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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention relates to anti-CDH6 antibodies, antibody fragments, antibody drug conjugates, and their uses for the treatment of cancer.



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(54) Title: ANTI-CDH6 ANTIBODY DRUG CONJUGATES

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to anti-CDH6 antibodies, antibody fragments, antibody drug conjugates, and their uses for the treatment of cancer.



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ANTI-CDH6 ANTIBODY DRUG CONJUGATES**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The present disclosure is directed to anti-CDH6 antibodies, antibody fragments, antibody drug conjugates, and their uses for the treatment of cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Cadherins are a family of cell adhesion molecules involved in cell-cell contact. There are more than 30 cadherin molecules in the family which consists of subclasses with individual binding specificities. There are well studied classic cadherins such as epithelial (E) cadherin, neural (N) cadherin and placental (P) cadherin which play key roles in the development and maintenance of tissues such as the epithelium. The cadherin family has also been classified by their amino acid similarities, which separate the cadherins into two groups, type I and type II. Then there are tissue specific cadherins such as cadherin-6 (CDH6).

[0003] CDH6 was first cloned and characterized in 1995 (Shimoyama et al., Cancer Res. 1995: 55 (10)2206-2211). The CDH6 cDNA isolated by Shimoyama was 4315 nucleotides and coded for a cadherin protein of 790 amino acids and exhibited 97% homology with rat K-cadherin (Shimoyama, *supra*). CDH6 is a type II cadherin with five extracellular cadherin repeats, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. In probing for normal tissue expression, CDH6 was detected in brain, cerebellum and kidney, with weaker expression in the lung, pancreas and gastric mucosa. In the nervous system, CDH6 was found to demarcate the auditory and somatosensory systems (Inoue et al., Mol. Cell Neuro. 2008: (39) 95-104). It was demonstrated that CDH6 is expressed by a subset of retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) in the eye responsible for such vision qualities as brightness, direction of motion or edges (Osterhout et al., Neuron 2011: 71(4)632-639). In the CDH6 knockout mouse, the absence of CDH6 cause loss of axon targeting. The CDH6 mutant axons elongated properly and were appropriately guided to their targets, but then grew through and past their connections (Osterhout, *supra*). In another study, CDH6 knockout mice demonstrated defects in vocalization (Nakagawa et al., PLOS 2012: 7(11) e49233).

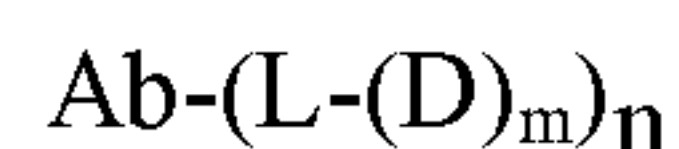
[0004] Turning to its expression in cancer, the CDH6 cDNA was cloned from a hepatocellular carcinoma cell line, which was an early indication it may be involved in this type of cancer (Shimoyama, *supra*). The early work found CDH6 expression in several hepatoma lines, but

no expression in normal liver. In later work, a group analyzed 216 patients with renal cell carcinoma and found that CDH6 expression correlated with this type of cancer (Paul et al., J Urology 2004 (171): 97-101). Shimazui found that renal cell carcinoma patients who expressed CDH6 and lacked E-cadherin expression had a poor prognosis (Shimazui et al., Clin. Cancer Res. 1998 (4): 2419-2424). It was also discovered that CDH6 was a TGF- β target and plays a role in thyroid cancer (Sancisi et al., PLoS One 2013; 8(9): e75489). Lastly, CDH6 was shown to be a biomarker for ovarian cancer (Kobel et al., PLoS One 2008 5(12): e232).

[0005] Antibody drug conjugates (“ADCs”) have been used for the local delivery of cytotoxic agents in the treatment of cancer (see *e.g.*, Lambert, Curr. Opinion In Pharmacology 5:543-549, 2005). ADCs allow targeted delivery of the drug moiety where maximum efficacy with minimal toxicity may be achieved. As more ADCs show promising clinical results, there is an increased need to develop new therapeutics for cancer therapy.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] An antibody drug conjugate of the formula:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

Ab is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to an epitope of human CDH6;

L is a linker;

D is a drug moiety;

m is an integer from 1 to 8; and

n is an integer from 1 to 10.

[0007] The antibody drug conjugate according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said n is 3 or 4.

[0008] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof specifically binds the extracellular domain of CDH6 (SEQ ID NO:4).

[0009] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment specifically binds to an epitope of human CDH6 at SEQ ID NO:534.

[0010] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:224, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:225, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:226; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 227, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:229;

(ii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:210, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:211, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:212; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:213, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 214, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:215;

(iii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:266, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:267, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:268; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 269, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:270, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 271;

(iv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:308, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:309, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:310; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:311, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:312, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:313;

(v) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:14, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:15, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:16; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:17, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:18, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:19;

(vi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:28, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:29, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:30; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:31, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:32, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:33;

(vii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:42, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:43, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:44; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:45, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:46, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:47;

(viii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:56, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:57, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:58; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:59, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:60, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:61;

(ix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:70, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:71, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:72; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:73, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:74, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:75;

(x) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:84, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:85, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:86; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:87, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 89;

(xi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:98, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:99, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:100; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:101, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:102, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:103;

(xii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:112, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:113, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:114; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:115, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:116, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:117;

(xiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:126, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:127, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:128; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:129, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:130, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:131;

(xiv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:140, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:141, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:142; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:143, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:144, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:145;

(xv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:154, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:155, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:156; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:157, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:158, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:159;

(xvi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:168, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:169, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:170; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:171, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:172, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:173;

(xvii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:182, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:183, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:184; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:185, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:186, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:187;

(xviii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:196, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:197, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:198; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:199, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:200, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:201;

(xix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:238, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:239, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:240; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:241, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:242, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:243;

(xx) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:252, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:253, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:254; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:255, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:256, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:257;

(xxi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:280, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:281, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:282; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:283, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:284, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:285;

(xxii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:294, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:295, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:296; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:297, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:298, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:299; or

(xxiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:322, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:323, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:324; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:325, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:326, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:327.

[0011] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, in which at least one amino acid within a CDR is substituted by a corresponding residue of a corresponding CDR of another anti-CDH6 antibody in Table 5 or 6.

[0012] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, in which one or two amino acids within a CDR have been modified, deleted or substituted.

[0013] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 230, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:231;

(ii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 216, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:217;

(iii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 272, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:273;

(iv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:314, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:315;

(v) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:20, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:21;

(vi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:35;

(vii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:48, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:49;

(viii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:62, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:63;

(ix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:76, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:77;

(x) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:90, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:91;

(xi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:104, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:105;

(xii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:119;

(xiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 132, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:133;

(xiv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:147;

(xv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:160, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:161;

(xvi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 174, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:175;

(xvii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 188, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:189;

(xviii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 202, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:203;

(xix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 244, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:245;

(xx) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:258, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:259;

(xxi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:286, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:287;

(xxii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:300, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:301; or

(xxiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:328, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:329.

[0014] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 234, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:235;

(ii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 220, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:221;

(iii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 276, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:277;

(iv) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:318, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:319;

(v) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:24, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:25;

(vi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:39;

(vii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:52, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:53;

(viii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:66, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:67;

(ix) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:80, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:81;

(x) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:94, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:95;

(xi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:108, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:109;

(xii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 122, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:123;

- (xiii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:136, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:137;
- (xiv) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:150, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:151;
- (xv) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:164, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:165;
- (xvi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:178, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:179;
- (xvii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:192, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:193;
- (xviii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:206, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:207;
- (xix) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:248, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:249;
- (xx) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:262, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:263;
- (xxi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:290, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:291;
- (xxii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:304, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:305; or
- (xxiii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:332, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:333.

[0015] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments that retains at least 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% identity over either the variable light or variable heavy region.

[0016] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, a human engineered antibody, a human antibody, a single chain antibody(scFv) or an antibody fragment.

[0017] The antibody drug conjugate according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said linker (L) is selected from the group consisting of a cleavable linker, a non-cleavable linker, a hydrophilic linker, a procharged linker and a dicarboxylic acid based linker.

[0018] The antibody drug conjugate according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the linker is derived from a cross-linking reagent selected from the group consisting of: N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB), N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (SPP), N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB), N-succinimidyl iodoacetate (SIA), N-

succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate (SIAB), maleimide PEG NHS, N-succinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylate (SMCC), N-sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylate (sulfo-SMCC) or 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 17-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-5,8,11,14-tetraoxo-4,7,10,13-tetraazaheptadecan-1-oate (CX1-1).

[0019] The antibody drug conjugate according to any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said linker is derived from N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB).

[0020] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said drug moiety (D) is selected from a group consisting of: a maytansinoid, a V-ATPase inhibitor, a pro-apoptotic agent, a Bcl2 inhibitor, an MCL1 inhibitor, a HSP90 inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor, an mTor inhibitor, a microtubule stabilizer, a microtubule destabilizer, an auristatin, a dolastatin, a MetAP (methionine aminopeptidase), an inhibitor of nuclear export of proteins CRM1, a DPPIV inhibitor, proteasome inhibitors, inhibitors of phosphoryl transfer reactions in mitochondria, a protein synthesis inhibitor, a kinase inhibitor, a CDK2 inhibitor, a CDK9 inhibitor, a kinesin inhibitor, an HDAC inhibitor, a DNA damaging agent, a DNA alkylating agent, a DNA intercalator, a DNA minor groove binder and a DHFR inhibitor.

[0021] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the drug moiety is a maytansinoid.

[0022] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the maytansinoid is N(2')-deacetyl-N2-(4-mercapto-4-methyl-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine (DM4) or N(2')-deacetyl-N(2')-(3-mercapto-1-oxopropyl)-maytansine (DM1).

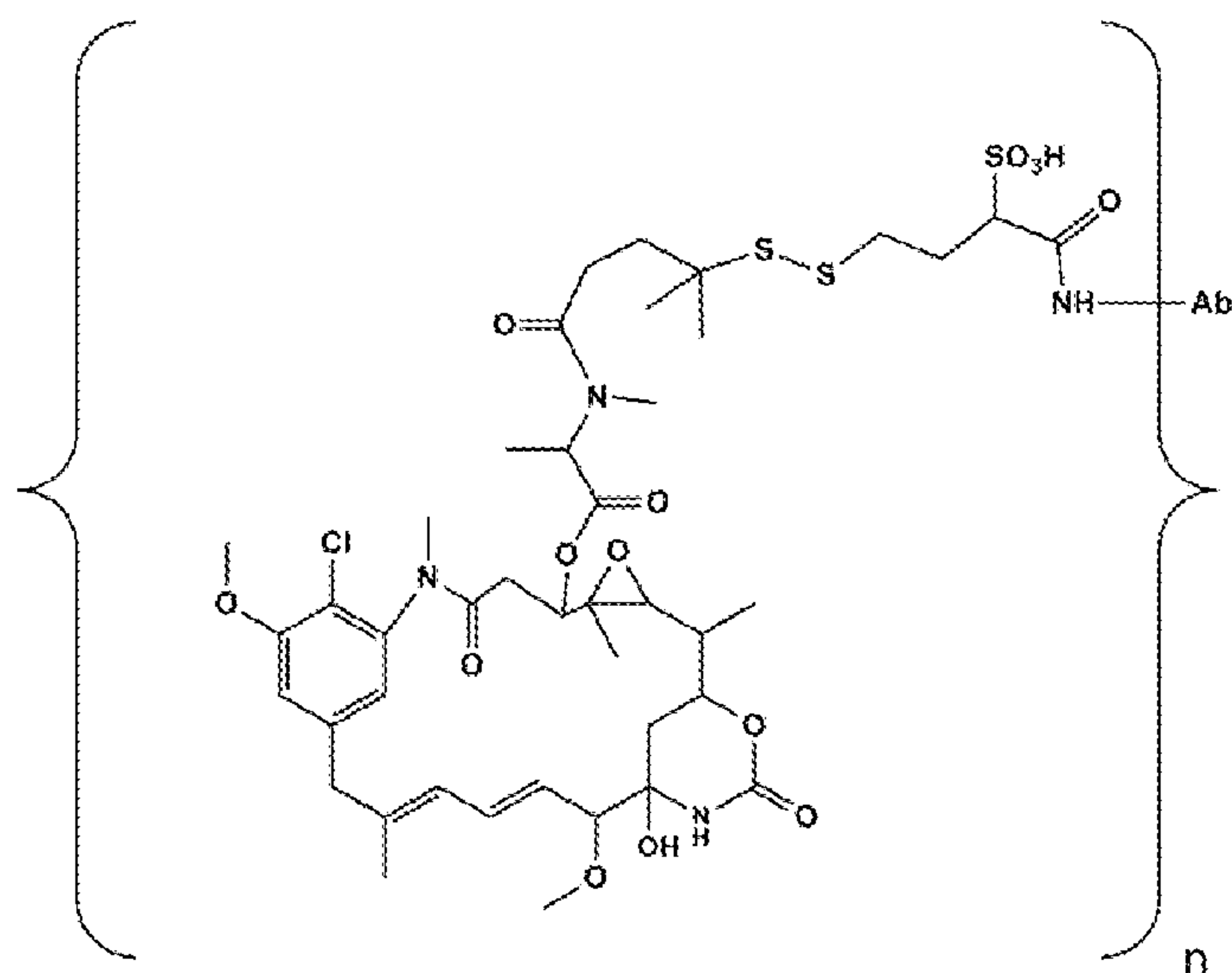
[0023] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with another therapeutic agent.

[0024] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with a therapeutic agent listed in Table 18.

[0025] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.

[0026] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.

[0027] An antibody drug conjugate of the formula:



Ab-sulfo-SPDB-DM4

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein;

Ab is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human CDH6, and n is an integer from 1 to 10.

[0028] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment specifically binds to an epitope of human CDH6 at (SEQ ID NO:4).

[0029] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof specifically binds human CDH6 at (SEQ ID NO:534).

[0030] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said Ab is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:224, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:225, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:226; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 227, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:229;

(ii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:210, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:211, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:212; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:213, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 214, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:215;

(iii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:266, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:267, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:268; and

a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 269, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:270, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 271;

(iv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:308, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:309, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:310; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:311, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:312, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:313;

(v) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:14, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:15, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:16; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:17, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:18, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:19;

(vi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:28, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:29, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:30; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:31, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:32, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:33;

(vii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:42, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:43, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:44; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:45, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:46, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:47;

(viii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:56, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:57, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:58; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:59, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:60, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:61;

(ix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:70, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:71, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:72; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:73, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:74, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:75;

(x) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:84, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:85, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:86; and a

heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:87, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 89;

(xi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:98, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:99, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:100; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:101, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:102, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:103;

(xii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:112, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:113, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:114; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:115, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:116, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:117;

(xiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:126, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:127, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:128; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:129, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:130, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:131;

(xiv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:140, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:141, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:142; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:143, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:144, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:145;

(xv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:154, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:155, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:156; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:157, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:158, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:159;

(xvi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:168, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:169, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:170; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:171, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:172, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:173;

(xvii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:182, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:183, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:184; and

a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:185, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:186, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:187;

(xviii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:196, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:197, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:198; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:199, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:200, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:201;

(xix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:238, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:239, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:240; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:241, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:242, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:243;

(xx) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:252, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:253, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:254; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:255, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:256, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:257;

(xxi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:280, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:281, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:282; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:283, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:284, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:285;

(xxii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:294, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:295, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:296; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:297, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:298, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:299; or

(xxiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:322, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:323, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:324; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:325, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:326, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:327.

[0031] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in which at least one amino acid within a CDR is substituted by a corresponding residue of a corresponding CDR of another anti-CDH6 antibody in Table 5 or 6.

[0032] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in which one or two amino acids within a CDR have been modified, deleted or substituted.

[0033] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 230, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:231;

(ii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 216, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:217;

(iii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 272, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:273;

(iv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:314, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:315;

(v) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:20, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:21;

(vi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:35;

(vii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:48, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:49;

(viii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:62, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:63;

(ix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:76, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:77;

(x) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:90, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:91;

(xi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:104, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:105;

(xii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:119;

(xiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 132, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:133;

(xiv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:147;

(xv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:160, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:161;

(xvi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 174, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:175;

(xvii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 188, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:189;

(xviii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 202, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:203;

(xix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 244, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:245;

(xx) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:258, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:259;

(xxi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:286, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:287;

(xxii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:300, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:301; or

(xxiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:328, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:329.

[0034] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments that retains at least 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% identity over either the variable light or variable heavy region.

[0035] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, a human engineered antibody, a human antibody, a single chain antibody(scFv) or an antibody fragment.

[0036] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said n is an integer from 2 to 8.

[0037] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said n is an integer from 3 to 4.

[0038] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with another therapeutic agent.

[0039] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with a therapeutic agent listed in Table 18.

[0040] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.

[0041] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.

[0042] A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0043] The pharmaceutical composition of any of the preceding embodiments wherein said composition is prepared as a lyophilisate.

[0044] The pharmaceutical composition of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said lyophilisate comprises the antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, sodium succinate, and polysorbate 20.

[0045] A method of treating an CDH6 positive cancer in a patient in need thereof, comprising administering to said patient the antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition.

[0046] The method wherein said cancer is selected from the group consisting of: ovarian cancer, renal cancer, hepatic cancer, soft tissue cancer, CNS cancers, thyroid cancer and cholangiocarcinoma.

[0047] The method wherein the antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition is administered in combination with another therapeutic agent.

[0048] The method wherein the antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition is administered in combination with a therapeutic listed in Table 18.

[0049] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.

[0050] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.

[0051] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments for use as a medicament.

[0052] The antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition thereof, for use in the treatment of a CDH6 positive cancer.

[0053] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments, administered in combination with another therapeutic agent.

[0054] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments administered in combination with a therapeutic agent listed in Table 18.

[0055] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.

[0056] The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding embodiments in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.

[0057] A nucleic acid that encodes the antibody or antigen binding fragment of any of the preceding embodiments.

[0058] A vector comprising the nucleic acid of any of the preceding embodiments.

[0059] A host cell comprising the vector according to any of the preceding embodiments.

[0060] A process for producing an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprising cultivating the host cell and recovering the antibody from the culture.

[0061] A process for producing an anti-CDH6 antibody drug conjugate, the process comprising:

(a) chemically linking N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB) to a drug moiety DM-4;

(b) conjugating said linker-drug to the antibody recovered from the cell culture; and

(c) purifying the antibody drug conjugate.

[0062] The antibody drug conjugate made according to any of the preceding embodiments having an average maytansinoid to antibody ratio (MAR), measured with a UV spectrophotometer, about 3.5.

[0063] An antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that comprises:

(i) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:224, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:225, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:226; and

a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 227, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:229;

(ii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:210, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:211, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:212; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:213, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 214, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:215;

(iii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:266, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:267, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:268; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 269, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:270, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 271;

(iv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:308, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:309, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:310; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:311, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:312, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:313;

(v) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:14, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:15, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:16; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:17, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:18, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:19;

(vi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:28, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:29, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:30; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:31, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:32, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:33;

(vii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:42, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:43, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:44; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:45, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:46, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:47;

(viii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:56, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:57, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:58; and a

heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:59, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:60, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:61;

(ix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:70, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:71, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:72; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:73, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:74, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:75;

(x) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:84, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:85, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:86; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:87, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 89;

(xi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:98, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:99, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:100; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:101, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:102, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:103;

(xii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:112, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:113, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:114; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:115, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:116, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:117;

(xiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:126, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:127, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:128; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:129, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:130, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:131;

(xiv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:140, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:141, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:142; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:143, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:144, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:145;

(xv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:154, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:155, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:156; and

a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:157, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:158, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:159;

(xvi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:168, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:169, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:170; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:171, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:172, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:173;

(xvii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:182, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:183, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:184; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:185, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:186, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:187;

(xviii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:196, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:197, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:198; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:199, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:200, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:201;

(xix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:238, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:239, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:240; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:241, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:242, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:243;

(xx) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:252, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:253, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:254; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:255, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:256, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:257;

(xxi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:280, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:281, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:282; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:283, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:284, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:285;

(xxii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:294, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:295, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:296; and

a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:297, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:298, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:299; or

(xxiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:322, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:323, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:324; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:325, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:326, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:327.

[0064] The antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of any of the preceding embodiments in which at least one amino acid within a CDR is substituted by a corresponding residue of a corresponding CDR of another anti-CDH6 antibody in Table 5 or 6.

[0065] The antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 230, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:231;

(ii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 216, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:217;

(iii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 272, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:273;

(iv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:314, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:315;

(v) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:20, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:21;

(vi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:35;

(vii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:48, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:49;

(viii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:62, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:63;

(ix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:76, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:77;

(x) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:90, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:91;

(xi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:104, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:105;

(xii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:119;

(xiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 132, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:133;

(xiv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:147;

(xv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:160, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:161;

(xvi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 174, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:175;

(xvii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 188, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:189;

(xviii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 202, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:203;

(xix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 244, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:245;

(xx) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:258, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:259;

(xxi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:286, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:287;

(xxii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:300, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:301; or

(xxiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:328, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:329.

[0066] A diagnostic reagent comprising the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of any of the preceding embodiments which is labeled.

[0067] The diagnostic reagent of any of the preceding embodiments, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a radiolabel, a fluorophore, a chromophore, an imaging agent, and a metal ion.

Definitions

[0068] Unless stated otherwise, the following terms and phrases as used herein are intended to have the following meanings:

[0069] The term “alkyl” refers to a monovalent saturated hydrocarbon chain having the specified number of carbon atoms. For example, C₁₋₆ alkyl refers to an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Alkyl groups may be straight or branched. Representative branched alkyl groups have one, two, or three branches. Examples of alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl (n-propyl and isopropyl), butyl (n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, and t-butyl), pentyl (n-pentyl, isopentyl, and neopentyl), and hexyl.

[0070] The term “antibody” as used herein refers to a polypeptide of the immunoglobulin family that is capable of binding a corresponding antigen non-covalently, reversibly, and in a specific manner. For example, a naturally occurring IgG antibody is a tetramer comprising at least two heavy (H) chains and two light (L) chains inter-connected by disulfide bonds. Each heavy chain is comprised of a heavy chain variable region (abbreviated herein as VH) and a heavy chain constant region. The heavy chain constant region is comprised of three domains, CH1, CH2 and CH3. Each light chain is comprised of a light chain variable region (abbreviated herein as VL) and a light chain constant region. The light chain constant region is comprised of one domain, CL. The VH and VL

regions can be further subdivided into regions of hypervariability, termed complementarity determining regions (CDR), interspersed with regions that are more conserved, termed framework regions (FR). Each VH and VL is composed of three CDRs and four FRs arranged from amino-terminus to carboxy-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, and FR4. The variable regions of the heavy and light chains contain a binding domain that interacts with an antigen. The constant regions of the antibodies may mediate the binding of the immunoglobulin to host tissues or factors, including various cells of the immune system (*e.g.*, effector cells) and the first component (C1q) of the classical complement system.

[0071] The term “antibody” includes, but is not limited to, monoclonal antibodies, human antibodies, humanized antibodies, camelid antibodies, chimeric antibodies, and anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies (including, *e.g.*, anti-Id antibodies to antibodies of the present disclosure). The antibodies can be of any isotype/class (*e.g.*, IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA and IgY), or subclass (*e.g.*, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1 and IgA2).

[0072] “Complementarity-determining domains” or “complementary-determining regions”(“CDRs”) interchangeably refer to the hypervariable regions of VL and VH. The CDRs are the target protein-binding site of the antibody chains that harbors specificity for such target protein. There are three CDRs (CDR1-3, numbered sequentially from the N-terminus) in each human VL or VH, constituting about 15-20% of the variable domains. CDRs can be referred to by their region and order. For example, “VHCDR1” or “HCDR1” both refer to the first CDR of the heavy chain variable region. The CDRs are structurally complementary to the epitope of the target protein and are thus directly responsible for the binding specificity. The remaining stretches of the VL or VH, the so-called framework regions, exhibit less variation in amino acid sequence (Kuby, Immunology, 4th ed., Chapter 4. W.H. Freeman & Co., New York, 2000).

[0073] The positions of the CDRs and framework regions can be determined using various well known definitions in the art, *e.g.*, Kabat, Chothia, and AbM (see, *e.g.*, Johnson *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res., 29:205-206 (2001); Chothia and Lesk, J. Mol. Biol., 196:901-917 (1987); Chothia *et al.*, Nature, 342:877-883 (1989); Chothia *et al.*, J. Mol. Biol., 227:799-817 (1992); Al-Lazikani *et al.*, J.Mol.Biol., 273:927-748 (1997)). Definitions of antigen combining sites are also described in the following: Ruiz *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res., 28:219–221 (2000); and Lefranc, M.P., Nucleic Acids Res., 29:207-209 (2001); MacCallum *et al.*, J. Mol. Biol., 262:732-745 (1996); and Martin *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86:9268–9272 (1989); Martin *et al.*, Methods Enzymol., 203:121–153 (1991); and

Rees *et al.*, In Sternberg M.J.E. (ed.), Protein Structure Prediction, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 141–172 (1996).

[0074] Both the light and heavy chains are divided into regions of structural and functional homology. The terms “constant” and “variable” are used functionally. In this regard, it will be appreciated that the variable domains of both the light (VL) and heavy (VH) chain portions determine antigen recognition and specificity. Conversely, the constant domains of the light chain (CL) and the heavy chain (CH1, CH2 or CH3) confer important biological properties such as secretion, transplacental mobility, Fc receptor binding, complement binding, and the like. By convention, the numbering of the constant region domains increases as they become more distal from the antigen binding site or amino-terminus of the antibody. The N-terminus is a variable region and at the C-terminus is a constant region; the CH3 and CL domains actually comprise the carboxy-terminal domains of the heavy and light chain, respectively.

[0075] The term “antigen binding fragment”, as used herein, refers to a polypeptide including one or more portions of an antibody that retain the ability to specifically interact with (*e.g.*, by binding, steric hindrance, stabilizing/destabilizing, spatial distribution) an epitope of an antigen. Examples of binding fragments include, but are not limited to, single-chain Fvs (scFv), disulfide-linked Fvs (sdFv), Fab fragments, F(ab') fragments, a monovalent fragment consisting of the VL, VH, CL and CH1 domains; a F(ab)₂ fragment, a bivalent fragment comprising two Fab fragments linked by a disulfide bridge at the hinge region; a Fd fragment consisting of the VH and CH1 domains; a Fv fragment consisting of the VL and VH domains of a single arm of an antibody; a dAb fragment (Ward *et al.*, Nature 341:544-546, 1989), which consists of a VH domain; and an isolated complementarity determining region (CDR), or other epitope-binding fragments of an antibody.

[0076] Furthermore, although the two domains of the Fv fragment, VL and VH, are coded for by separate genes, they can be joined, using recombinant methods, by a synthetic linker that enables them to be made as a single protein chain in which the VL and VH regions pair to form monovalent molecules (known as single chain Fv (“scFv”); see, *e.g.*, Bird *et al.*, Science 242:423-426, 1988; and Huston *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 85:5879-5883, 1988). Such single chain antibodies are also intended to be encompassed within the term “antigen binding fragment.” These antigen binding fragments are obtained using conventional techniques known to those of skill in the art, and the fragments are screened for utility in the same manner as are intact antibodies.

[0077] Antigen binding fragments can also be incorporated into single domain antibodies, maxibodies, minibodies, nanobodies, intrabodies, diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies, v-NAR and bis-

scFv (see, *e.g.*, Hollinger and Hudson, *Nature Biotechnology* 23:1126-1136, 2005). Antigen binding fragments can be grafted into scaffolds based on polypeptides such as fibronectin type III (Fn3) (see U.S. Pat. No. 6,703,199, which describes fibronectin polypeptide monobodies).

[0078] Antigen binding fragments can be incorporated into single chain molecules comprising a pair of tandem Fv segments (VH-CH1-VH-CH1) which, together with complementary light chain polypeptides, form a pair of antigen binding regions (Zapata *et al.*, *Protein Eng.* 8:1057-1062, 1995; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,641,870).

[0079] The term “monoclonal antibody” or “monoclonal antibody composition” as used herein refers to polypeptides, including antibodies and antigen binding fragments that have substantially identical amino acid sequence or are derived from the same genetic source. This term also includes preparations of antibody molecules of single molecular composition. A monoclonal antibody composition displays a single binding specificity and affinity for a particular epitope.

[0080] The term “human antibody”, as used herein, includes antibodies having variable regions in which both the framework and CDR regions are derived from sequences of human origin. Furthermore, if the antibody contains a constant region, the constant region also is derived from such human sequences, *e.g.*, human germline sequences, or mutated versions of human germline sequences or antibody containing consensus framework sequences derived from human framework sequences analysis, for example, as described in Knappik *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 296:57-86, 2000.

[0081] The human antibodies of the present disclosure can include amino acid residues not encoded by human sequences (*e.g.*, mutations introduced by random or site-specific mutagenesis in vitro or by somatic mutation in vivo, or a conservative substitution to promote stability or manufacturing).

[0082] The term “recognize” as used herein refers to an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that finds and interacts (*e.g.*, binds) with its epitope, whether that epitope is linear or conformational. The term “epitope” refers to a site on an antigen to which an antibody or antigen binding fragment of the disclosure specifically binds. Epitopes can be formed both from contiguous amino acids or noncontiguous amino acids juxtaposed by tertiary folding of a protein. Epitopes formed from contiguous amino acids are typically retained on exposure to denaturing solvents, whereas epitopes formed by tertiary folding are typically lost on treatment with denaturing solvents. An epitope typically includes at least 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 amino acids in a unique spatial conformation. Methods of determining spatial conformation of epitopes include techniques in the art, for example, x-ray crystallography and 2-dimensional nuclear magnetic resonance (see, *e.g.*,

Epitope Mapping Protocols in Methods in Molecular Biology, Vol. 66, G. E. Morris, Ed. (1996)). A “paratope” is the part of the antibody which recognizes the epitope of the antigen.

[0083] The phrase “specifically binds” or “selectively binds,” when used in the context of describing the interaction between an antigen (*e.g.*, a protein) and an antibody, antibody fragment, or antibody-derived binding agent, refers to a binding reaction that is determinative of the presence of the antigen in a heterogeneous population of proteins and other biologics, *e.g.*, in a biological sample, *e.g.*, a blood, serum, plasma or tissue sample. Thus, under certain designated immunoassay conditions, the antibodies or binding agents with a particular binding specificity bind to a particular antigen at least two times the background and do not substantially bind in a significant amount to other antigens present in the sample. In one aspect, under designated immunoassay conditions, the antibody or binding agent with a particular binding specificity binds to a particular antigen at least ten (10) times the background and does not substantially bind in a significant amount to other antigens present in the sample. Specific binding to an antibody or binding agent under such conditions may require the antibody or agent to have been selected for its specificity for a particular protein. As desired or appropriate, this selection may be achieved by subtracting out antibodies that cross-react with molecules from other species (*e.g.*, mouse or rat) or other subtypes. Alternatively, in some aspects, antibodies or antibody fragments are selected that cross-react with certain desired molecules.

[0084] The term “affinity” as used herein refers to the strength of interaction between antibody and antigen at single antigenic sites. Within each antigenic site, the variable region of the antibody “arm” interacts through weak non-covalent forces with antigen at numerous sites; the more interactions, the stronger the affinity.

[0085] The term “isolated antibody” refers to an antibody that is substantially free of other antibodies having different antigenic specificities. An isolated antibody that specifically binds to one antigen may, however, have cross-reactivity to other antigens. Moreover, an isolated antibody may be substantially free of other cellular material and/or chemicals.

[0086] The term “corresponding human germline sequence” refers to the nucleic acid sequence encoding a human variable region amino acid sequence or subsequence that shares the highest determined amino acid sequence identity with a reference variable region amino acid sequence or subsequence in comparison to all other all other known variable region amino acid sequences encoded by human germline immunoglobulin variable region sequences. The corresponding human germline sequence can also refer to the human variable region amino acid sequence or subsequence with the highest amino acid sequence identity with a reference variable region amino acid sequence or

subsequence in comparison to all other evaluated variable region amino acid sequences. The corresponding human germline sequence can be framework regions only, complementarity determining regions only, framework and complementary determining regions, a variable segment (as defined above), or other combinations of sequences or subsequences that comprise a variable region. Sequence identity can be determined using the methods described herein, for example, aligning two sequences using BLAST, ALIGN, or another alignment algorithm known in the art. The corresponding human germline nucleic acid or amino acid sequence can have at least about 90%, 91, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the reference variable region nucleic acid or amino acid sequence.

[0087] A variety of immunoassay formats may be used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a particular protein. For example, solid-phase ELISA immunoassays are routinely used to select antibodies specifically immunoreactive with a protein (see, *e.g.*, Harlow & Lane, *Using Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual* (1998), for a description of immunoassay formats and conditions that can be used to determine specific immunoreactivity). Typically a specific or selective binding reaction will produce a signal at least twice over the background signal and more typically at least 10 to 100 times over the background.

[0088] The term “equilibrium dissociation constant (KD, M)” refers to the dissociation rate constant (kd, time-1) divided by the association rate constant (ka, time-1, M-1). Equilibrium dissociation constants can be measured using any known method in the art. The antibodies of the present disclosure generally will have an equilibrium dissociation constant of less than about 10^{-7} or 10^{-8} M, for example, less than about 10^{-9} M or 10^{-10} M, in some aspects, less than about 10^{-11} M, 10^{-12} M or 10^{-13} M.

[0089] The term "bioavailability" refers to the systemic availability (*i.e.*, blood/plasma levels) of a given amount of drug administered to a patient. Bioavailability is an absolute term that indicates measurement of both the time (rate) and total amount (extent) of drug that reaches the general circulation from an administered dosage form.

