are *in vitro*, *ex vivo* and *in vivo* (e.g., on or in a subject) methods and uses. Such methods and uses can be practiced with any of the peptide sequences set forth herein. The methods may include administering a peptide sequence, such as a FGF19 or FGF21 variant, fusion or chimera disclosed herein (e.g., in the Sequence Listing or Table 1), or a subsequence, a variant or modified form of a FGF19 or FGF21 variant, fusion or chimera disclosed herein (e.g., the Sequence Listing or Table 1), to a subject in an amount effective for treating a bile acid-related or associated disorder.

[0216] In certain embodiments, the peptide is administered in combination with an additional therapeutic agent(s) and/or treatment modalities (e.g., an agent useful in the treatment and/or prevention of PBC). The additional therapeutic

agent(s) can be administered before, with, or following administration of the peptides described herein.

[0217] Also disclosed but not claimed here are methods of preventing (e.g., in subjects predisposed to having a particular disorder(s)), delaying, slowing or inhibiting progression of, the onset of, or treating (e.g., ameliorating) a bile acid-related or associated disorder relative to an appropriate matched subject of comparable age, gender, race, etc.). Thus, a method provided herein for, for example, modulating bile acid homeostasis or treating a bile acid-related or associated disorder includes contacting or administering one or more peptides provided herein (e.g., a variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 as set forth in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) in an amount effective to modulate bile acid homeostasis or treat a bile acid-related or associated disorder. The method may further comprise contacting or administering at least one additional therapeutic agent or treatment modality that is useful in the treatment or prevention of a bile acid-related or associated disorder (e.g., PBC).

[0218] The term "subject" refers to an animal. Typically, the animal is a mammal that would benefit from treatment with a peptide sequence provided herein. Particular examples include primates (e.g., humans), dogs, cats, horses, cows, pigs, and sheep.

[0219] Subjects include those having a disorder, e.g., a bile acid-related or associated disorder, such as cholestasis, including, for example diseases of intrahepatic cholestasis (e.g., PBC, PFIC, PSC, PIC, neonatal cholestasis, and drug induced cholestasis (e.g., estrogen)), and diseases of extrahepatic cholestasis (e.g., bile duct compression from tumor, bile duct blockade by gall stones); bile acid malabsorption and other disorders involving the distal small intestine, including ileal resection, inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g., Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), short bowel syndrome, disorders impairing absorption of bile acids not otherwise characterized (idiopathic) leading to diarrhea (e.g., BAD) and GI symptoms, and GI, liver, and/or biliary cancers (e.g., colon cancer and hepatocellular cancer); and/or bile acid synthesis abnormalities, such as those contributing to NASH, cirrhosis and portal hypertension; or subjects that do not have a disorder but may be at risk of developing the disorder.

[0220] Non-limiting exemplary bile acid-related or associated disorders preventable, treatable or manageable according to the methods and uses provided herein include: cholestasis, including, for example diseases of intrahepatic cholestasis (e.g., primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), primary familial intrahepatic cholestasis (PFIC) (e.g., progressive PFIC), primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), pregnancy intrahepatic cholestasis (PIC), neonatal cholestasis, and drug-induced cholestasis (e.g., estrogen)), and diseases of extrahepatic cholestasis (e.g., bile duct compression from tumor, bile duct blockade by gall stones); bile acid malabsorption and other disorders involving the distal small intestine, including ileal resection, inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g., Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), short bowel syndrome, disorders impairing absorption of bile acids not otherwise characterized (idiopathic) leading to diarrhea (e.g., bile acid diarrhea (BAD)) and GI symptoms, and GI, liver, and/or biliary cancers (e.g., colon cancer and hepatocellular cancer); and/or bile acid synthesis abnormalities, such as those contributing to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), cirrhosis and portal hypertension; e.g., in mammals, such as humans. Additional bile acid-related or associated disorders include metabolic syndrome; a lipid or glucose disorder; cholesterol or triglyceride metabolism; type 2 diabetes. The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be bile acid malabsorption. The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be diarrhea. The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be cholestasis (e.g., intrahepatic or extrahepatic cholestasis). The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC). The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be primary sclerosing cholangitis. The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be PFIC (e.g., progressive PFIC). The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be NASH. The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be a hyperglycemic condition. The bile acid-related or associated disorder may be type 2 diabetes.

[0221] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises at least one additional agent effective in modulating bile acid homeostasis or treating a bile acid-related or associated disorder, wherein the additional agent is: a glucocorticoid; CDCA; UDCA; insulin, an insulin secretagogues, an insulin mimetic, a sulfonylurea and a meglitinide; a biguanide; an alpha-glucosidase inhibitors; a DPP-IV inhibitor, GLP-1, a GLP-1 agonists and a GLP-1 analog; a DPP-IV-resistant analogue; a PPAR gamma agonist, a dual-acting PPAR agonist, a pan-acting PPAR agonist; a PTP1B inhibitor; an SGLT inhibitor; an RXR agonist; a glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitor; an immune modulator; a beta-3 adrenergic receptor agonist; an 11beta-HSD1 inhibitor; amylin and an amylin analogue; a bile acid sequestrant; or an SGLT-2 inhibitor. In certain embodiments, the at least one additional agent effective in modulating PBC is UDCA, an FXR agonist, OCA, an ASBT inhibitor, an autoimmune agent, an anti-IL-12 agent, an anti-CD80 agent, an anti-CD20 agent, a CXCL10 neutralizing antibody, a ligand for CXCR3, a fibrate, fish oil, colchicine, methotrexate, azathioprine, cyclosporine, or an anti-retroviral therapy. In particular embodiments, the at least one additional agent effective in modulating PBC is UDCA, OCA, an ASBT inhibitor, an anti-IL-12 agent, an anti-CD20 agent, or a fibrate.

[0222] Additional bile acid-related or associated disorders that may be treated or prevented with the peptide sequences provided herein include metabolic syndrome, a lipid or glucose disorder, cholesterol or triglyceride metabolism, diabetes (e.g., type 2 diabetes), other hyperglycemic-related disorders, including kidney damage (e.g., tubule damage or nephropathy), liver degeneration, eye damage (e.g., diabetic retinopathy or cataracts), and diabetic foot disorders, and dyslipidemias and their sequelae such as, for example, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disorders and the like.

[0223] Other conditions which may be associated with metabolic syndrome, such as obesity and elevated body mass (including the co-morbid conditions thereof such as, but not limited to, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), and polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)), and also include thromboses, hyper-coagulable and prothrombotic states (arterial and venous), hypertension (including portal hypertension (defined as a hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) greater than 5 mm Hg), cardiovascular disease, stroke and heart failure; Disorders or conditions in which inflammatory reactions are involved, including atherosclerosis, chronic inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g., Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), asthma, lupus erythematosus, arthritis, or other inflammatory rheumatic disorders; Disorders of cell cycle or cell differentiation processes such as adipose cell tumors, lipomatous carcinomas including, for example, liposarcomas, solid tumors, and neoplasms; Neurodegenerative diseases and/or demyelinating disorders of the central and peripheral nervous systems and/or neurological diseases involving neuroinflammatory processes and/or other peripheral neuropathies, including Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy and Guillian-Barre syndrome; Skin and dermatological disorders and/or disorders of wound healing processes, including erythematous-squamous dermatoses; and Other Disorders such as syndrome X, osteoarthritis, and acute respiratory distress syndrome.

[0224] Treatment of a bile acid-related or associated disorder (e.g., NASH) may have the benefit of alleviating or abolishing a disorder secondary thereto. By way of example, a subject suffering from NASH may also have depression or anxiety due to NASH; thus, treating the subject's NASH may also indirectly treat the depression or anxiety. The use of the therapies disclosed herein to target such secondary disorders is also contemplated in certain embodiments.

[0225] In particular embodiments, the subject has or is at risk of having PBC. In other particular embodiments, the subject has or is at risk of having NASH.

[0226] Subjects at risk of developing a bile acid-related or associated disorder (such as the disorders described above) include, for example, those who may have a family history or genetic predisposition toward such disorder, as well those whose diet may contribute to development of such disorders.

[0227] As disclosed herein, treatment methods include contacting or administering a peptide as set forth herein (e.g., a variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 as set forth in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) in an amount effective to achieve a desired outcome or result in a subject. A treatment that results in a desired outcome or result includes decreasing, reducing or preventing the severity or frequency of one or more symptoms of the condition in the subject, e.g., an improvement in the subject's condition or a "beneficial effect" or "therapeutic effect." Therefore, treatment can decrease or reduce or prevent the severity or frequency of one or more symptoms of the disorder, stabilize or inhibit progression or worsening of the disorder, and in some instances, reverse the disorder, transiently (e.g., for 1-6, 6-12, or 12-24 hours), for medium term (e.g., 1-6, 6-12, 12-24 or 24-48 days) or long term (e.g., for 1-6, 6-12, 12-24, 24-48 weeks, or greater than 24-48 weeks). Thus, in the case of a bile acid-related or associated disorder, treatment can lower or reduce one or more symptoms or effects of the bile acid-related or associated disorders described above.

[0228] The various methods disclosed herein may further include contacting or administering one or more additional agents or therapeutic modalities useful in the treatment or prevention of a bile acid-related or associated disorder, such as those agents or therapeutic modalities described herein, in an amount effective to achieve a desired outcome or result in a subject.

[0229] An "effective amount" or a "sufficient amount" for use and/or for treating a subject refers to an amount that provides, in single or multiple doses, alone, or in combination with one or more other agents, treatments, protocols, or therapeutic regimens, a detectable response of any duration of time (transient, medium or long term), a desired outcome in or an objective or subjective benefit to a subject of any measurable or detectable degree or for any duration of time (e.g., for hours, days, months, years, in remission or cured). Such amounts typically are effective to ameliorate a disorder, or one, multiple or all adverse symptoms, consequences or complications of the disorder, to a measurable extent, although reducing or inhibiting a progression or worsening of the disorder, is considered a satisfactory outcome.

[0230] As used herein, the term "ameliorate" means an improvement in the subject's disorder, a reduction in the severity of the disorder, or an inhibition of progression or worsening of the disorder (e.g., stabilizing the disorder). In the case of a bile acid-related or associated disorder such as those described above, including cholestasis (e.g., PBC), disorders impairing absorption of bile acids leading to diarrhea (e.g., BAD) and bile acid synthesis abnormalities (e.g., NASH), an improvement can be a lowering or a reduction in one or more symptoms or effects of the disorder.

[0231] A therapeutic benefit or improvement therefore need not be complete ablation of any one, most or all symptoms, complications, consequences or underlying causes associated with the disorder or disease. Thus, a satisfactory endpoint is achieved when there is a transient, medium or long term, incremental improvement in a subject's condition, or a partial reduction in the occurrence, frequency, severity, progression, or duration, or inhibition or reversal, of one or more associated adverse symptoms or complications or consequences or underlying causes, worsening or progression (e.g., stabilizing one or more symptoms or complications of the condition, disorder or disease), of the disorder or disease, over a duration of time (hours, days, weeks, months, etc.).

[0232] Thus, in the case of a disorder treatable by a peptide sequence provided herein, either alone or in combination with an additional agent, the amount of the peptide (and optionally the additional agent) sufficient to ameliorate a disorder

will depend on the type, severity and extent, or duration of the disorder, the therapeutic effect or outcome desired, and can be readily ascertained by the skilled artisan. Appropriate amounts will also depend upon the individual subject (e.g., the bioavailability within the subject, gender, age, etc.). For example, a transient, or partial, restoration of normal bile acid homeostasis in a subject can reduce the dosage amount or frequency of the peptides and agents described herein in order to treat the bile acid-related or associated disorders described previously even though complete freedom from treatment has not resulted. An effective amount can be ascertained, for example, by measuring one or more relevant physiological effects.

[0233] Methods and uses provided herein for treating a subject are applicable for prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the likelihood of a disorder in a subject, such as a bile acid-related or associated disorder. Accordingly, methods and uses provided herein for treating a subject having, or at risk of developing, a bile acid-related or associated disorder can be practiced prior to, substantially contemporaneously with, or following administration or application of another agent useful for the treatment or prevention of a bile acid-related or associated disorder, and/or can be supplemented with other forms of therapy. Supplementary therapies include other glucose lowering treatments, such as insulin, an insulin sensitivity enhancer and other drug treatments, a change in diet (low sugar, fats, etc.), weight loss surgery- (reducing stomach volume by gastric bypass, gastrectomy), gastric banding, gastric balloon, gastric sleeve, etc. For example, a method or use provided herein for treating a hyperglycemic or insulin resistance disorder can be used in combination with drugs or other pharmaceutical compositions that lower glucose or increase insulin sensitivity in a subject.

[0234] A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for preventing a bile-acid related or associated disorder. A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for treating a bile-acid related or associated disorder. A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for managing a bile-acid related or associated disorder.

5.6.1.1 PBC and Therapy with Agents Effective in the Treatment or Prevention Thereof

[0235] Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), the most common cholestatic liver disease, is a progressive hepatic disease that primarily results from autoimmune destruction of the bile ducts that transport bile acids out of the liver. As the disease progresses, persistent toxic build-up of bile acids causes progressive liver damage marked by chronic inflammation and fibrosis. Because patients with PBC have an increased risk of HCC, therapy with the variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences described herein is of particular import, as such sequences do not induce, or do not substantially increase, HCC formation or HCC tumorigenesis.

[0236] Although patients with PBC are often asymptomatic at the time of initial diagnosis, most present, or subsequently develop, one or more of the following: pruritus; fatigue; jaundice; xanthoma; disorders associated with an extrahepatic autoimmune disorder (e.g., Sjögren's Syndrome and rheumatoid arthritis); and complications that result from cirrhosis or portal hypertension (e.g., ascites, esophageal varices and hepatic encephalopathy).

[0237] While a definitive cause of PBC has not been identified, most research suggests that it is an autoimmune disorder. There appears to be a genetic predisposition, and genetic studies have indicated that part of the IL-12 signaling cascade, including IL-12A and IL-12RB2 polymorphisms, is important in the etiology of the disease.

[0238] There is no definitive means of diagnosing PBC; rather, assessment of a number of factors is generally required. Moreover, diagnosis of PBC requires that other conditions with similar symptoms (e.g., autoimmune hepatitis and primary sclerosing cholangitis) be ruled out; by way of example, abdominal ultrasound or CT scan is usually performed to rule out blockage of the bile ducts.

[0239] Diagnostic blood tests include deranged liver function tests (gamma-glutamyl transferase and alkaline phosphatase) and the presence of particular antibodies (antimitochondrial antibody (AMA) and antinuclear antibody (ANA)). Antinuclear antibodies are believed to be prognostic indicators of PBC. When other tests and procedures are indicative of PBC, a liver biopsy is frequently performed to confirm disease. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), an endoscopic evaluation of the bile duct, may also be employed to confirm disease.

[0240] PBC is classified into four stages marking the progression of disease. Stage 1 (Portal Stage) is characterized by portal inflammation and mild bile duct damage; Stage 2 (Periportal Stage) is characterized by enlarged triads, periportal fibrosis or inflammation; Stage 3 (Septal Stage) is characterized by active and/or passive fibrous septa; and Stage 4 (Biliary Cirrhosis) is characterized by the presence of hepatic nodules. Liver biopsy is required to determine the stage of disease.

[0241] Serum bilirubin is an indicator of PBC progression and prognosis. Patients with a serum bilirubin level of 2-6 mg/dL have a mean survival time of 4.1 years, patients with a serum bilirubin level of 6-10 mg/dL have a mean survival time of 2.1 years, and patients with a serum bilirubin level above 10 mg/dL have a mean survival time of 1.4 years. Liver transplantation is an option in advanced cases of PBC, although the recurrence rate may be as high as 18% at 5 years, and

up to 30% at 10 years.

[0242] Although disease progression may be slowed, pharmaceutical intervention with currently used therapies is neither curative nor effective in all patient populations. In order to improve the therapeutic outcome of pharmacological therapy, one aspect pertains to the use of one or more current therapies in combination with variants of FGF 19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences having one or more activities associated with the treatment and/or prevention of PBC and associated diseases, disorders and conditions. The most commonly used and/or promising agents for combination therapy are set forth hereafter, although it is to be understood that these agents are illustrative, and not exclusionary.

[0243] PBC treatment most frequently involves the bile acid ursodeoxycholic acid (Urosdiol, UDCA). UDCA therapy is helpful in reducing the cholestasis and improving the liver function tests in PBC patients; however, it does not demonstrably improve symptoms and has a questionable impact on prognosis. UDCA has been shown to reduce mortality, adverse events and the need for transplantation in PBC. Although UDCA is considered the first-line therapy, approximately one-third of patients may be non-responsive and remain at risk of progressive liver disease and are candidates for alternative or additive therapy.

[0244] There are several alternative and adjuvant therapies, some of which are currently in clinical development, that can be used in combination with variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences provided herein having one or more activities associated with the treatment and/or prevention of PBC and associated diseases, disorders and conditions.

[0245] Farnesoid-X-receptor agonists represent a promising class of agents that may be used in combination therapy. One of the primary functions of agonists of FXR, a nuclear receptor expressed at high levels in the liver and intestine, is the suppression of cholesterol 7 α hydroxylase-1 (CYP7A1), the rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of bile acids from cholesterol. Obeticholic acid (OCA; Intercept Pharmaceuticals, NY) is a bile acid analog and FXR agonist derived from the primary human bile acid chenodeoxycholic acid, or CDCA. OCA is currently being evaluated for patients having an inadequate therapeutic response to ursodiol or who are unable to tolerate ursodiol.