[0090] As used herein, the phrase “consisting essentially of” refers to the genera or species of active pharmaceutical agents included in a method or composition, as well as any excipients inactive for the intended purpose of the methods or compositions. In some aspects, the phrase “consisting essentially of” expressly excludes the inclusion of one or more additional active agents other than an antibody drug conjugate of the present disclosure. In some aspects, the phrase “consisting essentially

of” expressly excludes the inclusion of one or more additional active agents other than an antibody drug conjugate of the present disclosure and a second co-administered agent.

[0091] The term “amino acid” refers to naturally occurring, synthetic, and unnatural amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function in a manner similar to the naturally occurring amino acids. Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, *e.g.*, hydroxyproline, γ -carboxyglutamate, and O-phosphoserine. Amino acid analogs refer to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, *i.e.*, an α -carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, *e.g.*, homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs have modified R groups (*e.g.*, norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. Amino acid mimetics refers to chemical compounds that have a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that functions in a manner similar to a naturally occurring amino acid.

[0092] The term “conservatively modified variant” applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode any given protein. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG and GCU all encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at every position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to any of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid variations are “silent variations,” which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes every possible silent variation of the nucleic acid. One of skill will recognize that each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally identical molecule. Accordingly, each silent variation of a nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide is implicit in each described sequence.

[0093] For polypeptide sequences, “conservatively modified variants” include individual substitutions, deletions or additions to a polypeptide sequence which result in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing

functionally similar amino acids are well known in the art. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles. The following eight groups contain amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M) (see, *e.g.*, Creighton, Proteins (1984)). In some aspects, the term "conservative sequence modifications" are used to refer to amino acid modifications that do not significantly affect or alter the binding characteristics of the antibody containing the amino acid sequence.

[0094] The term "optimized" as used herein refers to a nucleotide sequence that has been altered to encode an amino acid sequence using codons that are preferred in the production cell or organism, generally a eukaryotic cell, for example, a yeast cell, a Pichia cell, a fungal cell, a Trichoderma cell, a Chinese Hamster Ovary cell (CHO) or a human cell. The optimized nucleotide sequence is engineered to retain completely or as much as possible the amino acid sequence originally encoded by the starting nucleotide sequence, which is also known as the "parental" sequence.

[0095] The terms "percent identical" or "percent identity," in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refers to the extent to which two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same. Two sequences are "identical" if they have the same sequence of amino acids or nucleotides over the region being compared. Two sequences are "substantially identical" if two sequences have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (*i.e.*, 60% identity, optionally 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity over a specified region, or, when not specified, over the entire sequence), when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window, or designated region as measured using one of the following sequence comparison algorithms or by manual alignment and visual inspection. Optionally, the identity exists over a region that is at least about 30 nucleotides (or 10 amino acids) in length, or more preferably over a region that is 100 to 500 or 1000 or more nucleotides (or 20, 50, 200 or more amino acids) in length.

[0096] For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Default program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the

percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

[0097] A “comparison window”, as used herein, includes reference to a segment of any one of the number of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting of from 20 to 600, usually about 50 to about 200, more usually about 100 to about 150 in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well known in the art. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, *e.g.*, by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman, *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482c (1970), by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch, *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443 (1970), by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444 (1988), by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by manual alignment and visual inspection (see, *e.g.*, Brent *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 2003).

[0098] Two examples of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul *et al.*, *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402, 1977; and Altschul *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, 1990, respectively. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul *et al.*, *supra*). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always > 0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always < 0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide

sequences) uses as defaults a word length (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a word length of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff, (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:10915) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

[0099] The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences (see, *e.g.*, Karlin and Altschul, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5787, 1993). One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001.

[00100] The percent identity between two amino acid sequences can also be determined using the algorithm of E. Meyers and W. Miller, Comput. Appl. Biosci. 4:11-17, 1988) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4. In addition, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences can be determined using the Needleman and Wunsch, J. Mol. Biol. 48:444-453, 1970) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6.

[00101] Other than percentage of sequence identity noted above, another indication that two nucleic acid sequences or polypeptides are substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid, as described below. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, for example, where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions, as described below. Yet another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the same primers can be used to amplify the sequence.

[00102] The term “nucleic acid” is used herein interchangeably with the term “polynucleotide” and refers to deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides and polymers thereof in either single- or double-

stranded form. The term encompasses nucleic acids containing known nucleotide analogs or modified backbone residues or linkages, which are synthetic, naturally occurring, and non-naturally occurring, which have similar binding properties as the reference nucleic acid, and which are metabolized in a manner similar to the reference nucleotides. Examples of such analogs include, without limitation, phosphorothioates, phosphoramidates, methyl phosphonates, chiral-methyl phosphonates, 2-O-methyl ribonucleotides, peptide-nucleic acids (PNAs).

[00103] Unless otherwise indicated, a particular nucleic acid sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof (*e.g.*, degenerate codon substitutions) and complementary sequences, as well as the sequence explicitly indicated. Specifically, as detailed below, degenerate codon substitutions may be achieved by generating sequences in which the third position of one or more selected (or all) codons is substituted with mixed-base and/or deoxyinosine residues (Batzer *et al.*, (1991) Nucleic Acid Res. 19:5081; Ohtsuka *et al.*, (1985) J. Biol. Chem. 260:2605-2608; and Rossolini *et al.*, (1994) Mol. Cell. Probes 8:91-98).

[00104] The term “operably linked” in the context of nucleic acids refers to a functional relationship between two or more polynucleotide (*e.g.*, DNA) segments. Typically, it refers to the functional relationship of a transcriptional regulatory sequence to a transcribed sequence. For example, a promoter or enhancer sequence is operably linked to a coding sequence if it stimulates or modulates the transcription of the coding sequence in an appropriate host cell or other expression system. Generally, promoter transcriptional regulatory sequences that are operably linked to a transcribed sequence are physically contiguous to the transcribed sequence, *i.e.*, they are *cis*-acting. However, some transcriptional regulatory sequences, such as enhancers, need not be physically contiguous or located in close proximity to the coding sequences whose transcription they enhance.

[00105] The terms “polypeptide” and “protein” are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymer. Unless otherwise indicated, a particular polypeptide sequence also implicitly encompasses conservatively modified variants thereof.

[00106] The term “immunoconjugate” or “antibody drug conjugate” as used herein refers to the linkage of an antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof with another agent, such as a payload, drug moiety, chemotherapeutic agent, a toxin, an immunotherapeutic agent, an imaging probe, and the like. The linkage can be covalent bonds, or non-covalent interactions such as through

electrostatic forces. Various linkers, known in the art, can be employed in order to form the immunoconjugate. Additionally, the immunoconjugate can be provided in the form of a fusion protein that may be expressed from a polynucleotide encoding the immunoconjugate. As used herein, “fusion protein” refers to proteins created through the joining of two or more genes or gene fragments which originally coded for separate proteins (including peptides and polypeptides). Translation of the fusion gene results in a single protein with functional properties derived from each of the original proteins.

[00107] The term “subject” includes human and non-human animals. Non-human animals include all vertebrates, *e.g.*, mammals and non-mammals, such as non-human primates, sheep, dog, cow, chickens, amphibians, and reptiles. Except when noted, the terms “patient” or “subject” are used herein interchangeably.

[00108] The term “toxin,” “cytotoxin” or “cytotoxic agent” as used herein, refers to any agent that is detrimental to the growth and proliferation of cells and may act to reduce, inhibit, or destroy a cell or malignancy.

[00109] The term “anti-cancer agent” as used herein refers to any agent that can be used to treat a cell proliferative disorder such as cancer, including but not limited to, cytotoxic agents, chemotherapeutic agents, radiotherapy and radiotherapeutic agents, targeted anti-cancer agents, and immunotherapeutic agents.

[00110] The term “drug moiety” or “payload” as used herein refers to a chemical moiety that is conjugated to an antibody or antigen binding fragment, and can include any therapeutic or diagnostic agent, for example, an anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, anti-infective (*e.g.*, anti-fungal, antibacterial, anti-parasitic, anti-viral), or an anesthetic agent. In certain aspects, a drug moiety is selected from a V-ATPase inhibitor, a HSP90 inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor, an mTor inhibitor, a microtubule stabilizer, a microtubule destabilizer, an auristatin, a dolastatin, a maytansinoid, a MetAP (methionine aminopeptidase), an inhibitor of nuclear export of proteins CRM1, a DPPIV inhibitor, an inhibitor of phosphoryl transfer reactions in mitochondria, a protein synthesis inhibitor, a kinase inhibitor, a CDK2 inhibitor, a CDK9 inhibitor, a proteasome inhibitor, a kinesin inhibitor, an HDAC inhibitor, a DNA damaging agent, a DNA alkylating agent, a DNA intercalator, a DNA minor groove binder and a DHFR inhibitor. Methods for attaching each of these to a linker compatible with the antibodies and method of the present disclosure are known in the art. See, *e.g.*, Singh et al., (2009) *Therapeutic Antibodies: Methods and Protocols*, vol. 525, 445-457. In addition, a payload can be a biophysical probe, a fluorophore, a spin label, an infrared probe, an affinity probe, a chelator, a spectroscopic probe, a radioactive probe, a lipid molecule, a polyethylene glycol, a polymer, a spin

label, DNA, RNA, a protein, a peptide, a surface, an antibody, an antibody fragment, a nanoparticle, a quantum dot, a liposome, a PLGA particle, a saccharide or a polysaccharide.

[00111] The term "maytansinoid drug moiety" means the substructure of an antibody-drug conjugate that has the structure of a maytansinoid compound. Maytansine was first isolated from the east African shrub *Maytenus serrata* (U.S. Pat. No. 3,896,111). Subsequently, it was discovered that certain microbes also produce maytansinoids, such as maytansinol and C-3 maytansinol esters (U.S. Pat. No. 4,151,042). Synthetic maytansinol and maytansinol analogues have been reported. See U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,137,230; 4,248,870; 4,256,746; 4,260,608; 4,265,814; 4,294,757; 4,307,016; 4,308,268; 4,308,269; 4,309,428; 4,313,946; 4,315,929; 4,317,821; 4,322,348; 4,331,598; 4,361,650; 4,364,866; 4,424,219; 4,450,254; 4,362,663; and 4,371,533, and Kawai et al (1984) Chem. Pharm. Bull. 3441-3451, each of which are expressly incorporated by reference. Specific examples of maytansinoids useful for conjugation include DM1, DM3 and DM4.

[00112] "Tumor" refers to neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, whether malignant or benign, and all pre-cancerous and cancerous cells and tissues.

[00113] The term "anti-tumor activity" means a reduction in the rate of tumor cell proliferation, viability, or metastatic activity. A possible way of showing anti-tumor activity is to show a decline in growth rate of tumor cells, tumor size stasis or tumor size reduction. Such activity can be assessed using accepted in vitro or in vivo tumor models, including but not limited to xenograft models, allograft models, MMTV models, and other known models known in the art to investigate anti-tumor activity.

[00114] The term "malignancy" refers to a non-benign tumor or a cancer. As used herein, the term "cancer" includes a malignancy characterized by deregulated or uncontrolled cell growth. Exemplary cancers include: carcinomas, sarcomas, leukemias and lymphomas.

[00115] The term "cancer" includes primary malignant tumors (*e.g.*, those whose cells have not migrated to sites in the subject's body other than the site of the original tumor) and secondary malignant tumors (*e.g.*, those arising from metastasis, the migration of tumor cells to secondary sites that are different from the site of the original tumor).

[00116] The term "Cadherin 6" or "CDH6" refers to a cell adhesion molecule that is a member of the cadherin family of cell-cell adhesion molecules. The nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of CDH6 are known, and have been published in GenBank Accession Nos. AK291290 (protein accession number BAF83979.1) See also SEQ ID NO:1 for the human CDH6 cDNA sequence and SEQ ID NO:2 for the human CDH6 protein sequence. Structurally, CDH6 receptor is a type II cadherin with

five extracellular cadherin repeats and has over its full length at least about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. Structurally, a CDH6 nucleic acid sequence has over its full length at least about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO 1.

[00117] The terms “CDH6 expressing cancer” or “CDH6 positive cancer” refers to a cancer that express CDH6 and/or a mutant form of CDH6 on the surface of cancer cells.

[00118] As used herein, the terms “treat,” “treating,” or “treatment” of any disease or disorder refer in one aspect, to ameliorating the disease or disorder (i.e., slowing or arresting or reducing the development of the disease or at least one of the clinical symptoms thereof). In another aspect, “treat,” “treating,” or “treatment” refers to alleviating or ameliorating at least one physical parameter including those which may not be discernible by the patient. In yet another aspect, “treat,” “treating,” or “treatment” refers to modulating the disease or disorder, either physically, (*e.g.*, stabilization of a discernible symptom), physiologically, (*e.g.*, stabilization of a physical parameter), or both. In yet another aspect, “treat,” “treating,” or “treatment” refers to preventing or delaying the onset or development or progression of the disease or disorder.

[00119] The term “therapeutically acceptable amount” or “therapeutically effective dose” interchangeably refers to an amount sufficient to effect the desired result (i.e., a reduction in tumor size, inhibition of tumor growth, prevention of metastasis, inhibition or prevention of viral, bacterial, fungal or parasitic infection). In some aspects, a therapeutically acceptable amount does not induce or cause undesirable side effects. A therapeutically acceptable amount can be determined by first administering a low dose, and then incrementally increasing that dose until the desired effect is achieved. A “prophylactically effective dosage,” and a “therapeutically effective dosage,” of the molecules of the present disclosure can prevent the onset of, or result in a decrease in severity of, respectively, disease symptoms, including symptoms associated with cancer.

[00120] The term “co-administer” refers to the simultaneous presence of two active agents in the blood of an individual. Active agents that are co-administered can be concurrently or sequentially delivered.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[00121] Figure 1 is a graphic depiction of anti-CDH6 antibodies cellular binding EC50 on OVCAR3 cells.

- [00122] Figure 2 shows epitope binning of anti-CDH6 antibodies.
- [00123] Figure 3 represents deuterium mapping of the five EC domains of CDH6.
- [00124] Figure 4 is the crystal structure of NOV0710 binding to CDH6 EC5 domain overlaid onto the known structure of the CDH2 ECD.
- [00125] Figure 5 depicts the crystal structure of NOV0712 binding to CDH6.
- [00126] Figure 6 depicts the crystal structure of NOV0710 binding to CDH6.
- [00127] Figure 7 is an ELISA assay showing the ability of three anti-CDH6 antibodies to bind to mutant forms of CDH6.
- [00128] Figure 8 is FACS data of anti-CDH6 antibodies either unconjugated or conjugated with a sulfo-SPDB-DM4 linker/payload binding to CHO cell lines expressing human, cynomolgus, rat or mouse CDH6.
- [00129] Figure 9 are FACS graphics showing the levels of CDH6 expression on ovarian cancer cell lines, including CDH6 transfected lines and lines with CDH6 siRNA knockdown.
- [00130] Figure 10 shows anti-CDH6 antibodies either unconjugated or conjugated with a sulfo-SPDB-DM4 linker/payload in a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines.
- [00131] Figure 11 shows *in vitro* activity of anti-CDH6 antibodies when conjugated to DM1 or DM4 on ovarian cancer cell lines.
- [00132] Figure 12 shows *in vitro* activity of unconjugated anti-CDH6 antibodies or anti-CDH6 antibodies conjugated to sulfo-SPDB-DM4.
- [00133] Figure 13 demonstrates the efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies when conjugated to DM1 and tested in an ovarian cancer xenograft mouse model.
- [00134] Figure 14 demonstrates the efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies when conjugated to DM1 and tested in an ovarian cancer xenograft mouse model.
- [00135] Figure 15 shows the efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies when SPDB-DM4 conjugated and tested in an ovarian cancer xenograft mouse model.
- [00136] Figure 16 compares the efficacy of NOV0712-SPDB-DM4 and NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 in an ovarian cancer xenograft mouse model.
- [00137] Figure 17 compares the efficacy of NOV0712 with SPDB-DM4, sulfo-SPDB-DM4 and SMCC-DM1 linker/payload combinations in patient-derived primary tumor xenograft (PTX) mouse model of ovarian cancer.
- [00138] Figure 18 shows the efficacy of different doses of NOV0712 when conjugated to SPDB-DM4 or sulfo-SPDB-DM4 in an ovarian cancer xenograft mouse model.

[00139] Figure 19 compares NOV0712 with sulfo-SPDB-DM4 with SMCC-DM1 linker payload combinations in a patient-derived primary ovarian tumor xenograft mouse model.

[00140] Figure 20 demonstrates the in vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies conjugated to sulfo-SPDB-DM4 in a patient derived primary xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer.

[00141] Figure 21 shows in vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies conjugated to sulfo-SPDB-DM4 in a patient derived primary xenograft mouse model of renal cancer.

[00142] Figure 22 shows in vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies conjugated to sulfo-SPDB-DM4 in a patient derived primary xenograft mouse model of renal cancer.

[00143] Figure 23 shows in vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies conjugated to sulfo-SPDB-DM4 in a patient derived primary xenograft mouse model of renal cancer.

[00144] Figure 24 provides the Loewe Synergy scores for combination activity of CDH6-targeting ADCs with BCL2/BCL-X1, BCL-X1, IAP and MEK inhibitors.

[00145] Figure 25 is a graphic representation of CDH6 mRNA expression in cancerous tissues.

[00146] Figure 26 is a graphical representation of CDH6 protein expression by immunohistochemistry in ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, renal cancer and cholangiocarcinoma tissue.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

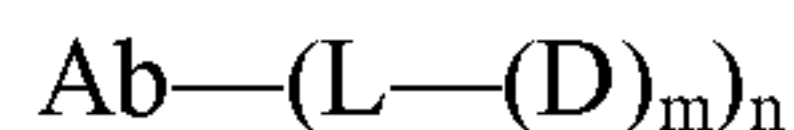
[00147] The present disclosure provides for antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), and antibody drug conjugates that bind to CDH6. In particular, the present disclosure is directed to antibodies and antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that bind to CDH6, and internalize upon such binding. The antibodies and antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) of the present disclosure can be used for producing antibody drug conjugates. Furthermore, the present disclosure provides antibody drug conjugates that have desirable pharmacokinetic characteristics and other desirable attributes, and thus can be used for treating cancer expressing CDH6, without limitation, for example: ovarian cancer, renal cancer, hepatic cancer, soft tissue cancer, CNS cancers, thyroid cancer and cholangiocarcinoma. The present disclosure further provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising the antibody drug conjugates, and methods of making and using such pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of cancer.

Antibody Drug Conjugates

[00148] The present disclosure provides antibody drug conjugates, where an antibody, antigen binding fragment or its functional equivalent that specifically binds to CDH6 is linked to a drug

moiety. In one aspect, the antibodies, antigen binding fragments or their functional equivalents are linked, via covalent attachment by a linker, to a drug moiety that is an anti-cancer agent. The antibody drug conjugates can selectively deliver an effective dose of an anti-cancer agent (*e.g.*, a cytotoxic agent) to tumor tissues expressing CDH6, whereby greater selectivity (and lower efficacious dose) may be achieved.

[00149] In one aspect, the disclosure provides for an immunoconjugate of Formula (I):



Wherein Ab represents an CDH6 binding antibody or antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment) described herein;

L is a linker;

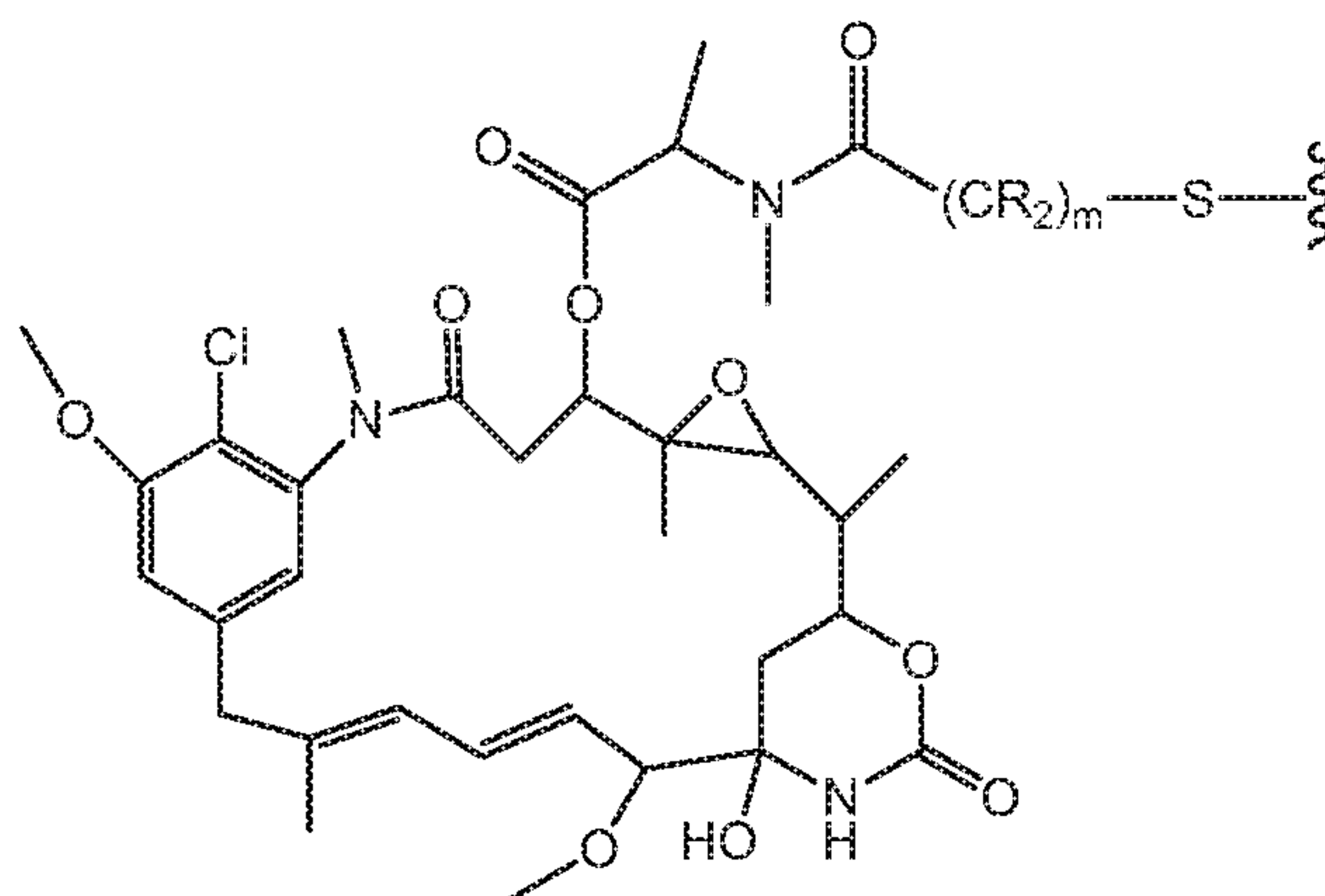
D is a drug moiety;

m is an integer from 1-8; and

n is an integer from 1-20. In one aspect, n is an integer from 1 to 10, 2 to 8, or 2 to 5. In a specific aspect, n is 3 to 4. In some aspects, m is 1. In some aspects, m is 2, 3 or 4.

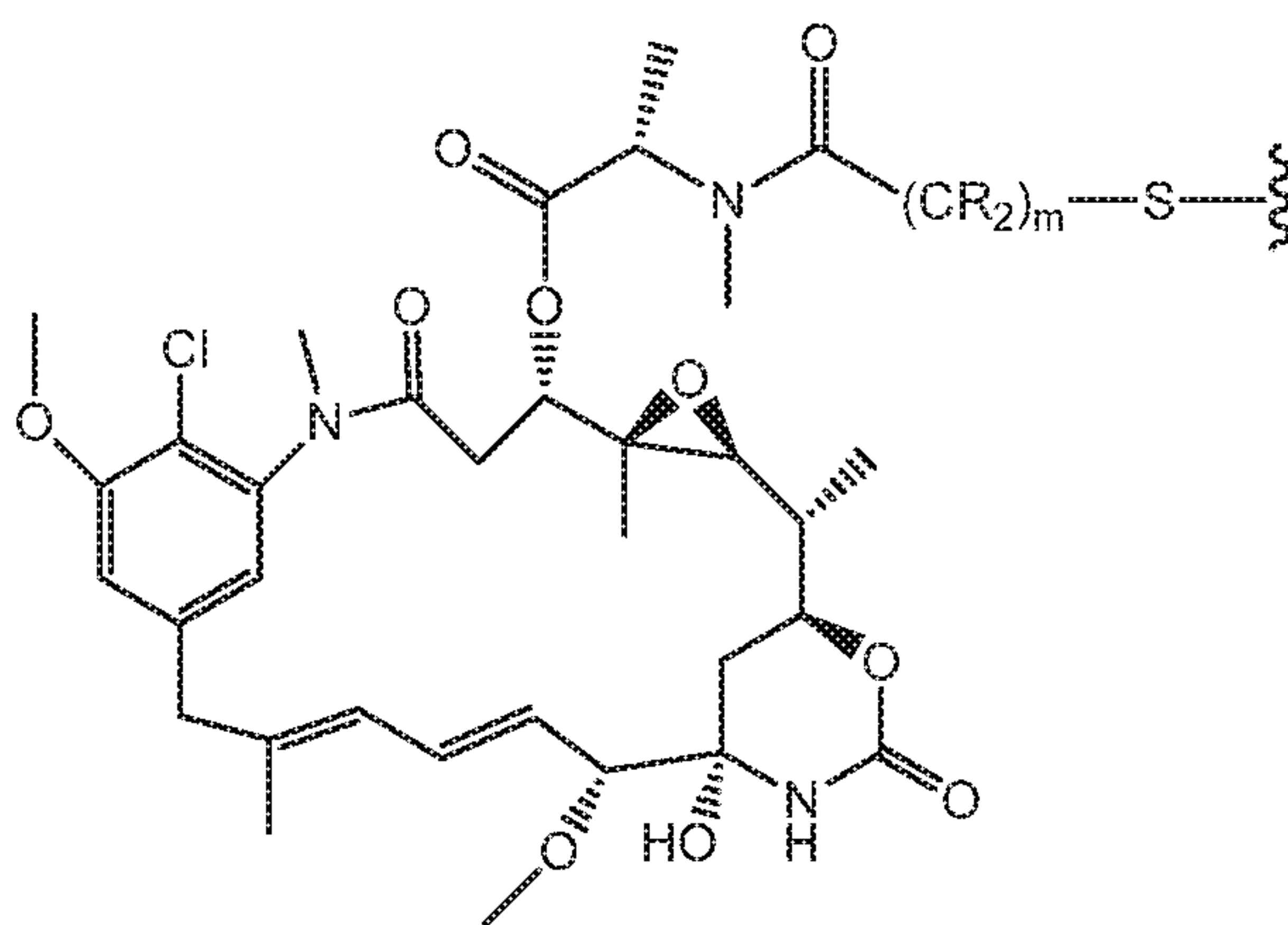
[00150] While the drug moiety to antibody ratio has an exact integer value for a specific conjugate molecule (*e.g.*, n multiplied by m in Formula (I)), it is understood that the value will often be an average value when used to describe a sample containing many molecules, due to some degree of inhomogeneity, typically associated with the conjugation step. The average loading for a sample of an immunoconjugate is referred to herein as the drug moiety to antibody ratio, or “DAR.” In the aspect of maytansinoids, this can be referred to as maytansinoid to antibody ratio or “MAR.” In some aspects, the DAR is between about 1 and about 5, and typically is about 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, or 5. In some aspects, at least 50% of a sample by weight is compound having the average DAR plus or minus 2, and preferably at least 50% of the sample is a conjugate that contains the average DAR plus or minus 1. Other aspects include immunoconjugates wherein the DAR is about 3.5. In some aspects, a DAR of ‘about n’ means the measured value for DAR is within 20% of n.

[00151] The present disclosure provides immunoconjugates comprising the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) and their functional equivalents as disclosed herein, linked or conjugated to a drug moiety. In one aspect, the drug moiety D is a maytansinoid drug moiety, including those having the structure:

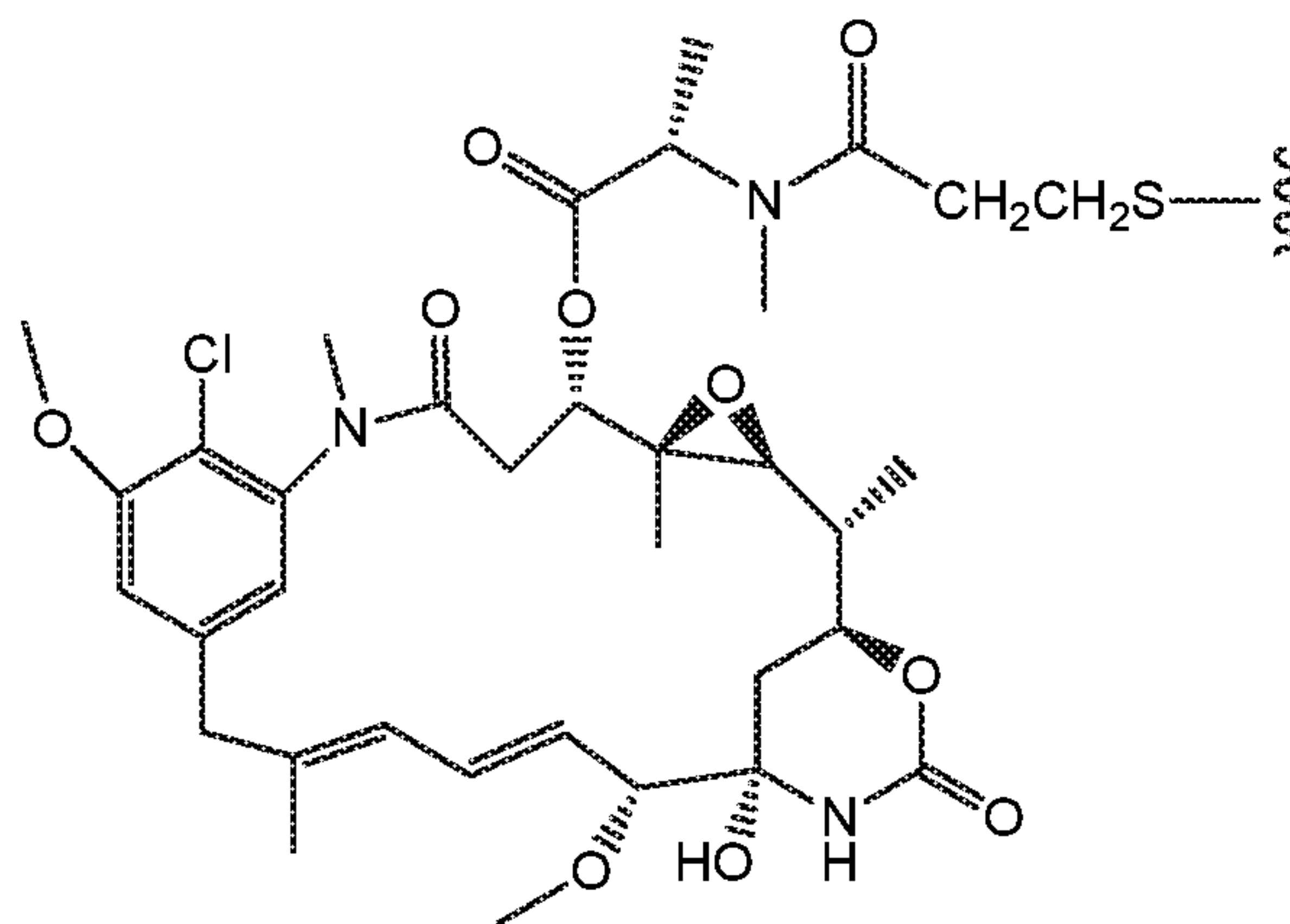


where the wavy line indicates the covalent attachment of the sulfur atom of the maytansinoid to a linker of an antibody drug conjugate. R at each occurrence is independently H or a C₁-C₆ alkyl. The alkylene chain attaching the amide group to the sulfur atom may be methanyl, ethanyl, or propanyl, i.e. m is 1, 2, or 3. (U. S. Pat. No. 633,410, U.S. Pat. No. 5,208,020, Chari *et al.* (1992) Cancer Res. 52:127-131, Lui *et al.* (1996) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93:8618-8623).