[0246] Inhibitors of the apical sodium-dependent bile acid transporter (ASBT) represent another class of agents that may be used in combination with the variants of FGF 19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences described herein for the treatment and/or prevention of PBC and associated diseases. ASBT, a member of the sodium/bile-salt co-transport family coded by gene SLC10A2, is currently thought to be the primary mechanism for bile acid reabsorption in the intestine. Examples of ASBT inhibitors include LUM001 and SC-435, both of which are being developed by Lumena Pharmaceuticals (San Diego, CA).

[0247] Bile acid sequestrants also find use in the treatment of PBC. Cholestyramine and colestipol are the best known bile acid sequestrants. However, their use is sometimes limited because they are only available in powder form and are not tolerated by many patients, often because of the poor texture and taste of the resin powder. The bile acid sequestrant colesevelam is available in tablet form and is often better tolerated. All bile acid sequestrants are capable of binding other compounds, including the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E and K, and deficiencies of these vitamins many necessitate supplementation. Importantly, the PBC patient population inherently has poor lipid-dependent absorption of vitamins A, D, E and K, and thus patients taking bile acid sequestrants are at particular risk for deficiency of those vitamins.

[0248] Agents associated with immune and inflammatory function are candidates for combination therapy with the variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences having one or more activities associated with the treatment and/or prevention of PBC and associated diseases, disorders and conditions.

[0249] The interleukin IL-12 is linked with autoimmunity. Data indicate that the IL-12 signaling pathway plays a key role in the effector mechanisms that lead to biliary destruction. Targeting the p40 subunit of IL-12 has also been shown to ameliorate experimental immune-mediated cholangiopathy. Thus, anti-IL-12 agents (e.g., monoclonal Ab inhibitors) provide a promising treatment. Furthermore, because polymorphisms in CD80 have been identified as conferring an increased susceptibility to PBC, blockade of co-stimulation between T cells and antigen-presenting cells through CD80 by use of an anti-CD80 agent could represent an important therapeutic approach for the treatment of PBC. In addition, improvement in IgM titre and an increase in intrahepatic regulatory T-cell number using the anti-CD20 antibody rituximab (RITUXAN) have shown promise.

[0250] The immune-mediated destruction of small-sized bile ducts in PBC is predominantly cell-mediated, characterized by Th1 cells, CD8+ T cells, NK cells and NKT cells which express CXCR3. Therefore, neutralizing antibodies to CXCL10, a ligand for CXCR3, may offer the possibility to interfere with one of the key inflammatory processes and contribute to immune-mediated biliary destruction in PBC. Similarly, blockade of co-stimulatory signals between T cells expressing CD28 and antigen-presenting cells expressing CD80 (e.g. cholangiocytes, antibody-secreting B cells) might represent an important approach for the treatment of autoimmune diseases.

[0251] The variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of

fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences described herein can be used alone or in combination with other agents for the treatment and/or prevention of those bile acid-related or associated disorders referenced herein that have an immune and/or inflammatory component, including, but not limited to, PBC and associated diseases, disorders and conditions. Examples of such other agents include, for example, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID); steroids; cytokine suppressive anti-inflammatory drug(s) (CSAIDs); antibodies to, or antagonists of, other human cytokines or growth factors (e.g., IL-2, IL-6, or PDGF); TNF antagonists (e.g., agents such as REMICADE, p75TNFR1gG (ENBREL) or p55TNFR1gG (LENERCEPT)); interferon- β 1a (AVONEX); interferon- β 1b (BETASERON); and immune checkpoint inhibitors, including PD1 (associated agents include the antibodies nivolumab and lambrolizumab), PDL1, BTLA, CTLA4 (associated agents include the fully humanized CTLA4 monoclonal antibody ipilimumab (YERVOY), TIM3, LAG3, and A2aR.

[0252] Fibrates have been shown to improve various aspects of PBC, including liver function tests, both as monotherapy and in combination with UDCA non-responders. In certain embodiments, a fibrate is a member selected from the group of bezafibrate (BEZALIP), ciprofibrate (MODALIM), gemfibrozil (LOPID), clofibrate, and fenofibrate (TRICOR). Fish oil has exhibited similar benefits.

[0253] In PBC patients demonstrating certain characteristics of hepatitis on biopsy, corticosteroids such as budesonide may improve liver histology and biochemistry, particularly when used in combination with UDCA. Colchicine has been shown to improve liver function tests (e.g., AST and ALP) and represents another alternative treatment for PBC.

[0254] Though not an exhaustive list, other drugs that have shown promise include methotrexate as an immunomodulatory treatment, azathioprine, cyclosporine, and certain agents used in anti-retroviral therapy (e.g., combivir).

[0255] Various treatments exist for the sequelae associated with PBC. For example, itching can be relieved by the bile acid sequestrant cholestyramine, or alternatively naltrexone and rifampicin. The fatigue associated with PBC may effectively be treated with modafinil (Provigil; Teva (formerly Cephalon)) without damaging the liver. As patients with PBC have increased risk of developing osteoporosis and esophageal varices compared to the general population (and others with liver disease), screening and treatment of these complications is an important part of the management of PBC.

Variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences having one or more activities associated with the treatment and/or prevention of PBC and associated diseases, disorders and conditions, as provided herein, either alone or in combination with other agents, offer novel, promising alternatives to the management of such sequelae.

5.6.1.2 NASH and NAFLD and Therapy with Agents Effective in the Treatment or Prevention Thereof

[0256] Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), considered part of a spectrum of non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases (NAFLD), causes inflammation and accumulation of fat and fibrous tissue in the liver. Although the exact cause of NASH is unknown, risk factors include central obesity, type-2 diabetes mellitus, insulin resistance (IR) and dyslipidemia; combinations of the foregoing are frequently described as the metabolic syndrome. In addition, certain drugs have been linked to NASH, including tamoxifen, amiodarone and steroids (e.g., prednisone and hydrocortisone). Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is the most common cause of chronic liver disease in the United States, and the estimated prevalence of NAFLD is 20-30% and for NASH it is estimated at 3.5-5%. (See, e.g., Abrams, G.A., et al., *Hepatology*, 2004. 40(2):475-83; Moreira, R.K., *Arch Pathol Lab Med*, 2007. 131(11):1728-34).

[0257] NASH frequently presents with no overt symptoms, complicating its diagnosis. Liver function tests generally begin the diagnostic process, with levels of AST (aspartate aminotransferase) and ALT (alanine aminotransferase) elevated in about 90% percent of individuals with NASH. Other blood tests are often used for ruling out other causes of liver disease, such as hepatitis. Imaging tests (e.g., ultrasound, CT scan, or MRI) may reveal fat accumulation in the liver but frequently cannot differentiate NASH from other causes of liver disease that have a similar appearance. A liver biopsy is required to confirm NASH.

[0258] The prognosis for individuals suffering from NASH is difficult to predict, although features in the liver biopsy can be helpful. The most serious complication of NASH is cirrhosis, which occurs when the liver becomes severely scarred. It has been reported that between 8 and 26 percent of individuals with NASH develop cirrhosis, and it is predicted that NASH will be the leading indication for liver transplantation by 2020.

[0259] At the present time, treatment of NASH focuses primarily on pharmacological and non-pharmacological management of those medical conditions associated with it, including hyperlipidemia, diabetes and obesity. Although not curative, pharmacological intervention of NASH itself includes treatment with vitamin E, pioglitazone, metformin, statins, omega-3 fatty acids, and ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA (ursodiol)). Other agents being evaluated, currently approved for different indications, include losartan and telisartan, exenatide, GLP-1 agonists, DPP IV inhibitors, and carbamazepine.

[0260] In view of the deficiencies of the aforementioned current therapies, therapy with agents having distinct mechanisms of action offers a promising new avenue for the treatment and prevention of NASH and NAFLD. Addressing such deficiencies is contemplated, for example, by using the variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19

and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences as taught herein. In certain embodiments, the peptides are used in combination with other therapeutic agents and/or treatment modalities. Also provided herein is the prophylactic and/or therapeutic use of these variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences, either alone or in combination with therapies developed in the future, for the treatment or prevention of NASH and NAFLD.

5.6.1.3 Therapy for the Treatment or Prevention of Other Bile Acid-Related Disorders and Associated Diseases, Disorders and Conditions

[0261] Also disclosed herein is the use of variants of FGF19 peptide sequences, fusions of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences and variants of fusions (chimeras) of FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences having one or more activities associated with the treatment and/or prevention of other bile acid-related disorders and associated diseases, disorders and conditions besides PBC. The peptides may be used in combination with other therapeutic agents and/or treatment modalities.

[0262] By way of example, patients with bile acid diarrhea secondary to Crohn's ileitis will be helped with glucocorticoid treatment. Microscopic colitis is also helped by steroids. In patients with a short-bowel syndrome (a bile acid deficiency occurs in the proximal intestine that leads to impaired micellar solubilization), cholylsarcosine (choly-N-methylglycine), a synthetic bile acid analogue, has been shown to increase lipid absorption.

[0263] Administration of the primary bile acid chenodeoxycholic Acid (CDCA) has been shown to decrease biliary cholesterol secretion and gradual dissolution of gallstones. Because CDCA is slightly hepatotoxic, it was gradually replaced by UDCA. Despite the efficacy and safety of UDCA administration for cholesterol gallstone dissolution, it is not frequently used today because of the success of laparoscopic cholecystectomy, which provides a rapid cure for symptomatic disease. Medical therapy, in contrast, requires months of therapy, does not always dissolve stones, and is followed by gradual recurrence in some patients.

[0264] Bile acid replacement is used in inborn errors of bile acid biosynthesis, usually with a mixture of CDCA or UDCA and cholic acid, to suppress the synthesis of cytotoxic bile acid precursors and restore the input of primary bile acids into the enterohepatic circulation.

[0265] In addition to the agents and therapeutic modalities set forth above, combination therapy with numerous additional agents (and classes thereof) is also contemplated, including, but not limited to, 1) insulin *e.g.*, bolus and basal analogs), insulin mimetics and agents that entail stimulation of insulin secretion, including sulfonylureas (*e.g.*, chlorpropamide, tolazamide, acetohexamide, tolbutamide, glyburide, glimepiride, glipizide) and meglitinides (*e.g.*, repaglinide (PRANDIN) and nateglinide (STARLIX)); 2) biguanides (*e.g.*, metformin (GLUCOPHAGE)) and other agents that act by promoting glucose utilization, reducing hepatic glucose production and/or diminishing intestinal glucose output; 3) alpha-glucosidase inhibitors (*e.g.*, acarbose and miglitol) and other agents that slow down carbohydrate digestion and consequently absorption from the gut and reduce postprandial hyperglycemia; 4) thiazolidinediones (*e.g.*, rosiglitazone (AVANDIA), troglitazone (REZULIN), pioglitazone (ACTOS), glipizide, balaglitazone, rivoglitazone, netoglitazone, troglitazone, englitazone, ciglitazone, adaglitazone, darglitazone that enhance insulin action (*e.g.*, by insulin sensitization), thus promoting glucose utilization in peripheral tissues; 5) glucagon-like-peptides including DPP-IV inhibitors (*e.g.*, vildagliptin (GALVUS) and sitagliptin (JANUVIA)) and Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 (GLP-1) and GLP-1 agonists and analogs (*e.g.*, exenatide (BYETTA and ITCA 650 (an osmotic pump inserted subcutaneously that delivers an exenatide analog over a 12-month period; Intarcia, Boston, MA)); 6) and DPP-IV-resistant analogues (incretin mimetics), PPAR gamma agonists, dual-acting PPAR agonists, pan-acting PPAR agonists, PTP1B inhibitors, SGLT inhibitors, insulin secretagogues, RXR agonists, glycogen synthase kinase-3 inhibitors, immune modulators, beta-3 adrenergic receptor agonists, 11beta-HSD1 inhibitors, and amylin analogues.

[0266] Other exemplary agents that can be used in combination with the peptides and methods disclosed herein include dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors, bromocriptine formulations (*e.g.* and bile acid sequestrants (*e.g.*, colestevlam), and SGLT-2 inhibitors. Appetite suppression drugs are also well known and can be used in combination with the compositions and methods provided herein. Supplementary therapies can be administered prior to, contemporaneously with or following methods and uses disclosed herein

5.6.2 Methods of Preventing, Treating and Managing Metabolic Disorders

[0267] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, are *in vitro*, *ex vivo* and *in vivo* (*e.g.*, on or in a subject) methods and uses. Such methods and uses can be practiced with any of the peptide sequences set forth herein. The methods may include administering a peptide sequence, such as a FGF19 or FGF21 variant, fusion or chimera disclosed herein (*e.g.*, in the Sequence Listing or Table 1), or a subsequence, a variant or modified form of a FGF19 or FGF21 variant, fusion or chimera disclosed herein (*e.g.*, the Sequence Listing or Table 1), to a subject in an amount effective for treating a metabolic or

associated disorder.

[0268] The peptide may be administered in combination with an additional therapeutic agent(s) and/or treatment modalities (e.g., an agent useful in the treatment and/or prevention of PBC). The additional therapeutic agent(s) can be administered before, with, or following administration of the peptides described herein.

[0269] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, are methods of preventing (e.g., in subjects predisposed to having a particular disorder(s)), delaying, slowing or inhibiting progression of, the onset of, or treating (e.g., ameliorating) a metabolic or associated disorder relative to an appropriate matched subject of comparable age, gender, race, etc.). Thus, a method provided herein for, for example, modulating bile acid homeostasis or treating a metabolic or associated disorder includes contacting or administering one or more peptides provided herein (e.g., a variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 as set forth in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) in an amount effective to modulate bile acid homeostasis or treat a metabolic or associated disorder. The method may further comprise contacting or administering at least one additional therapeutic agent or treatment modality that is useful in the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or associated disorder (e.g., PBC).

[0270] The term "subject" refers to an animal. Typically, the animal is a mammal that would benefit from treatment with a peptide sequence provided herein. Particular examples include primates (e.g., humans), dogs, cats, horses, cows, pigs, and sheep.

[0271] Subjects include those having a disorder, e.g., a metabolic or associated disorder, or subjects that do not have a disorder but may be at risk of developing the disorder.

[0272] Non-limiting exemplary disorders or conditions preventable, treatable or manageable with the peptide formulations, methods and uses thereof provided herein, include metabolic diseases and disorders. Non limiting examples of diseases and disorders include: metabolic syndrome; a lipid- or glucose-related disorder; cholesterol or triglyceride metabolism; type 2 diabetes; cholestasis, including, for example diseases of intrahepatic cholestasis (e.g., PBC, PFIC, PSC, PIC, neonatal cholestasis, and drug induced cholestasis (e.g., estrogen)), and diseases of extrahepatic cholestasis (e.g., bile duct compression from tumor, bile duct blockade by gall stones); bile acid malabsorption and other disorders involving the distal small intestine, including ileal resection, inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g., Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), disorders impairing absorption of bile acids not otherwise characterized (idiopathic) leading to diarrhea (e.g., BAD) and GI symptoms, and GI, liver, and/or biliary cancers (e.g., colon cancer and hepatocellular cancer); and/or bile acid synthesis abnormalities, such as those contributing to NASH, cirrhosis and portal hypertension. For treatment, peptide sequences provided herein can be administered to subjects in need of modulation of bile acid homeostasis or having a bile-acid related or associated disorder. Peptide sequences provided herein may also be useful in other hyperglycemic-related disorders, including kidney damage (e.g., tubule damage or nephropathy), liver degeneration, eye damage (e.g., diabetic retinopathy or cataracts), and diabetic foot disorders; dyslipidemias and their sequelae such as, for example, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disorders and the like.

[0273] Other conditions which may be associated with metabolic syndrome, such as obesity and elevated body mass (including the co-morbid conditions thereof such as, but not limited to, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), and polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)), and also include thromboses, hypercoagulable and prothrombotic states (arterial and venous), hypertension (including portal hypertension (defined as a hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) greater than 5 mm Hg), cardiovascular disease, stroke and heart failure; Disorders or conditions in which inflammatory reactions are involved, including atherosclerosis, chronic inflammatory bowel diseases (e.g., Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis), asthma, lupus erythematosus, arthritis, or other inflammatory rheumatic disorders; Disorders of cell cycle or cell differentiation processes such as adipose cell tumors, lipomatous carcinomas including, for example, liposarcomas, solid tumors, and neoplasms; Neurodegenerative diseases and/or demyelinating disorders of the central and peripheral nervous systems and/or neurological diseases involving neuroinflammatory processes and/or other peripheral neuropathies, including Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy and Guillian-Barre syndrome; Skin and dermatological disorders and/or disorders of wound healing processes, including erythematous-squamous dermatoses; and other disorders such as syndrome X, osteoarthritis, and acute respiratory distress syndrome.

[0274] In one embodiment, a subject has a hyperglycemic condition (e.g., diabetes, such as insulin-dependent (type I) diabetes, type II diabetes, or gestational diabetes), insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance or metabolic syndrome, is obese and/or has an undesirable body mass.

[0275] A peptide sequence or chimeric peptide sequence provided herein may be administered to a subject in an amount effective to improve glucose metabolism in the subject. In more particular cases, a subject has a fasting plasma glucose level greater than 100 mg/dl or has a hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) level above 6%, prior to administration.

[0276] A use or method of treatment of a subject may be intended to or result in reduced glucose levels, increased insulin sensitivity, reduced insulin resistance, reduced glucagon, an improvement in glucose tolerance, or glucose metabolism or homeostasis, improved pancreatic function, or reduced triglyceride, cholesterol, IDL, LDL or VLDL levels, or a decrease in blood pressure, a decrease in intimal thickening of the blood vessel, or a decrease in body mass or weight gain.

[0277] Treatment of a metabolic or associated disorder (e.g., hyperglycemia) may have the benefit of alleviating or

abolishing a disorder secondary thereto. By way of example, a subject suffering from hyperglycemia may also have depression or anxiety due to the hyperglycemia; thus, treating the subject's hyperglycemia may also indirectly treat the depression or anxiety. The use of the therapies disclosed herein to target such secondary disorders is also contemplated in certain embodiments.

[0278] In particular embodiments, the subject has or is at risk of having hyperglycemia. In other particular embodiments, the subject has or is at risk of having diabetes, such as Type 2 diabetes.

[0279] Subjects at risk of developing a metabolic or associated disorder (such as the disorders described above) include, for example, those who may have a family history or genetic predisposition toward such disorder, as well those whose diet may contribute to development of such disorders.

[0280] As disclosed herein, treatment methods include contacting or administering a peptide as set forth herein (e.g., a variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 as set forth in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) in an amount effective to achieve a desired outcome or result in a subject. A treatment that results in a desired outcome or result includes decreasing, reducing or preventing the severity or frequency of one or more symptoms of the condition in the subject, e.g., an improvement in the subject's condition or a "beneficial effect" or "therapeutic effect." Therefore, treatment can decrease or reduce or prevent the severity or frequency of one or more symptoms of the disorder, stabilize or inhibit progression or worsening of the disorder, and in some instances, reverse the disorder, transiently (e.g., for 1-6, 6-12, or 12-24 hours), for medium term (e.g., 1-6, 6-12, 12-24 or 24-48 days) or long term (e.g., for 1-6, 6-12, 12-24, 24-48 weeks, or greater than 24-48 weeks). Thus, in the case of a metabolic or associated disorder, treatment can lower or reduce one or more symptoms or effects of the metabolic or associated disorders described above.

[0281] The various methods provided herein may further include contacting or administering one or more additional agents or therapeutic modalities useful in the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or associated disorder, such as those agents or therapeutic modalities described herein, in an amount effective to achieve a desired outcome or result in a subject.

[0282] An "effective amount" or a "sufficient amount" for use and/or for treating a subject refers to an amount that provides, in single or multiple doses, alone, or in combination with one or more other agents, treatments, protocols, or therapeutic regimens, a detectable response of any duration of time (transient, medium or long term), a desired outcome in or an objective or subjective benefit to a subject of any measurable or detectable degree or for any duration of time (e.g., for hours, days, months, years, in remission or cured). Such amounts typically are effective to ameliorate a disorder, or one, multiple or all adverse symptoms, consequences or complications of the disorder, to a measurable extent, although reducing or inhibiting a progression or worsening of the disorder, is considered a satisfactory outcome.

[0283] As used herein, the term "ameliorate" means an improvement in the subject's disorder, a reduction in the severity of the disorder, or an inhibition of progression or worsening of the disorder (e.g., stabilizing the disorder). In the case of a metabolic or associated disorder such as those described above, an improvement can be a lowering or a reduction in one or more symptoms or effects of the disorder.

[0284] A therapeutic benefit or improvement therefore need not be complete ablation of any one, most or all symptoms, complications, consequences or underlying causes associated with the disorder or disease. Thus, a satisfactory endpoint is achieved when there is a transient, medium or long term, incremental improvement in a subject's condition, or a partial reduction in the occurrence, frequency, severity, progression, or duration, or inhibition or reversal, of one or more associated adverse symptoms or complications or consequences or underlying causes, worsening or progression (e.g., stabilizing one or more symptoms or complications of the condition, disorder or disease), of the disorder or disease, over a duration of time (hours, days, weeks, months, etc.).

[0285] Thus, in the case of a disorder treatable by a peptide sequence provided herein, either alone or in combination with an additional agent, the amount of the peptide (and optionally the additional agent) sufficient to ameliorate a disorder will depend on the type, severity and extent, or duration of the disorder, the therapeutic effect or outcome desired, and can be readily ascertained by the skilled artisan. Appropriate amounts will also depend upon the individual subject (e.g., the bioavailability within the subject, gender, age, etc.). For example, a transient, or partial, restoration of normal bile acid homeostasis in a subject can reduce the dosage amount or frequency of the peptides and agents described herein in order to treat the metabolic or associated disorders described previously even though complete freedom from treatment has not resulted. An effective amount can be ascertained, for example, by measuring one or more relevant physiological effects.

[0286] Methods and uses provided herein for treating a subject are applicable for prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the likelihood of a disorder in a subject, such as a metabolic or associated disorder. Accordingly, methods and uses provided herein for treating a subject having, or at risk of developing, a metabolic or associated disorder can be practiced prior to, substantially contemporaneously with, or following administration or application of another agent useful for the treatment or prevention of a metabolic or associated disorder, and/or can be supplemented with other forms of therapy. Supplementary therapies include other glucose lowering treatments, such as insulin, an insulin sensitivity enhancer and other drug treatments, a change in diet (low sugar, fats, etc.), weight loss surgery- (reducing stomach volume by gastric bypass, gastrectomy), gastric banding, gastric balloon, gastric sleeve, etc. For example, a method or use provided herein for treating a hyperglycemic or insulin resistance disorder can be used in combination with drugs or other pharmaceutical

compositions that lower glucose or increase insulin sensitivity in a subject.

[0287] A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for preventing a metabolic or associated disorder. A method or use includes contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for treating a metabolic or associated disorder. A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for managing a metabolic or associated disorder.

5.6.3 Methods of Preventing, Treating and Managing Cancer

[0288] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, are *in vitro*, *ex vivo* and *in vivo* (e.g., on or in a subject) methods and uses. Such methods and uses can be practiced with any of the peptide sequences set forth herein. The methods may include administering a peptide sequence, such as a FGF19 or FGF21 variant, fusion or chimera disclosed herein (e.g., in the Sequence Listing or Table 1), or a subsequence, a variant or modified form of a FGF19 or FGF21 variant, fusion or chimera disclosed herein (e.g., the Sequence Listing or Table 1), to a subject in an amount effective for treating a cancer, tumor or associated disorder.

[0289] The peptide may be administered in combination with an additional therapeutic agent(s) and/or treatment modalities (e.g., an agent useful in the treatment and/or prevention of PBC). The additional therapeutic agent(s) can be administered before, with, or following administration of the peptides described herein.

[0290] Also provided here are methods of preventing (e.g., in subjects predisposed to having a particular disorder(s)), delaying, slowing or inhibiting progression of, the onset of, or treating (e.g., ameliorating) a cancer, tumor or associated disorder relative to an appropriate matched subject of comparable age, gender, race, etc.). Thus, a method provided herein for, for example, preventing or treating a cancer, tumor or associated disorder includes contacting or administering one or more peptides provided herein (e.g., a variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 as set forth in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) in an amount effective to prevent or treat a cancer, tumor or associated disorder. The method may further comprise contacting or administering at least one additional therapeutic agent or treatment modality that is useful in the treatment or prevention of a cancer, tumor or associated disorder (e.g., PBC).

[0291] The term "subject" refers to an animal. Typically, the animal is a mammal that would benefit from treatment with a peptide sequence provided herein. Particular examples include primates (e.g., humans), dogs, cats, horses, cows, pigs, and sheep.

[0292] Subjects include those having a disorder, e.g., a cancer, tumor or associated disorder; or subjects that do not have a disorder but may be at risk of developing the disorder.

[0293] Non-limiting exemplary disorders or conditions preventable, treatable or manageable with the peptide formulations, methods and uses thereof provided herein, include cancer, tumors and associated diseases and disorders. Non limiting examples of diseases and disorders include:

[0294] In certain embodiments, the cancer or tumor is a colon tumor or a hepatic tumor.

[0295] Treatment of a cancer, tumor or associated disorder may have the benefit of alleviating or abolishing a disorder secondary thereto. By way of example, a subject suffering from a cancer or tumor may also have depression or anxiety due to the cancer or tumor; thus, treating the subject's cancer or tumor may also indirectly treat the depression or anxiety. The use of the therapies disclosed herein to target such secondary disorders is also contemplated in certain embodiments.

[0296] Subjects at risk of developing a cancer, tumor or associated disorder (such as the disorders described above) include, for example, those who may have a family history or genetic predisposition toward such disorder, as well those whose diet may contribute to development of such disorders.

[0297] In some embodiments, the cancer or tumor is a liver, colon, prostate or lung cancer or tumor. In some embodiments, the cancer or tumor is benign. In other embodiments, the cancer or tumor is malignant.

[0298] In certain embodiments, the subject has or is at risk of developing a FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition. In some embodiments, the FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is a liver (hepatocellular) disease, disorder or condition, such as cirrhosis or cholestasis. In some embodiments, the liver disease or disorder is a chronic liver disease or disorder. In some embodiments, the FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is cancer or tumor, such as HCC. In other embodiments, the FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is not a liver disease, disorder or condition, such as cirrhosis or cholestasis. In some embodiments, the FGF 19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is not a cancer or tumor, such as HCC. In some embodiments, the FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is a colon cancer or tumor. In certain embodiments, the colon cancer or tumor is a colon adenocarcinoma. In some embodiments, the FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is a prostate cancer or tumor. In yet other embodiments, the FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is a lung cancer or tumor. In certain embodiments, the lung cancer or tumor is a lung squamous cell carcinoma. In some embodiments, FGF19 is expressed in a primary or metastatic cancer or tumor cell. In certain embodiments, the FGF19-dependent disease, disorder or condition is pre-cancerous. For example, cirrhosis and cholestasis sometimes lead to liver cancers, such as HCC, and methods of treating or preventing such liver

diseases and disorders are contemplated. In certain embodiments, the subject is a subject in need of prevention or treatment thereof. In some embodiments, administration of the FGF19 variant maintains bile acid homeostasis in the subject.

[0299] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, is a method of treating a cancer or tumor, such as a FGF19-dependent cancer or tumor, or a symptom thereof, in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a FGF19 variant. The administration may result in an improvement in the cancer, tumor or symptom thereof in the subject. The method may result in a reduction in tumor number, tumor size, or tumor weight. Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, is a method of preventing a cancer or tumor, such as a FGF19-dependent cancer or tumor, or a symptom thereof, in a subject, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a FGF19 variant. The administration may result in prevention of the cancer, tumor, or symptom thereof in the subject. The method may result in a reduction in tumor number, tumor size, or tumor weight. The cancer or tumor may be a FGF19-dependent cancer or tumor. The cancer or tumor may be hepatocellular carcinoma. In some cases, the cancer or tumor is not hepatocellular carcinoma. The cancer or tumor may be a colon cancer or tumor. The cancer or tumor may be a prostate cancer or tumor. The cancer or tumor may be a lung cancer or tumor. The FGF19 variant may be a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:70. The FGF19 variant may be a polypeptide consisting of an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:70. The subject may be a subject in need thereof.

[0300] As disclosed herein, treatment methods include contacting or administering a peptide as set forth herein (e.g., a variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 as set forth in the Sequence Listing or Table 1) in an amount effective to achieve a desired outcome or result in a subject. A treatment that results in a desired outcome or result includes decreasing, reducing or preventing the severity or frequency of one or more symptoms of the condition in the subject, e.g., an improvement in the subject's condition or a "beneficial effect" or "therapeutic effect." Therefore, treatment can decrease or reduce or prevent the severity or frequency of one or more symptoms of the disorder, stabilize or inhibit progression or worsening of the disorder, and in some instances, reverse the disorder, transiently (e.g., for 1-6, 6-12, or 12-24 hours), for medium term (e.g., 1-6, 6-12, 12-24 or 24-48 days) or long term (e.g., for 1-6, 6-12, 12-24, 24-48 weeks, or greater than 24-48 weeks). Thus, in the case of a cancer, tumor or associated disorder, treatment can lower or reduce one or more symptoms or effects of the cancer, tumor or associated disorders described above.

[0301] The various methods provided herein further include contacting or administering one or more additional agents or therapeutic modalities useful in the treatment or prevention of a cancer, tumor or associated disorder, such as those agents or therapeutic modalities described herein, in an amount effective to achieve a desired outcome or result in a subject.

[0302] An "effective amount" or a "sufficient amount" for use and/or for treating a subject refers to an amount that provides, in single or multiple doses, alone, or in combination with one or more other agents, treatments, protocols, or therapeutic regimens, a detectable response of any duration of time (transient, medium or long term), a desired outcome in or an objective or subjective benefit to a subject of any measurable or detectable degree or for any duration of time (e.g., for hours, days, months, years, in remission or cured). Such amounts typically are effective to ameliorate a disorder, or one, multiple or all adverse symptoms, consequences or complications of the disorder, to a measurable extent, although reducing or inhibiting a progression or worsening of the disorder, is considered a satisfactory outcome.

[0303] As used herein, the term "ameliorate" means an improvement in the subject's disorder, a reduction in the severity of the disorder, or an inhibition of progression or worsening of the disorder (e.g., stabilizing the disorder). In the case of a cancer, tumor or associated disorder such as those described above, an improvement can be a lowering or a reduction in one or more symptoms or effects of the disorder.

[0304] A therapeutic benefit or improvement therefore need not be complete ablation of any one, most or all symptoms, complications, consequences or underlying causes associated with the disorder or disease. Thus, a satisfactory endpoint is achieved when there is a transient, medium or long term, incremental improvement in a subject's condition, or a partial reduction in the occurrence, frequency, severity, progression, or duration, or inhibition or reversal, of one or more associated adverse symptoms or complications or consequences or underlying causes, worsening or progression (e.g., stabilizing one or more symptoms or complications of the condition, disorder or disease), of the disorder or disease, over a duration of time (hours, days, weeks, months, etc.).

[0305] Thus, in the case of a disorder treatable by a peptide sequence provided herein, either alone or in combination with an additional agent, the amount of the peptide (and optionally the additional agent) sufficient to ameliorate a disorder will depend on the type, severity and extent, or duration of the disorder, the therapeutic effect or outcome desired, and can be readily ascertained by the skilled artisan. Appropriate amounts will also depend upon the individual subject (e.g., the bioavailability within the subject, gender, age, etc.). For example, a transient, or partial, restoration of normal bile acid homeostasis in a subject can reduce the dosage amount or frequency of the peptides and agents described herein in order to treat the cancer, tumor or associated disorders described previously even though complete freedom from treatment has not resulted. An effective amount can be ascertained, for example, by measuring one or more relevant physiological effects.

[0306] Methods and uses provided herein for treating a subject are applicable for prophylaxis to prevent or reduce the likelihood of a disorder in a subject, such as a cancer, tumor or associated disorder. Accordingly, methods and uses

provided herein for treating a subject having, or at risk of developing, a cancer, tumor or associated disorder can be practiced prior to, substantially contemporaneously with, or following administration or application of another agent useful for the treatment or prevention of a cancer, tumor or associated disorder, and/or can be supplemented with other forms of therapy. Supplementary therapies include other glucose lowering treatments, such as insulin, an insulin sensitivity enhancer and other drug treatments, a change in diet (low sugar, fats, *etc.*), weight loss surgery- (reducing stomach volume by gastric bypass, gastrectomy), gastric banding, gastric balloon, gastric sleeve, *etc.* For example, a method or use provided herein for treating a hyperglycemic or insulin resistance disorder can be used in combination with drugs or other pharmaceutical compositions that lower glucose or increase insulin sensitivity in a subject.

[0307] A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for preventing a cancer, tumor or associated disorder. A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for treating a cancer, tumor or associated disorder. A method or use may include contacting or administering to a subject one or more variant or fusion FGF19 and/or FGF21 peptide sequences in an amount effective for managing a cancer, tumor or associated disorder.

5.7 Nucleic Acid Molecules

[0308] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, are nucleic acid molecules encoding peptide sequences disclosed herein, including subsequences, sequence variants and modified forms of the sequences listed in the Sequence Listing (and in PCT Pub. No. WO 2013/006486 and US Pub. No. 2013/0023474, as well as PCT Publ. No. WO 2014/085365) or Table 1, and vectors that include nucleic acid encoding the peptides used in the methods described herein. Accordingly, "nucleic acids" include those that encode the exemplified peptide sequences disclosed herein, as well as those encoding functional subsequences, sequence variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences, so long as the foregoing retain at least detectable or measureable activity or function useful in the treatment or prevention of a bile acid-related or associated disorder (*e.g.*, PBC).

[0309] Nucleic acid, which can also be referred to herein as a gene, polynucleotide, nucleotide sequence, primer, oligonucleotide or probe, refers to natural or modified purine- and pyrimidine-containing polymers of any length, either polyribonucleotides or polydeoxyribonucleotides or mixed polyribo-polydeoxyribo nucleotides and α -anomeric forms thereof. The two or more purine- and pyrimidine-containing polymers are typically linked by a phosphoester bond or analog thereof. The terms can be used interchangeably to refer to all forms of nucleic acid, including deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). The nucleic acids can be single strand, double, or triplex, linear or circular. Nucleic acids include genomic DNA and cDNA. RNA nucleic acid can be spliced or unspliced mRNA, rRNA, tRNA or antisense. Nucleic acids include naturally occurring, synthetic, as well as nucleotide analogs and derivatives.

[0310] As a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, the nucleic acid molecules provided herein include sequences degenerate with respect to nucleic acid molecules encoding the peptide sequences useful in the methods provided herein. Thus, degenerate nucleic acid sequences encoding peptide sequences, including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the peptide sequences exemplified herein (*e.g.*, in the Sequence Listing or Table 1), are provided. The term "complementary," when used in reference to a nucleic acid sequence, means the referenced regions are 100% complementary, *i.e.*, exhibit 100% base pairing with no mismatches.

[0311] Nucleic acid can be produced using any of a variety of known standard cloning and chemical synthesis methods, and can be altered intentionally by site-directed mutagenesis or other recombinant techniques known to one skilled in the art. Purity of polynucleotides can be determined through, for example, sequencing, gel electrophoresis, and UV spectrometry.