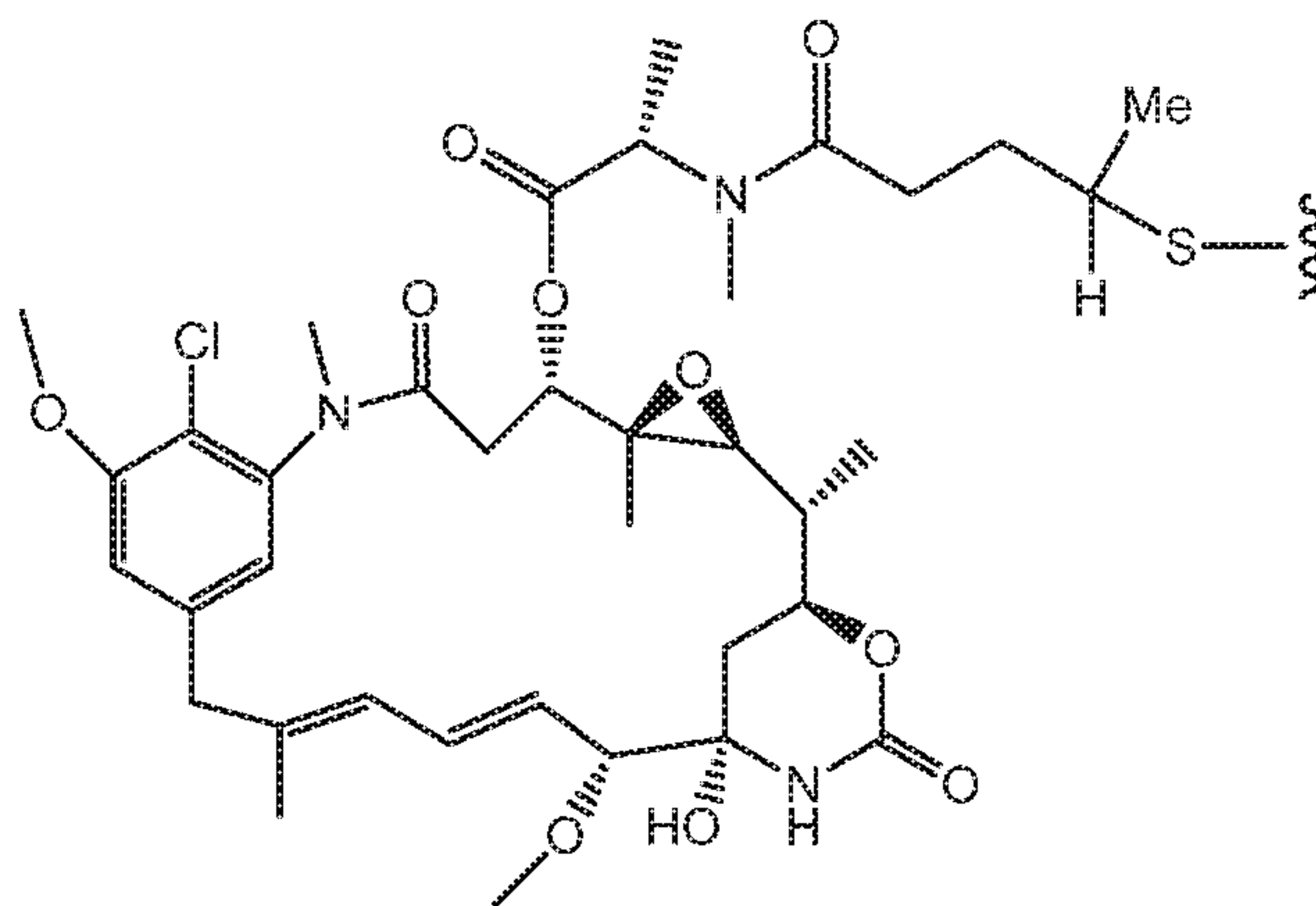
[00152] All stereoisomers of the maytansinoid drug moiety are contemplated for the immunoconjugates disclosed, *i.e.* any combination of R and S configurations at the chiral carbons of the maytansinoid. In one aspect the maytansinoid drug moiety has the following stereochemistry.



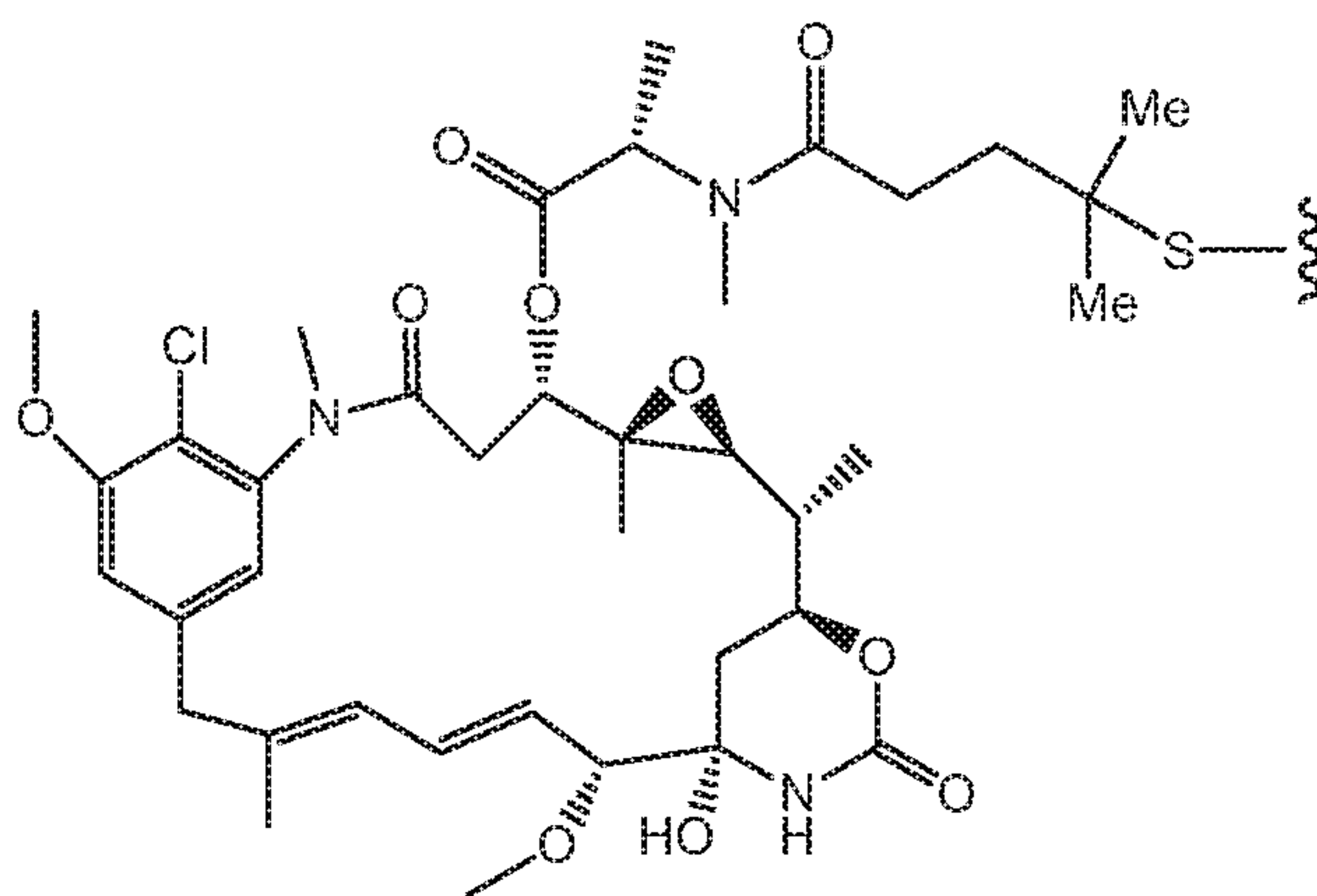
[00153] In one aspect, the maytansinoid drug moiety is N^{2'}-deacetyl-N^{2'}-(3-mercapto-1-oxopropyl)-maytansine (also known as DM1). DM1 is represented by the following structural formula.

**DM1**

[00154] In another aspect the maytansinoid drug moiety is $N^{2'}$ -deacetyl- $N^{2'}$ -(4-mercapto-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine (also known as DM3). DM3 is represented by the following structural formula.

**DM3**

[00155] In another aspect the maytansinoid drug moiety is $N^{2'}$ -deacetyl- $N^{2'}$ -(4-methyl-4-mercapto-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine (also known as DM4). DM4 is represented by the following structural formula.

**DM4**

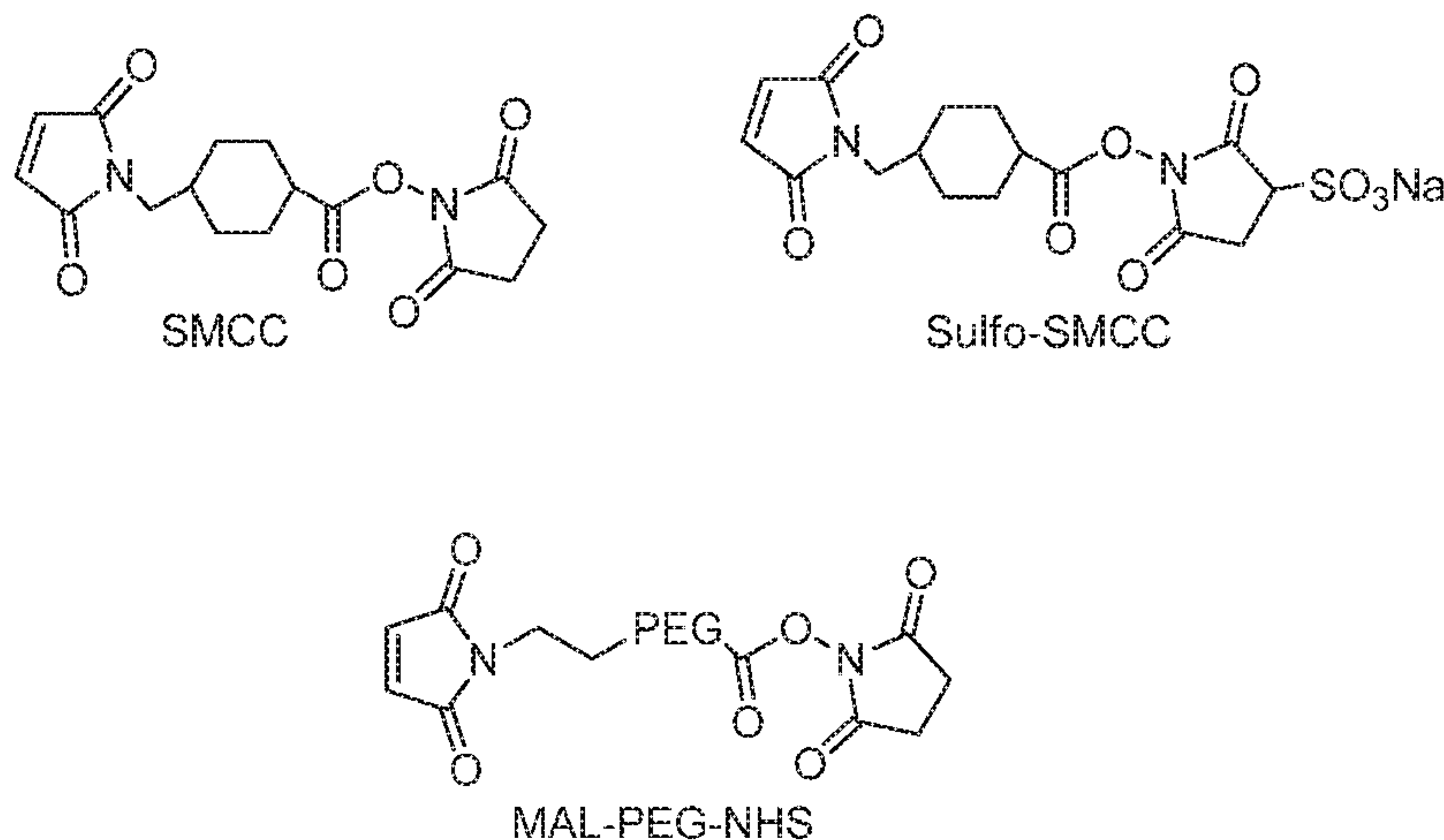
[00156] The drug moiety D can be linked to the antibody Ab through a linker L. L is any chemical moiety that is capable of linking the antibody Ab to the drug moiety D. The linker, L attaches the antibody Ab to the drug moiety D through covalent bond(s). The linker reagent is a bifunctional or multifunctional moiety which can be used to link a drug moiety D and an antibody Ab to form antibody drug conjugates. Antibody drug conjugates can be prepared using a linker having a reactive functionality for binding to the drug moiety D and to the antibody Ab. A cysteine, thiol or an amine, e.g. N-terminus or amino acid side chain such as lysine of the antibody can form a bond with a functional group of a linker reagent.

[00157] In one aspect, L is a cleavable linker. In another aspect, L is a non-cleavable linker. In some aspects, L is an acid-labile linker, photo-labile linker, peptidase cleavable linker, esterase cleavable linker, a disulfide bond reducible linker, a hydrophilic linker, a procharged linker, or a dicarboxylic acid based linker.

[00158] Suitable cross-linking reagents that form a non-cleavable linker between the drug moiety D, for example maytansinoid, and the antibody Ab are well known in the art, and can form non-cleavable linkers that comprise a sulfur atom (such as SMCC) or those that are without a sulfur atom. Preferred cross-linking reagents that form non-cleavable linkers between the drug moiety D, for example maytansinoid, and the antibody Ab comprise a maleimido- or haloacetyl-based moiety. According to the present disclosure, such non-cleavable linkers are said to be derived from maleimido- or haloacetyl-based moieties.

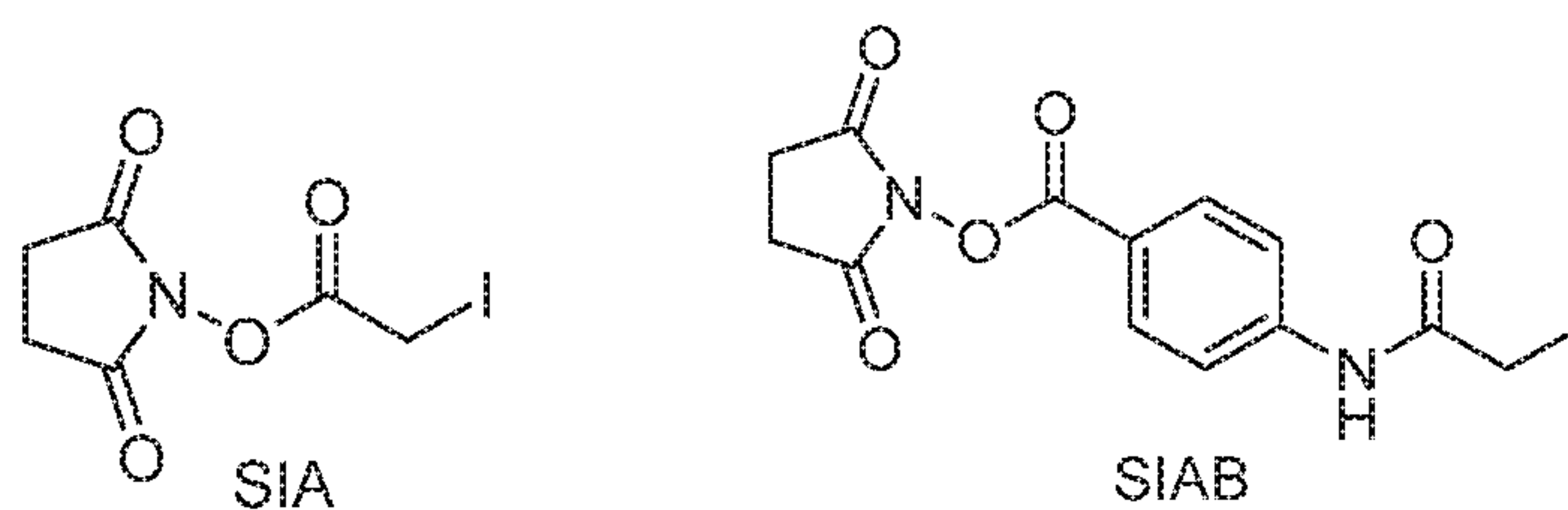
[00159] Cross-linking reagents comprising a maleimido-based moiety include but not limited to, *N*-succinimidyl-4-(maleimidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylate (SMCC), sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(*N*-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (sulfo-SMCC), *N*-succinimidyl-4-(maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxy-(6-amidocaproate), which is a “long chain” analog of

SMCC (LC-SMCC), κ -maleimidoundeconoic acid *N*-succinimidyl ester (KMUA), γ -maleimidobutyric acid *N*-succinimidyl ester (GMBS), ϵ -maleimidocaproic acid *N*-succinimidyl ester (EMCS), *m*-maleimidobenzoyl-*N*-hydroxysuccinimide ester (MBS), *N*-(α -maleimidoacetoxy)-succinimide ester (AMSA), succinimidyl-6-(β -maleimidopropionamido)hexanoate (SMPH), *N*-succinimidyl-4-(*p*-maleimidophenyl)-butyrate (SMPB), *N*-(*p*-maleimidophenyl)isocyanate (PMIP) and maleimido-based cross-linking reagents containing a polyethylene glycol spacer, such as MAL-PEG-NHS. These cross-linking reagents form non-cleavable linkers derived from maleimido-based moieties. Representative structures of maleimido-based cross-linking reagents are shown below.



[00160] In another aspect, the linker L is derived from *N*-succinimidyl-4-(maleimidomethyl)cyclohexanecarboxylate (SMCC), sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(*N*-maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (sulfo-SMCC) or MAL-PEG-NHS.

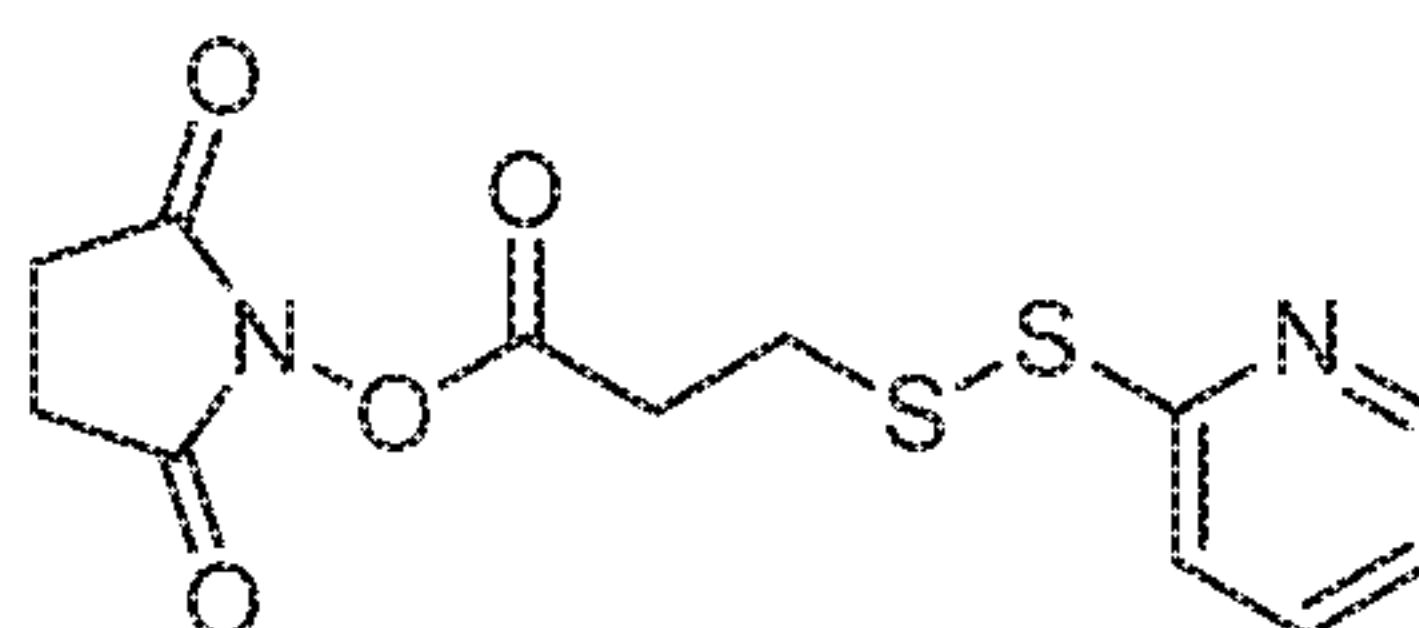
[00161] Cross-linking reagents comprising a haloacetyl-based moiety include *N*-succinimidyl iodoacetate (SIA), *N*-succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate (SIAB), *N*-succinimidyl bromoacetate (SBA) and *N*-succinimidyl 3-(bromoacetamido)propionate (SBAP). These cross-linking reagents form a non-cleavable linker derived from haloacetyl-based moieties. Representative structures of haloacetyl-based cross-linking reagents are shown below.



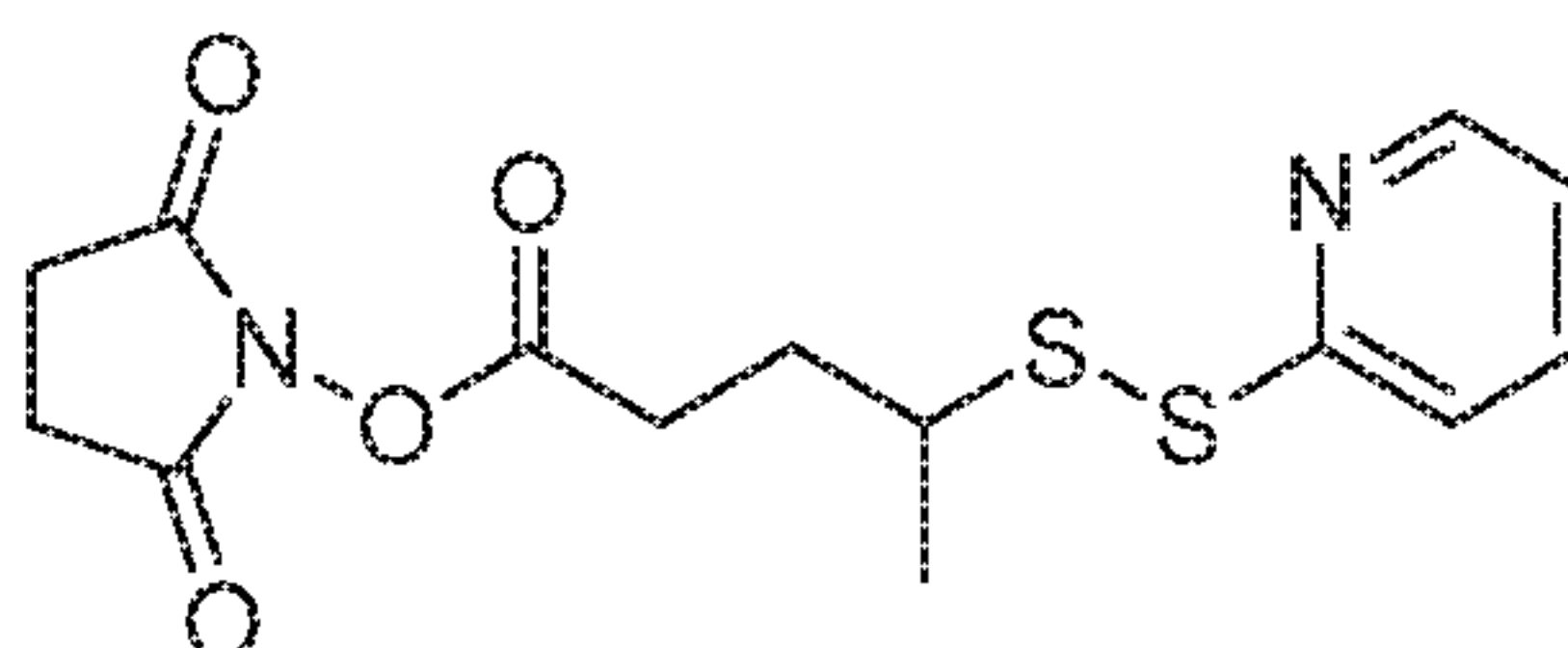
or

[00162] In one aspect, the linker L is derived from N-succinimidyl iodoacetate (SIA) or N-succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate (SIAB).

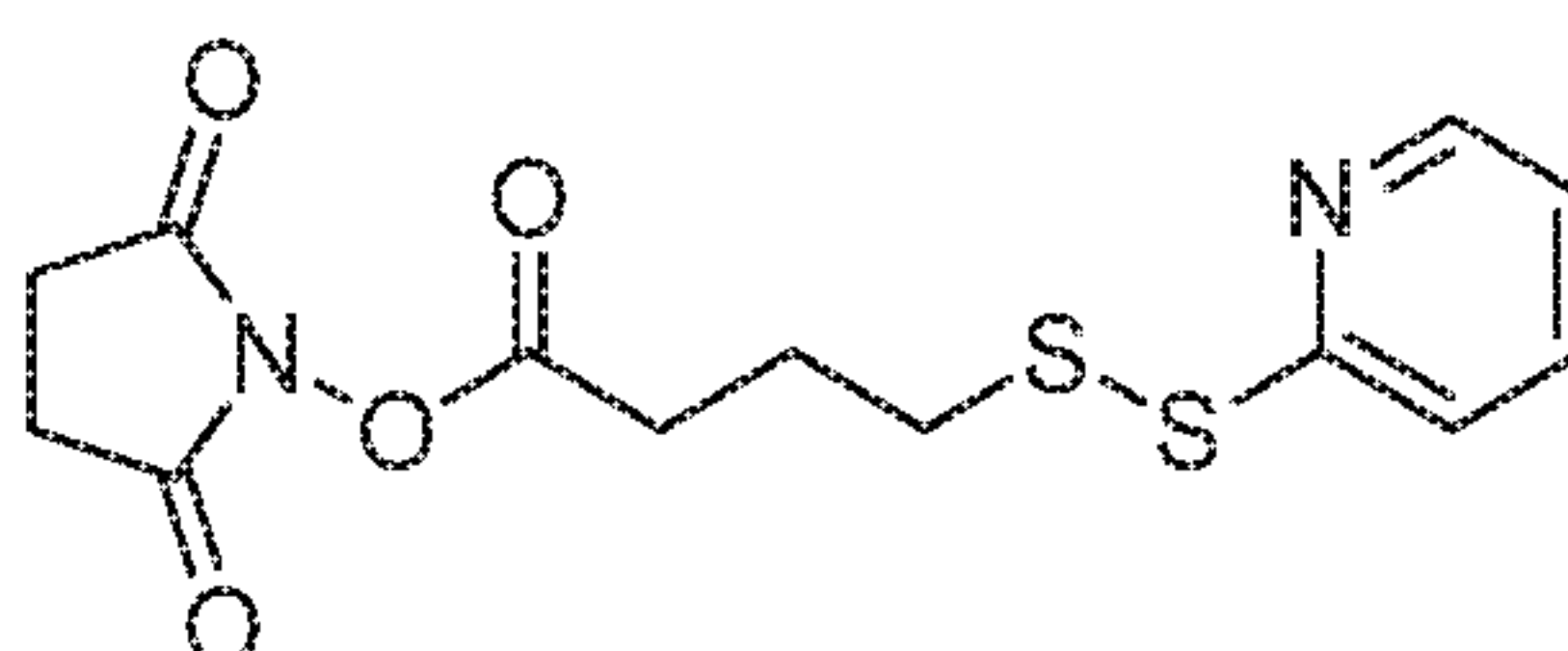
[00163] Suitable cross-linking reagents that form a cleavable linker between the drug moiety D, for example maytansinoid, and the antibody Ab are well known in the art. Disulfide containing linkers are linkers cleavable through disulfide exchange, which can occur under physiological conditions. According to the present disclosure, such cleavable linkers are said to be derived from disulfide-based moieties. Suitable disulfide cross-linking reagents include N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (SPP), N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB) and N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB), the structures of which are shown below. These disulfide cross-linking reagents form a cleavable linker derived from disulfide-based moieties.



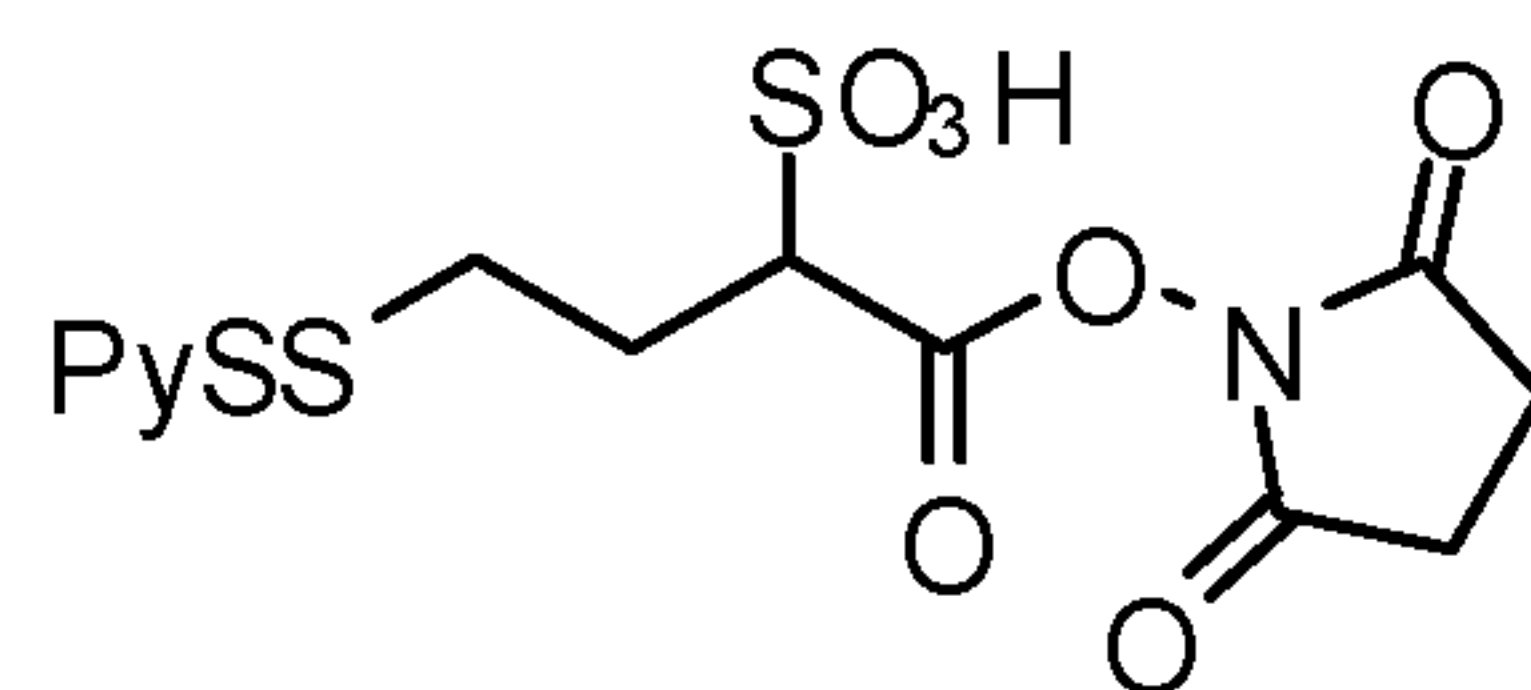
N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP),



N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (SPP),



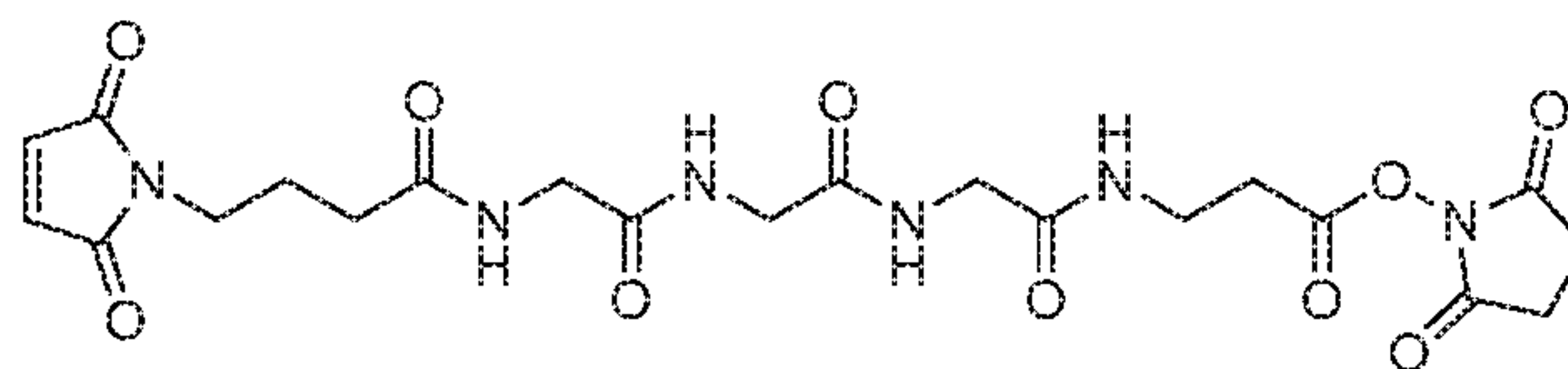
N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB) and



N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB)

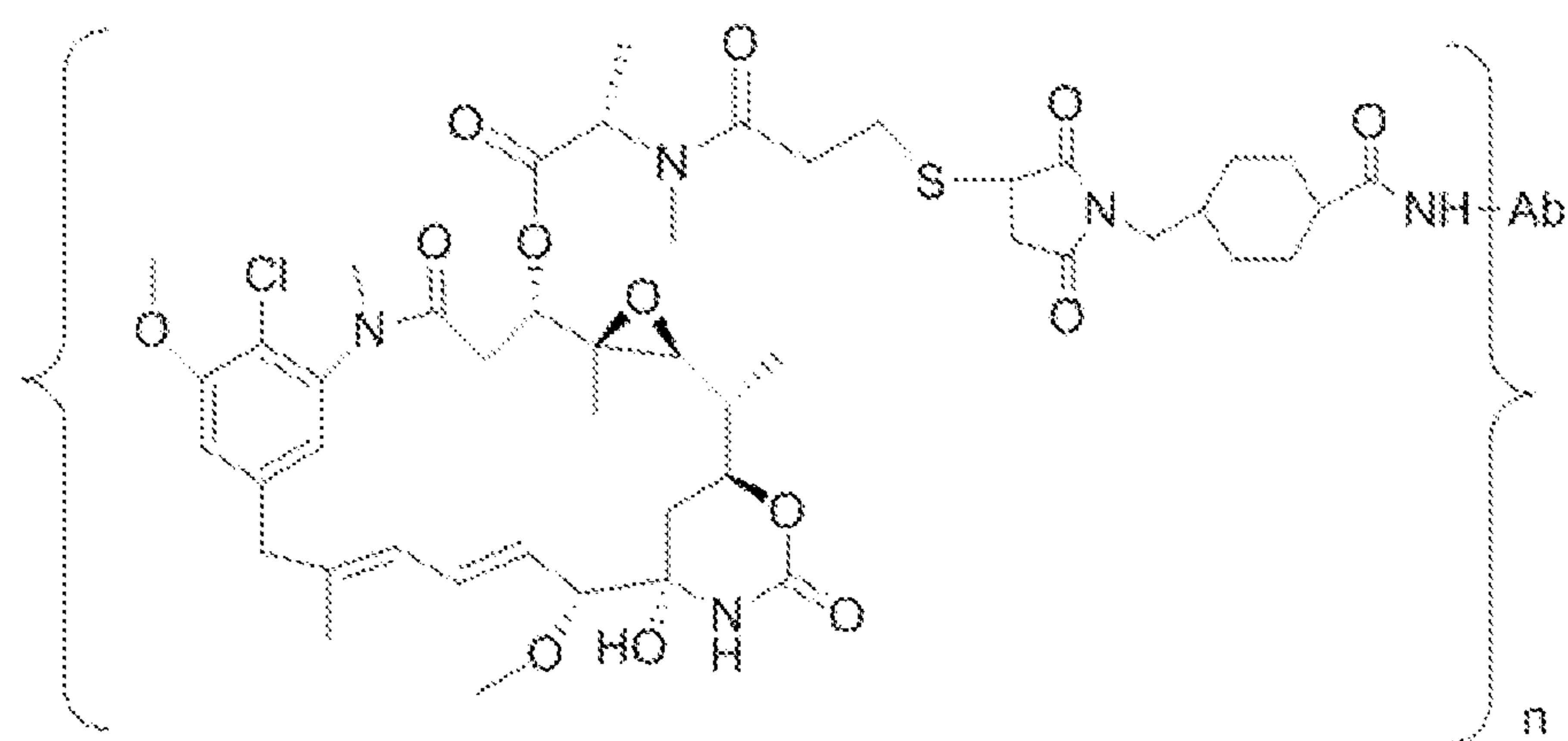
[00164] In one aspect, the linker L is derived from N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB).