[0312] Nucleic acids may be inserted into a nucleic acid construct in which expression of the nucleic acid is influenced or regulated by an "expression control element," referred to herein as an "expression cassette." The term "expression control element" refers to one or more nucleic acid sequence elements that regulate or influence expression of a nucleic acid sequence to which it is operatively linked. An expression control element can include, as appropriate, promoters, enhancers, transcription terminators, gene silencers, a start codon (*e.g.*, ATG) in front of a protein-encoding gene, *etc.*

[0313] An expression control element operatively linked to a nucleic acid sequence controls transcription and, as appropriate, translation of the nucleic acid sequence. The term "operatively linked" refers to a juxtaposition wherein the referenced components are in a relationship permitting them to function in their intended manner. Typically, expression control elements are juxtaposed at the 5' or the 3' ends of the genes but can also be intronic.

[0314] Expression control elements include elements that activate transcription constitutively, that are inducible (*i.e.*, require an external signal or stimuli for activation), or derepressible (*i.e.*, require a signal to turn transcription off, when the signal is no longer present, transcription is activated or "derepressed"). Also included in the expression cassettes provided herein are control elements sufficient to render gene expression controllable for specific cell types or tissues (*i.e.*, tissue-specific control elements). Typically, such elements are located upstream or downstream (*i.e.*, 5' or 3') of the coding sequence. Promoters are generally positioned 5' of the coding sequence. Promoters, produced by recombinant DNA or

synthetic techniques, can be used to provide for transcription of the polynucleotides provided herein. A "promoter" typically means a minimal sequence element sufficient to direct transcription.

[0315] Nucleic acids may be inserted into a plasmid for transformation into a host cell and for subsequent expression and/or genetic manipulation. A plasmid is a nucleic acid that can be stably propagated in a host cell; plasmids may optionally contain expression control elements in order to drive expression of the nucleic acid. As used herein, a vector is synonymous with a plasmid. Plasmids and vectors generally contain at least an origin of replication for propagation in a cell and a promoter. Plasmids and vectors may also include an expression control element for expression in a host cell, and are therefore useful for expression and/or genetic manipulation of nucleic acids encoding peptide sequences, expressing peptide sequences in host cells and organisms, or producing peptide sequences, for example.

[0316] As used herein, the term "transgene" means a polynucleotide that has been introduced into a cell or organism by artifice. For example, in a cell having a transgene, the transgene has been introduced by genetic manipulation or "transformation" of the cell. A cell or progeny thereof into which the transgene has been introduced is referred to as a "transformed cell" or "transformant." Typically, the transgene is included in progeny of the transformant or becomes a part of the organism that develops from the cell. Transgenes may be inserted into the chromosomal DNA or maintained as a self-replicating plasmid, YAC, minichromosome, or the like.

[0317] Bacterial system promoters include T7 and inducible promoters such as pL of bacteriophage λ , plac, ptrp, ptac (ptrp-lac hybrid promoter) and tetracycline-responsive promoters. Insect cell system promoters include constitutive or inducible promoters (e.g., ecdysone). Mammalian cell constitutive promoters include SV40, RSV, bovine papilloma virus (BPV) and other virus promoters, or inducible promoters derived from the genome of mammalian cells (e.g., metallothionein IIA promoter; heat shock promoter) or from mammalian viruses (e.g., the adenovirus late promoter; the inducible mouse mammary tumor virus long terminal repeat). Alternatively, a retroviral genome can be genetically modified for introducing and directing expression of a peptide sequence in appropriate host cells.

[0318] As methods and uses provided herein include *in vivo* delivery, expression systems further include vectors designed for *in vivo* use. Particular non-limiting examples include adenoviral vectors (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,700,470 and 5,731,172), adeno-associated vectors (U.S. Patent No. 5,604,090), herpes simplex virus vectors (U.S. Patent No. 5,501,979), retroviral vectors (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,624,820, 5,693,508 and 5,674,703), BPV vectors (U.S. Patent No. 5,719,054), CMV vectors (U.S. Patent No. 5,561,063) and parvovirus, rotavirus, Norwalk virus and lentiviral vectors (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 6,013,516). Vectors include those that deliver genes to cells of the intestinal tract, including the stem cells (Croyle et al., Gene Ther. 5:645 (1998); S.J. Henning, Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev. 17:341 (1997), U.S. Patent Nos. 5,821,235 and 6,110,456). Many of these vectors have been approved for human studies.

[0319] Yeast vectors include constitutive and inducible promoters (see, e.g., Ausubel et al., In: Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. 2, Ch. 13, ed., Greene Publish. Assoc. & Wiley Interscience, 1988; Grant et al. Methods in Enzymology, 153:516 (1987), eds. Wu & Grossman; Bitter Methods in Enzymology, 152:673 (1987), eds. Berger & Kimmel, Acad. Press, N.Y.; and, Strathern et al., The Molecular Biology of the Yeast *Saccharomyces* (1982) eds. Cold Spring Harbor Press, Vols. I and II). A constitutive yeast promoter such as ADH or LEU2 or an inducible promoter such as GAL may be used (R. Rothstein In: DNA Cloning, A Practical Approach, Vol. 11, Ch. 3, ed. D.M. Glover, IRL Press, Wash., D.C., 1986). Vectors that facilitate integration of foreign nucleic acid sequences into a yeast chromosome, via homologous recombination for example, are known in the art. Yeast artificial chromosomes (YAC) are typically used when the inserted polynucleotides are too large for more conventional vectors (e.g., greater than about 12 Kb).

[0320] Expression vectors also can contain a selectable marker conferring resistance to a selective pressure or identifiable marker (e.g., beta-galactosidase), thereby allowing cells having the vector to be selected for, grown and expanded. Alternatively, a selectable marker can be on a second vector that is co-transfected into a host cell with a first vector containing a nucleic acid encoding a peptide sequence. Selection systems include, but are not limited to, herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase gene (Wigler et al., Cell 11:223 (1977)), hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase gene (Szybalska et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 48:2026 (1962)), and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy et al., Cell 22:817 (1980)) genes that can be employed in tk-, hgprt- or aprt- cells, respectively. Additionally, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for dhfr, which confers resistance to methotrexate (O'Hare et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:1527 (1981)); the gpt gene, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2072 (1981)); neomycin gene, which confers resistance to aminoglycoside G-418 (Colberre-Garapin et al., J. Mol. Biol. 150:1(1981)); puromycin; and hygromycin gene, which confers resistance to hygromycin (Santerre et al., Gene 30:147 (1984)). Additional selectable genes include trpB, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan; hisD, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:8047 (1988)); and ODC (ornithine decarboxylase), which confers resistance to the ornithine decarboxylase inhibitor, 2-(difluoromethyl)-DL-ornithine, DFMO (McConlogue (1987) In: Current Communications in Molecular Biology, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory).

5.8 Cell Lines and Animal Models

[0321] Also disclosed herein, but not claimed, is a transformed cell(s) (*in vitro*, *ex vivo* and *in vivo*) and host cells that produce a variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 as set forth herein, where expression of the variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21 is conferred by a nucleic acid encoding the variant or fusion of FGF19 and/or FGF21. As used herein, a "transformed" or "host" cell is a cell into which a nucleic acid is introduced that can be propagated and/or transcribed for expression of an encoded peptide sequence. The term also includes any progeny or subclones of the host cell. Transformed and host cells that express peptide sequences provided herein typically include a nucleic acid that encodes the peptide sequence. A transformed or host cell may be a prokaryotic cell. A transformed or host cell may be a eukaryotic cell. The eukaryotic cell may be a yeast or mammalian (e.g., human, primate, etc.) cell.

[0322] Transformed and host cells include but are not limited to microorganisms such as bacteria and yeast; and plant, insect and mammalian cells. For example, bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage nucleic acid, plasmid nucleic acid or cosmid nucleic acid expression vectors; yeast transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors; plant cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression vectors (e.g., Ti plasmid); insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus); and animal cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., retroviruses, adenovirus, vaccinia virus), or transformed animal cell systems engineered for transient or stable propagation or expression.

[0323] For gene therapy uses and methods, a transformed cell can be in a subject. A cell in a subject can be transformed with a nucleic acid that encodes a peptide sequence as set forth herein *in vivo*. Alternatively, a cell can be transformed *in vitro* with a transgene or polynucleotide, and then transplanted into a tissue of subject in order to effect treatment. Alternatively, a primary cell isolate or an established cell line can be transformed with a transgene or polynucleotide that encodes a variant of FGF19 and/or FGF21 or a fusion/chimeric sequence (or variant) thereof, such as a chimeric peptide sequence including all or a portion of FGF19, or including all or a portion of FGF21, and then optionally transplanted into a tissue of a subject.

[0324] Non-limiting target cells for expression of peptide sequences, particularly for expression *in vivo*, include pancreas cells (islet cells), muscle cells, mucosal cells and endocrine cells. Such endocrine cells can provide inducible production (secretion) of a variant of FGF19 and/or FGF21, or a fusion/chimeric sequence (or variant) thereof, such as a chimeric peptide sequence including all or a portion of FGF19, or including all or a portion of FGF21. Additional cells to transform include stem cells or other multipotent or pluripotent cells, for example, progenitor cells that differentiate into the various pancreas cells (islet cells), muscle cells, mucosal cells and endocrine cells. Targeting stem cells provides longer term expression of peptide sequences provided herein.

[0325] As used herein, the term "cultured," when used in reference to a cell, means that the cell is grown *in vitro*. A particular example of such a cell is a cell isolated from a subject, and grown or adapted for growth in tissue culture. Another example is a cell genetically manipulated *in vitro*, and transplanted back into the same or a different subject.

[0326] The term "isolated," when used in reference to a cell, means a cell that is separated from its naturally occurring *in vivo* environment. "Cultured" and "isolated" cells may be manipulated by the hand of man, such as genetically transformed. These terms include any progeny of the cells, including progeny cells that may not be identical to the parental cell due to mutations that occur during cell division. The terms do not include an entire human being.

[0327] Nucleic acids encoding peptide sequences provided herein can be introduced for stable expression into cells of a whole organism. Such organisms, including non-human transgenic animals, are useful for studying the effect of peptide expression in a whole animal and therapeutic benefit. For example, as disclosed herein, production of a variant of FGF19 and/or FGF21 or a fusion/chimeric sequence (or variant) thereof, such as a chimeric peptide sequence including all or a portion of FGF19, or including all or a portion of FGF21 as set forth herein, in mice.

[0328] Mice strains that develop or are susceptible to developing a particular disease (e.g., diabetes, degenerative disorders, cancer, etc.) are also useful for introducing therapeutic proteins as described herein in order to study the effect of therapeutic protein expression in the disease-susceptible mouse. Transgenic and genetic animal models that are susceptible to particular disease or physiological conditions, such as streptozotocin (STZ)-induced diabetic (STZ) mice, are appropriate targets for expressing variants of FGF19 and/or FGF21, fusions/chimeric sequences (or variant) thereof, such as a chimeric peptide sequence including all or a portion of FGF19, or including all or a portion of FGF21, as set forth herein. Thus, in certain embodiments, there are provided non-human transgenic animals that produce a variant of FGF19 and/or FGF21, or a fusion/chimeric sequence (or variant) thereof, such as a chimeric peptide sequence including all or a portion of FGF 19, or including all or a portion of FGF21, the production of which is not naturally occurring in the animal which is conferred by a transgene present in somatic or germ cells of the animal.

[0329] The term "transgenic animal" refers to an animal whose somatic or germ line cells bear genetic information received, directly or indirectly, by deliberate genetic manipulation at the subcellular level, such as by microinjection or infection with recombinant virus. The term "transgenic" further includes cells or tissues (*i.e.*, "transgenic cell," "transgenic tissue") obtained from a transgenic animal genetically manipulated as described herein. In the present context, a

"transgenic animal" does not encompass animals produced by classical crossbreeding or *in vitro* fertilization, but rather denotes animals in which one or more cells receive a nucleic acid molecule. Transgenic animals provided herein can be either heterozygous or homozygous with respect to the transgene. Methods for producing transgenic animals, including mice, sheep, pigs and frogs, are well known in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,721,367, 5,695,977, 5,650,298, and 5,614,396) and, as such, are additionally included.

[0330] Peptide sequences, nucleic acids encoding peptide sequences, vectors and transformed host cells expressing peptide sequences include isolated and purified forms. The term "isolated," when used as a modifier of a composition provided herein, means that the composition is separated, substantially, completely, or at least in part, from one or more components in an environment. Generally, compositions that exist in nature, when isolated, are substantially free of one or more materials with which they normally associate with in nature, for example, one or more protein, nucleic acid, lipid, carbohydrate or cell membrane. The term "isolated" does not exclude alternative physical forms of the composition, such as variants, modifications or derivatized forms, fusions and chimeras, multimers/oligomers, *etc.*, or forms expressed in host cells. The term "isolated" also does not exclude forms (e.g., pharmaceutical compositions, combination compositions, *etc.*) in which there are combinations therein, any one of which is produced by the hand of man. An "isolated" composition can also be "purified" when free of some, a substantial number of, or most or all of one or more other materials, such as a contaminant or an undesired substance or material.

[0331] As used herein, the term "recombinant," when used as a modifier of peptide sequences, nucleic acids encoding peptide sequences, *etc.*, means that the compositions have been manipulated (*i.e.*, engineered) in a fashion that generally does not occur in nature (e.g., *in vitro*). A particular example of a recombinant peptide would be where a peptide sequence provided herein is expressed by a cell transfected with a nucleic acid encoding the peptide sequence. A particular example of a recombinant nucleic acid would be a nucleic acid (e.g., genomic or cDNA) encoding a peptide sequence cloned into a plasmid, with or without 5', 3' or intron regions that the gene is normally contiguous within the genome of the organism. Another example of a recombinant peptide or nucleic acid is a hybrid or fusion sequence, such as a chimeric peptide sequence comprising a portion of FGF19 and a portion of FGF21.

[0332] In accordance with the methods provided herein, there are provided compositions and mixtures of peptide sequences provided herein, including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences listed in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing, and the FGF19/FGF21 fusions and chimeras listed in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing). A mixture may include one or more peptide sequences and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. A mixture may include one or more peptide sequences and an adjunct drug or therapeutic agent, such as a bile acid homeostasis modulating or anti-diabetic, or glucose lowering, drug or therapeutic agent. Combinations, such as one or more peptide sequences in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, with one or more of a bile acid homeostasis modulating or a treatment for a bile acid-related or associated disorder, or anti-diabetic, or glucose lowering drug or therapeutic agent are also provided. Such combinations of a peptide sequence provided herein with another drug or agent, such as a bile acid homeostasis modulating or acid related disorder treating, or glucose lowering drug or therapeutic agent, for example are useful in accordance with the methods and uses provided herein, for example, for treatment of a subject.

[0333] Combinations also include incorporation of peptide sequences or nucleic acids provided herein into particles or a polymeric substances, such as polyesters, carbohydrates, polyamine acids, hydrogel, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, ethylene-vinylacetate, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, protamine sulfate, or lactide/glycolide copolymers, polylactide/-glycolide copolymers, or ethylenevinylacetate copolymers; entrapment in microcapsules prepared by coacervation techniques or by interfacial polymerization, for example, by the use of hydroxymethylcellulose or gelatin-microcapsules, or poly (methylmethacrolate) microcapsules, respectively; incorporation in colloid drug delivery and dispersion systems such as macromolecule complexes, nano-capsules, microspheres, beads, and lipid-based systems (e.g., N-fatty acyl groups such as N-lauroyl, N-oleoyl, fatty amines such as dodecyl amine, oleoyl amine, *etc.*, see US Patent No. 6,638,513), including oil-in-water emulsions, micelles, mixed micelles, and liposomes, for example.

[0334] The peptides provided herein including subsequences, variants and modified forms of the exemplified peptide sequences (including the FGF19 and FGF21 variants and subsequences listed in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing, and the FGF 19/FGF21 fusions and chimeras listed in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing) as set forth herein can be used to modulate glucose metabolism and facilitate transport of glucose from the blood to key metabolic organs such as muscle, liver and fat. Such peptide sequences can be produced in amounts sufficient or effective to restore glucose tolerance and/or to improve or provide normal glucose homeostasis.

5.9 Kits

[0335] Also disclosed, but not claimed, are kits including, but not limited to, peptide sequences provided herein and/or one or more additional agents for the treatment of a disease, disorder or condition, or a composition comprising the foregoing, and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable or physiologically acceptable diluents, carriers or excipients, optionally in further combination with one or more therapeutic agents distinct from those described above, compositions

and pharmaceutical compositions thereof, packaged into suitable packaging material. A kit may include a label or packaging insert including a description of the components or instructions for use *in vitro*, *in vivo*, or *ex vivo*, of the components therein. Exemplary instructions include instructions for treatment and/or prevention of a disease or disorder. The disease or disorder may be a bile acid-related or associated disorder provided herein. The disease or disorder may be a metabolic disorder or associated condition. The disease or disorder may be a cancer or tumor.

[0336] The term "packaging material" refers to a physical structure housing the components of the kit. The packaging material can maintain the components sterile, and can be made of material commonly used for such purposes (e.g., paper, corrugated fiber, glass, plastic, foil, ampules, vials, tubes, etc.).

[0337] Kits provided herein can include labels or inserts. Labels or inserts include "printed matter," e.g., paper or cardboard, separate or affixed to a component, a kit or packing material (e.g., a box), or attached to, for example, an ampule, tube or vial containing a kit component. Labels or inserts can additionally include a computer readable medium, such as a disk (e.g., hard disk, card, memory disk), optical disk such as CD- or DVD-ROM/RAM, DVD, MP3, magnetic tape, or an electrical storage media such as RAM and ROM or hybrids of these such as magnetic/optical storage media, FLASH media or memory type cards. In some embodiments, the instructions recite a method provided herein.

[0338] Labels or inserts can include, among other things, identifying information of one or more components therein, dosing parameters, and/or information on the clinical pharmacology of the active ingredient(s), including mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. Labels or inserts can include information identifying manufacturer information, lot numbers, manufacturer location and date.

[0339] Labels or inserts can include information on a condition, disorder, disease or symptom for which a kit component may be used. Labels or inserts can include instructions for the clinician or for a subject for using one or more of the kit components in a method, treatment protocol or therapeutic regimen. Instructions can include dosage amounts, frequency or duration, and instructions for practicing any of the methods, treatment protocols or therapeutic regimens set forth herein. Exemplary instructions include instructions for treatment or use of a peptide sequence as set forth herein and/or the use of an additional agent or treatment modality useful in treating a bile acid-related or associated disorder, or a disorder of bile acid homeostasis. Kits provided herein therefore can additionally include labels or instructions for practicing any of the methods and uses provided herein, including treatment methods and uses.

[0340] Labels or inserts can include information on any benefit that a component may provide, such as a prophylactic or therapeutic benefit. Labels or inserts can include information on potential adverse side effects, such as warnings to the subject or clinician regarding situations where it would not be appropriate to use a particular composition. Adverse effects could also occur when the subject has, will be, or is currently taking one or more other medications that may be incompatible with the composition, or the subject has, will be, or is currently undergoing another treatment protocol or therapeutic regimen which would be incompatible with the composition and, therefore, instructions could include information regarding such incompatibilities.

[0341] Kits provided herein can additionally include other components. Each component of the kit can be enclosed within an individual container and all of the various containers can be within a single package. Kits may be designed for cold storage. Kits provided herein can further be designed to contain peptide sequences provided herein, or that contain nucleic acids encoding peptide sequences. Kits provided herein can also be designed to contain, either separately or in combination with the peptide sequences provided herein, one or more additional agents useful in the treatment or prevention of a disease or disorder provided herein. Any cells in the kit can be maintained under appropriate storage conditions until ready to use.

[0342] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the invention, suitable methods and materials are described herein.

[0343] In case of conflict, the specification, including definitions, will control. As used herein and in the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to "a peptide sequence" or "a treatment," includes a plurality of such sequences, treatments, and so forth. It is further noted that the claims can be drafted to exclude any optional element. As such, this statement is intended to serve as antecedent basis for use of such exclusive terminology such as "solely," "only" and the like in connection with the recitation of claim elements, or use of a "negative" limitation.

[0344] Where a range of values is provided, it is understood that each intervening value, to the tenth of the unit of the lower limit unless the context clearly dictates otherwise, between the upper and lower limit of that range and any other stated or intervening value in that stated range, is encompassed within the invention. The upper and lower limits of these smaller ranges can independently be included in the smaller ranges, and are also encompassed within the invention, subject to any specifically excluded limit in the stated range. Where the stated range includes one or both of the limits, ranges excluding either or both of those included limits are also included in the invention.

[0345] As used herein, numerical values are often presented in a range format throughout this document. The use of a range format is merely for convenience and brevity and should not be construed as an inflexible limitation on the scope of

the invention unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Accordingly, the use of a range expressly includes all possible subranges, all individual numerical values within that range, and all numerical values or numerical ranges including integers within such ranges and fractions of the values or the integers within ranges, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. This construction applies regardless of the breadth of the range and in all contexts throughout this patent document. Thus, for example, reference to a range of 90-100% includes 91-99%, 92-98%, 93-95%, 91-98%, 91-97%, 91-96%, 91-95%, 91-94%, 91-93%, and so forth. Reference to a range of 90-100% also includes 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, *etc.*, as well as 91.1%, 91.2%, 91.3%, 91.4%, 91.5%, *etc.*, 92.1%, 92.2%, 92.3%, 92.4%, 92.5%, *etc.*, and so forth. In addition, reference to a range of 1-3, 3-5, 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70, 70-80, 80-90, 90-100, 100-110, 110-120, 120-130, 130-140, 140-150, 150-160, 160-170, 170-180, 180-190, 190-200, 200-225, 225-250 includes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, *etc.* In a further example, reference to a range of 25-250, 250-500, 500-1000, 1000-2500, 2500-5000, 5000-25,000, or 5000-50,000 includes any numerical value or range within or encompassing such values, *e.g.*, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29...250, 251, 252, 253, 254....500, 501, 502, 503, 504..., *etc.* The use of a series of ranges includes combinations of the upper and lower ranges to provide another range. This construction applies regardless of the breadth of the range and in all contexts throughout this patent document. Thus, for example, reference to a series of ranges such as 5-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-75, 75-100, 100-150, includes ranges such as 5-20, 5-30, 5-40, 5-50, 5-75, 5-100, 5-150, and 10-30, 10-40, 10-50, 10-75, 10-100, 10-150, and 20-40, 20-50, 20-75, 20-100, 20-150, and so forth.

[0346] For the sake of conciseness, certain abbreviations are used herein. One example is the single letter abbreviation to represent amino acid residues. The amino acids and their corresponding three letter and single letter abbreviations are as follows:

alanine	Ala	(A)
arginine	Arg	(R)
asparagine	Asn	(N)
aspartic acid	Asp	(D)
cysteine	Cys	(C)
glutamic acid	Glu	(E)
glutamine	Gln	(Q)
glycine	Gly	(G)
histidine	His	(H)
isoleucine	Ile	(I)
leucine	Leu	(L)
lysine	Lys	(K)
methionine	Met	(M)
phenylalanine	Phe	(F)
proline	Pro	(P)
serine	Ser	(S)
threonine	Thr	(T)
tryptophan	Trp	(W)
tyrosine	Tyr	(Y)
valine	Val	(V)

6. Experimental

[0347] The following is a description of various methods and materials used in the studies, and are put forth so as to provide those of ordinary skill in the art with a complete disclosure and description of how to make and use the present invention, and are not intended to limit the scope of what the inventors regard as their invention nor are they intended to represent that the experiments below were performed and are all of the experiments that may be performed. It is to be understood that exemplary descriptions written in the present tense were not necessarily performed, but rather that the descriptions can be performed to generate the data and the like associated with the teachings of the present invention. Efforts have been made to ensure accuracy with respect to numbers used (*e.g.*, amounts, temperature, *etc.*), but some experimental errors and deviations should be accounted for.

[0348] Unless indicated otherwise, parts are parts by weight, molecular weight is weight average molecular weight, temperature is in degrees Celsius (°C), and pressure is at or near atmospheric. Standard abbreviations are used, including the following: bp = base pair(s); kb = kilobase(s); s or sec = second(s); min = minute(s); h or hr = hour(s); aa = amino acid(s);

kb = kilobase(s); nt = nucleotide(s); pg = picogram; ng = nanogram; μ g = microgram; mg = milligram; g = gram; kg = kilogram; μ l or μ L = microliter; dl or dL = deciliter; μ l or μ L = microliter; ml or mL = milliliter; l or L = liter; μ M = micromolar; mM = millimolar; M = molar; kDa = kilodalton; i.m. = intramuscular(ly); i.p. = intraperitoneal(ly); SC or SQ = subcutaneous(ly); QD = daily; BID = twice daily; QW = weekly; TIW = three times a week; QM = monthly; HPLC = high performance liquid chromatography; BW = body weight; U = unit; ns = not statistically significant; PBS = phosphate-buffered saline; PCR = polymerase chain reaction; NHS = N-Hydroxysuccinimide; HSA = human serum albumin; BSA = bovine serum albumin; DMEM = Dulbecco's Modification of Eagle's Medium; GC = genome copy; EDTA = ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid.

6.1 Example 1 - Liquid Formulation of M70

[0349] Provided below is a liquid formulation design.

Component	Tromethamine USP	Trehalose dihydrate	Water, WFI quality	Hydrochloric Acid, N.F.	Onmi-Free TWEE N-20	pH (25°C)	Osmolality (Osmol/L)
Vendor	JT Baker, Avantor	Pfanstiehl Inc.	Corning	JT Baker, Avantor	EMD		
Catalog No.	4102-01	6138-23-4	25-055-CM	9544-02	9480		
GMP multicompendial	Yes	Yes	No		No		
Target amount per 1000 mL solution	2.423g	92.55g	Add to 999 mL	0.94mL	0.1mL	8.000	300
Target molarity	20 mM	244.8mM					
Trial 1	2.47g	92.48g	Add to 999 mL	0.97mL	0.1mL	8.023	299
Trial 2	2.43g	92.84g	Add to 999 mL	0.94mL	0.1mL	7.95	303
Trial 3	2.42g	92.43g	Add to 999 mL	0.94mL	0.1mL	7.983	301

6.2 Example 2 - Stability/Formulation Study Design

[0350] All stability studies were performed with protein concentrations of 1 mg/mL and 10 mg/mL with the osmolality of 300 Osmol/L for the duration of 0 to 24 weeks.

[0351] The volume in vials was 0.5-1 mL/vial at temperatures -80°C; 2-8°C, and 37°C at time points of 0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 3 months and 6 months.

[0352] M70 was concentrated to 10+ mg/mL based on A_{280} (MW=21320, E=16180). Concentrated stock was diluted to 1 mg/mL or 10 mg/mL with 1xPBS, and TWEEN-20 (0.01% v/v) was added prior to dialysis step.

Buffer	Composition	Spec pH (4C)	Actual pH (4C)
1	10 mM Kphos, 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	7.3	7.252
2	20 mM Kphos, 125 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	7.3	7.261
3	20 mM Kphos, 125 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	7.5	7.540
4	20 mM Kphos, 125 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	8.0	8.120
5	20 mM Tris, 8.2% Trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20	7.5	7.586
6	20 mM Tris, 8.2% Trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20	8	8.053
7	20 mM Tris, 8.2% Trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20	8.5	8.562

(continued)

Buffer	Composition	Spec pH (4C)	Actual pH (4C)
8	20 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	7.5	7.499
9	20 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	8	8.075
10	20mM Tris, 140mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	8.5	8.507

[0353] Trehalose used for these studies was Cat. No. BP26871 (Fisher). A Tris pH temperature dependence was also noted:

	5°C	25°C	37°C
pH	7.50	6.92	6.72
pH	8.00	7.42	7.15
pH	8.50	7.92	7.64

[0354] The samples were dialyzed overnight into each buffer using Slide-A-Lyzer[®] cassette with 10 KMWCO. All vials were flushed with air to remove dust, and then autoclaved on dry cycle for 2 hours at 121°C to ensure sterility. Samples were sterile filtered through 0.22 µM filter in fumehood. The vials fills were performed in tissue culture fumehood to ensure stability.

[0355] In total, 60 conditions per time point were tested. Vial numbering are used throughout the examples provided herein.

Vial #	Buffer	Temp	Concentration	Inject volume
1	1	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
2	1	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
3	1	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
4	1	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
5	1	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
6	1	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
7	2	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
8	2	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
9	2	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
10	2	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
11	2	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
12	2	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
13	3	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
14	3	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
15	3	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
16	3	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
17	3	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
18	3	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
19	4	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
20	4	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
21	4	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
22	4	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2

(continued)

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Vial #	Buffer	Temp	Concentration	Inject volume
23	4	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
24	4	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
25	5	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
26	5	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
27	5	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
28	5	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
29	5	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
30	5	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
31	6	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
32	6	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
33	6	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
34	6	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
35	6	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
36	6	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
37	7	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
38	7	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
39	7	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
40	7	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
41	7	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
42	7	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
43	8	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
44	8	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
45	8	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
46	8	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
47	8	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
48	8	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
49	9	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
50	9	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
51	9	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
52	9	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
53	9	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
54	9	37°C	10 mg/mL	2
55	10	-80°C	1 mg/mL	20
56	10	4°C	1 mg/mL	20
57	10	37°C	1 mg/mL	20
58	10	-80°C	10 mg/mL	2
59	10	4°C	10 mg/mL	2
60	10	37°C	10 mg/mL	2

[0356] The osometer values of buffers, with or without the presence of M70 was also determined on an Advanced

Instruments 3300 machine, with 20 μ L nominal injection volume:

Buffer	Composition	Buffer without protein (mOsm)	1mg/mL M70 in buffer (mOsm)	10mg/mL M70 in buffer (mOsm)
Standard	100 mmol/kg	98 / 97	-	-
Standard	290 mmol/kg	284 / 284	-	-
Standard	1000 mmol/kg	987 / 986	-	-
1	10 mM Kphos, 150 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	314	316	314
2	20 mM Kphos, 125 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	284	287	293
3	20 mM Kphos, 125 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	285	288	289
4	20 mM Kphos, 125 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	258	253	254
5	20 mM Tris, 8.2% Trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20	352	360	362
6	20 mM Tris, 8.2% Trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20	350	351	350
7	20 mM Tris, 8.2% Trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20	348	342	349
8	20 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	302	301	303
9	20 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	297	302	302
10	20 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, 0.01% TWEEN-20	166	162	160

[0357] Visual turbidity assessment was then performed on all the samples at 0, 1, 2, 4 weeks. Samples were vortexed to re-suspend any precipitate at the bottom of the tube. The scoring system used was as follows: 0 - Clear; 1 - Slightly Hazy; 2 - Slightly Cloudy; 3 - Cloudy; 4 - Very Cloudy; and 5 - Extremely cloudy.

[0358] A_{340}/A_{280} measurement was performed at 4 weeks (Nanodrop; 1 mm pathlength), and each sample was blanked against respective formulation buffer.

[0359] Analysis for visual turbidity was performed for samples at 37°C at 4 weeks. Results regarding visual observation of samples with the protein concentration of 1 mg/mL is depicted in **FIG. 1**. Results regarding visual observation of samples with the protein concentration of 10 mg/mL is depicted in **FIG. 2**.

[0360] The studies showed no evidence of visual precipitate or aggregate for any condition in the samples at -80°C and 4°C and at any time point. Variable aggregation was recorded for samples at 37°C (data not shown), which was pH and protein dose-dependent.

[0361] Trehalose was noted to be a superior tonicity modifier over NaCl in Tris-containing buffers. Indeed, significant differences in aggregation state at 37°C between 20 mM Tris (pH 8.5) with 8.2% trehalose (buffer 7) or 140 mM NaCl (buffer 10) were observed.

[0362] Buffer 7 (20 mM Tris, 8.2% Trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20) was the only formulation buffer without evidence of visual precipitates at any condition, concentration, or time point, and thus was chosen for use in further studies.

6.3 Example 3. SEC-HPLC analysis

[0363] HPLC analysis was performed on samples with no evidence of precipitation based on A_{280}/A_{340} (ratio ratio ≤ 0.07) and visual inspection (no visual precipitate) under the following conditions:

Hardware - HPLC 1200 series

Mobile phase - 1xPBS in 5% ethanol (v/v)

Flow rate - 1mL/min

Sample run time - 15 min/run

Column - Tosoh TSKgel3000

Temperature - 25°C

Injection volume(s) - 20 μ L for 1 mg/mL sample (20 μ g load); or

2 μ L for 10 mg/mL sample (20 μ g load).

[0364] A PBS blank run was performed between every injection to ensure minimal sample carry-over on subsequence

injections. A percent (%) recovery based on time=0 total AUC for each time point (t=1, 2 and 4 weeks) was also included.

[0365] The data for HPLC analysis based on SEC AUC of absorbance at A_{210} for 1 mg/mL in various buffers is shown in FIG. 3; and FIG. 4 shows the data for HPLC analysis based on SEC AUC of absorbance at A_{210} for Buffer 7 at 1 mg/mL. The same data is shown for 10 mg/mL samples in FIG. 5 and FIG. 6, respectively.

[0366] The results demonstrated that percent (%) recovery based on total AUC was higher than 92% for all analyzed samples, and which was subsequently confirmed by orthogonal method (AUC_{SV}) (data not shown). Buffer 7 also demonstrated a time-dependent increase in percent dimer/aggregate formation at 37°C. The overall trends suggest that the higher the pH, the higher the propensity for dimer and MW aggregates over time in liquid formulation. Moreover, increasing the concentration of M70 only had a minimal effect on the propensity for dimer and higher MW aggregates over time at 4°C in liquid formulation.

6.4 Example 4. SDS-PAGE gel analysis

[0367] SDS-PAGE gel analysis was performed on samples with no evidence of precipitation based on A_{280}/A_{340} and visual inspection (buffers 1-10) under the following conditions:

Hardware - Novex 4-20% Tris-Glycine gel

Sample treatment buffer - Lamelli 3x running buffer \pm 100 mM DTT.

[0368] Samples were diluted to 0.1 μ g/ μ L in 1x Lamelli running buffer. Samples were centrifuged at 95°C for 5 min., and then loaded at 10 μ L/lane (1 μ g total) on the gel. A t=0 reference standard was also used. After completion, the gel was fixed in 1% acetic acid (v/v) for 30 min., washed in Milli-Q™ water for 15 minutes, stained in coomassie biosafe stain for 1 hour, and then destained overnight in Milli-Q™ water.

[0369] The SDS-PAGE gels for Buffer 7 (left) and Buffer 8 (right), for both 1 mg/ml and 10 mg/ml are shown in FIG. 7A and FIG. 7B, respectively (other buffers; data not shown). The results showed that minimal degradation of main M70 peak intensity was observed for all samples tested. Buffer 7 contains a non-disulfide dimer band that does not break down upon reduction, with approximately 5% of total protein lane intensity at 4 weeks, 37°C and 10 mg/ml. For the 10 mg/ml sample at 4°C at 4 weeks, there was no significant increase over the t=0 reference standard for the dimer band. Moreover, there was no evidence of high molecular weight aggregates in the lane wells for any sample that was tested.