[00165] Suitable cross-linking reagents that form a charged linker between the drug moiety D, for example maytansinoid, and the antibody Ab are known as procharged cross-linking reagents. In one aspect, the linker L is derived from the procharged cross-linking reagent is CX1-1. The structure of CX1-1 is below.

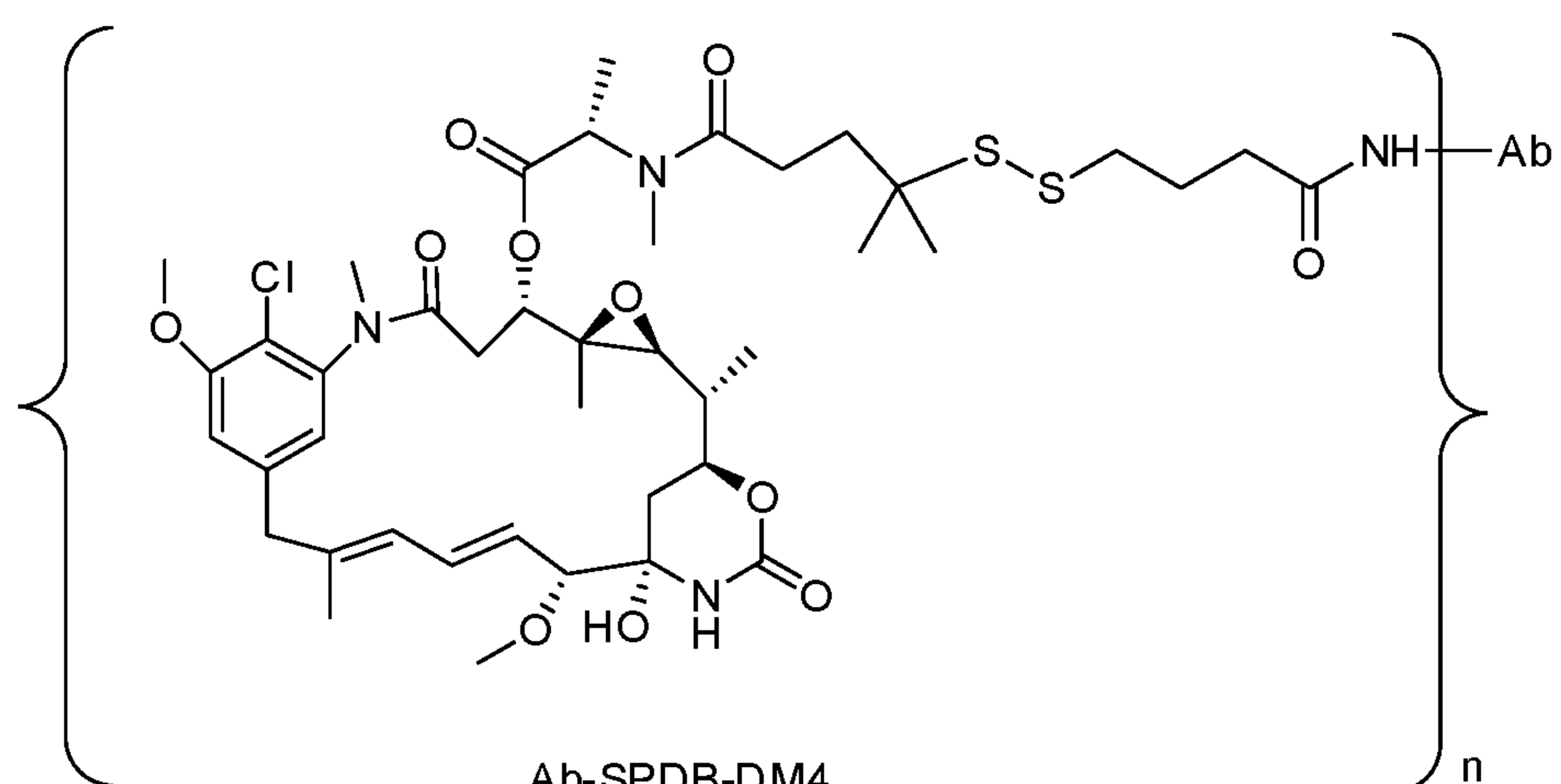


2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 17-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-5,8,11,14-tetraoxo-4,7,10,13-tetraazaheptadecan-1-olate (CX1-1)

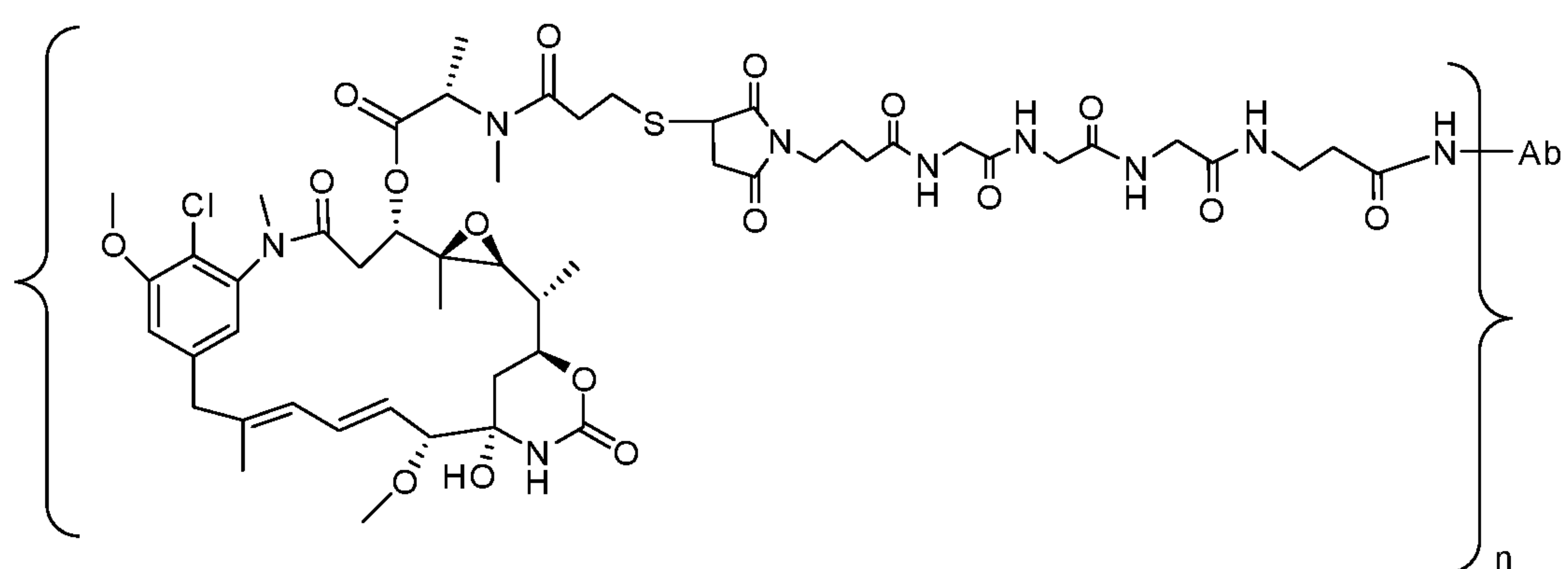
[00166] In one aspect provided by the disclosure, the conjugate is represented by any one of the following structural formulae:



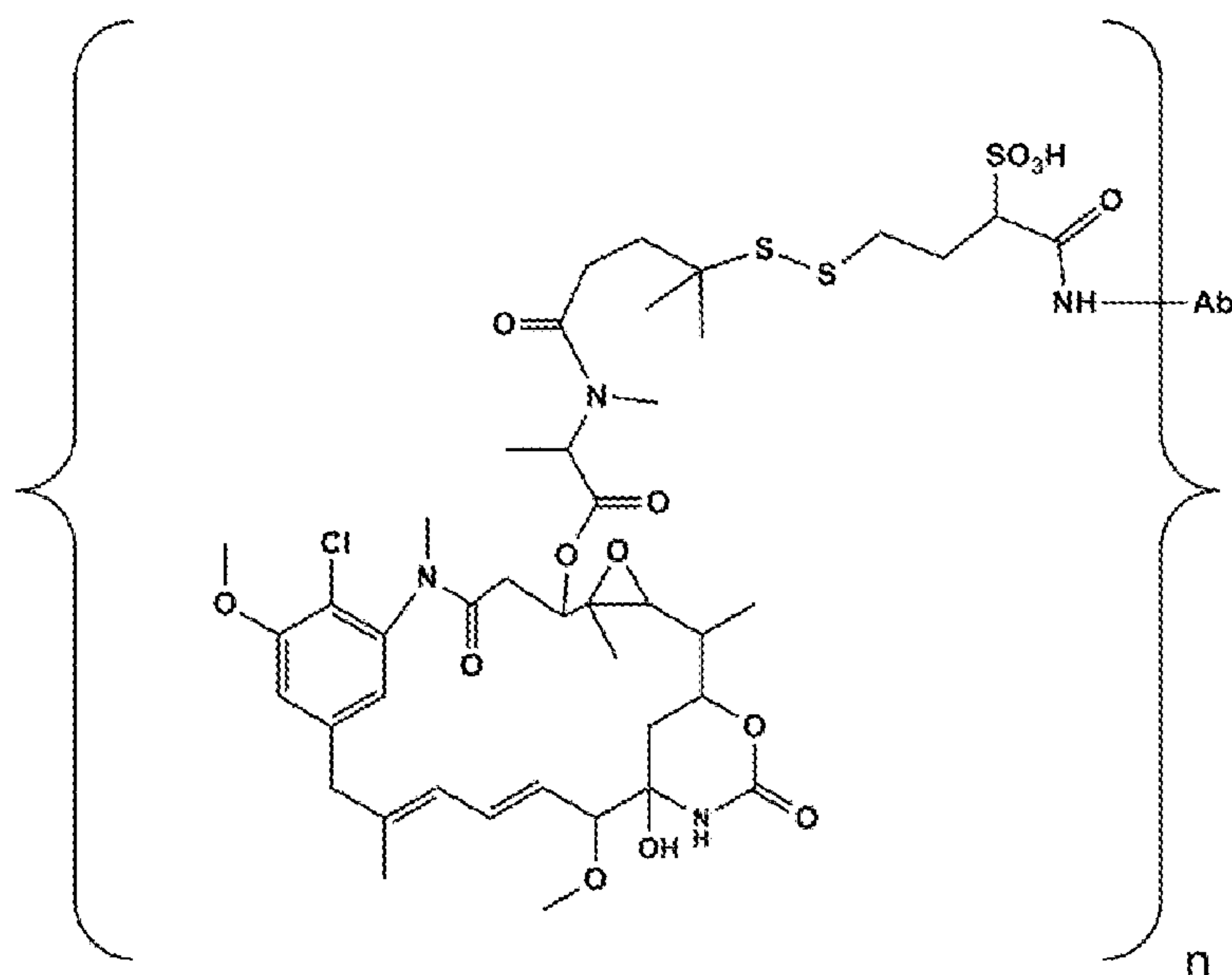
Ab-MCC-DM1



Ab-SPDB-DM4



Ab-CX1-1-DM1



Ab-sulfo-SPDB-DM4

[00167] wherein:

[00168] Ab is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human CDH6;

[00169] n, which indicates the number of D-L groups attached the Ab through the formation of an amide bond with a primary amine of the Ab, is an integer from 1 to 20. In one aspect, n is an integer from 1 to 10, 2 to 8 or 2 to 5. In a specific aspect, n is 3 or 4.

[00170] In one aspect, the average molar ratio of drug moiety (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) to the antibody in the conjugate (*i.e.*, average w value, also known as Maytansinoid Antibody Ratio (MAR)) is about 1 to about 10, about 2 to about 8 (*e.g.*, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 8.0, or 8.1), about 2.5 to about 7, about 3 to about 5, about 2.5 to about 4.5 (*e.g.*, about 2.5, about 2.6, about 2.7, about 2.8, about 2.9, about 3.0, about 3.1, about 3.3, about 3.4, about 3.5, about 3.6, about 3.7, about 3.8, about 3.9, about 4.0, about 4.1, about 4.2, about 4.3, about 4.4, about 4.5), about 3.0 to about 4.0, about 3.2 to about 4.2, or about 4.5 to 5.5 (*e.g.*, about 4.5, about 4.6, about 4.7, about 4.8, about 4.9, about 5.0, about 5.1, about 5.2, about 5.3, about 5.4, or about 5.5).

[00171] In one aspect provided by the disclosure, the conjugate has substantially high purity and has one or more of the following features: (a) greater than about 90% (*e.g.*, greater than or equal to

about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100%), preferably greater than about 95%, of conjugate species are monomeric, (b) unconjugated linker level in the conjugate preparation is less than about 10% (*e.g.*, less than or equal to about 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, or 0%) (relative to total linker), (c) less than 10% of conjugate species are crosslinked (*e.g.*, less than or equal to about 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, 1%, or 0%), (d) free drug moiety (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) level in the conjugate preparation is less than about 2% (*e.g.*, less than or equal to about 1.5%, 1.4%, 1.3%, 1.2%, 1.1%, 1.0%, 0.9%, 0.8%, 0.7%, 0.6%, 0.5%, 0.4%, 0.3%, 0.2%, 0.1%, or 0%) (mol/mol relative to total cytotoxic agent).

[00172] As used herein, the term “unconjugated linker” refers to the antibody that is covalently linked with a linker derived from a cross-linking reagent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1), wherein the antibody is not covalently coupled to the drug moiety (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) through a linker (*i.e.*, the “unconjugated linker” can be represented by Ab-SMCC, Ab-SPDB, Ab-sulfo-SPDB, or Ab-CX1-1).

1. Drug Moiety

[00173] The present disclosure provides immunoconjugates that specifically bind to CDH6. The immunoconjugates of the present disclosure comprise anti-CDH6 antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents that are conjugated to a drug moiety, *e.g.*, an anti-cancer agent, anti-hematological disorder agent, an autoimmune treatment agent, an anti-inflammatory agent, an antifungal agent, an antibacterial agent, an anti-parasitic agent, an anti-viral agent, or an anesthetic agent. The antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents can be conjugated to several identical or different drug moieties using any methods known in the art.

[00174] In certain aspects, the drug moiety of the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure is selected from a group consisting of: a maytansinoid, a V-ATPase inhibitor, a pro-apoptotic agent, a Bcl2 inhibitor, an MCL1 inhibitor, a HSP90 inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor, an mTor inhibitor, a microtubule stabilizer, a microtubule destabilizer, an auristatin, a dolastatin, a MetAP (methionine aminopeptidase), an inhibitor of nuclear export of proteins CRM1, a DPPIV inhibitor, proteasome inhibitors, an inhibitor of phosphoryl transfer reactions in mitochondria, a protein synthesis inhibitor, a kinase inhibitor, a CDK2 inhibitor, a CDK9 inhibitor, a kinesin inhibitor, an HDAC inhibitor, a DNA damaging agent, a DNA alkylating agent, a DNA intercalator, a DNA minor groove binder and a DHFR inhibitor.

[00175] In one aspect, the drug moiety of the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure is a maytansinoid drug moiety, such as but not limited to, DM1, DM3, or DM4.

[00176] Further, the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure may be conjugated to a drug moiety that modifies a given biological response. Drug moieties are not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety may be a protein, peptide, or polypeptide possessing a desired biological activity. Such proteins may include, for example, a toxin such as abrin, ricin A, pseudomonas exotoxin, cholera toxin, or diphtheria toxin, a protein such as tumor necrosis factor, α -interferon, β -interferon, nerve growth factor, platelet derived growth factor, tissue plasminogen activator, a cytokine, an apoptotic agent, an anti-angiogenic agent, or, a biological response modifier such as, for example, a lymphokine.

[00177] In one aspect, the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure are conjugated to a drug moiety, such as a cytotoxin, a drug (*e.g.*, an immunosuppressant) or a radiotoxin. Examples of cytotoxin include but are not limited to, taxanes (see, *e.g.*, International (PCT) Patent Application Nos. WO 01/38318 and PCT/US03/02675), DNA-alkylating agents (*e.g.*, CC-1065 analogs), anthracyclines, tubulysin analogs, duocarmycin analogs, auristatin E, auristatin F, maytansinoids, and cytotoxic agents comprising a reactive polyethylene glycol moiety (see, *e.g.*, Sasse *et al.*, J. Antibiot. (Tokyo), 53, 879-85 (2000), Suzawa *et al.*, Bioorg. Med. Chem., 8, 2175-84 (2000), Ichimura *et al.*, J. Antibiot. (Tokyo), 44, 1045-53 (1991), Francisco *et al.*, Blood 2003 15;102(4):1458-65), U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,475,092, 6,340,701, 6,372,738, and 6,436,931, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2001/0036923 A1, Pending U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 10/024,290 and 10/116,053, and International (PCT) Patent Application No. WO 01/49698), taxon, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, tenoposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicine, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1 -dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. Therapeutic agents also include, for example, anti-metabolites (*e.g.*, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine), ablating agents (*e.g.*, mechlorethamine, thiotepa chlorambucil, meiphalan, carmustine (BSNU) and lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin, anthracyclines (*e.g.*, daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics (*e.g.*, dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin, mithramycin, and anthramycin

(AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (*e.g.*, vincristine and vinblastine). (See *e.g.*, Seattle Genetics US20090304721).

[00178] Other examples of cytotoxins that can be conjugated to the antibodies, antibody fragments (antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure include duocarmycins, calicheamicins, maytansines and auristatins, and derivatives thereof.

[00179] Various types of cytotoxins, linkers and methods for conjugating therapeutic agents to antibodies are known in the art, see, *e.g.*, Saito *et al.*, (2003) *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 55:199-215; Trail *et al.*, (2003) *Cancer Immunol. Immunother.* 52:328-337; Payne, (2003) *Cancer Cell* 3:207-212; Allen, (2002) *Nat. Rev. Cancer* 2:750-763; Pastan and Kreitman, (2002) *Curr. Opin. Investig. Drugs* 3:1089-1091; Senter and Springer, (2001) *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* 53:247-264.

[00180] The antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure can also be conjugated to a radioactive isotope to generate cytotoxic radiopharmaceuticals, referred to as radioimmunoconjugates. Examples of radioactive isotopes that can be conjugated to antibodies for use diagnostically or therapeutically include, but are not limited to, iodine-131, indium-111, yttrium-90, and lutetium-177. Methods for preparing radioimmunoconjugates are established in the art. Examples of radioimmunoconjugates are commercially available, including ZevalinTM (IDEC Pharmaceuticals) and BexxarTM (Corixa Pharmaceuticals), and similar methods can be used to prepare radioimmunoconjugates using the antibodies disclosed herein. In certain aspects, the macrocyclic chelator is 1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclododecane-N,N',N'',N'''-tetraacetic acid (DOTA) which can be attached to the antibody via a linker molecule. Such linker molecules are commonly known in the art and described in Denardo *et al.*, (1998) *Clin Cancer Res.* 4(10):2483-90; Peterson *et al.*, (1999) *Bioconjug. Chem.* 10(4):553-7; and Zimmerman *et al.*, (1999) *Nucl. Med. Biol.* 26(8):943-50, each incorporated by reference in their entireties.

[00181] The antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure can also be conjugated to a heterologous protein or polypeptide (or fragment thereof, preferably to a polypeptide of at least 10, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 60, at least 70, at least 80, at least 90 or at least 100 amino acids) to generate fusion proteins. In particular, the present disclosure provides fusion proteins comprising an antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment) described herein (*e.g.*, a Fab fragment, Fd fragment, Fv fragment, F(ab)₂ fragment, a VH domain, a VH CDR, a VL domain or a VL CDR) and a heterologous protein, polypeptide, or peptide.

[00182] Additional fusion proteins may be generated through the techniques of gene-shuffling, motif-shuffling, exon-shuffling, and/or codon-shuffling (collectively referred to as “DNA shuffling”). DNA shuffling may be employed to alter the activities of antibodies of the present disclosure or fragments thereof (*e.g.*, antibodies or fragments thereof with higher affinities and lower dissociation rates). See, generally, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,605,793, 5,811,238, 5,830,721, 5,834,252, and 5,837,458; Patten *et al.*, (1997) *Curr. Opinion Biotechnol.* 8:724-33; Harayama, (1998) *Trends Biotechnol.* 16(2):76-82; Hansson *et al.*, (1999) *J. Mol. Biol.* 287:265-76; and Lorenzo and Blasco, (1998) *Biotechniques* 24(2):308-313 (each of these patents and publications are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety). Antibodies or fragments thereof, or the encoded antibodies or fragments thereof, may be altered by being subjected to random mutagenesis by error-prone PCR, random nucleotide insertion or other methods prior to recombination. A polynucleotide encoding an antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to an antigen may be recombined with one or more components, motifs, sections, parts, domains, fragments, etc. of one or more heterologous molecules.

[00183] Moreover, the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure can be conjugated to marker sequences, such as a peptide, to facilitate purification. In preferred aspects, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Chatsworth, CA), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz *et al.*, (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:821-824, for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Other peptide tags useful for purification include, but are not limited to, the hemagglutinin (“HA”) tag, which corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson *et al.*, (1984) *Cell* 37:767), and the “FLAG” tag (A. Einhauer *et al.*, *J. Biochem. Biophys. Methods* 49: 455–465, 2001). As described in the present disclosure, antibodies or antigen binding fragments can also be conjugated to tumor-penetrating peptides in order to enhance their efficacy.

[00184] In other aspects, the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure are conjugated to a diagnostic or detectable agent. Such immunoconjugates can be useful for monitoring or prognosing the onset, development, progression and/or severity of a disease or disorder as part of a clinical testing procedure, such as determining the efficacy of a particular therapy. Such diagnosis and detection can be accomplished by coupling the antibody to detectable substances including, but not limited to, various enzymes, such as, but not limited to, horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; prosthetic groups, such as, but not limited to, streptavidin/biotin and

avidin/biotin; fluorescent materials, such as, but not limited to, Alexa Fluor 350, Alexa Fluor 405, Alexa Fluor 430, Alexa Fluor 488, Alexa Fluor 500, Alexa Fluor 514, Alexa Fluor 532, Alexa Fluor 546, Alexa Fluor 555, Alexa Fluor 568, Alexa Fluor 594, Alexa Fluor 610, Alexa Fluor 633, Alexa Fluor 647, Alexa Fluor 660, Alexa Fluor 680, Alexa Fluor 700, Alexa Fluor 750, umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; luminescent materials, such as, but not limited to, luminol; bioluminescent materials, such as but not limited to, luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin; radioactive materials, such as, but not limited to, iodine (^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{123}I , and ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium (^{115}In , ^{113}In , ^{112}In , and ^{111}In), technetium (^{99}Tc), thallium (^{201}Tl), gallium (^{68}Ga , ^{67}Ga), palladium (^{103}Pd), molybdenum (^{99}Mo), xenon (^{133}Xe), fluorine (^{18}F), ^{153}Sm , ^{177}Lu , ^{159}Gd , ^{149}Pm , ^{140}La , ^{175}Yb , ^{166}Ho , ^{90}Y , ^{47}Sc , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{142}Pr , ^{105}Rh , ^{97}Ru , ^{68}Ge , ^{57}Co , ^{65}Zn , ^{85}Sr , ^{32}P , ^{153}Gd , ^{169}Yb , ^{51}Cr , ^{54}Mn , ^{75}Se , ^{64}Cu , ^{113}Sn , and ^{117}Sn ; and positron emitting metals using various positron emission tomographies, and non-radioactive paramagnetic metal ions.

[00185] The antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalents of the present disclosure may also be attached to solid supports, which are particularly useful for immunoassays or purification of the target antigen. Such solid supports include, but are not limited to, glass, cellulose, polyacrylamide, nylon, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene.

2. Linker

[00186] As used herein, a "linker" is any chemical moiety that is capable of linking an antibody, antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or functional equivalent to another moiety, such as a drug moiety. Linkers can be susceptible to cleavage (cleavable linker), such as, acid-induced cleavage, photo-induced cleavage, peptidase-induced cleavage, esterase-induced cleavage, and disulfide bond cleavage, at conditions under which the compound or the antibody remains active. Alternatively, linkers can be substantially resistant to cleavage (*e.g.*, stable linker or noncleavable linker). In some aspects, the linker is a procharged linker, a hydrophilic linker, or a dicarboxylic acid based linker.

[00187] In one aspect, the linker used is derived from a crosslinking reagent such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (SPP), N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB), N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)-2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB), N-succinimidyl iodoacetate (SIA), N-succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate (SIAB), maleimide PEG NHS, N-succinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl)

cyclohexanecarboxylate (SMCC), N-sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylate (sulfo-SMCC) or 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 17-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-5,8,11,14-tetraoxo-4,7,10,13-tetraazaheptadecan-1-oate (CX1-1). In another aspect, the linker used is derived from a cross-linking agent such as N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), N-succinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylate (SMCC), N-sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylate (sulfo-SMCC), N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)-2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB) or 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 17-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-5,8,11,14-tetraoxo-4,7,10,13-tetraazaheptadecan-1-oate (CX1-1).

[00188] Non-cleavable linkers are any chemical moiety capable of linking a drug moiety, such as a maytansinoid, to an antibody in a stable, covalent manner and does not fall off under the categories listed above for cleavable linkers. Thus, non-cleavable linkers are substantially resistant to acid-induced cleavage, photo-induced cleavage, peptidase-induced cleavage, esterase-induced cleavage and disulfide bond cleavage. Furthermore, non-cleavable refers to the ability of the chemical bond in the linker or adjoining to the linker to withstand cleavage induced by an acid, photolabile-cleaving agent, a peptidase, an esterase, or a chemical or physiological compound that cleaves a disulfide bond, at conditions under which the drug moiety, such as maytansinoid or the antibody does not lose its activity.

[00189] Acid-labile linkers are linkers cleavable at acidic pH. For example, certain intracellular compartments, such as endosomes and lysosomes, have an acidic pH (pH 4-5), and provide conditions suitable to cleave acid-labile linkers.

[00190] Photo-labile linkers are linkers that are useful at the body surface and in many body cavities that are accessible to light. Furthermore, infrared light can penetrate tissue.

[00191] Some linkers can be cleaved by peptidases, i.e. peptidase cleavable linkers. Only certain peptides are readily cleaved inside or outside cells, see e.g. Trout et al., 79 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 626-629 (1982) and Umemoto et al. 43 Int. J. Cancer, 677-684 (1989). Furthermore, peptides are composed of α -amino acids and peptidic bonds, which chemically are amide bonds between the carboxylate of one amino acid and the amino group of a second amino acid. Other amide bonds, such as the bond between a carboxylate and the ϵ -amino group of lysine, are understood not to be peptidic bonds and are considered non-cleavable.

[00192] Some linkers can be cleaved by esterases, i.e. esterase cleavable linkers. Again, only certain esters can be cleaved by esterases present inside or outside of cells. Esters are formed by the

condensation of a carboxylic acid and an alcohol. Simple esters are esters produced with simple alcohols, such as aliphatic alcohols, and small cyclic and small aromatic alcohols.

[00193] Procharged linkers are derived from charged cross-linking reagents that retain their charge after incorporation into an antibody drug conjugate. Examples of procharged linkers can be found in US 2009/0274713.

3. Conjugation and Preparation of ADCs

[00194] The conjugates of the present disclosure can be prepared by any methods known in the art, such as those described in US Patent Nos. 7,811,572, 6,411,163, 7,368,565, and 8,163,888, and US application publications 2011/0003969, 2011/0166319, 2012/0253021 and 2012/0259100. The entire teachings of these patents and patent application publications are herein incorporated by reference.

One-Step Process

[00195] In one aspect, the conjugates of the present disclosure can be prepared by a one-step process. The process comprises combining the antibody, drug and cross-linking agent in a substantially aqueous medium, optionally containing one or more co-solvents, at a suitable pH. In one aspect, the process comprises the step of contacting the antibody of the present disclosure with a drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) to form a first mixture comprising the antibody and the drug, and then contacting the first mixture comprising the antibody and the drug with a cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) in a solution having a pH of about 4 to about 9 to provide a mixture comprising (i) the conjugate (*e.g.*, Ab-MCC-DM1, Ab-SPDB-DM4, Sulfo-SPDB-DM4, or Ab-CX1-1-DM1), (ii) free drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4), and (iii) reaction by-products.

[00196] In one aspect, the one-step process comprises contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) in a solution having a pH of about 6 or greater (*e.g.*, about 6 to about 9, about 6 to about 7, about 7 to about 9, about 7 to about 8.5, about 7.5 to about 8.5, about 7.5 to about 8.0, about 8.0 to about 9.0, or about 8.5 to about 9.0). For example, the process comprises contacting a cell-binding agent with the drug (DM1 or DM4) and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) in a solution having a pH of about 6.0, about 6.1, about 6.2, about 6.3, about 6.4, about 6.5, about 6.6, about 6.7, about 6.8, about 6.9, about 7.0, about 7.1, about 7.2, about 7.3, about 7.4, about 7.5, about 7.6, about 7.7, about 7.8, about 7.9, about 8.0, about 8.1, about 8.2, about 8.3, about 8.4, about 8.5, about 8.6, about 8.7, about 8.8, about 8.9, or about 9.0. In another aspect, the process comprises contacting a cell-binding agent with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) in a solution having a pH of about 7.8 (*e.g.*, a pH of 7.6 to 8.0 or a pH of 7.7 to 7.9).

[00197] The one-step process (i.e., contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) can be carried out at any suitable temperature known in the art. For example, the one-step process can occur at about 20°C or less (*e.g.*, about -10°C (provided that the solution is prevented from freezing, *e.g.*, by the presence of organic solvent used to dissolve the cytotoxic agent and the bifunctional crosslinking reagent) to about 20°C, about 0°C to about 18°C, about 4°C to about 16°C), at room temperature (*e.g.*, about 20°C to about 30°C or about 20°C to about 25°C), or at an elevated temperature (*e.g.*, about 30°C to about 37°C). In one aspect, the one-step process occurs at a temperature of about 16°C to about 24°C (*e.g.*, about 16°C, about 17°C, about 18°C, about 19°C, about 20°C, about 21°C, about 22°C, about 23°C, about 24°C, or about 25°C). In another aspect, the one-step process is carried out at a temperature of about 15°C or less (*e.g.*, about -10°C to about 15°C, or about 0°C to about 15°C). For example, the process comprises contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) at a temperature of about 15°C, about 14°C, about 13°C, about 12°C, about 11°C, about 10°C, about 9°C, about 8°C, about 7°C, about 6°C, about 5°C, about 4°C, about 3°C, about 2°C, about 1°C, about 0°C, about -1°C, about -2°C, about -3°C, about -4°C, about -5°C, about -6°C, about -7°C, about -8°C, about -9°C, or about -10°C, provided that the solution is prevented from freezing, *e.g.*, by the presence of organic solvent(s) used to dissolve the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, Sulfo-SPDB, SPDB, or CX1-1). In one aspect, the process comprises contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) at a temperature of about -10°C to about 15°C, about 0°C to about 15°C, about 0°C to about 10°C, about 0°C to about 5°C, about 5°C to about 15°C, about 10°C to about 15°C, or about 5°C to about 10°C. In another aspect, the process comprises contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) at a temperature of about 10°C (*e.g.*, a temperature of 8°C to 12°C or a temperature of 9°C to 11°C).