[0370] Based on the data from this and the prior experiments, the top 3 buffers were chosen for further analysis. Buffer rank orders were based on the following analysis at t=0, 1, 2 and 4 week time analysis points:

- Visual inspection (Example 2)
- A_{340}/A_{280} turbidity (Example 2)
- SEC-HPLC (Example 3)
- SDS-PAGE Gel (Example 4)

[0371] With respect to the criteria for selection, the focus was on the 10mg/mL sample analysis to de-risk high concentration formulation (up to 10mg/mL) for clinical needs. An additional focus was on the 4°C samples, which could provide a base for liquid formulation storage conditions.

[0372] In view of the above criteria, Buffers 1, 7 and 10 were chosen for further analysis. Buffer 1 had 100% recovery for the 10 mg/mL sample (4 weeks at 4°C), and 98.9% monomer at time point analysis. Moreover, there was minimal non-disulfide covalent dimer at t=4wk using other methods for analysis, and showed long-term 4°C stability (data not shown). Buffer 7 had no precipitation at 37°C at 10mg/mL, at t=4wk; and minimal degradation pathways were observed for 10mg/mL for 4 weeks at 4°C (98.9% monomer). Buffer 10 was essentially equivalent to Buffer 7; however with NaCl formulation for tonicity (data not shown), and added diversity for the excipient range.

6.5 Example 5. Ion Exchange Chromatograph-High Performance Liquid Chromatography (IEC-HPLC) analysis

[0373] IEC-HPLC analysis of Buffer 7 was performed under the following conditions:

Hardware: HPLC 1200 series

Mobile phase: (A) 20mM Tris HCL; pH 8.5; 20% acetonitrile

(B) 20mM Tris HCL; pH 8.5; 20% acetonitrile; 500 mM NaCl

Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min with increasing linear gradient of %B

Column: Tosoh TSKgel Q-5PW anion exchange column, 7.5mm x 75mm (PN 18257)

Injection volume: 20 μ L for 1 mg/mL sample

2 μ L for 10 mg/mL sample

Time point analysis of samples: Buffer 7 at 1 mg/mL and 10 mg/mL at t=0, 1, 2 and 4 weeks; Reference standard vs. 37°C heat-stressed samples at t=0, 1, 2 and 4 weeks.

[0374] FIG. 8 depicts IEC-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 1 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks. FIG. 9 depicts IEC-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 10 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks.

6.6 Example 5. Reversed Phase High Performance Liquid Chromatography (RP-HPLC) analysis

[0375] RP-HPLC analysis was performed on samples with no evidence of precipitation based on A_{340}/A_{280} and visual inspection under the following conditions:

Hardware: HPLC 1200 series

Mobile phase: (A) 0.1 TFA

(B) 0.1 TFA, 90% CAN

Flow rate: 0.4 mL/min

Column Phenomenox™ C4-Jupiter column

Injection volume: 20 µL for 1 mg/mL sample

2 µL for 10 mg/mL sample

Time-point analysis of samples: Buffer 7 at 1 mg/mL and 10 mg/mL at t=0, 1, 2 and 4 weeks; Reference standard vs. 37°C heat-stressed samples at t=0, 1, 2 and 4 weeks.

[0376] FIG. 10 depicts RP-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 1 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks. FIG. 11 depicts RP-HPLC for Buffer 7 at 37°C, a concentration of 10 mg/mL at t=0 weeks, 1 week, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks.

6.7 Example 7 - Freeze-Thaw Analysis

[0377] This analysis was conducted to analyze the effect on M70 formulations of multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

[0378] M70 was provided at a concentration of 10 mg/mL, and the Osmol/L target was 300 Osmol/L. The following buffer composition (similar to Buffer 7) was used: 20mM Tris pH 8.0 (25°C), 8.3% (w/v) trehalose, 0.01% TWEEN-20. The fill volume in vials was 1.0 mL/vial, and 6 aliquots were housed in glass vials that were used in the formulations stability studies discussed above.

[0379] The following freeze/thaw conditions were used:

Number of freeze/thaw cycles: 1, 3, 5

Freeze conditions: Place in -80°C for 30 mins.

Thaw conditions: (A) Room temperature until thaw (1 hour)

(B) 4°C until thawed (1hour)

[0380] Stability was then assessed using one or more of RP-HPLC, SEC-HPLC or AIEX-HPLC.

[0381] FIG. 12 shows the stability of the M70 formulation after the multiple freeze/thaw cycles. Freeze/thaw cycles do not impact the product stability in the buffer. M70 in 20mM Tris pH 8.0 (25°C), 8.3% Trehalose (w/v), 0.01% Polysorbate-20 ("TTP" buffer) is stable during freeze/thaw cycling from -80°C to room temperature. There is no detectable differences vs. input (ref. std.) for any of the sample conditions or analyses. Moreover, there is no evidence of reversible oligomer formation via SEC-HPLC using TTP as the mobile phase.

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Patentkrav**1.** Farmaceutisk sammensætning, omfattende:

- a. et peptid med en aminosyresekvens bestående af SEQ ID NO:70 i en
5 koncentration på 1 til 10 mg/mL; og
b. en farmaceutisk acceptabel bærer omfattende:
(i) Tris som er til stede i et område på 5 og 50 mM,
(ii) trehalose som er til stede i området mellem 1 og 20% (vægt/volumen), og
(iii) polysorbat-20 (TWEEN-20)- som er til stede i området fra 0,001 til 0,1%
10 (volumen/volumen),
hvor sammensætningen ikke omfatter NaCl.

2. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge krav 1, hvor

- (i) peptidet er i en koncentration på 1 mg/mL;
15 (ii) peptidet er i en koncentration på 5 mg/mL; eller
(iii) peptidet er i en koncentration på 10 mg/mL.

3. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge krav 1 eller 2,

- (i) hvor Tris er til stede i et område på 15 og 40 mM, 20 og 35 mM, 20 og 30 mM,
20 eller 20 og 25 mM,
hvor Tris fortrinsvis er til stede ved 20 mM; eller
(ii) hvor en formuleringsvolumen på 1000 mL omfatter 2,0, 2,1, 2,2, 2,3, 2,4,
2,5, 2,6, 2,7, 2,8, 2,9 eller 3,0 g Tris, eller et hvilket som helst område deraf,
hvor en formuleringsvolumen på 1000 mL fortrinsvis omfatter fra 2,4 til 2,5 g
25 Tris.

4. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 3, hvor

- (i) trehalose er til stede i et område på 2 og 15%, 3 og 10%, 4 og 9,5%, 5 og
30 9,25%, 6 og 9%, 7 og 8,5%, 8 og 8,4% eller 8,1 og 8,3%,
hvor trehalose fortrinsvis er til stede ved 8,2%, 8,3% eller 8,4%;
(ii) en formuleringsvolumen på 1000 mL omfatter 92,0, 92,1, 92,2, 92,3, 92,4,
92,5, 92,6, 92,7, 92,8, 92,9 eller 93,0 g trehalosedehydrat,
hvor en formuleringsvolumen på 1000 mL fortrinsvis omfatter fra 92,4 til 92,5 g
35 trehalosedehydrat; eller

(iii) molariteten af trehalosedehydratet er fra 240 til 300 mM, 240 til 290 mM, 250 til 290 mM, 260 til 290 mM, 270 til 290 mM eller 244 til 245 mM, hvor molariteten af trehalosedehydratet fortrinsvis er ca. 280 mM.

- 5 **5.** Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 4, hvor koncentrationen af TWEEN-20 er i et område fra 0,0025 til 0,075% (volumen/volumen), 0,005 til 0,05% (volumen/volumen) eller 0,0075 til 0,025% (volumen/volumen), hvor koncentrationen af TWEEN-20 fortrinsvis er 0,01% (volumen/volumen).

10

- 6.** Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 5, hvor den farmaceutiske sammensætning har en pH i et område på 6,5 og 9,5, 6,8 og 9,3, 7,0 og 9,0, 7,3 og 8,7, 7,5 og 8,5 eller 7,7 og 8,2, hvor den farmaceutiske sammensætning fortrinsvis har en pH på 7,3, 7,5, 8,0 eller 8,5; hvor pH'en eventuelt tages ved 4°C; hvor pH'en eventuelt tages ved 25°C; eller hvor pH'en eventuelt er 8,0 ved 25°C.

- 7.** Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor sammensætningen omfatter:

- (i) 20 mM Tris, 8,37% (vægt/volumen) trehalose, og 0,01% TWEEN-20, hvor pH'en eventuelt er 8,0 ved 25°C;
 (ii) 20 mM Tris, 8,2% (vægt/volumen) trehalose, og 0,01% TWEEN-20, hvor pH'en eventuelt er 8,0 ved 25°C; eller
 25 (iii) 20 mM Tris, 280 mM trehalose og 0,01% TWEEN-20, hvor pH'en eventuelt er 8,0 ved 25°C.

8. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor den farmaceutisk acceptable bærer omfatter:

- 30 (i) 20 mM Tris,
 (ii) fra 8,2% til 8,4% (vægt/volumen) trehalose, og
 (iii) 0,01% TWEEN-20,
 hvor pH'en er 8,0 ved 25°C.

9. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor den farmaceutisk acceptable bærer omfatter:

- (i) 20 mM Tris,
 - (ii) fra 9,2% til 9,3% (vægt/volumen) trehalose, og
 - 5 (iii) 0,01% TWEEN-20,
- hvor pH'en er 8,0 ved 25°C.

10. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge krav 8 eller 9, hvor sammensætningen omfatter:

- 10 (i) peptidet i en koncentration på 1 mg/mL;
- (ii) peptidet i en koncentration på 5 mg/mL; eller
- (iii) peptidet i en koncentration på 10 mg/mL.

11. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge krav 1 til 10, hvor peptidet er
15 fusioneret med en immunglobulin Fc-region.

12. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 11, hvor sammensætningen er i en flydende form.

20 **13.** Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 12, hvor mindre end 20%, mindre end 15%, mindre end 10%, mindre end 5% eller mindre end 2% af peptidet aggregerer efter en tidsperiode, hvor tidsperioden eventuelt er 1 dag, 7 dage, 14 dage, 28 dage, 2 måneder, 3 måneder, 4 måneder, 5 måneder, 6 måneder, 7 måneder, 8 måneder, 9 måneder,
25 10 måneder, 11 måneder, 12 måneder, 18 måneder, 24 måneder eller længere.

14. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 13, hvor den farmaceutiske sammensætning lagres ved -80°C, 4°C, 25°C eller 37°C.

30

15. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 14, hvor sammensætningen er tilvejebragt i en engangsbeholder eller en flergangsbeholder, hvor engangsbeholderen eventuelt er et engangshætteglas, en ampul, en sprøjte,

eller en autoinjektor.

- 16.** Farmaceutisk sammensætning som defineret i et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 15 til anvendelse i en fremgangsmåde til forebyggelse, behandling eller
- 5 kontrol af en sygdom eller lidelse hos et individ med behov derfor, hvor sygdommen eller lidelsen er en stofskiftesygdom eller -lidelse, en lidelse som involverer den distal tyndtarm, ileal resektion, inflammatoriske tarmsygdomme, Crohns sygdom, colitis ulcerosa, idiopatiske lidelser som svækker absorption af galdesyre, diarré, GI-symptomer, en FGF19-afhængig kræftform eller tumor-
- 10 cirrose, portal hypertension og kombinationer deraf.

- 17.** Farmaceutisk sammensætning som defineret i et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 15 til anvendelse i en fremgangsmåde til forebyggelse, behandling eller kontrol af en sygdom eller lidelse hos et individ med behov derfor, hvor
- 15 sygdommen eller lidelsen omfatter galdesyresynteseabnormaliteter, galdesyremalabsorption, galdesyrediarré (BAD), kolestase, intrahepatisk kolestase, intrahepatisk kolestase i graviditeten (PIC), neonatal kolestase og lægemiddelinduceret kolestase, sygdomme med ekstrahepatisk kolestase, galdegangskompression via en tumor, galdegangsblokade via galdesten, primær biliær
- 20 cirrose (PBC), primær skleroserende kolangitis (PSC), primær familiær intrahepatisk kolestase (PFIC) eller progressiv PFIC.

- 18.** Farmaceutisk sammensætning som defineret i et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 15 til anvendelse i en fremgangsmåde til forebyggelse, behandling eller
- 25 kontrol af en sygdom eller lidelse hos et individ med behov derfor, hvor sygdommen eller lidelsen omfatter ikke-alkoholisk steatohepatitis (NASH).

- 19.** Den farmaceutiske sammensætning til anvendelse ifølge krav 16, hvor stofskiftesygdommen eller -lidelsen omfatter en hyperglykæmitilstand, insulin-
- 30 resistens, hyperinsulinæmi, glukoseintolerance eller et stofskiftesyndrom, hvor hyperglykæmitilstanden eventuelt omfatter diabetes, hvor diabetesen fortrinsvis er insulin-afhængig (type I) diabetes, type II-diabetes eller svangerskabsdiabetes.

20. Den farmaceutiske sammensætning til anvendelse ifølge krav 16, hvor den FGF 19-afhængige kræftform eller tumor er et hepatocellulært karcinom, tyktarmskræft eller -tumor, GI-kræft, leverkræft eller galdekræft.

DRAWINGS

Drawing

Buffer number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sample number	3	9	15	21	27	33	39	45	51	57
Concentration	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL	1mg/mL
Temperature	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C
Visual scoring	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0
Est pH @ 37C	7.25	7.26	7.54	8.12	6.73	7.2	7.7	6.64	7.22	7.65
Actual pH @ 4C	7.25	7.26	7.54	8.12	7.59	8.06	8.56	7.5	8.08	8.51

FIG.1

Buffer number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
Sample number	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60										
Concentration	10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL 10mg/mL																			
Temperature	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C	37C										
Visual scoring	<table><tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>3</td></tr></table>										5	5	4	3	5	2	0	5	5	3
5	5	4	3	5	2	0	5	5	3											
Est pH @ 37C	7.25	7.26	7.54	8.12	6.73	7.2	7.7	6.64	7.22	7.65										
Actual pH @ 4C	7.25	7.26	7.54	8.12	7.59	8.06	8.56	7.5	8.08	8.51										