[00198] In one aspect, the contacting described above is effected by providing the antibody, then contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) to form a first mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4), and then contacting the first mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1). For example, in one aspect, the antibody is provided in a reaction vessel, the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) is added to the reaction vessel (thereby contacting the antibody), and then the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) is added to the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) (thereby contacting the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug). In one aspect, the antibody is provided in a reaction vessel, and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) is added to the reaction vessel immediately following

providing the antibody to the vessel. In another aspect, the antibody is provided in a reaction vessel, and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) is added to the reaction vessel after a time interval following providing the antibody to the vessel (*e.g.*, about 5 minutes, about 10 minutes, about 20 minutes, about 30 minutes, about 40 minutes, about 50 minutes, about 1 hour, about 1 day or longer after providing the cell-binding agent to the space). The drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) can be added quickly (*i.e.*, within a short time interval, such as about 5 minutes, about 10 minutes) or slowly (such as by using a pump).

[00199] The mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) can then be contacted with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) either immediately after contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) or at some later point (*e.g.*, about 5 minutes to about 8 hours or longer) after contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4). For example, in one aspect, the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) is added to the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) immediately after the addition of the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) to the reaction vessel comprising the antibody. Alternatively, the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) can be contacted with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) at about 5 minutes, about 10 minutes, about 20 minutes, about 30 minutes, about 1 hour, about 2 hours, about 3 hours, about 4 hours, about 5 hours, about 6 hours, about 7 hours, about 8 hours, or longer after contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4).

[00200] After the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) is contacted with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) the reaction is allowed to proceed for about 1 hour, about 2 hours, about 3 hours, about 4 hours, about 5 hours, about 6 hours, about 7 hours, about 8 hours, about 9 hours, about 10 hours, about 11 hours, about 12 hours, about 13 hours, about 14 hours, about 15 hours, about 16 hours, about 17 hours, about 18 hours, about 19 hours, about 20 hours, about 21 hours, about 22 hours, about 23 hours, about 24 hours, or longer (*e.g.*, about 30 hours, about 35 hours, about 40 hours, about 45 hours, or about 48 hrs).

[00201] In one aspect, the one-step process further comprises a quenching step to quench any unreacted drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and/or unreacted cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1). The quenching step is typically performed prior to purification of the conjugate. In one aspect, the mixture is quenched by contacting the mixture with a quenching reagent. As used herein, the “quenching reagent” refers to a reagent that reacts with the free drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and/or cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1). In one aspect, maleimide or haloacetamide quenching reagents, such as 4-maleimidobutyric acid, 3-maleimidopropionic acid, N-ethylmaleimide, iodoacetamide, or iodoacetamidopropionic acid, can be used to ensure that any unreacted group (such as thiol) in the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) is quenched. The quenching step can help prevent the dimerization of the drug (*e.g.*, DM1). The dimerized DM1

can be difficult to remove. Upon quenching with polar, charged thiol-quenching reagents (such as 4-maleimidobutyric acid or 3-maleimidopropionic acid), the excess, unreacted DM1 is converted into a polar, charged, water-soluble adduct that can be easily separated from the covalently-linked conjugate during the purification step. Quenching with non-polar and neutral thiol-quenching reagents can also be used. In one aspect, the mixture is quenched by contacting the mixture with a quenching reagent that reacts with the unreacted cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1). For example, nucleophiles can be added to the mixture in order to quench any unreacted SMCC. The nucleophile preferably is an amino group containing nucleophile, such as lysine, taurine and hydroxylamine.

[00202] In another aspect, the reaction (*i.e.*, contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and then cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1)) is allowed to proceed to completion prior to contacting the mixture with a quenching reagent. In this regard, the quenching reagent is added to the mixture about 1 hour to about 48 hours (*e.g.*, about 1 hour, about 2 hours, about 3 hours, about 4 hours, about 5 hours, about 6 hours, about 7 hours, about 8 hours, about 9 hours, about 10 hours, about 11 hours, about 12 hours, about 13 hours, about 14 hours, about 15 hours, about 16 hours, about 17 hours, about 18 hours, about 19 hours, about 20 hours, about 21 hours, about 22 hours, about 23 hours, about 24 hours, or about 25 hours to about 48 hours) after the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) is contacted with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1).

[00203] Alternatively, the mixture is quenched by lowering the pH of the mixture to about 5.0 (*e.g.*, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0, 5.1 or 5.2). In another aspect, the mixture is quenched by lowering the pH to less than 6.0, less than 5.5, less than 5.0, less than 4.8, less than 4.6, less than 4.4, less than 4.2, less than 4.0. Alternatively, the pH is lowered to about 4.0 (*e.g.*, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1 or 4.2) to about 6.0 (*e.g.*, 5.8, 5.9, 6.0, 6.1 or 6.2), about 4.0 to about 5.0, about 4.5 (*e.g.*, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 or 4.7) to about 5.0. In one aspect, the mixture is quenched by lowering the pH of the mixture to 4.8. In another aspect, the mixture is quenched by lowering the pH of the mixture to 5.5.

[00204] In one aspect, the one-step process further comprises a holding step to release the unstably bound linkers from the antibody. The holding step comprises holding the mixture prior to purification of the conjugate (*e.g.*, after the reaction step, between the reaction step and the quenching step, or after the quenching step). For example, the process comprises (a) contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) to form a mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4); and then contacting the mixture comprising the antibody and drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1), in a solution having a pH of about 4 to about 9 to provide a mixture comprising (i) the conjugate (*e.g.*, Ab-MCC-DM1, Ab-SPDB-DM4, Sulfo-SPDB-DM4 or Ab-CX1-1-DM1), (ii) free drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4), and (iii) reaction by-products, (b) holding the mixture prepared in step (a) to release the unstably

bound linkers from the cell-binding agent, and (c) purifying the mixture to provide a purified conjugate.

[00205] In another aspect, the process comprises (a) contacting the antibody with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) to form a mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4); and then contacting the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1), in a solution having a pH of about 4 to about 9 to provide a mixture comprising (i) the conjugate, (ii) free drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4), and (iii) reaction by-products, (b) quenching the mixture prepared in step (a) to quench any unreacted drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) and/or unreacted cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1), (c) holding the mixture prepared in step (b) to release the unstably bound linkers from the cell-binding agent, and (d) purifying the mixture to provide a purified conjugate (*e.g.*, Ab-MCC-DM1, Ab-SPDB-DM4, Ab-Sulfo-SPDB-DM4 or Ab-CX1-1-DM1).

[00206] Alternatively, the holding step can be performed after purification of the conjugate, followed by an additional purification step.

[00207] In another aspect, the reaction is allowed to proceed to completion prior to the holding step. In this regard, the holding step can be performed about 1 hour to about 48 hours (*e.g.*, about 1 hour, about 2 hours, about 3 hours, about 4 hours, about 5 hours, about 6 hours, about 7 hours, about 8 hours, about 9 hours, about 10 hours, about 11 hours, about 12 hours, about 13 hours, about 14 hours, about 15 hours, about 16 hours, about 17 hours, about 18 hours, about 19 hours, about 20 hours, about 21 hours, about 22 hours, about 23 hours, about 24 hours, or about 24 hours to about 48 hours) after the mixture comprising the antibody and the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) is contacted with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1).

[00208] The holding step comprises maintaining the solution at a suitable temperature (*e.g.*, about 0°C to about 37°C) for a suitable period of time (*e.g.*, about 1 hour to about 1 week, about 1 hour to about 24 hours, about 1 hour to about 8 hours, or about 1 hour to about 4 hours) to release the unstably bound linkers from the antibody while not substantially releasing the stably bound linkers from the antibody. In one aspect, the holding step comprises maintaining the solution at about 20 °C or less (*e.g.*, about 0°C to about 18°C, about 4°C to about 16°C), at room temperature (*e.g.*, about 20°C to about 30°C or about 20°C to about 25°C), or at an elevated temperature (*e.g.*, about 30°C to about 37°C). In one aspect, the holding step comprises maintaining the solution at a temperature of about 16°C to about 24°C (*e.g.*, about 15°C, about 16°C, about 17°C, about 18°C, about 19°C, about 20°C, about 21°C, about 22°C, about 23°C, about 24°C, or about 25°C). In another aspect, the holding step comprises maintaining the solution at a temperature of about 2°C to about 8°C (*e.g.*, about 0°C, about 1°C, about 2°C, about 3°C, about 4°C, about 5°C, about 6°C, about 7°C, about 8°C, about 9°C, or about 10°C). In another aspect, the holding step comprises maintaining the solution at a temperature of

about 37°C (*e.g.*, about 34°C, about 35°C, about 36°C, about 37°C, about 38°C, about 39°C, or about 40°C).

[00209] The duration of the holding step depends on the temperature and the pH at which the holding step is performed. For example, the duration of the holding step can be substantially reduced by performing the holding step at elevated temperature, with the maximum temperature limited by the stability of the cell-binding agent-cytotoxic agent conjugate. The holding step can comprise maintaining the solution for about 1 hour to about 1 day (*e.g.*, about 1 hour, about 2 hours, about 3 hours, about 4 hours, about 5 hours, about 6 hours, about 7 hours, about 8 hours, about 9 hours, about 10 hours, about 12 hours, about 14 hours, about 16 hours, about 18 hours, about 20 hours, about 22 hours, or about 24 hours), about 10 hours to about 24 hours, about 12 hours to about 24 hours, about 14 hours to about 24 hours, about 16 hours to about 24 hours, about 18 hours to about 24 hours, about 20 hours to about 24 hours, about 5 hours to about 1 week, about 20 hours to about 1 week, about 12 hours to about 1 week (*e.g.*, about 12 hours, about 16 hours, about 20 hours, about 24 hours, about 2 days, about 3 days, about 4 days, about 5 days, about 6 days, or about 7 days), or about 1 day to about 1 week.

[00210] In one aspect, the holding step comprises maintaining the solution at a temperature of about 2 °C to about 8 °C for a period of at least about 12 hours for up to a week. In another aspect, the holding step comprises maintaining the solution at a temperature of about 2 °C to about 8 °C overnight (*e.g.*, about 12 to about 24 hours, preferably about 20 hours).

[00211] The pH value for the holding step preferably is about 4 to about 10. In one aspect, the pH value for the holding step is about 4 or more, but less than about 6 (*e.g.*, 4 to 5.9) or about 5 or more, but less than about 6 (*e.g.*, 5 to 5.9). In another aspect, the pH values for the holding step range from about 6 to about 10 (*e.g.*, about 6.5 to about 9, about 6 to about 8). For example, pH values for the holding step can be about 6, about 6.5, about 7, about 7.5, about 8, about 8.5, about 9, about 9.5, or about 10.

[00212] In other aspects, the holding step can comprise incubating the mixture at 25°C at a pH of about 6-7.5 for about 12 hours to about 1 week, incubating the mixture at 4°C at a pH of about 4.5-5.9 for about 5 hours to about 5 days, or incubating the mixture at 25°C at a pH of about 4.5-5.9 for about 5 hours to about 1 day.

[00213] The one-step process can optionally include the addition of sucrose to the reaction step to increase solubility and recovery of the conjugates. Desirably, sucrose is added at a concentration of about 0.1% (w/v) to about 20% (w/v) (*e.g.*, about 0.1% (w/v), 1% (w/v), 5% (w/v), 10% (w/v), 15% (w/v), or 20% (w/v)). Preferably, sucrose is added at a concentration of about 1% (w/v) to about 10% (w/v) (*e.g.*, about 0.5% (w/v), about 1% (w/v), about 1.5% (w/v), about 2% (w/v), about 3% (w/v), about 4% (w/v), about 5% (w/v), about 6% (w/v), about 7% (w/v), about 8% (w/v), about 9% (w/v), about 10% (w/v), or about 11% (w/v)). In addition, the reaction step also can

comprise the addition of a buffering agent. Any suitable buffering agent known in the art can be used. Suitable buffering agents include, for example, a citrate buffer, an acetate buffer, a succinate buffer, and a phosphate buffer. In one aspect, the buffering agent is selected from the group consisting of HEPPSO (N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-N'-(2-hydroxypropanesulfonic acid)), POPSO (piperazine-1,4-bis-(2-hydroxy-propane-sulfonic acid) dehydrate), HEPES (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1-ethanesulfonic acid), HEPPS (EPPS) (4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-1-propanesulfonic acid), TES (N-[tris(hydroxymethyl)methyl]-2-aminoethanesulfonic acid), and a combination thereof.

[00214] The one-step process can further comprise the step of purifying the mixture to provide purified conjugate (*e.g.*, Ab-MCC-DM1, Ab-SPDB-DM4, Ab-Sulfo-SPDB-DM4 or Ab-CX1-1-DM1). Any purification methods known in the art can be used to purify the conjugates of the present disclosure. In one aspect, the conjugates of the present disclosure use tangential flow filtration (TFF), non-adsorptive chromatography, adsorptive chromatography, adsorptive filtration, selective precipitation, or any other suitable purification process, as well as combinations thereof. In another aspect, prior to subjecting the conjugates to purification process described above, the conjugates are first filtered through one or more PVDF membranes. Alternatively, the conjugates are filtered through one or more PVDF membranes after subjecting the conjugates to the purification process described above. For example, in one aspect, the conjugates are filtered through one or more PVDF membranes and then purified using tangential flow filtration. Alternatively, the conjugates are purified using tangential flow filtration and then filtered through one or more PVDF membranes.

[00215] Any suitable TFF systems may be utilized for purification, including a Pellicon® type system (Millipore, Billerica, MA), a Sartocan® Cassette system (Sartorius AG, Edgewood, NY), and a Centrasette® type system (Pall Corp., East Hills, NY).

[00216] Any suitable adsorptive chromatography resin may be utilized for purification. Preferred adsorptive chromatography resins include hydroxyapatite chromatography, hydrophobic charge induction chromatography (HCIC), hydrophobic interaction chromatography (HIC), ion exchange chromatography, mixed mode ion exchange chromatography, immobilized metal affinity chromatography (IMAC), dye ligand chromatography, affinity chromatography, reversed phase chromatography, and combinations thereof. Examples of suitable hydroxyapatite resins include ceramic hydroxyapatite (CHT Type I and Type II, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA), HA Ultrogel® hydroxyapatite (Pall Corp., East Hills, NY), and ceramic fluoroapatite (CFT Type I and Type II, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). An example of a suitable HCIC resin is MEP Hypercel® resin (Pall Corp., East Hills, NY). Examples of suitable HIC resins include Butyl-Sepharose, Hexyl-Sepharose, Phenyl-Sepharose, and Octyl Sepharose resins (all from GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ), as well as Macro-prep® Methyl and Macro-Prep® t-Butyl resins (Biorad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). Examples of suitable ion exchange resins include SP-Sepharose®, CM-Sepharose®, and Q-Sepharose® resins (all from GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ), and Unosphere® S

resin (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). Examples of suitable mixed mode ion exchangers include Bakerbond® ABx resin (JT Baker, Phillipsburg NJ). Examples of suitable IMAC resins include Chelating Sepharose® resin (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) and Profinity® IMAC resin (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). Examples of suitable dye ligand resins include Blue Sepharose resin (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) and Affi-gel Blue resin (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). Examples of suitable affinity resins include Protein A Sepharose resin (*e.g.*, MabSelect, GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) and lectin affinity resins, *e.g.* Lentil Lectin Sepharose® resin (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ), where the antibody bears appropriate lectin binding sites. Examples of suitable reversed phase resins include C4, C8, and C18 resins (Grace Vydac, Hesperia, CA).

[00217] Any suitable non-adsorptive chromatography resin may be utilized for purification. Examples of suitable non-adsorptive chromatography resins include, but are not limited to, SEPHADEX™ G-25, G-50, G-100, SEPHACRYL™ resins (*e.g.*, S-200 and S-300), SUPERDEX™ resins (*e.g.*, SUPERDEX™ 75 and SUPERDEX™ 200), BIO-GEL® resins (*e.g.*, P-6, P-10, P-30, P-60, and P-100), and others known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

Two-Step Process and One-Pot Process

[00218] In one aspect, the conjugates of the present disclosure can be prepared as described in the U.S. Patent 7,811,572 and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0182750. The process comprises the steps of (a) contacting the antibody of the present disclosure with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1) to covalently attach the linker (*i.e.*, Ab-SMCC, Ab-SPDB or Ab-CX1-1) to the antibody and thereby prepare a first mixture comprising the antibody having the linker bound thereto; (b) optionally subjecting the first mixture to a purification process to prepare a purified first mixture of the antibody having the linker bound thereto; (c) conjugating the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) to the antibody having the linker bound thereto in the first mixture by reacting the antibody having the linker bound thereto with the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) in a solution having a pH of about 4 to about 9 to prepare a second mixture comprising (i) conjugate (*e.g.*, Ab-MCC-DM1, Ab-SPDB-DM4, Ab-Sulfo-SPDB-DM4 or Ab-CX1-1-DM1), (ii) free drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4); and (iii) reaction by-products; and (d) subjecting the second mixture to a purification process to purify the conjugate from the other components of the second mixture. Alternatively, the purification step (b) can be omitted. Any purification methods described herein can be used for steps (b) and (d). In one embodiment, TFF is used for both steps (b) and (d). In another embodiment, TFF is used for step (b) and absorptive chromatography (*e.g.*, CHT) is used for step (d).

One-Step Reagent and In-situ Process

[00219] In one aspect, the conjugates of the present disclosure can be prepared by conjugating pre-formed drug-linker compound (*e.g.*, SMCC-DM1, Sulfo-SMCC-DM1, SPDB-DM4, Sulfo-SPDB-

DM4 or CX1-1-DM1) to the antibody of the present disclosure, as described in U.S. Patent 6,441,163 and U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2011/0003969 and 2008/0145374, followed by a purification step. Any purification methods described herein can be used. The drug-linker compound is prepared by reacting the drug (*e.g.*, DM1 or DM4) with the cross-linking agent (*e.g.*, SMCC, Sulfo-SMCC, SPDB, Sulfo-SPDB or CX1-1). The drug-linker compound (*e.g.*, SMCC-DM1, Sulfo-SMCC-DM1, SPDB-DM4, Sulfo-SPDB-DM4 or CX1-1-DM1) is optionally subjected to purification before being conjugated to the antibody.

4. Characterization and Selection of Desirable Antibodies and Antibody Drug Conjugates

[00220] The antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) or antibody drug conjugates of the present disclosure can be characterized and selected for their physical/chemical properties and/or biological activities by various assays known in the art.

[00221] For example, an antibody of the present disclosure can be tested for its antigen binding activity by known methods such as ELISA, FACS, Biacore or Western blot.

[00222] Transgenic animals and cell lines are particularly useful in screening antibody drug conjugates (ADCs) that have potential as prophylactic or therapeutic treatments of cancer overexpression of tumor-associated antigens and cell surface receptors. Screening for a useful ADC may involve administering a candidate ADC over a range of doses to the transgenic animal, and assaying at various time points for the effect(s) of the ADC on the disease or disorder being evaluated. Alternatively, or additionally, the drug can be administered prior to or simultaneously with exposure to an inducer of the disease, if applicable. The candidate ADC may be screened serially and individually, or in parallel under medium or high-throughput screening format.

[00223] One aspect is a screening method comprising (a) transplanting cells from a stable cancer cell line or human patient tumor expressing CDH6 (*e.g.*, an ovarian cell line or tumor fragment, a renal cell line or tumor fragment, a hepatic cell line or tumor fragment, a thyroid cell line or tumor fragment, a CNS cancer cell line or tumor fragment, a cholangiocarcinoma cancer cell line or tumor fragment, ovarian, renal, hepatic, soft tissue, CNS, thyroid, or cholangiocarcinoma primary cells) into a non-human animal, (b) administering an ADC drug candidate to the non-human animal and (c) determining the ability of the candidate to inhibit the growth of tumors from the transplanted cell line. The present disclosure also encompasses a method of screening ADC candidates for the treatment of a disease or disorder characterized by the overexpression of CDH6 comprising (a) contacting cells from a stable cancer cell line expressing CDH6 with a drug candidate, and (b) evaluating the ability of the ADC candidate to inhibit the growth of the stable cell line.

[00224] A further aspect is a screening method comprising (a) contacting cells from a stable cancer cell line expressing CDH6 with an ADC drug candidate and (b) evaluating the ability of the ADC candidate to induce cell death. In one aspect the ability of the ADC candidate to induce apoptosis is evaluated.

[00225] Candidate ADC can be screened by being administered to the transgenic animal over a range of doses, and evaluating the animal's physiological response to the compounds over time. In some cases, it can be appropriate to administer the compound in conjunction with co-factors that would enhance the efficacy of the compound. If cell lines derived from the subject transgenic animals are used to screen for ADCs useful in treating various disorders associated with overexpression of CDH6, the test ADCs are added to the cell culture medium at an appropriate time, and the cellular response to the ADCs is evaluated over time using the appropriate biochemical and/or histological assays.

[00226] Thus, the present disclosure provides assays for identifying ADC which specifically target and bind to CDH6, and CDH6 expressed on tumor cells.

CDH6 Antibodies

[00227] The present disclosure provides for antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that specifically bind to human CDH6. Antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) of the present disclosure include, but are not limited to, the human monoclonal antibodies or fragments thereof, isolated as described, in the Examples below.

[00228] The present disclosure in certain aspects provides antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that specifically bind CDH6, said antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) comprise a VH domain having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, 34, 48, 62, 76, 90, 104, 118, 132, 146, 160, 174, 188, 202, 216, 230, 244, 258, 272, 286, 300, 314 or 328 (Table 5 and 6). The present disclosure also provides antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that specifically bind to CDH6, said antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) comprise a VH CDR having an amino acid sequence of any one of the VH CDRs listed in Table 5 and 6. In particular aspects, the present disclosure provides antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that specifically bind to CDH6, said antibodies comprising (or alternatively, consist of) one, two, three, four, five or more VH CDRs having an amino acid sequence of any of the VH CDRs listed in Table 5 and 6.

[00229] The present disclosure provides antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that specifically bind to CDH6, said antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) comprise a VL domain having an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 21, 35, 49, 63, 77, 91, 105, 119, 133, 147, 161, 175, 189, 203, 217, 231, 245, 259, 273, 287, 301, 315 or 329 (Table 5 and 6). The present disclosure also provides antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that specifically bind to CDH6, said antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) comprise a VL CDR having an amino acid sequence of any one of the VL CDRs listed in Table 5 and 6, *infra*. In particular, the disclosure provides antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that specifically bind to CDH6, said antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) comprise (or alternatively, consist of) one, two, three or more VL CDRs having an amino acid sequence of any of the VL CDRs listed in Table 5 and 6.

[00230] Other antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) of the present disclosure include amino acids that have been mutated, yet have at least 60, 70, 80, 90 or 95 percent identity in the CDR regions with the CDR regions depicted in the sequences described in Table 5 and 6. In some aspects, it includes mutant amino acid sequences wherein no more than 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 amino acids have been mutated in the CDR regions when compared with the CDR regions depicted in the sequence described in Table 5 and 6.

[00231] The present disclosure also provides nucleic acid sequences that encode VH, VL, the full length heavy chain, and the full length light chain of the antibodies that specifically bind to CDH6. Such nucleic acid sequences can be optimized for expression in mammalian cells.

[00232] Other antibodies of the present disclosure include those where the amino acids or nucleic acids encoding the amino acids have been mutated, yet have at least 60, 70, 80, 90 or 95 percent identity to the sequences described in 5 and 6. In some aspects, it includes mutant amino acid sequences wherein no more than 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 amino acids have been mutated in the variable regions when compared with the variable regions depicted in the sequence described in 5 and 6, while retaining substantially the same therapeutic activity.

[00233] Since each of these antibodies can bind to CDH6, the VH, VL, full length light chain, and full length heavy chain sequences (amino acid sequences and the nucleotide sequences encoding the amino acid sequences) can be "mixed and matched" to create other CDH6-binding antibodies. Such "mixed and matched" CDH6 -binding antibodies can be tested using the binding assays known in the art (*e.g.*, ELISAs, and other assays described in the Example section). When these chains are mixed and matched, a VH sequence from a particular VH/VL pairing should be replaced with a

structurally similar VH sequence. Likewise a full length heavy chain sequence from a particular full length heavy chain / full length light chain pairing should be replaced with a structurally similar full length heavy chain sequence. Likewise, a VL sequence from a particular VH/VL pairing should be replaced with a structurally similar VL sequence. Likewise, a full length light chain sequence from a particular full length heavy chain / full length light chain pairing should be replaced with a structurally similar full length light chain sequence. Accordingly, in one aspect, the disclosure provides for an isolated monoclonal antibody or antigen binding region thereof having: a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 20, 34, 48, 62, 76, 90, 104, 118, 132, 146, 160, 174, 188, 202, 216, 230, 244, 258, 272, 286, 300, 314 or 328 (Table 5 and 6); and a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 21, 35, 49, 63, 77, 91, 105, 119, 133, 147, 161, 175, 189, 203, 217, 231, 245, 259, 273, 287, 301, 315 or 329 (Table 5 and 6); wherein the antibody specifically binds to CDH6.

[00234] In another aspect, the disclosure provides (i) an isolated monoclonal antibody having: a full length heavy chain comprising an amino acid sequence that has been optimized for expression in the cell of a mammalian selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 24, 38, 52, 66, 80, 94, 108, 122, 136, 150, 164, 178, 192, 206, 220, 234, 248, 262, 276, 290, 304, 318 or 332; and a full length light chain comprising an amino acid sequence that has been optimized for expression in the cell of a mammalian selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 25, 39, 53, 67, 81, 95, 109, 123, 137, 151, 165, 179, 193, 207, 221, 235, 249, 263, 277, 291, 305, 319 or 333 ; or (ii) a functional protein comprising an antigen binding portion thereof.

[00235] In another aspect, the present disclosure provides CDH6 -binding antibodies that comprise the heavy chain and light chain CDR1s, CDR2s and CDR3s as described in Table 5 and 6, or combinations thereof. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR1s of the antibodies are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 17, 31, 45, 59, 73, 87, 101, 115, 129, 143, 157, 171, 185, 199, 213, 227, 241, 255, 269, 283, 297, 311 and 325. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR2s of the antibodies and are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 18, 32, 46, 60, 74, 88, 102, 116, 130, 144, 158, 172, 186, 200, 214, 228, 242, 256, 270, 284, 298, 312 and 326. The amino acid sequences of the VH CDR3s of the antibodies are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 19, 33, 47, 61, 75, 89, 103, 117, 131, 145, 159, 173, 187, 201, 215, 229, 243, 257, 271, 285, 299, 313 and 327. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR1s of the antibodies are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 98, 112, 126, 140, 154, 168, 182, 196, 210, 224, 238, 252, 266, 280, 294, 308 and 322. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR2s of the antibodies are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 15, 29, 43, 57, 71, 85, 99, 113, 127, 141, 155, 169, 183, 197, 211, 225, 239, 253, 267,

281, 295, 309 and 323. The amino acid sequences of the VL CDR3s of the antibodies are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 16, 30, 44, 58, 72, 86, 100, 114, 128, 142, 156, 170, 184, 198, 212, 226, 240, 254, 268, 282, 296, 310 and 324.

[00236] Given that each of these antibodies can bind to CDH6 and that antigen-binding specificity is provided primarily by the CDR1, 2 and 3 regions, the VH CDR1, 2 and 3 sequences and VL CDR1, 2 and 3 sequences can be "mixed and matched" (i.e., CDRs from different antibodies can be mixed and match, although each antibody must contain a VH CDR1, 2 and 3 and a VL CDR1, 2 and 3 to create other CDH6-binding binding molecules. Such "mixed and matched" CDH6-binding antibodies can be tested using the binding assays known in the art and those described in the Examples (e.g., ELISAs). When VH CDR sequences are mixed and matched, the CDR1, CDR2 and/or CDR3 sequence from a particular VH sequence should be replaced with a structurally similar CDR sequence(s). Likewise, when VL CDR sequences are mixed and matched, the CDR1, CDR2 and/or CDR3 sequence from a particular VL sequence should be replaced with a structurally similar CDR sequence(s). It will be readily apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan that novel VH and VL sequences can be created by substituting one or more VH and/or VL CDR region sequences with structurally similar sequences from the CDR sequences shown herein for monoclonal antibodies of the present disclosure.

[00237] Accordingly, the present disclosure provides an isolated monoclonal antibody or antigen binding region thereof comprising a heavy chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 17, 31, 45, 59, 73, 87, 101, 115, 129, 143, 157, 171, 185, 199, 213, 227, 241, 255, 269, 283, 297, 311 and 325; a heavy chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 32, 46, 60, 74, 88, 102, 116, 130, 144, 158, 172, 186, 200, 214, 228, 242, 256, 270, 284, 298, 312 and 326; a heavy chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 19, 33, 47, 61, 75, 89, 103, 117, 131, 145, 159, 173, 187, 201, 215, 229, 243, 257, 271, 285, 299, 313 and 327; a light chain CDR1 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 98, 112, 126, 140, 154, 168, 182, 196, 210, 224, 238, 252, 266, 280, 294, 308 and 322; a light chain CDR2 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 15, 29, 43, 57, 71, 85, 99, 113, 127, 141, 155, 169, 183, 197, 211, 225, 239, 253, 267, 281, 295, 309 and 323; and a light chain CDR3 comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 16, 30, 44, 58, 72, 86, 100, 114, 128, 142, 156, 170, 184, 198, 212, 226, 240, 254, 268, 282, 296, 310 and 324; wherein the antibody specifically binds CDH6.

[00238] In a specific aspect, an antibody or antibody fragment (e.g., antigen binding fragments) that specifically binds to CDH6 comprising:

- (i) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:224, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:225, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:226; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 227, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:229;
- (ii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:210, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:211, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:212; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:213, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 214, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:215;
- (iii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:266, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:267, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:268; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 269, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:270, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 271;
- (iv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:308, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:309, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:310; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:311, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:312, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:313;
- (v) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:14, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:15, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:16; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:17, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:18, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:19;
- (vi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:28, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:29, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:30; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:31, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:32, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:33;
- (vii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:42, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:43, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:44; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:45, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:46, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:47;
- (viii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:56, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:57, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:58; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:59, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:60, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:61;
- (ix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:70, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:71, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:72; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:73, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:74, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:75;

- (x) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:84, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:85, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:86; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:87, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 89;
- (xi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:98, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:99, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:100; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:101, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:102, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:103;
- (xii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:112, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:113, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:114; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:115, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:116, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:117;
- (xiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:126, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:127, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:128; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:129, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:130, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:131;
- (xiv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:140, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:141, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:142; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:143, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:144, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:145;
- (xv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:154, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:155, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:156; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:157, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:158, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:159;
- (xvi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:168, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:169, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:170; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:171, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:172, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:173;
- (xvii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:182, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:183, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:184; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:185, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:186, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:187;
- (xviii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:196, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:197, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:198; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:199, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:200, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:201;

(xix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:238, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:239, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:240; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:241, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:242, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:243;

(xx) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:252, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:253, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:254; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:255, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:256, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:257;

(xxi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:280, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:281, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:282; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:283, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:284, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:285;

(xxii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:294, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:295, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:296; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:297, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:298, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:299; or

(xxiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:322, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:323, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:324; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:325, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:326, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:327.

[00239] In certain aspects, an antibody that specifically binds to CDH6 is an antibody or antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment) that is described in Table 5 and/or 6.

1. Identification of Epitopes and Antibodies That Bind to the Same Epitope

[00240] The present disclosure provides antibodies and antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that bind to an epitope of within the extracellular domain of CDH6. In certain aspects the antibodies and antibody fragments can bind to epitopes within domains of the CDH6 extracellular domain.

[00241] The present disclosure also provides antibodies and antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) that bind to the same epitope as do the anti- CDH6 antibodies described in Table 5 and 6. Additional antibodies and antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) can therefore be identified based on their ability to cross-compete (*e.g.*, to competitively inhibit the binding of, in a statistically significant manner) with other antibodies in CDH6 binding assays. The ability of a test antibody to inhibit the binding of antibodies and antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments)

of the present disclosure to a CDH6 protein (*e.g.*, human CDH6) demonstrates that the test antibody can compete with that antibody or antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) for binding to CDH6; such an antibody may, according to non-limiting theory, bind to the same or a related (*e.g.*, a structurally similar or spatially proximal) epitope on the CDH6 protein as the antibody or antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) with which it competes. In a certain aspect, the antibody that binds to the same epitope on CDH6 as the antibodies or antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) of the present disclosure is a human or humanized monoclonal antibody. Such human or humanized monoclonal antibodies can be prepared and isolated as described herein.

2. Further Alteration of the Framework of Fc Region

[00242] The present disclosure provides site-specific labeled immunoconjugates. These immunoconjugates can comprise modified antibodies or antigen binding fragments thereof that further comprise modifications to framework residues within VH and/or VL, *e.g.* to improve the properties of the antibody. Typically such framework modifications are made to decrease the immunogenicity of the antibody. For example, one approach is to "back-mutate" one or more framework residues to the corresponding germline sequence. More specifically, an antibody that has undergone somatic mutation may contain framework residues that differ from the germline sequence from which the antibody is derived. Such residues can be identified by comparing the antibody framework sequences to the germline sequences from which the antibody is derived. To return the framework region sequences to their germline configuration, the somatic mutations can be "back-mutated" to the germline sequence by, for example, site-directed mutagenesis. Such "back-mutated" antibodies are also intended to be encompassed.

[00243] Another type of framework modification involves mutating one or more residues within the framework region, or even within one or more CDR regions, to remove T-cell epitopes to thereby reduce the potential immunogenicity of the antibody. This approach is also referred to as "deimmunization" and is described in further detail in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0153043 by Carr *et al.*

[00244] In addition or alternative to modifications made within the framework or CDR regions, antibodies can be engineered to include modifications within the Fc region, typically to alter one or more functional properties of the antibody, such as serum half-life, complement fixation, Fc receptor binding, and/or antigen-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. Furthermore, an antibody can be chemically modified (*e.g.*, one or more chemical moieties can be attached to the antibody) or be modified to alter

its glycosylation, again to alter one or more functional properties of the antibody. Each of these aspects is described in further detail below.

[00245] In one aspect, the hinge region of CH1 is modified such that the number of cysteine residues in the hinge region is altered, *e.g.*, increased or decreased. This approach is described further in U.S. Patent No. 5,677,425 by Bodmer *et al.* The number of cysteine residues in the hinge region of CH1 is altered to, for example, facilitate assembly of the light and heavy chains or to increase or decrease the stability of the antibody.

[00246] In another aspect, the Fc hinge region of an antibody is mutated to decrease the biological half-life of the antibody. More specifically, one or more amino acid mutations are introduced into the CH2-CH3 domain interface region of the Fc-hinge fragment such that the antibody has impaired Staphylococcal protein A (SpA) binding relative to native Fc-hinge domain SpA binding. This approach is described in further detail in U.S. Patent No. 6,165,745 by Ward *et al.*

[00247] In yet other aspects, the Fc region is altered by replacing at least one amino acid residue with a different amino acid residue to alter the effector functions of the antibody. For example, one or more amino acids can be replaced with a different amino acid residue such that the antibody has an altered affinity for an effector ligand but retains the antigen-binding ability of the parent antibody. The effector ligand to which affinity is altered can be, for example, an Fc receptor or the C1 component of complement. This approach is described in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,624,821 and 5,648,260, both by Winter *et al.*

[00248] In another aspect, one or more amino acids selected from amino acid residues can be replaced with a different amino acid residue such that the antibody has altered C1q binding and/or reduced or abolished complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). This approach is described in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,194,551 by Idusogie *et al.*

[00249] In another aspect, one or more amino acid residues are altered to thereby alter the ability of the antibody to fix complement. This approach is described in, *e.g.*, the PCT Publication WO 94/29351 by Bodmer *et al.* In a specific aspect, one or more amino acids of an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of the present disclosure are replaced by one or more allotypic amino acid residues, for the IgG1 subclass and the kappa isotype. Allotypic amino acid residues also include, but are not limited to, the constant region of the heavy chain of the IgG1, IgG2, and IgG3 subclasses as well as the constant region of the light chain of the kappa isotype as described by Jefferis *et al.*, MAb. 1:332-338 (2009).

[00250] In yet another aspect, the Fc region is modified to increase the ability of the antibody to mediate antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) and/or to increase the affinity of the antibody for an Fc γ receptor by modifying one or more amino acids. This approach is described in, *e.g.*, the PCT Publication WO 00/42072 by Presta. Moreover, the binding sites on human IgG1 for Fc γ R1, Fc γ R2, Fc γ R3 and FcRn have been mapped and variants with improved binding have been described (see Shields *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem. 276:6591-6604, 2001).

[00251] In still another aspect, the glycosylation of an antibody is modified. For example, an aglycosylated antibody can be made (*i.e.*, the antibody lacks glycosylation). Glycosylation can be altered to, for example, increase the affinity of the antibody for "antigen." Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by, for example, altering one or more sites of glycosylation within the antibody sequence. For example, one or more amino acid substitutions can be made that result in elimination of one or more variable region framework glycosylation sites to thereby eliminate glycosylation at that site. Such aglycosylation may increase the affinity of the antibody for antigen. Such an approach is described in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,714,350 and 6,350,861 by Co *et al.*

[00252] Additionally or alternatively, an antibody can be made that has an altered type of glycosylation, such as a hypofucosylated antibody having reduced amounts of fucosyl residues or an antibody having increased bisecting GlcNac structures. Such altered glycosylation patterns have been demonstrated to increase the ADCC ability of antibodies. Such carbohydrate modifications can be accomplished by, for example, expressing the antibody in a host cell with altered glycosylation machinery. Cells with altered glycosylation machinery have been described in the art and can be used as host cells in which to express recombinant antibodies to thereby produce an antibody with altered glycosylation. For example, EP 1,176,195 by Hang *et al.* describes a cell line with a functionally disrupted FUT8 gene, which encodes a fucosyl transferase, such that antibodies expressed in such a cell line exhibit hypofucosylation. PCT Publication WO 03/035835 by Presta describes a variant CHO cell line, Lec13 cells, with reduced ability to attach fucose to Asn(297)-linked carbohydrates, also resulting in hypofucosylation of antibodies expressed in that host cell (see also Shields *et al.*, (2002) J. Biol. Chem. 277:26733-26740). PCT Publication WO 99/54342 by Umana *et al.* describes cell lines engineered to express glycoprotein-modifying glycosyl transferases (*e.g.*, beta(1,4)-N acetylglucosaminyltransferase III (GnTIII)) such that antibodies expressed in the engineered cell lines exhibit increased bisecting GlcNac structures which results in increased ADCC activity of the antibodies (see also Umana *et al.*, Nat. Biotech. 17:176-180, 1999).

[00253] In another aspect, the antibody is modified to increase its biological half-life. Various approaches are possible. For example, one or more of the following mutations can be introduced: T252L, T254S, T256F, as described in U.S. Patent No. 6,277,375 to Ward. Alternatively, to increase the biological half-life, the antibody can be altered within the CH1 or CL region to contain a salvage receptor binding epitope taken from two loops of a CH2 domain of an Fc region of an IgG, as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,869,046 and 6,121,022 by Presta *et al.*

[00254] In order to minimize the ADCC activity of an antibody, specific mutations in the Fc region result in "Fc silent" antibodies that have minimal interaction with effector cells. In general, the "IgG Fc region" is used to define the C-terminal region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain, including native sequence Fc region and variant Fc regions. The human IgG heavy chain Fc region is generally defined as comprising the amino acid residue from position C226 or from P230 to the carboxyl-terminus of the IgG antibody. The numbering of residues in the Fc region is that of the EU index of Kabat. The C-terminal lysine (residue K447) of the Fc region may be removed, for example, during production or purification of the antibody.

[00255] Silenced effector functions can be obtained by mutation in the Fc region of the antibodies and have been described in the art: LALA and N297A (Strohl, W., 2009, Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. vol. 20(6):685-691); and D265A (Baudino et al., 2008, J. Immunol. 181 : 6664-69) see also Heusser et al., WO2012065950. Examples of silent Fc IgG1 antibodies are the LALA mutant comprising L234A and L235A mutation in the IgG1 Fc amino acid sequence. Another example of a silent IgG1 antibody is the DAPA (D265A, P329A) mutation (US 6,737,056). Another silent IgG1 antibody comprises the N297A mutation, which results in aglycosylated/non-glycosylated antibodies.

[00256] Fc silent antibodies result in no or low ADCC activity, meaning that an Fc silent antibody exhibits an ADCC activity that is below 50% specific cell lysis, No ADCC activity means that the Fc silent antibody exhibits an ADCC activity (specific cell lysis) that is below 1 %.

3. Production of the CDH6 Antibodies

[00257] Anti- CDH6 antibodies and antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments) thereof can be produced by any means known in the art, including but not limited to, recombinant expression, chemical synthesis, and enzymatic digestion of antibody tetramers, whereas full-length monoclonal antibodies can be obtained by, *e.g.*, hybridoma or recombinant production. Recombinant expression can be from any appropriate host cells known in the art, for example, mammalian host cells, bacterial host cells, yeast host cells, insect host cells, etc.

[00258] The disclosure further provides polynucleotides encoding the antibodies described herein, *e.g.*, polynucleotides encoding heavy or light chain variable regions or segments comprising the complementarity determining regions as described herein. In some aspects, the polynucleotide encoding the heavy chain variable regions has at least 85%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% nucleic acid sequence identity with a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 22, 36, 50, 64, 78, 92, 106, 120, 134, 148, 162, 176, 190, 204, 218, 232, 246, 260, 274, 288, 302, 316, and 330. In some aspects, the polynucleotide encoding the light chain variable regions has at least 85%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% nucleic acid sequence identity with a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 37, 51, 65, 79, 93, 107, 121, 135, 149, 163, 177, 191, 205, 219, 233, 247, 261, 275, 289, 303, 317, and 331.

[00259] In some aspects, the polynucleotide encoding the heavy chain has at least 85%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% nucleic acid sequence identity with a polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 26, 40, 54, 68, 82, 96, 110, 124, 138, 152, 166, 180, 194, 208, 222, 236, 250, 264, 278, 292, 306, 320, and 334. In some aspects, the polynucleotide encoding the light chain has at least 85%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% nucleic acid sequence identity with a polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO: 27, 41, 55, 69, 83, 97, 111, 125, 139, 153, 167, 181, 195, 209, 223, 237, 251, 265, 279, 293, 307, 321, and 335.

[00260] The polynucleotides of the present disclosure can encode only the variable region sequence of an anti- CDH6 antibody. They can also encode both a variable region and a constant region of the antibody. Some of the polynucleotide sequences encode a polypeptide that comprises variable regions of both the heavy chain and the light chain of one of an exemplified anti- CDH6 antibody. Some other polynucleotides encode two polypeptide segments that respectively are substantially identical to the variable regions of the heavy chain and the light chain of one of the mouse antibodies.

[00261] The polynucleotide sequences can be produced by *de novo* solid-phase DNA synthesis or by PCR mutagenesis of an existing sequence (*e.g.*, sequences as described in the Examples below) encoding an anti-CDH6 antibody or its binding fragment. Direct chemical synthesis of nucleic acids can be accomplished by methods known in the art, such as the phosphotriester method of Narang *et al.*, Meth. Enzymol. 68:90, 1979; the phosphodiester method of Brown *et al.*, Meth. Enzymol. 68:109, 1979; the diethylphosphoramidite method of Beaucage *et al.*, Tetra. Lett., 22:1859, 1981; and the solid support method of U.S. Patent No. 4,458,066. Introducing mutations to a polynucleotide sequence by

PCR can be performed as described in, *e.g.*, PCR Technology: Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification, H.A. Erlich (Ed.), Freeman Press, NY, NY, 1992; PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications, Innis *et al.* (Ed.), Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1990; Mattila *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 19:967, 1991; and Eckert *et al.*, PCR Methods and Applications 1:17, 1991.

[00262] Also provided in the present disclosure are expression vectors and host cells for producing the anti-CDH6 antibodies described above. Various expression vectors can be employed to express the polynucleotides encoding the anti-CDH6 antibody chains or binding fragments. Both viral-based and nonviral expression vectors can be used to produce the antibodies in a mammalian host cell. Nonviral vectors and systems include plasmids, episomal vectors, typically with an expression cassette for expressing a protein or RNA, and human artificial chromosomes (see, *e.g.*, Harrington *et al.*, Nat Genet 15:345, 1997). For example, nonviral vectors useful for expression of the anti-CDH6 polynucleotides and polypeptides in mammalian (*e.g.*, human) cells include pThioHis A, B & C, pcDNA3.1/His, pEBVHis A, B & C (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), MPSV vectors, and numerous other vectors known in the art for expressing other proteins. Useful viral vectors include vectors based on retroviruses, adenoviruses, adenoassociated viruses, herpes viruses, vectors based on SV40, papilloma virus, HBP Epstein Barr virus, vaccinia virus vectors and Semliki Forest virus (SFV). See, Brent *et al.*, *supra*; Smith, Annu. Rev. Microbiol. 49:807, 1995; and Rosenfeld *et al.*, Cell 68:143, 1992.

[00263] The choice of expression vector depends on the intended host cells in which the vector is to be expressed. Typically, the expression vectors contain a promoter and other regulatory sequences (*e.g.*, enhancers) that are operably linked to the polynucleotides encoding an anti-CDH6 antibody chain or fragment. In some aspects, an inducible promoter is employed to prevent expression of inserted sequences except under inducing conditions. Inducible promoters include, *e.g.*, arabinose, lacZ, metallothionein promoter or a heat shock promoter. Cultures of transformed organisms can be expanded under noninducing conditions without biasing the population for coding sequences whose expression products are better tolerated by the host cells. In addition to promoters, other regulatory elements may also be required or desired for efficient expression of an anti-CDH6 antibody chain or fragment. These elements typically include an ATG initiation codon and adjacent ribosome binding site or other sequences. In addition, the efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers appropriate to the cell system in use (see, *e.g.*, Scharf *et al.*, Results Probl. Cell Differ. 20:125, 1994; and Bittner *et al.*, Meth. Enzymol., 153:516, 1987). For example, the SV40 enhancer or CMV enhancer may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

[00264] The expression vectors may also provide a secretion signal sequence position to form a fusion protein with polypeptides encoded by inserted anti-CDH6 antibody sequences. More often, the inserted anti-CDH6 antibody sequences are linked to a signal sequences before inclusion in the vector. Vectors to be used to receive sequences encoding anti-CDH6 antibody light and heavy chain variable domains sometimes also encode constant regions or parts thereof. Such vectors allow expression of the variable regions as fusion proteins with the constant regions thereby leading to production of intact antibodies or fragments thereof. Typically, such constant regions are human.

[00265] The host cells for harboring and expressing the anti-CDH6 antibody chains can be either prokaryotic or eukaryotic. *E. coli* is one prokaryotic host useful for cloning and expressing the polynucleotides of the present disclosure. Other microbial hosts suitable for use include bacilli, such as *Bacillus subtilis*, and other enterobacteriaceae, such as *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, and various *Pseudomonas* species. In these prokaryotic hosts, one can also make expression vectors, which typically contain expression control sequences compatible with the host cell (*e.g.*, an origin of replication). In addition, any number of a variety of well-known promoters will be present, such as the lactose promoter system, a tryptophan (*trp*) promoter system, a beta-lactamase promoter system, or a promoter system from phage lambda. The promoters typically control expression, optionally with an operator sequence, and have ribosome binding site sequences and the like, for initiating and completing transcription and translation. Other microbes, such as yeast, can also be employed to express anti-CDH6 polypeptides. Insect cells in combination with baculovirus vectors can also be used.

[00266] In other aspects, mammalian host cells are used to express and produce the anti-CDH6 polypeptides of the present disclosure. For example, they can be either a hybridoma cell line expressing endogenous immunoglobulin genes (*e.g.*, a myeloma hybridoma clone) or a mammalian cell line harboring an exogenous expression vector (*e.g.*, SP2/0 myeloma cells). These include any normal mortal or normal or abnormal immortal animal or human cell. For example, a number of suitable host cell lines capable of secreting intact immunoglobulins have been developed, including the CHO cell lines, various COS cell lines, HeLa cells, myeloma cell lines, transformed B-cells and hybridomas. The use of mammalian tissue cell culture to express polypeptides is discussed generally in, *e.g.*, Winnacker, *From Genes to Clones*, VCH Publishers, N.Y., N.Y., 1987. Expression vectors for mammalian host cells can include expression control sequences, such as an origin of replication, a promoter, and an enhancer (see, *e.g.*, Queen *et al.*, *Immunol. Rev.* 89:49-68, 1986), and necessary processing information sites, such as ribosome binding sites, RNA splice sites, polyadenylation sites,

and transcriptional terminator sequences. These expression vectors usually contain promoters derived from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses. Suitable promoters may be constitutive, cell type-specific, stage-specific, and/or modulatable or regulatable. Useful promoters include, but are not limited to, the metallothionein promoter, the constitutive adenovirus major late promoter, the dexamethasone-inducible MMTV promoter, the SV40 promoter, the MRP polIII promoter, the constitutive MPSV promoter, the tetracycline-inducible CMV promoter (such as the human immediate-early CMV promoter), the constitutive CMV promoter, and promoter-enhancer combinations known in the art.

[00267] Methods for introducing expression vectors containing the polynucleotide sequences of interest vary depending on the type of cellular host. For example, calcium chloride transfection is commonly utilized for prokaryotic cells, whereas calcium phosphate treatment or electroporation may be used for other cellular hosts (see generally Sambrook *et al.*, supra). Other methods include, *e.g.*, electroporation, calcium phosphate treatment, liposome-mediated transformation, injection and microinjection, ballistic methods, virosomes, immunoliposomes, polycation:nucleic acid conjugates, naked DNA, artificial virions, fusion to the herpes virus structural protein VP22 (Elliot and O'Hare, Cell 88:223, 1997), agent-enhanced uptake of DNA, and ex vivo transduction. For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression will often be desired. For example, cell lines which stably express anti-CDH6 antibody chains or binding fragments can be prepared using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene. Following introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth of cells which successfully express the introduced sequences in selective media. Resistant, stably transfected cells can be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Therapeutic and Diagnostic Uses

[00268] The antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), and antibody drug conjugates of the present disclosure are useful in a variety of applications including, but not limited to, treatment of cancer, such as solid cancers. In certain aspects, the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), and antibody drug conjugates are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, inducing differentiation, reducing tumor volume, and/or reducing the tumorigenicity of a tumor. The methods of use can be in vitro, ex vivo, or in vivo methods.

[00269] In one aspect, the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), and antibody drug conjugates are useful for detecting the presence of CDH6 in a biological sample. The term "detecting" as used herein encompasses quantitative or qualitative detection. In certain aspects, a biological sample comprises a cell or tissue. In certain aspects, such tissues include normal and/or cancerous tissues that express CDH6 at higher levels relative to other tissues.

[00270] In one aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of detecting the presence of CDH6 in a biological sample. In certain aspects, the method comprises contacting the biological sample with an anti-CDH6 antibody under conditions permissive for binding of the antibody to the antigen, and detecting whether a complex is formed between the antibody and the antigen.

[00271] Also included is a method of diagnosing a disorder associated with increased expression of CDH6. In certain aspects, the method comprises contacting a test cell with an anti-CDH6 antibody; determining the level of expression (either quantitatively or qualitatively) of CDH6 on the test cell by detecting binding of the anti-CDH6 antibody to the CDH6 antigen; and comparing the level of expression of CDH6 in the test cell with the level of expression of CDH6 in a control cell (*e.g.*, a normal cell of the same tissue origin as the test cell or a cell that expresses CDH6 at levels comparable to such a normal cell), wherein a higher level of expression of CDH6 on the test cell as compared to the control cell indicates the presence of a disorder associated with increased expression of CDH6. In certain aspects, the test cell is obtained from an individual suspected of having a disorder associated with increased expression of CDH6. In certain aspects, the disorder is a cell proliferative disorder, such as a cancer or a tumor.

[00272] In certain aspects, a method of diagnosis or detection, such as those described above, comprises detecting binding of an anti-CDH6 antibody to CDH6 expressed on the surface of a cell or in a membrane preparation obtained from a cell expressing CDH6 on its surface. An exemplary assay for detecting binding of an anti-CDH6 antibody to CDH6 expressed on the surface of a cell is a "FACS" assay.

[00273] Certain other methods can be used to detect binding of anti-CDH6 antibodies to CDH6. Such methods include, but are not limited to, antigen-binding assays that are well known in the art, such as western blots, radioimmunoassays, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoprecipitation assays, fluorescent immunoassays, protein A immunoassays, and immunohistochemistry (IHC).

[00274] In certain aspects, anti-CDH6 antibodies are labeled. Labels include, but are not limited to, labels or moieties that are detected directly (such as fluorescent, chromophoric, electron-

dense, chemiluminescent, and radioactive labels), as well as moieties, such as enzymes or ligands, that are detected indirectly, *e.g.*, through an enzymatic reaction or molecular interaction.

[00275] In certain aspects, anti-CDH6 antibodies are immobilized on an insoluble matrix. Immobilization entails separating the anti-CDH6 antibody from any CDH6 proteins that remains free in solution. This conventionally is accomplished by either insolubilizing the anti-CDH6 antibody before the assay procedure, as by adsorption to a water-insoluble matrix or surface (Bennich et al, U.S. Patent No. 3,720,760), or by covalent coupling (for example, using glutaraldehyde cross-linking), or by insolubilizing the anti-CDH6 antibody after formation of a complex between the anti-CDH6 antibody and CDH6 protein, *e.g.*, by immunoprecipitation.

[00276] Any of the above aspects of diagnosis or detection can be carried out using an immunoconjugate of the present disclosure in place of or in addition to an anti-CDH6 antibody.

[00277] In one aspect, the disclosure provides for a method of treating, preventing or ameliorating a disease comprising administering the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), and antibody drug conjugates to a patient, thereby treating the disease. In certain aspects, the disease treated with the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), and antibody drug conjugates is a cancer. Examples of diseases which can be treated and/or prevented include, but are not limited to, ovarian cancer, renal cancer, hepatic cancer, soft tissue cancer, CNS cancers, thyroid cancer and cholangiocarcinoma. In certain aspects, the cancer is characterized by CDH6 expressing cells to which the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), and antibody drug conjugates can specifically bind.

[00278] The present disclosure provides for methods of treating cancer comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), or antibody drug conjugates. In certain aspects, the cancer is a solid cancer. In certain aspects, the subject is a human.

[00279] In certain aspects, the method of inhibiting tumor growth comprises administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), or antibody drug conjugates. In certain aspects, the subject is a human. In certain aspects, the subject has a tumor or has had a tumor removed.

[00280] In certain aspects, the tumor expresses the CDH6 to which the anti-CDH6 antibody binds. In certain aspects, the tumor overexpresses the human CDH6.

[00281] For the treatment of the disease, the appropriate dosage of the antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragments), or antibody drug conjugates depend on various factors,

such as the type of disease to be treated, the severity and course of the disease, the responsiveness of the disease, previous therapy, patient's clinical history, and so on. The antibody or agent can be administered one time or over a series of treatments lasting from several days to several months, or until a cure is effected or a diminution of the disease state is achieved (*e.g.*, reduction in tumor size). Optimal dosing schedules can be calculated from measurements of drug accumulation in the body of the patient and will vary depending on the relative potency of an individual antibody, antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment), or antibody drug conjugates. In certain aspects, dosage is from 0.01mg to 10 mg (*e.g.*, 0.01 mg, 0.05mg, 0.1mg, 0.5mg, 1mg, 2mg, 3mg, 4mg, 5mg, 7mg, 8mg, 9mg, or 10mg) per kg of body weight, and can be given once or more daily, weekly, monthly or yearly. In certain aspects, the antibody, antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment), or antibody drug conjugate of the present disclosure is given once every two weeks or once every three weeks. The treating physician can estimate repetition rates for dosing based on measured residence times and concentrations of the drug in bodily fluids or tissues.

Combination Therapy

[00282] In certain instances, an antibody, antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment), or antibody drug conjugate of the present disclosure is combined with other therapeutic agents, such as other anti-cancer agents, anti-allergic agents, anti-nausea agents (or anti-emetics), pain relievers, cytoprotective agents, and combinations thereof.

[00283] General chemotherapeutic agents considered for use in combination therapies include anastrozole (Arimidex[®]), bicalutamide (Casodex[®]), bleomycin sulfate (Blenoxane[®]), busulfan (Myleran[®]), busulfan injection (Busulfex[®]), capecitabine (Xeloda[®]), N4-pentoxycarbonyl-5-deoxy-5-fluorocytidine, carboplatin (Paraplatin[®]), carmustine (BiCNU[®]), chlorambucil (Leukeran[®]), cisplatin (Platinol[®]), cladribine (Leustatin[®]), cyclophosphamide (Cytosan[®] or Neosar[®]), cytarabine, cytosine arabinoside (Cytosar-U[®]), cytarabine liposome injection (DepoCyt[®]), dacarbazine (DTIC-Dome[®]), dactinomycin (Actinomycin D, Cosmegen[®]), daunorubicin hydrochloride (Cerubidine[®]), daunorubicin citrate liposome injection (DaunoXome[®]), dexamethasone, docetaxel (Taxotere[®]), doxorubicin hydrochloride (Adriamycin[®], Rubex[®]), etoposide (Vepesid[®]), fludarabine phosphate (Fludara[®]), 5-fluorouracil (Adrucil[®], Efudex[®]), flutamide (Eulexin[®]), tezacitibine, Gemcitabine (difluorodeoxycytidine), hydroxyurea (Hydrea[®]), Idarubicin (Idamycin[®]), ifosfamide (IFEX[®]), irinotecan (Camptosar[®]), L-asparaginase (ELSPAR[®]), leucovorin calcium, melphalan (Alkeran[®]), 6-mercaptopurine (Purinethol[®]), methotrexate (Folex[®]), mitoxantrone (Novantrone[®]), mylotarg, paclitaxel (Taxol[®]), phoenix (Yttrium90/MX-DTPA), pentostatin, polifeprosan 20 with carmustine

implant (Gliadel[®]), tamoxifen citrate (Nolvadex[®]), teniposide (Vumon[®]), 6-thioguanine, thiotepa, tirapazamine (Tirazone[®]), topotecan hydrochloride for injection (Hycamptin[®]), vinblastine (Velban[®]), vincristine (Oncovin[®]), and vinorelbine (Navelbine[®]).

[00284] In one aspect, an antibody, antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment), or antibody drug conjugate of the present disclosure is combined in a pharmaceutical combination formulation, or dosing regimen as combination therapy, with a second compound having anti-cancer properties. The second compound of the pharmaceutical combination formulation or dosing regimen can have complementary activities to the antibody or immunoconjugate of the combination such that they do not adversely affect each other. For example, an antibody, antibody fragment (*e.g.*, antigen binding fragment), or antibody drug conjugate of the present disclosure can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, a chemotherapeutic agent, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor, for example, Imatinib.

[00285] The term “pharmaceutical combination” as used herein refers to either a fixed combination in one dosage unit form, or non-fixed combination or a kit of parts for the combined administration where two or more therapeutic agents may be administered independently at the same time or separately within time intervals, especially where these time intervals allow that the combination partners show a cooperative, *e.g.* synergistic effect.

[00286] The term "combination therapy" refers to the administration of two or more therapeutic agents to treat a therapeutic condition or disorder described in the present disclosure. Such administration encompasses co-administration of these therapeutic agents in a substantially simultaneous manner, such as in a single capsule having a fixed ratio of active ingredients. Alternatively, such administration encompasses co-administration in multiple, or in separate containers (*e.g.*, capsules, powders, and liquids) for each active ingredient. Powders and/or liquids may be reconstituted or diluted to a desired dose prior to administration. In addition, such administration also encompasses use of each type of therapeutic agent in a sequential manner, either at approximately the same time or at different times. In either case, the treatment regimen will provide beneficial effects of the drug combination in treating the conditions or disorders described herein.

[00287] The combination therapy can provide "synergy" and prove "synergistic", *i.e.*, the effect achieved when the active ingredients used together is greater than the sum of the effects that results from using the compounds separately. A synergistic effect can be attained when the active ingredients are: (1) co-formulated and administered or delivered simultaneously in a combined, unit dosage formulation; (2) delivered by alternation or in parallel as separate formulations; or (3) by some

other regimen. When delivered in alternation therapy, a synergistic effect can be attained when the compounds are administered or delivered sequentially, *e.g.*, by different injections in separate syringes. In general, during alternation therapy, an effective dosage of each active ingredient is administered sequentially, *i.e.*, serially, whereas in combination therapy, effective dosages of two or more active ingredients are administered together.

[00288] In one aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating cancer by administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody drug conjugate in combination with one or more tyrosine kinase inhibitors, including but not limited to, EGFR inhibitors, Her2 inhibitors, Her3 inhibitors, IGFR inhibitors, and Met inhibitors.

[00289] For example, tyrosine kinase inhibitors include but are not limited to, Erlotinib hydrochloride (Tarceva®); Linifanib (N-[4-(3-amino-1H-indazol-4-yl)phenyl]-N'-(2-fluoro-5-methylphenyl)urea, also known as ABT 869, available from Genentech); Sunitinib malate (Sutent®); Bosutinib (4-[(2,4-dichloro-5-methoxyphenyl)amino]-6-methoxy-7-[3-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)propoxy]quinoline-3-carbonitrile, also known as SKI-606, and described in US Patent No. 6,780,996); Dasatinib (Sprycel®); Pazopanib (Votrient®); Sorafenib (Nexavar®); Zactima (ZD6474); nilotinib (Tasigna®); Regorafenib (Stivarga®) and Imatinib or Imatinib mesylate (Gleevec® and Gleevec®).

[00290] Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) inhibitors include but are not limited to, Erlotinib hydrochloride (Tarceva®), Gefitinib (Iressa®); N-[4-[(3-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)amino]-7-[[[(3"S")-tetrahydro-3-furanyl]oxy]-6-quinazoliny]-4(dimethylamino)-2-butenamide, Tovok®); Vandetanib (Caprelsa®); Lapatinib (Tykerb®); (3R,4R)-4-Amino-1-((4-((3-methoxyphenyl)amino)pyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-5-yl)methyl)piperidin-3-ol (BMS690514); Canertinib dihydrochloride (CI-1033); 6-[4-[(4-Ethyl-1-piperazinyl)methyl]phenyl]-N-[(1R)-1-phenylethyl]-7H-Pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-amine (AEE788, CAS 497839-62-0); Mubritinib (TAK165); Pelitinib (EKB569); Afatinib (BIBW2992); Neratinib (HKI-272); N-[4-[[1-[(3-Fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-indazol-5-yl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid, (3S)-3-morpholinylmethyl ester (BMS599626); N-(3,4-Dichloro-2-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-7-[[[(3 α ,5 β ,6 α)-octahydro-2-methylcyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl]methoxy]-4-quinazolinamine (XL647, CAS 781613-23-8); and 4-[4-[(1R)-1-Phenylethyl]amino]-7H-pyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl]-phenol (PKI166, CAS 187724-61-4).

[00291] EGFR antibodies include but are not limited to, Cetuximab (Erbix®); Panitumumab (Vectibix®); Matuzumab (EMD-72000); Nimotuzumab (hR3); Zalutumumab; TheraCIM h-R3; MDX0447 (CAS 339151-96-1); and ch806 (mAb-806, CAS 946414-09-1).

[00292] Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER2 receptor) (also known as Neu, ErbB-2, CD340, or p185) inhibitors include but are not limited to, Trastuzumab (Herceptin®); Pertuzumab (Omnitarg®); Neratinib (HKI-272, (2E)-N-[4-[[3-chloro-4-[(pyridin-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]amino]-3-cyano-7-ethoxyquinolin-6-yl]-4-(dimethylamino)but-2-enamide, and described PCT Publication No. WO 05/028443); Lapatinib or Lapatinib ditosylate (Tykerb®); (3R,4R)-4-amino-1-((4-((3-methoxyphenyl)amino)pyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-5-yl)methyl)piperidin-3-ol (BMS690514); (2E)-N-[4-[(3-Chloro-4-fluorophenyl)amino]-7-[[3S)-tetrahydro-3-furanyl]oxy]-6-quinazolinyl]-4-(dimethylamino)-2-butenamide (BIBW-2992, CAS 850140-72-6); N-[4-[[1-[(3-Fluorophenyl)methyl]-1H-indazol-5-yl]amino]-5-methylpyrrolo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazin-6-yl]-carbamic acid, (3S)-3-morpholinylmethyl ester (BMS 599626, CAS 714971-09-2); Canertinib dihydrochloride (PD183805 or CI-1033); and N-(3,4-Dichloro-2-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-7-[(3 α ,5 β ,6 α)-octahydro-2-methylcyclopenta[c]pyrrol-5-yl]methoxy]-4-quinazolinamine (XL647, CAS 781613-23-8).

[00293] HER3 inhibitors include but are not limited to, LJM716, MM-121, AMG-888, RG7116, REGN-1400, AV-203, MP-RM-1, MM-111, and MEHD-7945A.

[00294] MET inhibitors include but are not limited to, Cabozantinib (XL184, CAS 849217-68-1); Foretinib (GSK1363089, formerly XL880, CAS 849217-64-7); Tivantinib (ARQ197, CAS 1000873-98-2); 1-(2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-N-(5-(7-methoxyquinolin-4-yloxy)pyridin-2-yl)-5-methyl-3-oxo-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide (AMG 458); Cryzotinib (Xalkori®, PF-02341066); (3Z)-5-(2,3-Dihydro-1H-indol-1-ylsulfonyl)-3-({3,5-dimethyl-4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl}methylene)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indol-2-one (SU11271); (3Z)-N-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-({3,5-dimethyl-4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)carbonyl]-1H-pyrrol-2-yl}methylene)-N-methyl-2-oxoindoline-5-sulfonamide (SU11274); (3Z)-N-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-{{3,5-dimethyl-4-(3-morpholin-4-ylpropyl)-1H-pyrrol-2-yl}methylene}-N-methyl-2-oxoindoline-5-sulfonamide (SU11606); 6-[Difluoro[6-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-b]pyridazin-3-yl]methyl]-quinoline (JNJ38877605, CAS 943540-75-8); 2-[4-[1-(Quinolin-6-ylmethyl)-1H-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-b]pyrazin-6-yl]-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]ethanol (PF04217903, CAS 956905-27-4); N-((2R)-1,4-Dioxan-2-ylmethyl)-N-methyl-N'-[3-(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-oxo-5H-benzo[4,5]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-7-yl]sulfamide (MK2461, CAS 917879-39-1); 6-[[6-(1-Methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1,2,4-triazolo[4,3-

b]pyridazin-3-yl]thio]-quinoline (SGX523, CAS 1022150-57-7); and (3*Z*)-5-[[2,6-Dichlorophenyl)methyl]sulfonyl]-3-[[3,5-dimethyl-4-[(2*R*)-2-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1-pyrrolidinyl]carbonyl]-1*H*-pyrrol-2-yl]methylene]-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-indol-2-one (PHA665752, CAS 477575-56-7).