FIG.2

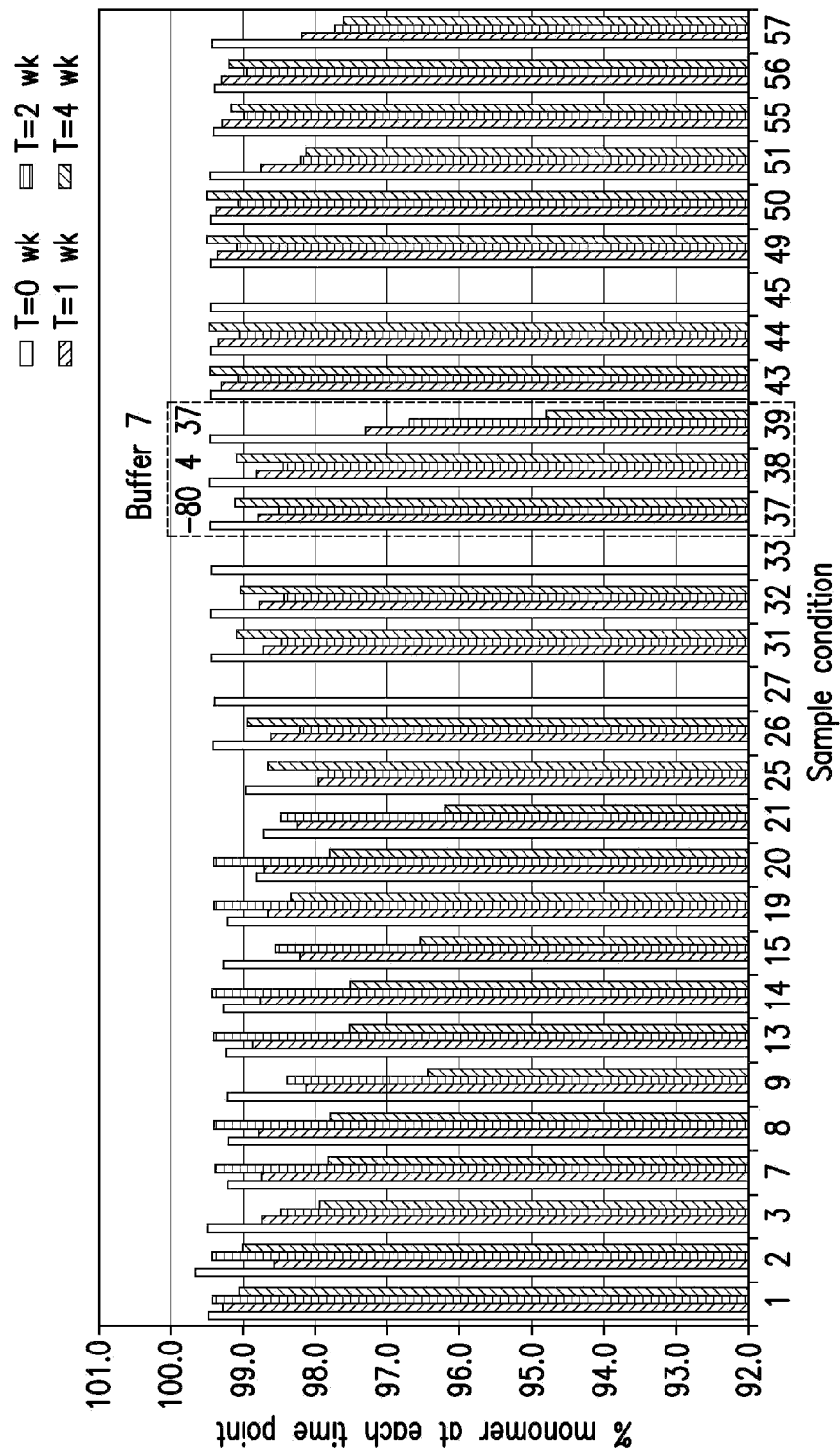


FIG.3

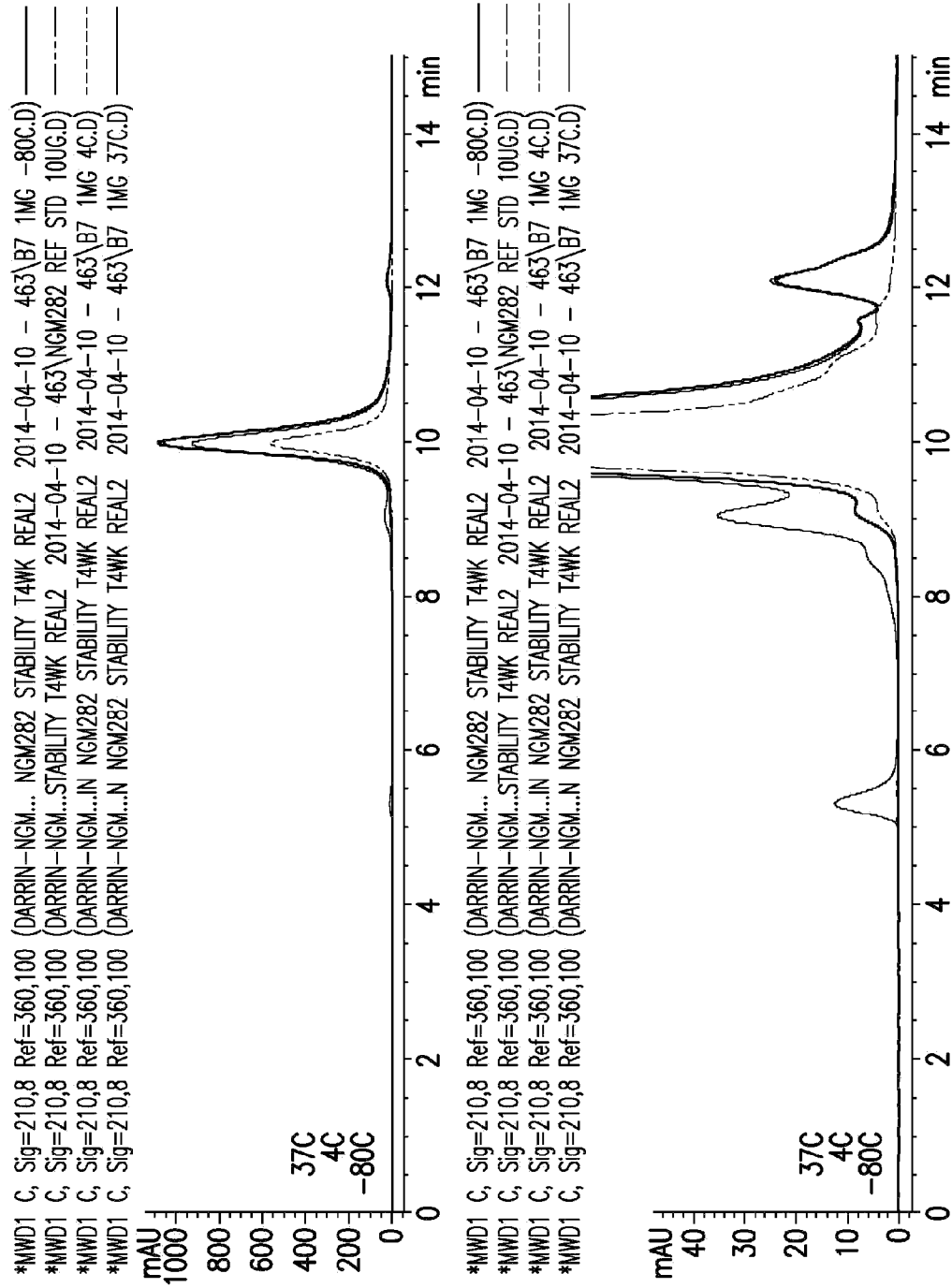


FIG.4

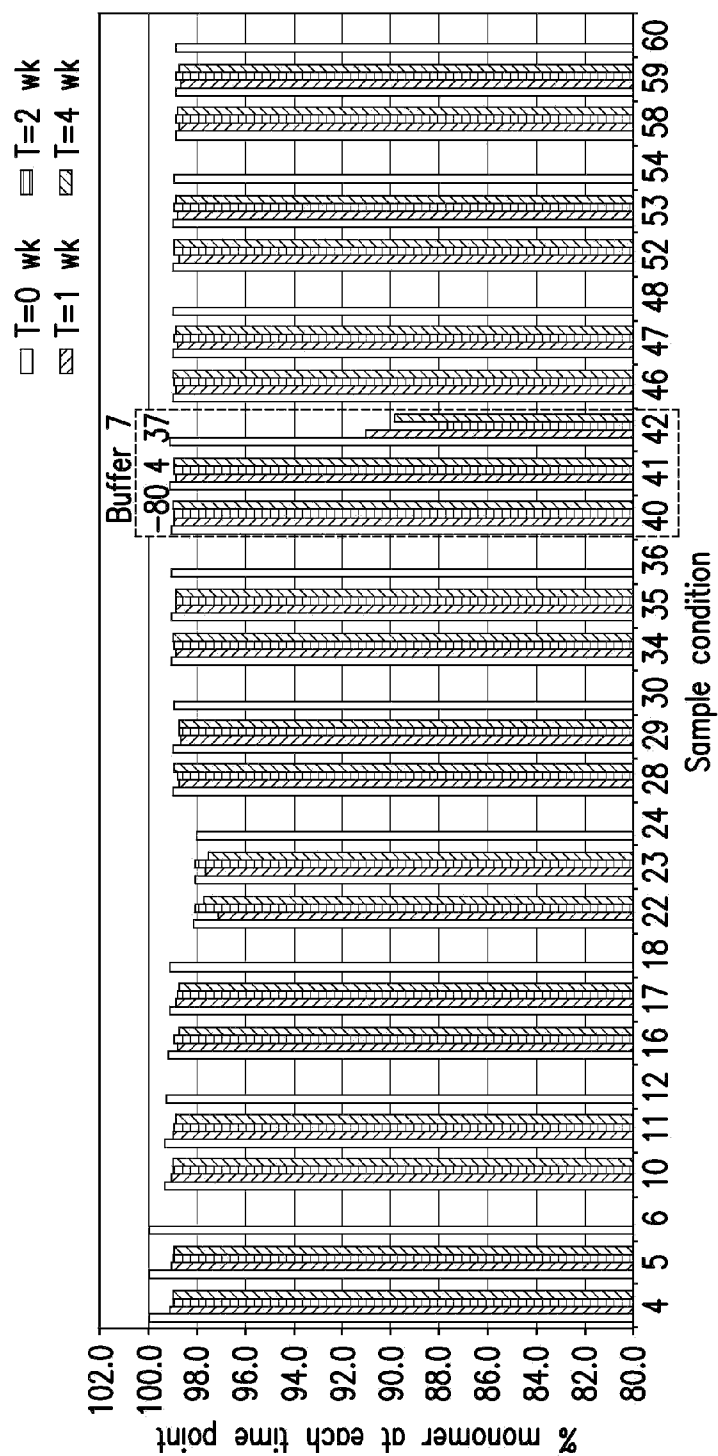


FIG.5

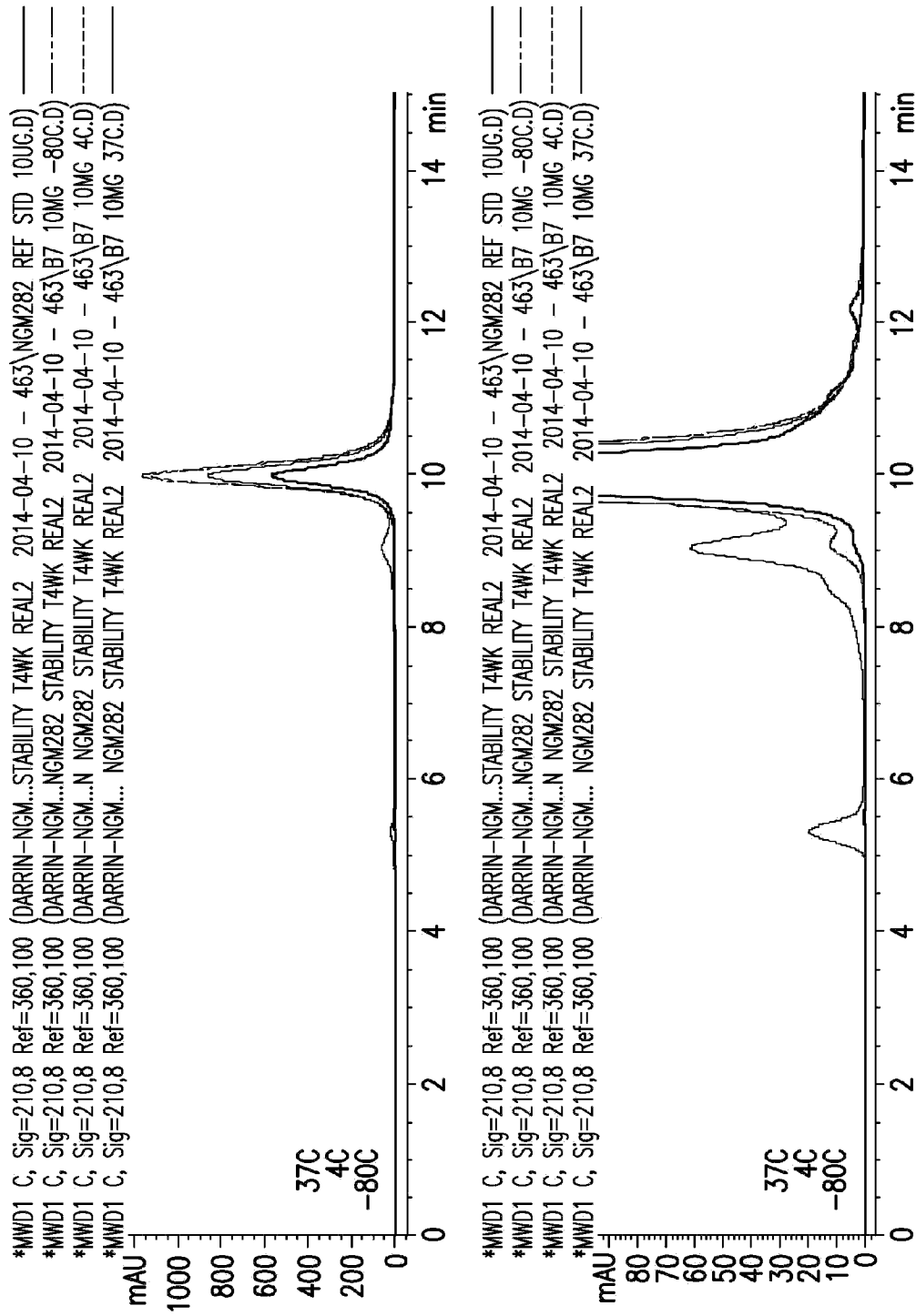


FIG.6

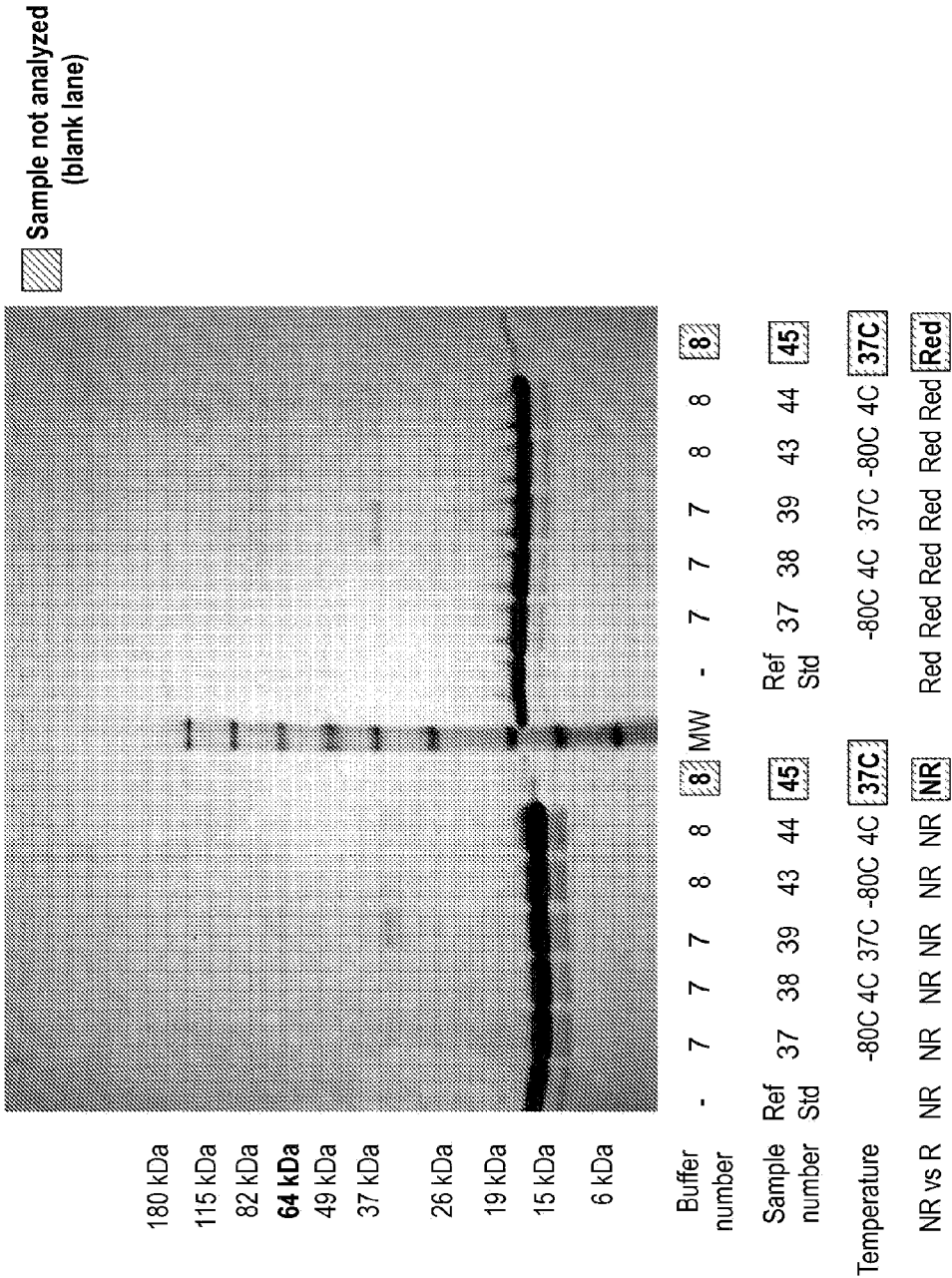
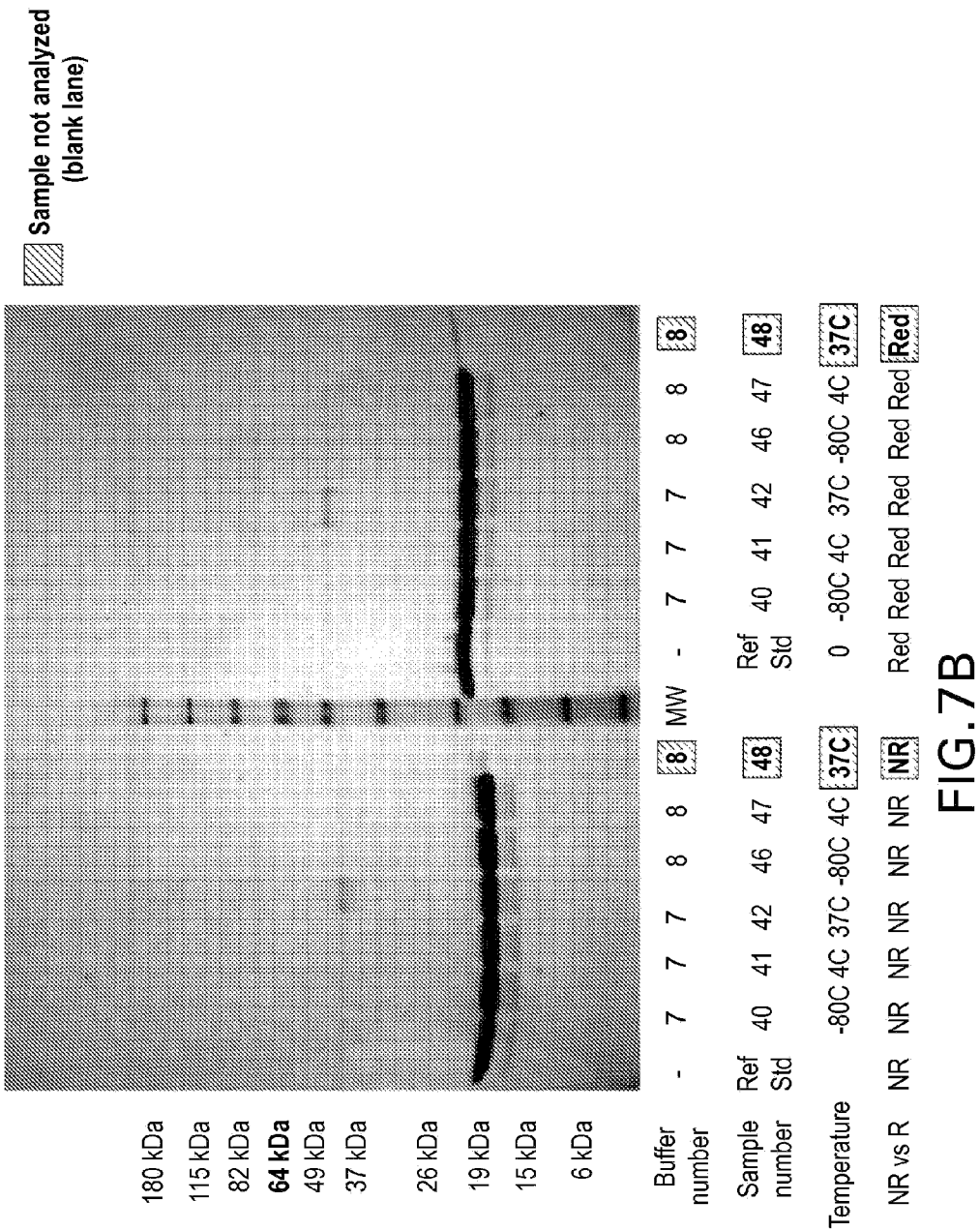


FIG. 7A



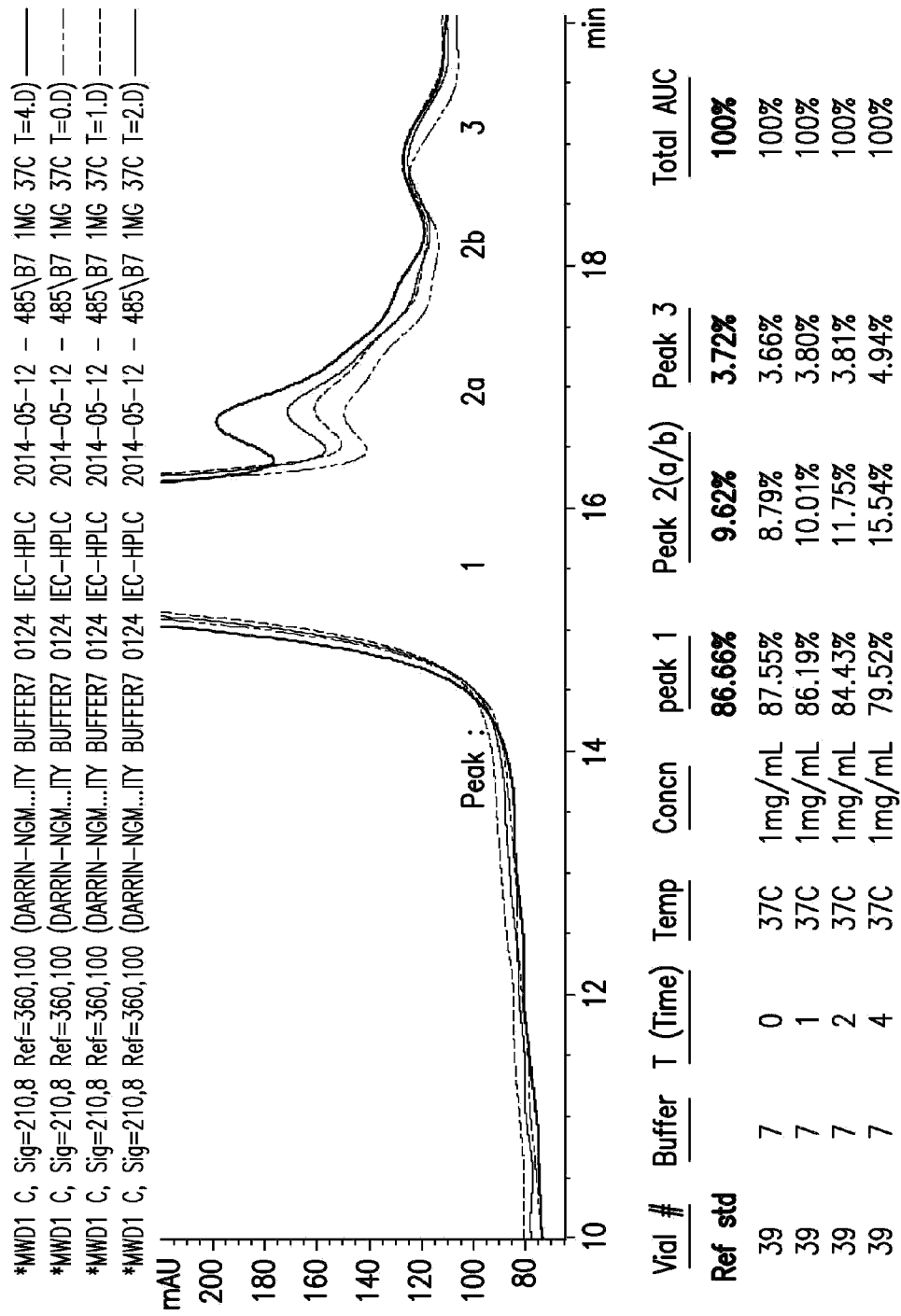


FIG.8

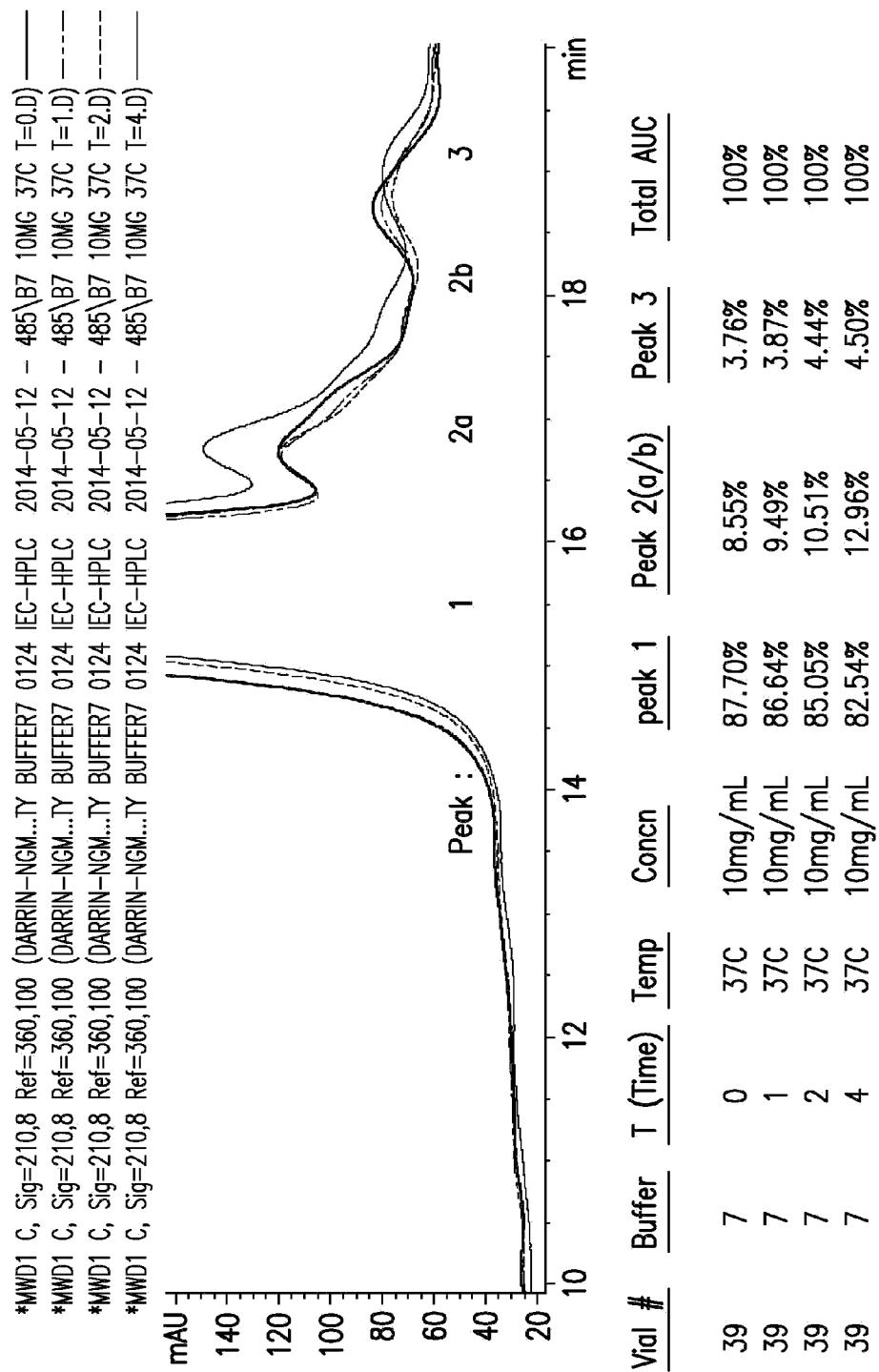
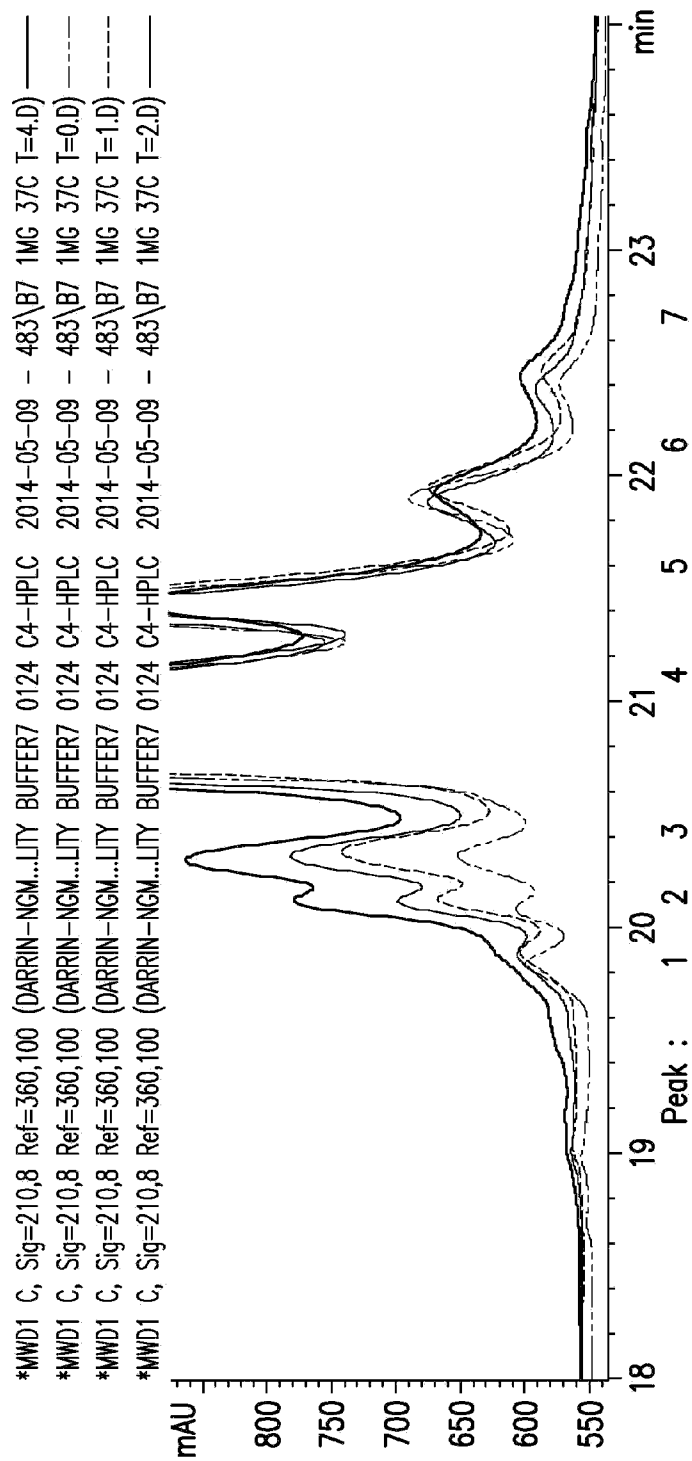


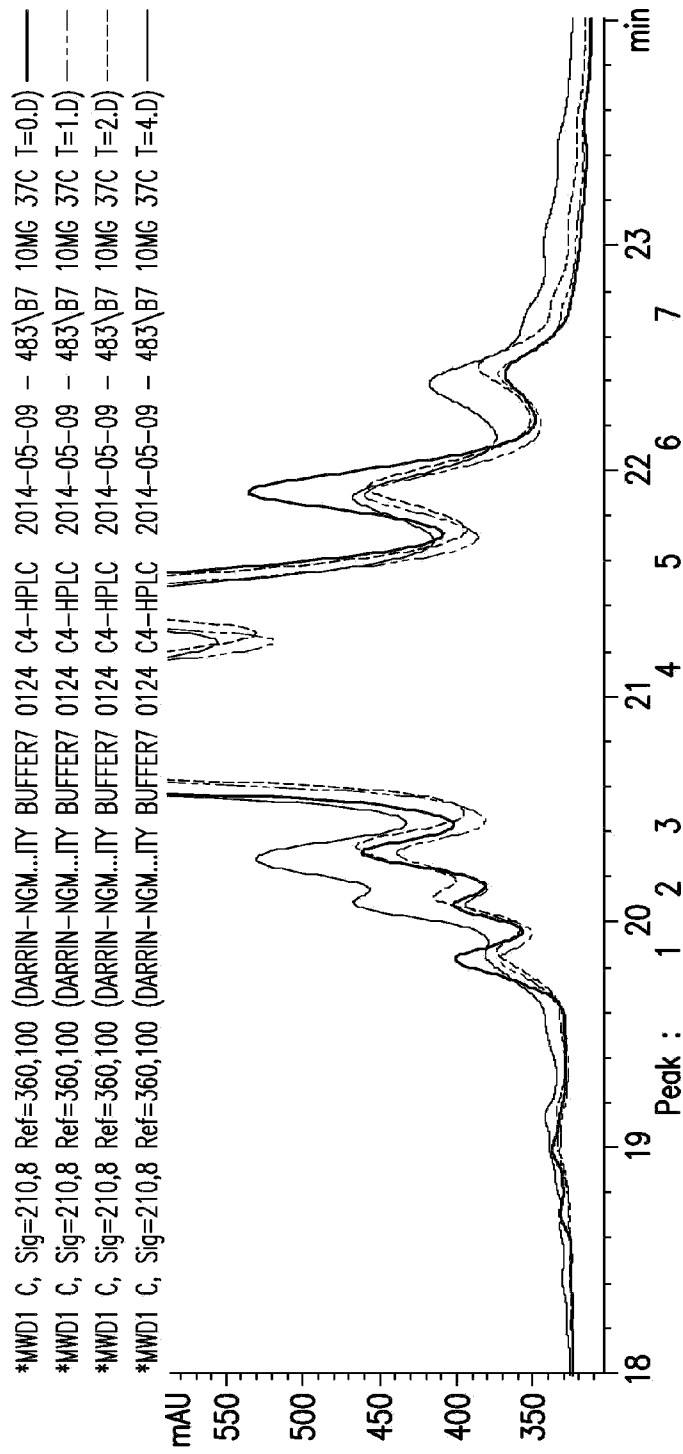
FIG.9



1mg/mL formulation in buffer 7

Vial #	Buffer	T (Time)	Temp	Concn	peak 1	Peak 2	Peak 3	peak 4	peak 5	peak 6	peak 7	Total AUC
39	7	0	37C	1mg/mL	1.34%	1.06%	2.66%	74.63%	14.52%	4.62%	1.18%	100.00%
39	7	1	37C	1mg/mL	1.60%	2.03%	5.18%	71.65%	13.05%	4.49%	2.01%	100.00%
39	7	2	37C	1mg/mL	1.87%	2.67%	6.27%	70.28%	12.18%	4.48%	2.25%	100.00%
39	7	4	37C	1mg/mL	0.00%	6.71%	8.01%	66.37%	11.01%	4.58%	3.33%	100.00%

FIG.10



10mg/mL formulation in buffer 7

Vial #	Buffer	T (Time)	Temp	Concn	peak 1	Peak 2	Peak 3	peak 4	peak 5	peak 6	peak 7	Total AUC
42	7	0	37C	10mg/mL	1.49%	1.08%	2.38%	71.92%	16.08%	5.23%	1.82%	100.00%
42	7	1	37C	10mg/mL	1.47%	1.32%	2.94%	72.96%	13.71%	4.79%	2.80%	100.00%
42	7	2	37C	10mg/mL	1.62%	1.67%	3.68%	71.54%	12.97%	4.82%	3.71%	100.00%
42	7	4	37C	10mg/mL	1.87%	2.56%	5.03%	68.95%	11.97%	5.06%	4.57%	100.00%

FIG.11

Condition	0	A	B	C	D	E	F
Freeze cycle (n=X) @ -80C for 30 mins	input	1	1	3	3	5	5
Thaw cycle (RT vs 4C) for 1 hour	input	RT	4C	RT	4C	RT	4C
SEC – PBS + 5% ETOH (% main peak)	99.6%	99.6%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
SEC – TTP mobile phase (% main peak)	94.8%	95.3%	95.0%	95.0%	95.3%	95.1%	94.9%
ALEX – Althea SOP (% main peak)	91.3%	91.3%	91.4%	91.5%	91.5%	91.5%	91.7%
RP – Althea SOP (% main peak)	91.0%	91.1%	91.2%	91.1%	91.1%	91.1%	91.1%
DLS measurement	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

FIG.12

SEKVENSLISTE

Sekvenslisten er udeladt af skriftet og kan hentes fra det Europæiske Patent Register.

The Sequence Listing was omitted from the document and can be downloaded from the European Patent Register.