[00295] IGF1R inhibitors include but are not limited to, BMS-754807, XL-228, OSI-906, GSK0904529A, A-928605, AXL1717, KW-2450, MK0646, AMG479, IMCA12, MEDI-573, and BI836845. See *e.g.*, Yee, JNCI, 104; 975 (2012) for review.

[00296] In another aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating cancer by administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody drug conjugate in combination with one or more FGF downstream signaling pathway inhibitors, including but not limited to, MEK inhibitors, Braf inhibitors, PI3K/Akt inhibitors, SHP2 inhibitors, and also mTor inhibitors.

[00297] For example, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MEK) inhibitors include but are not limited to, XL-518 (also known as GDC-0973, Cas No. 1029872-29-4, available from ACC Corp.); 2-[(2-Chloro-4-iodophenyl)amino]-N-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-3,4-difluoro-benzamide (also known as CI-1040 or PD184352 and described in PCT Publication No. WO2000035436); N-[(2*R*)-2,3-Dihydroxypropoxy]-3,4-difluoro-2-[(2-fluoro-4-iodophenyl)amino]- benzamide (also known as PD0325901 and described in PCT Publication No. WO2002006213); 2,3-Bis[amino[(2-aminophenyl)thio]methylene]-butanedinitrile (also known as U0126 and described in US Patent No. 2,779,780); N-[3,4-Difluoro-2-[(2-fluoro-4-iodophenyl)amino]-6-methoxyphenyl]-1-[(2*R*)-2,3-dihydroxypropyl]- cyclopropanesulfonamide (also known as RDEA119 or BAY869766 and described in PCT Publication No. WO2007014011); (3*S*,4*R*,5*Z*,8*S*,9*S*,11*E*)-14-(Ethylamino)-8,9,16-trihydroxy-3,4-dimethyl-3,4,9, 19-tetrahydro-1*H*-2-benzoxacyclotetradecine-1,7(8*H*)-dione] (also known as E6201 and described in PCT Publication No. WO2003076424); 2'-Amino-3'-methoxyflavone (also known as PD98059 available from Biaffin GmbH & Co., KG, Germany); Vemurafenib (PLX-4032, CAS 918504-65-1); (R)-3-(2,3-Dihydroxypropyl)-6-fluoro-5-(2-fluoro-4-iodophenylamino)-8-methylpyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine-4,7(3*H*,8*H*)-dione (TAK-733, CAS 1035555-63-5); Pimasertib (AS-703026, CAS 1204531-26-9); and Trametinib dimethyl sulfoxide (GSK-1120212, CAS 1204531-25-80).

[00298] Phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K) inhibitors include but are not limited to, 4-[2-(1*H*-Indazol-4-yl)-6-[[4-(methylsulfonyl)piperazin-1-yl]methyl]thieno[3,2-*d*]pyrimidin-4-yl]morpholine (also known as GDC 0941 and described in PCT Publication Nos. WO 09/036082 and WO 09/055730); 2-Methyl-2-[4-[3-methyl-2-oxo-8-(quinolin-3-yl)-2,3-dihydroimidazo[4,5-*c*]quinolin-1-

yl]phenyl]propionitrile (also known as BEZ 235 or NVP-BEZ 235, and described in PCT Publication No. WO 06/122806); 4-(trifluoromethyl)-5-(2,6-dimorpholinopyrimidin-4-yl)pyridin-2-amine (also known as BKM120 or NVP-BKM120, and described in PCT Publication No. WO2007/084786); Tozasertib (VX680 or MK-0457, CAS 639089-54-6); (5Z)-5-[[4-(4-Pyridinyl)-6-quinolinyl]methylene]-2,4-thiazolidinedione (GSK1059615, CAS 958852-01-2); (1E,4S,4aR,5R,6aS,9aR)-5-(Acetyloxy)-1-[(di-2-propenylamino)methylene]-4,4a,5,6,6a,8,9,9a-octahydro-11-hydroxy-4-(methoxymethyl)-4a,6a-dimethyl-cyclopenta[5,6]naphtho[1,2-c]pyran-2,7,10(1H)-trione (PX866, CAS 502632-66-8); and 8-Phenyl-2-(morpholin-4-yl)-chromen-4-one (LY294002, CAS 154447-36-6).

[00299] mTor inhibitors include but are not limited to, Temsirolimus (Torisel®); Ridaforolimus (formally known as deferolimus, (1R,2R,4S)-4-[(2R)-2-[(1R,9S,12S,15R,16E,18R,19R,21R, 23S,24E,26E,28Z,30S,32S,35R)-1,18-dihydroxy-19,30-dimethoxy-15,17,21,23, 29,35-hexamethyl-2,3,10,14,20-pentaoxo-11,36-dioxa-4-azatricyclo[30.3.1.0^{4,9}] hexatriaconta-16,24,26,28-tetraen-12-yl]propyl]-2-methoxycyclohexyl dimethylphosphinate, also known as AP23573 and MK8669, and described in PCT Publication No. WO 03/064383); Everolimus (Afinitor® or RAD001); Rapamycin (AY22989, Sirolimus®); Simapimod (CAS 164301-51-3); (5-{2,4-Bis[(3S)-3-methylmorpholin-4-yl]pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidin-7-yl}-2-methoxyphenyl)methanol (AZD8055); 2-Amino-8-[*trans*-4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)cyclohexyl]-6-(6-methoxy-3-pyridinyl)-4-methyl-pyrido[2,3-*d*]pyrimidin-7(8H)-one (PF04691502, CAS 1013101-36-4); and *N*²-[1,4-dioxo-4-[[4-(4-oxo-8-phenyl-4H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)morpholinium-4-yl]methoxy]butyl]-L-arginylglycyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-serine-, inner salt (SF1126, CAS 936487-67-1).

[00300] In yet another aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating cancer by administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody drug conjugate in combination with one or more pro-apoptotics, including but not limited to, IAP inhibitors, Bcl2 inhibitors, Mcl1 inhibitors, Trail agents, Chk inhibitors.

[00301] For examples, IAP inhibitors include but are not limited to, NVP-LCL161, GDC-0917, AEG-35156, AT406, and TL32711. Other examples of IAP inhibitors include but are not limited to those disclosed in WO04/005284, WO 04/007529, WO05/097791, WO 05/069894, WO 05/069888, WO 05/094818, US2006/0014700, US2006/0025347, WO 06/069063, WO 06/010118, WO 06/017295, and WO08/134679, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

[00302] BCL-2 inhibitors include but are not limited to, 4-[4-[[2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-5,5-dimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl]methyl]-1-piperazinyl]-N-[[4-[(1R)-3-(4-morpholinyl)-1-

[(phenylthio)methyl]propyl]amino]-3-[(trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl]phenyl]sulfonyl]benzamide (also known as ABT-263 and described in PCT Publication No. WO 09/155386); Tetrocarcin A; Antimycin; Gossypol ((-)-BL-193); Obatoclax; Ethyl-2-amino-6-cyclopentyl-4-(1-cyano-2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-4Hchromone-3-carboxylate (HA14 – 1); Oblimersen (G3139, Genasense®); Bak BH3 peptide; (-)-Gossypol acetic acid (AT-101); 4-[4-[(4'-Chloro[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)methyl]-1-piperaziny]l-N-[[4-[(1R)-3-(dimethylamino)-1-[(phenylthio)methyl]propyl]amino]-3-nitrophenyl]sulfonyl]-benzamide (ABT-737, CAS 852808-04-9); and Navitoclax (ABT-263, CAS 923564-51-6).

[00303] Proapoptotic receptor agonists (PARAs) including DR4 (TRAILR1) and DR5 (TRAILR2), including but are not limited to, Dulanermin (AMG-951, RhApo2L/TRAIL); Mapatumumab (HRS-ETR1, CAS 658052-09-6); Lexatumumab (HGS-ETR2, CAS 845816-02-6); Apomab (Apomab®); Conatumumab (AMG655, CAS 896731-82-1); and Tigatuzumab (CS1008, CAS 946415-34-5, available from Daiichi Sankyo).

[00304] Checkpoint Kinase (CHK) inhibitors include but are not limited to, 7-Hydroxystaurosporine (UCN-01); 6-Bromo-3-(1-methyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-5-(3*R*)-3-piperidinyl-pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidin-7-amine (SCH900776, CAS 891494-63-6); 5-(3-Fluorophenyl)-3-ureidothiophene-2-carboxylic acid N-[(*S*)-piperidin-3-yl]amide (AZD7762, CAS 860352-01-8); 4-[[[(3*S*)-1-Azabicyclo[2.2.2]oct-3-yl]amino]-3-(1*H*-benzimidazol-2-yl)-6-chloroquinolin-2(1*H*)-one (CHIR 124, CAS 405168-58-3); 7-Aminodactinomycin (7-AAD), Isogranulatimide, debromohymenialdisine; N-[5-Bromo-4-methyl-2-[(2*S*)-2-morpholinylmethoxy]-phenyl]-N'-(5-methyl-2-pyrazinyl)urea (LY2603618, CAS 911222-45-2); Sulforaphane (CAS 4478-93-7, 4-Methylsulfinylbutyl isothiocyanate); 9,10,11,12-Tetrahydro- 9,12-epoxy-1*H*-diindolo[1,2,3-*fg*:3',2',1'-*kl*]pyrrolo[3,4-*i*][1,6]benzodiazocine-1,3(2*H*)-dione (SB-218078, CAS 135897-06-2); and TAT-S216A (Sha et al., Mol. Cancer. Ther 2007; 6(1):147-153), and CBP501.

[00305] In one aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating cancer by administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody drug conjugate in combination with one or more FGFR inhibitors. For example, FGFR inhibitors include but are not limited to, Brivanib alaninate (BMS-582664, (*S*)-((*R*)-1-(4-(4-Fluoro-2-methyl-1*H*-indol-5-yloxy)-5-methylpyrrolo[2,1-*f*][1,2,4]triazin-6-yloxy)propan-2-yl)2-aminopropanoate); Vargatef (BIBF1120, CAS 928326-83-4); Dovitinib dilactic acid (TKI258, CAS 852433-84-2); 3-(2,6-Dichloro-3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-1-{6-[4-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenylamino]-pyrimidin-4-yl}-1-methyl-urea (BGJ398, CAS 872511-34-7); Danusertib (PHA-739358); and (PD173074, CAS 219580-11-7). In a specific aspect, the present

disclosure provides a method of treating cancer by administering to a subject in need thereof an antibody drug conjugate in combination with an FGFR2 inhibitor, such as 3-(2,6-dichloro-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-(6((4-(4-ethylpiperazin-1-yl)phenyl)amino)pyrimidin-4-yl)-1-methylurea (also known as BGJ-398); or 4-amino-5-fluoro-3-(5-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole-2-yl)quinolin-2(1*H*)-one (also known as dovitinib or TKI-258). AZD4547 (Gavine *et al.*, 2012, Cancer Research 72, 2045-56, N-[5-[2-(3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]-4-(3*R*,5*S*)-diethylpiperazin-1-yl)benzamide), Ponatinib (AP24534; Gozgit *et al.*, 2012, Mol Cancer Ther., 11; 690-99; 3-[2-(imidazo[1,2-*b*]pyridazin-3-yl)ethynyl]-4-methyl-N-{4-[(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methyl]-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl}benzamide, CAS 943319-70-8)

Pharmaceutical Compositions

[00306] To prepare pharmaceutical or sterile compositions including immunoconjugates, the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure are mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. The compositions can additionally contain one or more other therapeutic agents that are suitable for treating or preventing cancer, for example, ovarian cancer, renal cancer, hepatic cancer, soft tissue cancer, CNS cancers, thyroid cancer and cholangiocarcinoma.

[00307] Formulations of therapeutic and diagnostic agents can be prepared by mixing with physiologically acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers in the form of, *e.g.*, lyophilized powders, slurries, aqueous solutions, lotions, or suspensions (see, *e.g.*, Hardman *et al.*, Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., 2001; Gennaro, Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Lippincott, Williams, and Wilkins, New York, N.Y., 2000; Avis, *et al.* (eds.), Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Parenteral Medications, Marcel Dekker, NY, 1993; Lieberman, *et al.* (eds.), Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Tablets, Marcel Dekker, NY, 1990; Lieberman, *et al.* (eds.) Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Disperse Systems, Marcel Dekker, NY, 1990; Weiner and Kotkoskie, Excipient Toxicity and Safety, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., 2000).

[00308] In a specific aspect, the clinical service form (CSF) of the antibody drug conjugates of the present disclosure is a lyophilisate in vial containing the ADC, sodium succinate, and polysorbate 20. The lyophilisate can be reconstitute with water for injection, the solution comprises the ADC, sodium succinate, sucrose, and polysorbate 20 at a pH of about 5.0. For subsequent intravenous administration, the obtained solution will usually be further diluted into a carrier solution.

[00309] Selecting an administration regimen for a therapeutic depends on several factors, including the serum or tissue turnover rate of the entity, the level of symptoms, the immunogenicity of the entity, and the accessibility of the target cells in the biological matrix. In certain aspects, an administration regimen maximizes the amount of therapeutic delivered to the patient consistent with an acceptable level of side effects. Accordingly, the amount of biologic delivered depends in part on the particular entity and the severity of the condition being treated. Guidance in selecting appropriate doses of antibodies, cytokines, and small molecules are available (see, *e.g.*, Wawrzynczak, *Antibody Therapy*, Bios Scientific Pub. Ltd, Oxfordshire, UK, 1996; Kresina (ed.), *Monoclonal Antibodies, Cytokines and Arthritis*, Marcel Dekker, New York, N.Y., 1991; Bach (ed.), *Monoclonal Antibodies and Peptide Therapy in Autoimmune Diseases*, Marcel Dekker, New York, N.Y., 1993; Baert *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 348:601-608, 2003; Milgrom *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 341:1966-1973, 1999; Slamon *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 344:783-792, 2001; Beniaminovitz *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 342:613-619, 2000; Ghosh *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 348:24-32, 2003; Lipsky *et al.*, *New Engl. J. Med.* 343:1594-1602, 2000).

[00310] Determination of the appropriate dose is made by the clinician, *e.g.*, using parameters or factors known or suspected in the art to affect treatment or predicted to affect treatment. Generally, the dose begins with an amount somewhat less than the optimum dose and it is increased by small increments thereafter until the desired or optimum effect is achieved relative to any negative side effects. Important diagnostic measures include those of symptoms of, *e.g.*, the inflammation or level of inflammatory cytokines produced.

[00311] Actual dosage levels of the active ingredients in the pharmaceutical compositions antibody drug conjugates can be varied so as to obtain an amount of the active ingredient which is effective to achieve the desired therapeutic response for a particular patient, composition, and mode of administration, without being toxic to the patient. The selected dosage level will depend upon a variety of pharmacokinetic factors including the activity of the particular compositions of the present disclosure employed, or the ester, salt or amide thereof, the route of administration, the time of administration, the rate of excretion of the particular compound being employed, the duration of the treatment, other drugs, compounds and/or materials used in combination with the particular compositions employed, the age, sex, weight, condition, general health and prior medical history of the patient being treated, and like factors known in the medical arts.

[00312] Compositions comprising antibodies or fragments thereof can be provided by continuous infusion, or by doses at intervals of, *e.g.*, one day, one week, or 1-7 times per week. Doses can be provided intravenously, subcutaneously, topically, orally, nasally, rectally, intramuscular, intracerebrally, or by inhalation. A specific dose protocol is one involving the maximal dose or dose frequency that avoids significant undesirable side effects.

[00313] For the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure, the dosage administered to a patient may be 0.0001 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of the patient's body weight. The dosage may be between 0.0001 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 10 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 5 mg/kg, 0.0001 and 2 mg/kg, 0.0001 and 1 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 0.75 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg and 0.5 mg/kg, 0.0001 mg/kg to 0.25 mg/kg, 0.0001 to 0.15 mg/kg, 0.0001 to 0.10 mg/kg, 0.001 to 0.5 mg/kg, 0.01 to 0.25 mg/kg or 0.01 to 0.10 mg/kg of the patient's body weight. The dosage of the antibodies or fragments thereof can be calculated using the patient's weight in kilograms (kg) multiplied by the dose to be administered in mg/kg.

[00314] Doses of the immunoconjugates the can be repeated and the administrations may be separated by at least 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 5 days, 10 days, 15 days, 30 days, 45 days, 2 months, 75 days, 3 months, or at least 6 months. In a specific aspect, doses of the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure are repeated every 3 weeks.

[00315] An effective amount for a particular patient may vary depending on factors such as the condition being treated, the overall health of the patient, the method, route and dose of administration and the severity of side effects (see, *e.g.*, Maynard *et al.*, A Handbook of SOPs for Good Clinical Practice, Interpharm Press, Boca Raton, Fla., 1996; Dent, Good Laboratory and Good Clinical Practice, Urch Publ., London, UK, 2001).

[00316] The route of administration may be by, *e.g.*, topical or cutaneous application, injection or infusion by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial, intracerebrospinal, intralesional, or by sustained release systems or an implant (see, *e.g.*, Sidman *et al.*, Biopolymers 22:547-556, 1983; Langer *et al.*, J. Biomed. Mater. Res. 15:167-277, 1981; Langer, Chem. Tech. 12:98-105, 1982; Epstein *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:3688-3692, 1985; Hwang *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4030-4034, 1980; U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,350,466 and 6,316,024). Where necessary, the composition may also include a solubilizing agent or a local anesthetic such as lidocaine to ease pain at the site of the injection, or both. In addition, pulmonary administration can also be employed, *e.g.*, by use of an inhaler or nebulizer, and formulation with an aerosolizing agent.

See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,019,968, 5,985,320, 5,985,309, 5,934,272, 5,874,064, 5,855,913, 5,290,540, and 4,880,078; and PCT Publication Nos. WO 92/19244, WO 97/32572, WO 97/44013, WO 98/31346, and WO 99/66903, each of which is incorporated herein by reference their entirety.

[00317] A composition of the present disclosure can also be administered via one or more routes of administration using one or more of a variety of methods known in the art. As will be appreciated by the skilled artisan, the route and/or mode of administration will vary depending upon the desired results. Selected routes of administration for the immunoconjugates include intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, spinal or other parenteral routes of administration, for example by injection or infusion. Parenteral administration may represent modes of administration other than enteral and topical administration, usually by injection, and includes, without limitation, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarterial, intrathecal, intracapsular, intraorbital, intracardiac, intradermal, intraperitoneal, transtracheal, subcutaneous, subcuticular, intraarticular, subcapsular, subarachnoid, intraspinal, epidural and intrasternal injection and infusion. Alternatively, a composition of the present disclosure can be administered via a non-parenteral route, such as a topical, epidermal or mucosal route of administration, for example, intranasally, orally, vaginally, rectally, sublingually or topically. In one aspect, the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure are administered by infusion. In another aspect, the immunoconjugates are administered subcutaneously.

[00318] If the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure are administered in a controlled release or sustained release system, a pump may be used to achieve controlled or sustained release (see Langer, *supra*; Sefton, CRC Crit. Ref Biomed. Eng. 14:20, 1987; Buchwald *et al.*, Surgery 88:507, 1980; Saudek *et al.*, N. Engl. J. Med. 321:574, 1989). Polymeric materials can be used to achieve controlled or sustained release of the therapies of the immunoconjugates (see *e.g.*, Medical Applications of Controlled Release, Langer and Wise (eds.), CRC Pres., Boca Raton, Fla., 1974; Controlled Drug Bioavailability, Drug Product Design and Performance, Smolen and Ball (eds.), Wiley, New York, 1984; Ranger and Peppas, J. Macromol. Sci. Rev. Macromol. Chem. 23:61, 1983; see also Levy *et al.*, Science 228:190, 1985; During *et al.*, Ann. Neurol. 25:351, 1989; Howard *et al.*, J. Neurosurg. 71:105, 1989; U.S. Pat. No. 5,679,377; U.S. Pat. No. 5,916,597; U.S. Pat. No. 5,912,015; U.S. Pat. No. 5,989,463; U.S. Pat. No. 5,128,326; PCT Publication No. WO 99/15154; and PCT Publication No. WO 99/20253. Examples of polymers used in sustained release formulations include, but are not limited to, poly(2-hydroxy ethyl methacrylate), poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(acrylic acid), poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate), poly(methacrylic acid), polyglycolides (PLG),

polyanhydrides, poly(N-vinyl pyrrolidone), poly(vinyl alcohol), polyacrylamide, poly(ethylene glycol), polylactides (PLA), poly(lactide-co-glycolides) (PLGA), and polyorthoesters. In one aspect, the polymer used in a sustained release formulation is inert, free of leachable impurities, stable on storage, sterile, and biodegradable. A controlled or sustained release system can be placed in proximity of the prophylactic or therapeutic target, thus requiring only a fraction of the systemic dose (see, *e.g.*, Goodson, in Medical Applications of Controlled Release, *supra*, vol. 2, pp. 115-138, 1984).

[00319] Controlled release systems are discussed in the review by Langer, Science 249:1527-1533, 1990). Any technique known to one of skill in the art can be used to produce sustained release formulations comprising one or more immunoconjugates of the present disclosure. See, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 4,526,938, PCT publication WO 91/05548, PCT publication WO 96/20698, Ning *et al.*, Radiotherapy & Oncology 39:179-189, 1996; Song *et al.*, PDA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology 50:372-397, 1995; Cleek *et al.*, Pro. Int'l. Symp. Control. Rel. Bioact. Mater. 24:853-854, 1997; and Lam *et al.*, Proc. Int'l. Symp. Control Rel. Bioact. Mater. 24:759-760, 1997, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

[00320] If the immunoconjugates of the disclosure are administered topically, they can be formulated in the form of an ointment, cream, transdermal patch, lotion, gel, shampoo, spray, aerosol, solution, emulsion, or other form well-known to one of skill in the art. See, *e.g.*, Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences and Introduction to Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, 19th ed., Mack Pub. Co., Easton, Pa. (1995). For non-sprayable topical dosage forms, viscous to semi-solid or solid forms comprising a carrier or one or more excipients compatible with topical application and having a dynamic viscosity, in some instances, greater than water are typically employed. Suitable formulations include, without limitation, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, creams, ointments, powders, liniments, salves, and the like, which are, if desired, sterilized or mixed with auxiliary agents (*e.g.*, preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, buffers, or salts) for influencing various properties, such as, for example, osmotic pressure. Other suitable topical dosage forms include sprayable aerosol preparations wherein the active ingredient, in some instances, in combination with a solid or liquid inert carrier, is packaged in a mixture with a pressurized volatile (*e.g.*, a gaseous propellant, such as freon) or in a squeeze bottle. Moisturizers or humectants can also be added to pharmaceutical compositions and dosage forms if desired. Examples of such additional ingredients are well-known in the art.

[00321] If the compositions comprising the immunoconjugates are administered intranasally, it can be formulated in an aerosol form, spray, mist or in the form of drops. In particular, prophylactic or therapeutic agents for use according to the present disclosure can be conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant (*e.g.*, dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas). In the case of a pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges (composed of, *e.g.*, gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

[00322] Methods for co-administration or treatment with a second therapeutic agent, *e.g.*, a cytokine, steroid, chemotherapeutic agent, antibiotic, or radiation, are known in the art (see, *e.g.*, Hardman *et al.*, (eds.) (2001) Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 10^{sup}.th ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y.; Poole and Peterson (eds.) (2001) Pharmacotherapeutics for Advanced Practice: A Practical Approach, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Phila., Pa.; Chabner and Longo (eds.) (2001) Cancer Chemotherapy and Biotherapy, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Phila., Pa.). An effective amount of therapeutic may decrease the symptoms by at least 10%; by at least 20%; at least about 30%; at least 40%, or at least 50%.

[00323] Additional therapies (*e.g.*, prophylactic or therapeutic agents), which can be administered in combination with the immunoconjugates may be administered less than 5 minutes apart, less than 30 minutes apart, 1 hour apart, at about 1 hour apart, at about 1 to about 2 hours apart, at about 2 hours to about 3 hours apart, at about 3 hours to about 4 hours apart, at about 4 hours to about 5 hours apart, at about 5 hours to about 6 hours apart, at about 6 hours to about 7 hours apart, at about 7 hours to about 8 hours apart, at about 8 hours to about 9 hours apart, at about 9 hours to about 10 hours apart, at about 10 hours to about 11 hours apart, at about 11 hours to about 12 hours apart, at about 12 hours to 18 hours apart, 18 hours to 24 hours apart, 24 hours to 36 hours apart, 36 hours to 48 hours apart, 48 hours to 52 hours apart, 52 hours to 60 hours apart, 60 hours to 72 hours apart, 72 hours to 84 hours apart, 84 hours to 96 hours apart, or 96 hours to 120 hours apart from the immunoconjugates of the present disclosure. The two or more therapies may be administered within one same patient visit.

[00324] In certain aspects, immunoconjugates can be formulated to ensure proper distribution *in vivo*. For example, the blood-brain barrier (BBB) excludes many highly hydrophilic compounds.

To ensure that the therapeutic compounds of the disclosure cross the BBB (if desired), they can be formulated, for example, in liposomes. For methods of manufacturing liposomes, see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,522,811; 5,374,548; and 5,399,331. The liposomes may comprise one or more moieties which are selectively transported into specific cells or organs, thus enhance targeted drug delivery (see, *e.g.*, Ranade, (1989) J. Clin. Pharmacol. 29:685). Exemplary targeting moieties include folate or biotin (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 5,416,016 to Low *et al.*); mannosides (Umezawa *et al.*, (1988) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 153:1038); antibodies (Bloeman *et al.*, (1995) FEBS Lett. 357:140; Owais *et al.*, (1995) Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 39:180); surfactant protein A receptor (Briscoe *et al.*, (1995) Am. J. Physiol. 1233:134); p 120 (Schreier *et al.*, (1994) J. Biol. Chem. 269:9090); see also K. Keinanen; M. L. Laukkanen (1994) FEBS Lett. 346:123; J. J. Killion; I. J. Fidler (1994) Immunomethods 4:273.

[00325] The present disclosure provides protocols for the administration of pharmaceutical composition comprising immunoconjugates alone or in combination with other therapies to a subject in need thereof. The combination therapies (*e.g.*, prophylactic or therapeutic agents) can be administered concomitantly or sequentially to a subject. The therapy (*e.g.*, prophylactic or therapeutic agents) of the combination therapies can also be cyclically administered. Cycling therapy involves the administration of a first therapy (*e.g.*, a first prophylactic or therapeutic agent) for a period of time, followed by the administration of a second therapy (*e.g.*, a second prophylactic or therapeutic agent) for a period of time and repeating this sequential administration, *i.e.*, the cycle, in order to reduce the development of resistance to one of the therapies (*e.g.*, agents) to avoid or reduce the side effects of one of the therapies (*e.g.*, agents), and/or to improve, the efficacy of the therapies.

[00326] The therapies (*e.g.*, prophylactic or therapeutic agents) of the combination therapies of the disclosure can be administered to a subject concurrently.

[00327] The term "concurrently" is not limited to the administration of therapies (*e.g.*, prophylactic or therapeutic agents) at exactly the same time, but rather it is meant that a pharmaceutical composition comprising antibodies or fragments thereof are administered to a subject in a sequence and within a time interval such that the immunoconjugates can act together with the other therapy(ies) to provide an increased benefit than if they were administered otherwise. For example, each therapy may be administered to a subject at the same time or sequentially in any order at different points in time; however, if not administered at the same time, they should be administered sufficiently close in time so as to provide the desired therapeutic or prophylactic effect. Each therapy

can be administered to a subject separately, in any appropriate form and by any suitable route. In various aspects, the therapies (*e.g.*, prophylactic or therapeutic agents) are administered to a subject less than 15 minutes, less than 30 minutes, less than 1 hour apart, at about 1 hour apart, at about 1 hour to about 2 hours apart, at about 2 hours to about 3 hours apart, at about 3 hours to about 4 hours apart, at about 4 hours to about 5 hours apart, at about 5 hours to about 6 hours apart, at about 6 hours to about 7 hours apart, at about 7 hours to about 8 hours apart, at about 8 hours to about 9 hours apart, at about 9 hours to about 10 hours apart, at about 10 hours to about 11 hours apart, at about 11 hours to about 12 hours apart, 24 hours apart, 48 hours apart, 72 hours apart, or 1 week apart. In other aspects, two or more therapies (*e.g.*, prophylactic or therapeutic agents) are administered to a within the same patient visit.

[00328] The prophylactic or therapeutic agents of the combination therapies can be administered to a subject in the same pharmaceutical composition. Alternatively, the prophylactic or therapeutic agents of the combination therapies can be administered concurrently to a subject in separate pharmaceutical compositions. The prophylactic or therapeutic agents may be administered to a subject by the same or different routes of administration.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Identification of CDH6 antibodies by phage-display technology

HuCAL PLATINUM® Pannings

[00329] Antibodies were identified by the selection of clones that bound to CDH6-ECD. As a source of antibody variants a commercially available phage display library, the Morphosys HuCAL PLATINUM® library, was used. The phagemid library is based on the HuCAL® concept (Knappik et al., J Mol Biol. 2000: 296(1):57-86; Prassler et al., J Mol Biol. 2011: 413(1):261-78 2011) and employs the CysDisplay™ technology for displaying the Fab on the phage surface (Rothe et al., J Mol Biol. 2008: 376(4):1182-200). For isolation of anti-CDH6 antibodies, standard panning strategies were performed using solid phase and solution panning approaches.

Overview of antigen (recombinant protein and cell lines) and antibody reagents used for pannings and screenings

[00330] Pannings were done on various forms of CDH6 antigens. An overview of recombinant CDH6 proteins and CDH6-expressing cell lines used as antigens for pannings and subsequent screening and characterization is given in Table 1.

[00331] Human, mouse and rat CDH6 extracellular domains were gene synthesized based on amino acid sequences from the GenBank or Uniprot databases (see Table 1). Cynomolgus CDH6

cDNA template was gene synthesized based on amino acid sequences and homology information generated using mRNA from various cyno tissues (*e.g.* Zyagen Laboratories, San Diego, CA). All synthesized DNA fragments were cloned into appropriate expression vectors listed affinity tags to allow for purification or expression vectors Zyagen Laboratories for mammalian cell surface expression.

[00332] For the generation of a stable CHO cell line exogenously expressing human CDH6 the TREX expression system (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) was used according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, CHO-TREx cells (Invitrogen, R718-07, Carlsbad, CA) were grown in DMEM media (Invitrogen 11995-085) with 10% FBS (Invitrogen, 10082-147, Carlsbad, CA), and 10 µg/ml Blasticidin (Invitrogen A11139-02, Carlsbad, CA). Transfection was performed in 6 well plates when cell reach 90% confluence. 4 µg of linearized CDH6 plasmid DNA was mixed with 100 µl DMEM media (no FBS) in a sterile Eppendorf tube, 12 µl of Lipofectamine® 2000 (Invitrogen 11668-019, Carlsbad, CA) were mixed with 100 µl DMEM media in another sterile Eppendorf tube. DNA and Lipofectamine® were mixed together, and incubated in room temperature for 15 min. The culture media of CHO-TREx cells was changed to 1 ml DMEM media without FBS for each well; half above DNA/Lipofectamine® mix were added into each well, incubated for 2 hours. Then 2 ml growth media (with FBS) were added into each well, and the cells were incubated overnight. The transfected cells were split from 6 well plate to T175 flask next day and grew in selection DMEM media with 10% FBS, 10 µg/ml Blasticidin, 800-1000 µg/ml Geneticin (Invitrogen 10131-027). CDH6 expression was induced with final 1 µg/ml Tetracycline in selection media for 20-24 hours. Positive cells were labeled with final 5 µg/ml anti-CDH6 primary monoclonal antibody (MAB2715 from R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN), and then labeled with PE conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody (cat #12-4010-87, eBioscience, San Diego, CA) and sorted by FACS.

[00333] Stable CHO cell lines featuring exogenous expression of CDH6 from mouse, rat and cynomolgus origin were generated by transfection of CHO-K1 cells (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) with the respective cDNAs cloned into a mammalian expression vector (pcDNA6.1, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Transfection was performed in 6 well plates when cell reach 90% confluence. 4 µg of linearized CDH6 plasmid DNA were mixed with 100 µl DMEM media without FBS in a sterile Eppendorf tube, 12 µl of Lipofectamine® 2000 (Invitrogen 11668-019, Carlsbad, CA) were mixed with 100 µl DMEM media in another sterile Eppendorf tube. The DNA and Lipofectamine® solution were mixed together, and incubated at room temperature for 15 min. The culture media of CHO cells was changed to 1 ml DMEM media without FBS for each well; half above DNA/Lipofectamine® mix were added into each well, incubated for 2 hours. Then 2 ml growth media (with FBS) were added into each well, and the cells were incubated overnight. The transfected cells were split from 6 well plate to T175 flask next day and grew in selection DMEM media with 10% FBS, 10 µg/ml Blasticidin, 800-1000 µg/ml Geneticin (Invitrogen 10131-027 Carlsbad, CA). CDH6 expression was induced with final 1 µg/ml

Tetracycline in selection media for 20-24 hours. Positive cells were labeled with final 5 µg/ml anti-CDH6 primary monoclonal antibody (MAB2715 from R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN), and then labeled with PE conjugated anti-mouse secondary antibody (cat #12-4010-87, eBioscience, San Diego, CA) and sorted by FACS. An alternative commercially available anti-CDH6 antibody is the 2B6 antibody (#GWB-E8FDF3 - Genway, San Diego, CA). This antibody was also used to confirm CDH6 expression in cells.

Table 1

Overview of antigen, antibody and cell line reagents for pannings and screenings

Antigen/Antibody	Accession/Sou rce	Description	Mature sequence
His6-SUMO- CDH6 aa54-260- APP-Avi	NM_004932.3	human EC 1/2 domain variant (SEQ ID NO:3)	SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSD QDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGD IQATKRLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRP VEPESEFIIKIHNDINDNEPIFTKEVYTATVP EMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAK VVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMD RENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTT TVNITLTDGGGGSEFRHDSGLNDIFEAK IEWHE
hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi	NM_004932.3	human full- length ECD (SEQ ID NO:4)	SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSD QDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGD IQATKRLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRP VEPESEFIIKIHNDINDNEPIFTKEVYTATVP EMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAK VVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMD RENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTT TVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSP PGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEG LDMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDFEKKK VYTLKVEASNPYVEPRFLYLGPFKDSAT VRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVTAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM DRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNIT VIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAP EFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLHAVDK DDPYSGHQFSFSLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNK DNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVIS DNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVCACDHHGNMQ SCHAEALIHPTGLSTGA
hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi-biotin	NM_004932.3	human full- length ECD, biotinylated (SEQ ID NO:5)	SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSD QDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGD IQATKRLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRP VEPESEFIIKIHNDINDNEPIFTKEVYTATVP EMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAK VVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMD RENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTT TVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSP PGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEG

			LDMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDFEKKK VYTLKVEASNPYVEPRFLYLGPFKDSAT VRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVTAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM DRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNIT VIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAP EFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLHAVDK DDPYSGHQFSFSLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNK DNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVIS DNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVACDHHGNMQ SCHAEALIHPTGLSTGAGSEFRHDSGLND IFEAQK(BIOTIN)IEWHE
hCDH6aa54-615 Fc	NM_004932.3	human full-length ECD, dimerized (SEQ ID NO:6)	SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSD QDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGD IQATKRLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRP VEPESEFIIKIHNDINDNEPIFTKEVYTATVP EMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAK VVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMD RENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTT TVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSP PGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEG LDMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDFEKKK VYTLKVEASNPYVEPRFLYLGPFKDSAT VRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVTAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM DRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNIT VIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAP EFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLHAVDK DDPYSGHQFSFSLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNK DNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVIS DNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVACDHHGNMQ SCHAEALIHPTGLSTGAGSDKTHTCPPCP APELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVT CVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNA KTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWL NGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKG FYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDS DGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV HEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
cynoCDH6 FL	See above description on cynomolgus sequence derivation	Cynomolgus (<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>) full-length CDH6 (SEQ ID NO:7)	SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSD QDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGD IQATKRLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRP VEPESEFIIKIHNDINDNEPIFTKEVYTATVP EMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAK VVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMD RENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTT TVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSP PGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEG LDMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDFEKKK VYTLKVEASNPHEPRFLYLGPFKDSAT VRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQIN TTIGSVTAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM DRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNIT

			VIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAP EFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLRAVDK DDPYSGHQFSFSLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNK DNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVIS DNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVCACDHHGNMQ SCHAEALIHPTGLSTGAGSEFRHDSGLND IFEAQKIEWHE
moCDH6 FL	NM_007666.3	Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>) full-length CDH6 (SEQ ID NO:8)	SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSD QDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGD IQATKRLDREEKPVYILRAQAVNRRTGRP VEPESEFIIKIHDINDNEPIFTKD VYTATVP EMADVGTFFVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAK VVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMD RENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTT TVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSP PGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEG HEMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDFEKKK VYTLKVEASNPHVEPRFLYLGPFKDSAT VRIVVDDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDARIN TTIGSVAAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTD MDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNI TVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNA PEFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLRAVD KDDPYSGHQFSFSLAPEAASSSNFTIQDN KDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVI SDNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVCACDHHGNM QSCHAEALIHPTGLSTGAGSEFRHDSGLN DIFEAQKIEWHE
ratCDH6 FL	NM_012927.1	Rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) full-length CDH6 (SEQ ID NO:9)	SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHSD QDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGD IQATKRLDREEKPVYILRAQAINRRTGRP VEPESEFIIKIHDINDNEPIFTKD VYTATVP EMADVGTFFVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAK VVYSILQGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMD RENREQYQVVIQAKDMGGQMGGLSGTT TVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSP PGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEG HDMFDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDFEKKR VYTLKVEASNPHIEPRFLYLGPFKDSATV RIVVDDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIRED AQINT TIGSVAAQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM DRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLDRETLLWHNIT VIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAP EFAEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLHAVDK DDPYSGHQFSFSLAPEAASGSNFTIQDNK DNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVVIS DNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVCACDHHGNMQ SCHAEALIHPTGLSTGAGSEFRHDSGLND IFEAQKIEWHE

Recombinant protein expression and purification:

His6-SUMO-CDH6 aa54-260-APP-Avi

[00334] Protein was expressed in Rosetta® 2 De3 pLysS cells (Millipore, Billerica, MA) in pET vector using 2xYT + 50 µg/ml Kanamycin and 30 µg/ml chloramphenicol. Cells were induced with 0.1 mM IPTG at 30°C. The pellet resuspended in 400 ml 20mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 3mM CaCl₂, 20 mM Imidazole, + PI tabs (1 per 50 ml) + 1mg/ml lysozyme added fresh, homogenized to break up clumps and passed through microfluidizer 3 times. Following centrifugation at 20K x g for 30 min the soluble fraction of supernatant was used for purification over a 2 ml Ni-NTA (Qiagen superflow resin, Qiagen, Venlo, Netherlands). The lysate was passed over the column at 2.0 ml/min, washed with 10 CV (column volume) 20mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 3mM CaCl₂, 20 mM Imidazole and protein was eluted with 4 x 3.0 ml elution fractions using 20mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl, 3mM CaCl₂, 250 mM Imidazole. Fractions were pooled. 200 units of SUMO Protease (Invitrogen) were added with ~15ml protein (~20mgs) and dialyzed into 5L of 20 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 3 mM CaCl₂ overnight at 4°C using Snakeskin® pleated tubing with 10K cutoff (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL). Dialyzed material was collected and re-purified over 2.0 ml Ni-NTA resin to remove uncleaved protein and SUMO Protease. Cleaved protein was collected from flow through and wash fractions. Concentrated flow through and wash from reverse Ni-NTA to 5 ml volume, added NaCl to final concentration of 500mM and injected onto S200 column, buffer = 20mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 3mM CaCl₂.

hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi, hCDH6aa54-615 Fc, cynoCDH6 FL, moCDH6 FL, ratCDH6 FL

[00335] The protein was expressed in HEK293 (ATCC CRL-1573) derived cell lines previously adapted to suspension culture and grown in a Novartis proprietary serum-free medium. Small scale expression verification was undertaken in transient 6-well-plate transfection assays on the basis of lipofection. Large-scale protein production via transient transfection and was performed at the 10-20 L scale in the Wave™ bioreactor system (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA). DNA Polyethylenimine (Polysciences, Warrington, PA) was used as a plasmid carrier at a ratio of 1:3 (w:w). The cell culture supernatants were harvested 7-10 days post transfection and concentrated by cross-flow filtration and diafiltration prior to purification.

[00336] For purification, clarified and filtered conditioned supernatant from the transient transfection was passed over a 20 ml affinity column at 5ml/min. Wash 20 CV PBS, 1% TX100, 0.3% t-n-butylphosphate buffer, 20CV PBS. Elute using 100 mM sodium citrate, 150 mM NaCl pH3.0, protein collecting 2 ml fractions. Pooled fractions were neutralized and then dialyzed overnight at 4°C with 5L 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl pH 7.4, 3 mM CaCl₂. Sample was then subjected to size exclusion chromatography on a Superdex® S200 16/60 column (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA) equilibrated with dialysis buffer.

[00337] An overview of the various panning strategies is indicated in Table 2

Table 2

Overview of panning strategies

Pancode	Phage subpool	Target and conditions
1038.1	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	SP on hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi, without CaCl_2
1038.2	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.3	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.4	VH6, κ	
1038.5	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	SP on hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi, with CaCl_2
1038.6	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.7	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.8	VH6, κ	
1038.9	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	SP on His6-SUMO-CDH6 aa54-260-APP-Avi, with 1mM CaCl_2
1038.10	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.11	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.12	VH6, κ	
1038.13	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	SP on His6-SUMO-CDH6 aa54-260-APP-Avi, with 1mM CaCl_2 Binding competition using tool antibody MAB2715
1038.14	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.15	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.16	VH6, κ	
1038.17	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	LP on biotinylated hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi
1038.18	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.19	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.20	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	LP on hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi Pull-down panning using biotinylated tool antibody 2B6
1038.21	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.22	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.23	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	LP on Biotinylated hCDH6aa54-615-Fc
1038.24	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.25	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.26	VH1A/B/5 $\lambda+\kappa$	SP on hCDH6aa54-615-Fc
1038.27	VH3 $\lambda+\kappa$	
1038.28	VH2/6 $\lambda+\kappa$	

Biotinylation of proteins

[00338] Avi-tagged proteins were biotinylated using BirA enzyme following manufacture (Avidity, Aurora, CO) standard protocol for protein biotinylation on an Avi-tagged protein. After

biotinylation the protein was subjected to size exclusion chromatography on a Superdex® S200 16/60 column into 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl pH 7.4, 3 mM CaCl₂.

[00339] Non-Avi-tagged proteins were dialyzed using Slide-A-Lyzer Mini Dialysis units, 10000 MWCO (#69576 Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL) twice for 2h against 5L of 1x PBS under stirring at room temperature prior to biotinylation. EZ-link Sulfo-NHS-LC-biotin (#21327 Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL) was reconstituted according to the manufacturer's protocol. The proteins were incubated with a 20-fold molar excess of biotin reagent for 30 min at room temperature. To remove non-reacted biotin reagent the sample was again dialyzed twice for 2h against 5L of 1x PBS under stirring at room temperature. Protein concentrations were determined by means of the Nanodrop® device (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL). Samples were stored at 4°C until usage.

Solid phase panning

[00340] In solid phase pannings the Fab fragment displaying phages are incubated with antigen that has been bound to a surface support by direct immobilization.

[00341] Prior to the antigen selection process, a coating check ELISA was performed to determine the optimal antigen coating concentration. For this purpose a 2 fold dilution series of hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi (see Table 1) covering 24 to 0.19 µg/mL was generated. The individual dilutions were used to coat wells on a 96-well Maxisorp™ plate (#442404 Nunc, Rochester, NY) via direct immobilization. After coating the plate was washed thrice with 300 µL PBS and subsequently blocked with 1x blocking buffer (2.5% milk, 2.5% BSA, 0.05% Tween 20) for 2h at room temperature.

[00342] To detect bound antigen, an anti-APP antibody (generated in-house) was added to 1 µM, 0.18 µM or 0.04 µM. Secondary detection was done using AP-labeled anti-mouse IgG-F(ab)₂ specific antibody in a 1:5000 dilution Ref. 115-056-006 Jackson-ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA). The antigen concentration at which signal saturation was observed was chosen as coating concentrations for SP pannings.

Pancodes 1038.1-8

[00343] For SP pannings 1038.1-8 (see Table 2) hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi (see Table 1, SEQ ID NO:4) was coated on a 96-well Maxisorp™ plate (Nunc) via direct immobilization. Two wells were coated with 300 µL antigen solution (10 µg/mL in PBS) per phage subpool combination. Coating was done at 4°C overnight with (pannings 1038.1-4) or without (pannings 1038.4-8) the presence of 1 mM CaCl₂. The wells were subsequently washed twice with 400 µL PBS and blocked with 400 µL blocking buffer for 2h at room temperature at 400 rpm. After blocking the cells were washed twice with 400 µL PBS.

[00344] Prior to binding phage subpools were blocked and depleted with unrelated FLT2-APPavi at 10 µg/mL for 1h at room temperature to eliminate unspecific and tag binders. 300 µL of blocked and depleted phage pools were transferred per coated well and incubated for 2h at room temperature and 400 rpm. Non-specific bound phages were removed by the washing steps listed below in Table 3.

Table 3

First Round	Second Round	Third round (only pancodes 1038.9-16)
3x PBST (quick)	1x PBST (quick)	10x PBST (quick)
2x PBST / 5min	4x PBST / 5min	5x PBST / 5min
3x PBS (quick)	1x PBS (quick)	10x PBS (quick)
2x PBS / 5min	4x PBS / 5min	5x PBS / 5min

[00345] The specifically bound phages were eluted with 300 µL elution buffer for 10 min at room temperature. Eluted phages were used to reinfect 14 mL of E. coli TG1F+ (Stratagene/Agilent, Santa Clara, CA), at an optical density of OD₆₀₀= 0.6-0.8. The mix of E. coli TG1F+ and phage eluate was incubated for 45 min in a water bath at 37°C for phage infection. The bacterial pellets were re-suspended in 2xYT medium, plated on LB agar plates supplemented with 34 µg/mL chloramphenicol and incubated overnight at 37°C. Colonies were scraped off the plates and were used for polyclonal amplification of enriched clones and phage production. With purified phage the next panning round was started. The second round of pannings was performed according to the protocol of the first round except for a more stringent washing condition. A third panning round was omitted due to the low second round output titers of ~10⁴ cfu/mL.

Pancodes 1038.9-16

[00346] For SP pannings 1038.9-16 (Table 2) His6-SUMO-CDH6 aa54-260-APP-Avi (see Table 1) was coated on a 96-well Maxisorp™ plate (Nunc) via direct immobilization as described for pancodes 1038.1-8. For pannings 1038.13-16 300 µL of a 100 nM solution of tool antibody MAB2715 was added per well and incubated for 1 h at room temperature to avoid selection of binders recognizing the same epitope as MAB2715. Besides the antigen coated and a third panning round the pannings were done as described for pancodes 1038.1-8.

Pancodes 1038.26-28

[00347] For SP pannings 1038.26-28 (see Table 2) hCDH6aa54-615-Fc (see Table 1, SEQ ID NO:6) was coated on a 96-well Maxisorp™ plate (Nunc) via direct immobilization as described for pancodes 1038.1-8. Besides the antigen coated and the washing stringencies the pannings were done as described for pancodes 1038.1-8.

Liquid phase panning

[00348] During solution panning, the Fab fragment displaying phage and biotinylated antigens are incubated in solution which is expected to increase accessibility of the antigen by the phage. Antigen biotinylation was done as described above.

Pancodes 1038.17-22

[00349] Each phage library subpool was blocked with an equal volume of 2x Chemiblocker for 2h at room temperature on a turning wheel. To avoid selection of antibodies against the APPavi and biotin tag unrelated FLT3-APPavi and biotinylated anti-Cyclosporin mIgG was added to 7.5 and 18 µg/mL in the blocking step, respectively. For removal of phage particles binding to Streptavidin-beads, pre-adsorption of blocked phage particles was performed using blocked Streptavidin beads (# 112.06D Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Blocked and pre-adsorbed phages were incubated with biotinylated hCDH6aa54-615 APPavi (see Table 1, SEQ ID NO:4) for 1h at room temperature on a turning wheel. Phage-antigen complexes were captured either with washed beads (Pancodes 1038.17-19) or with beads precoated with biotinylated anti-CDH6 antibody 2B6 (Genway, San Diego, CA) to enrich binders for non-2B6 epitopes (Pancodes 1038.20-22). Non-specific phage particles were removed by several washing steps (see below). Elution of specifically bound phage particles, infection, and amplification were done as described for pancodes 1038.1-8.

Table 4

Washing conditions Pancodes 1038.17-25

First Round	Second Round	Third round (only pancodes 1038.9-16)
5x PBST (quick)	10x PBST (quick)	10x PBST (quick)
2x PBST / 5min	3x PBST / 5min	5x PBST / 5min
3x PBS (quick)	5x PBS (quick)	5x PBS (quick)

Pancodes 1038.23-25

[00350] Pannings were done as described for pancodes 1038.1-8 but using biotinylated hCDH6aa54-615-Fc (see Table 1, SEQ ID NO:6) as antigen.

Subcloning

Conversion for FAB-FH expression

[00351] To facilitate rapid expression of soluble Fab fragments, the Fab encoding inserts of the selected HuCAL® PLATINUM phage particles were subcloned from the pMORPH®30 display vector into the pMORPH®11_FH expression vector. Glycerol stocks containing E. coli that were

infected with the final panning round output phages were used to inoculate cultures for pMORPH®30 DNA purification using the Nucleobond® Xtra Midi Plus kit according to the manufacturers manual (#740.412.50 Machery Nagel, Bethlehem, PA). 5 µg of each pMORPH®30 DNA output pool was triple digested via EcoRI/XbaI/BmtI (all restriction enzymes were purchased from New England Biolabs, Ipswich, MA). The resulting EcoRI/XbaI Fab encoding 1485 bp fragment was gel purified using the Wizard SV Gel/PCR clean-up kit according to the manufacturers manual (A9282, Promega, Madison, WI) and ligated into the EcoRI/XbaI cut pMORPH®11_FH vector backbone.

Conversion for IgG expression

[00352] In order to express full length IgG, variable domain fragments of VH and VL were subcloned from Fab expression vectors into pMORPH®4_hIgG1f vectors following the RapCLONE® protocol (Morphosys, Martinsried/Planegg, Germany). RapCLONE® is a two-step cloning method for the batch conversion of a large amount of Fab expression vectors into IgG expression vectors. In a first cloning step, a eukaryotic expression cassette was introduced into the pMORPH®11 expression vectors via BsiWI/MfeI (for κ pools) or HpaI/MfeI (for λ pools) digestion and subsequent ligation. This was followed by a second cloning step, in which the Fab pools containing the expression cassette were digested using EcoRV/BlpI (both κ and λ pools) and subsequently cloned into the pMORPH®4_IgG1f acceptor vector for expression in mammalian cells.

Expression and Purification of Fab Fragments

Transformation of E. coli TG1F

Electroporation-competent E. coli TG1F- aliquots of 50 µL were thawed on ice, mixed with 50 pg/µl pMORPH®11_FH plasmid DNA and transferred into pre-cooled electroporation cuvettes. The cells were electroporated (Bio-Rad Gene Pulser; settings: 1.75 kV, 200 Ω, and 25 µF (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA), transferred into 950 µl pre-warmed SOB medium and incubated for 1 h at 37 °C shaking at 220 rpm. An appropriate volume of the transformation samples were plated onto LB agar plates supplemented with 34 µg/mL Chloramphenicol and incubated overnight at 37°C to obtain single colonies.

Generation of Master plates

[00353] Chloramphenicol resistant single clones were picked into the wells of a sterile 384-well microtiter plate (Nunc) pre-filled with 60 µl 2xYT medium supplemented with 34 µg/ml of Chloramphenicol and 1 % glucose and grown overnight at 37°C. Next morning, 20 µl sterile 2xYT media containing 60 % glycerol and 1 % glucose were added into each well of the master plates. Plates were sealed with aluminum foil and stored at -8 °C.

Generation of Fab-Containing Bacterial Lysates for ELISA Screening

[00354] 5 µl of each well of a Master plate was transferred to a sterile 384-well microtiter plate pre-filled with 40 µl 2xYT medium per well supplemented with 34 µg/ml of Chloramphenicol and 0.1 % glucose. Plates were incubated at 37°C at 480 rpm and 80% humidity until the cultures were slightly turbid. 10 µl of 2xYT medium supplemented with 34 µg/ml Chloramphenicol and 5 mM IPTG were added per well for induction of Fab fragment expression. Plates were sealed with a gas-permeable tape and incubated overnight at 22°C at 500 rpm and 80% humidity. The next day 15 µl BEL lysis buffer (2.5 mg/ml lysozyme (#10837059001, Roche, Nutley, NJ), 4 mM EDTA, 10 U/µl Benzonase (# 1.01654.0001 Merck, White House Station, NJ) was added to each well and plates were incubated for 1 h at 500 rpm and 80% humidity. Resulting Fab lysates were blocked by adding 15 µL of 2x Chemiblocker per well followed by incubation for 30 min at 22°C, 500 rpm and 80% humidity.

Generation of Fab-Containing Bacterial Lysates for FACS Screening

[00355] 5 µl of each well of a compression plate was transferred to a sterile 96-well round bottom microtiter plate pre-filled with 100 µl 2xYT medium per well supplemented with 34 µg/ml of Chloramphenicol. Plates were incubated at 37°C at 500 rpm and 80% humidity until the cultures were slightly turbid. 10 µl of 2xYT medium supplemented with 34 µg/ml Chloramphenicol and 5 mM IPTG were added per well for induction of Fab fragment expression. Plates were sealed with a gas-permeable tape and incubated overnight at 22°C at 500 rpm and 80% humidity. The next day the plate was centrifuged for 10 min at 1200g and the supernatant discarded. The bacterial pellets were frozen overnight at -20°C to facilitate the lysis step. The thawed pellets were re-suspended in 200 µL of BEL lysis buffer (see above) and incubated for 1 h at 22°C and 250 rpm. Resulting Fab lysates were centrifuged to remove cellular debris for 10 min at 1200 g. Fab containing supernatants were used for screening purposes.

Expression and Purification of His6-tagged Fab Fragments in E. coli

[00356] E. coli TG1F- transformants containing pMORPH®11 Fab FH DNA were singled out on 2xYT supplemented with 34 µg/mL Chloramphenicol and 1% glucose. Individual clones were picked and transferred into 3 mL 2xYT seed cultures supplemented with 34 µg/mL Chloramphenicol and 1% glucose and incubated at 37°C, 220 rpm for 4h. The seed culture was used to inoculate 50 mL main cultures with 2xYT supplemented with 34 µg/mL Chloramphenicol and 1% glucose and incubated in 250 mL shake flasks at 30°C until the OD600 reached a value of 0.6. Fab expression was induced by addition of IPTG to a final concentration of 0.75 mM and cultures were further incubated overnight at 25°C and 220 rpm. The next day cells were harvested and the cell pellets frozen overnight at -20°C. Cells pellets were disrupted by re-suspending and incubating in lysis buffer ((25 mM TRIS/pH=8, 500 mM NaCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 10 U/µl Benzonase (# 1.01654.0001 Merck), 0.1% Lysozyme (# 10837059001, Roche), Protease Inhibitor Complete w/o EDTA 1 tablet/ 50 mL of buffer (#11873580001 Roche)) for 1h at room temperature on a rocking table. Lysates were clarified by

centrifugation for 30 min at 15000 g and filtration of the supernatant through a 200 nm pore sized filter. His6-tagged Fab fragments were isolated via immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography (Ni-NTA Superflow® beads, #30430 Qiagen, Venlo, Netherlands) and eluted using imidazole. Buffer exchange to 1x PBS was performed using PD-10 columns (# 17-0851-01 GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA). Samples were sterile-filtered and the protein concentrations were determined by UV-spectrophotometry. The purity of the samples was analyzed in denaturing, reducing 15% SDS-PAGE. The identity of the samples was confirmed by MS.

Expression and purification of IgGs

Expression of IgGs at screening scale

[00357] Eukaryotic HEK293c18 cells (ATCC CRL-10852) were used in a 96-well expression system for the generation of conditioned cell culture supernatants containing full-length IgG for the subsequent use in specificity and/or functional assays. Eukaryotic HEK293 c18 cells were re-suspended in transfection medium (D-MEM supplemented with 2% L-glutamine (#25030-024 Gibco, Grand Island, NY) 10 % FCS (#3302 PAN Biotech, Aidenbach, Germany) and 1 % penicillin/streptomycin (#15140-122 Gibco, Grand Island, NY)) and seeded in 96-well F-bottom plates to a density of approximately 4×10^4 cells in 50 μ l per well the day before. A transfection master mix was prepared by mixing 0.6 μ l Lipofectamine® 2000 (#11668 Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) per well with 25 μ L Opti-MEM® I medium. (#31985-047 Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). The master mix was incubated for 15 min at room temperature. On a new plate 20 μ L of Opti- MEM® I medium was added to wells containing 300 ng DNA and gently mixed. After that, the DNA was combined with the pre-incubated Lipofectamine® 2000, mixed gently and incubated for 20 min at room temperature. 100 μ l of the pre-incubated Lipofectamine® 2000/DNA complexes were then transferred to each well of the plates with the cells and gently mixed. Plates were incubated for 40 h at 37°C and 6 % CO₂ for transient expression. The culture supernatants were transferred to 96-well V-bottom plates and cleared by centrifugation. The resulting IgG-containing supernatants were tested by an anti-Fd capture ELISA for assessment of IgG protein concentration in reference to a known standard and stored at -80°C for later use.

IgG expression check by anti-Fd ELISA

[00358] To assess IgG levels in screening scale derived supernatants Maxisorp ® 96-well plates (#437111 Nunc) were coated with 50 μ l/well Fd-fragment-specific sheep anti-human IgG (#PC075 The Binding Site, San Diego, CA) diluted 1:1000 in PBS. After coating, the plates were washed twice with TBST and blocked for 1h with 5 % skim milk powder in TBST. In the meantime the IgG containing supernatants were diluted 1:50 in 2.5% skim milk powder in TBST. After washing the ELISA plates three times with TBST, 100 μ L of the diluted supernatants were transferred per well and plates were incubated for 1 h at room temperature. Subsequently, the plates were washed five

times with TBST and the captured IgGs were detected by incubation with 50 μ l F(ab')₂-specific goat anti-human IgG (#109-055-097 Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) (diluted 1:5000) in 0.5 % skim milk powder in TBST for 1h. After washing the plates five times with TBST the AttoPhos fluorescence substrate (#1484281 Roche, Nutley, NJ) was added according to the manufacturer's instructions and the fluorescence emission at 535 nm was recorded with excitation at 430 nm with an ELISA reader.

Expression and Purification of IgGs in Microscale

[00359] CAP-T® cells (CEVEC Pharmaceuticals, Cologne, Germany) were transiently transfected with pMORPH®4 IgG expression plasmid in FreeStyle293® expression medium (#12338 Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) using 40 kDa linear PEI ((PEI Max (#24765-2 Polysciences Warrington, PA)) as gene delivery vehicle.

[00360] One day prior to the transfection cells were diluted to $\sim 0.8 \times 10^6$ cells/ml to ensure exponential growth. At the day of transfection cells were diluted in 9 mL pre-warmed Freestyle® (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) medium to $\sim 0.5 \times 10^7$ cells/ml and transferred into a 125ml shake flask. 30 μ g DNA was diluted in 500 μ l OptiMEM. 1200 μ g PEI Max (#24765-2 Polysciences Warrington, PA) was diluted in 8.80 mL OptiMEM medium. The DNA solution was added drop wise to the cells and gently mixed. After that, 500 μ L PEI Max solution was added to the cells and gently mixed.

[00361] The cells were incubated at 37°C, 6 % CO₂, 85 % humidity with agitation at 100 rpm. After 4 h 10 mL pre-warmed PEM supplemented with 4 mM L-Glutamine and 5 μ g/ml blasticidin (#R21001 Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) was added. Simultaneously, 400 μ L valproic acid (#P4543-25G Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) was added to a final concentration of 4 mM. Cells were incubated for 6 days at 37°C, 6 % CO₂, 85 % humidity with agitation at 100 rpm.

[00362] After centrifugation for 5 min at 1200 g at 4°C the supernatant was sterile-filtered (0.2 μ m pore size) and subjected to a Protein A affinity chromatography (MabSelect® SURE, GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA) using a liquid handling station. Buffer exchange was performed to 1x PBS and samples were sterile filtered (0.2 μ m pore size). Protein concentrations were determined by UV spectrophotometry and purity of IgGs was analyzed under denaturing, reducing conditions in SDS-PAGE.

Screening of Fab-containing raw bacterial lysates

ELISA screening

[00363] Using ELISA screening, single Fab clones were identified from panning outputs for binding to the target antigen. Fab fragments were tested using Fab containing crude E. coli lysates.

ELISA screening on directly coated antigen

[00364] Maxisorp® (#442404 Nunc, Rochester, NY) 384-well plates were coated overnight at 4°C with huCDH6 proteins at a concentration of 3 µg/ml in PBS. After washing plates were blocked for 2 h with 5% skimmed milk in 1xPBST. Fab-containing E. coli lysates were added and binding allowed for 1 h at room temperature.

[00365] To detect bound Fab fragments plates were washed 5x with TBST and AP-anti human IgG F(ab')₂ (#109-055-097 Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) was added in a 1/2500 dilution. After 1h at room temperature plates were washed 5x with TBST and AttoPhos substrate was added according to the manufacturer's specifications. Plates were read in an ELISA reader 5 minutes after adding the substrate.

ELISA Screening on Biotinylated Antigen using NeutrAvidin® Plates

[00366] Maxisorp® (#442404 Nunc, Rochester, NY) 384-well plates were coated overnight at 4°C with NeutrAvidin® (#31000 Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL) at a concentration of 10 µg/ml in PBS. After washing, plates were blocked for 2 h with 1x Chemiblocker. Fab-containing E. coli lysates were dispensed into a fresh 384-well microtiter plate and biotinylated CDH6 antigens added at a concentration of 2.5 µg/mL. Fab-antigen complexes were then transferred to the NeutrAvidin® coated plates and capturing allowed for 1h at room temperature and detected as described above.

FACS screening

[00367] In FACS screening, Fab fragments binding to cell surface expressed CDH6 antigen were identified from the panning output. 1×10^5 cells/well were transferred into U bottom 96 well plates and mixed with 40 µl/well of the Fab-containing bacterial lysates. Plates were incubated shaking at 4°C for 1 h. After the incubation, 100 µl/well ice-cold FACS buffer (3% FCS, 0.02% NaN₃, 2 mM EDTA in PBS) was added, cells were spun down at 4°C for 5 min at 250 g and washed twice with 180 µl/well ice-cold FACS buffer. After each washing step, cells were centrifuged and carefully re-suspended. After the last washing step cells were re-suspended in 50 µL of 1/200 diluted secondary detection antibody (PE-conjugated goat anti-human IgG (#109-116-088, Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA). After 1h incubation at 4°C cells were again washed twice in 180 µL/well ice-cold FACS buffer. Finally, cell pellets were re-suspended in 120 µl/well FACS buffer with 0.4 % paraformaldehyde and analyzed in a FACSCalibur® (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) equipped with an HTS plate reader.

Clone sequencing

Fab clone sequencing

[00368] Confirmed cell binding Fab hits were subjected to VL and VH sequencing. 1.2 mL 2xYT supplemented with 34 µg/mL Chloramphenicol and 1% glucose were inoculated with 5 µL of bacterial glycerol stock deriving from the compression plates and grown in 96-well deep well

microtiter plates overnight at 37°C and 500 rpm. The next day the bacteria were harvested and the pMORPH®11 FH plasmids purified using a 96-well DNA purification kit (Nucleospin® 96 Plasmid Purification Kit #740625.24, Machery Nagel, Bethlehem, PA) according to the manufacturers protocol. To sequence the VL and VH primers M13rev (5' CAGGAAACAGCTATGAC 3' (SEQ ID NO:10) and HuCAL_VH_for ((5' GATAAGCATGCGTAGGAGAAA 3' (SEQ ID NO:11)) were used, respectively.

IgG clone sequencing

[00369] Unique cell binding Fab clones were converted in the IgG1 format in a polyclonal manner and afterwards retrieved by VL and VH sequencing. 1.5 mL 2xYT medium supplemented with 100 µg/mL Amp and 1% glucose were inoculated with single clones and grown in 96-well deep well microtiter plates overnight at 37°C, 450 rpm and 80% humidity. The next day the bacteria were harvested and the IgG encoding pMORPH®4 plasmids purified using a 96-well DNA purification kit according to the manufacturer's protocol (Nucleospin® 96 Plasmid Purification Kit #740625.24, Machery Nagel, Bethlehem, PA). To sequence the VL and VH primers ((T7 5' TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG 3' (SEQ ID NO:12) and CMV HC for (5' CTCTAGCGCCACCATGAAACA 3' (SEQ ID NO:13)) were used, respectively.

[00370] *In vitro* assays

Affinity assessment using Octet® QK

[00371] Affinity assessments by determining kinetic parameters were performed via Bio-Layer Interferometry technology. All Fab samples were measured using Streptavidin Dip and Read biosensors (#18-0009 ForteBio, Menlo Park, CA). The plate was placed in an Octet® QK instrument (ForteBio, Menlo Park, CA) and allowed to equilibrate to 27°C in the chamber. The run was initiated by placing the sensors in the wells containing 150 nM of biotinylated CDH6 protein for 300s. After that the sensors were placed in the wells containing 250 nM Fab sample. Fab association and dissociation were each recorded for 600s by measuring the change in layer thickness (in nanometers, nm) with time, all under computer control. Data were processed automatically using the Octet® User Software version 3.0.

Assessment of antibody cellular internalization propensity

[00372] Cell Internalization of IgGs by target mediated endocytosis was assessed by microscopy using a VTI ArrayScan® HC reader (ThermoFischer, Waltham, MA) as described below. The underlying analysis protocol was the Spot Detector V4 algorithm (ThermoScientific Cellomics®, Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL). In brief, this analysis protocol provides a fast and generic spot analysis that identifies intracellular punctuate objects, such as IgG containing lysosomal vesicles after

immunofluorescent staining. The total punctuate fluorescent intensity can then be averaged over the number of cells analyzed.

[00373] OVCAR3 cells (ATCC HTB-161) were grown in T150 tissue culture flasks to approximately 90% confluency. Media was discarded and cells flushed with 10 mL PBS. Cells were detached by incubation with 4 mL cell dissociation buffer for 5 min at 37°C. Detached cells were re-suspended thoroughly in growth medium and transferred to a 50 mL tube. After counting the cells on a Vi-Cell® analyzer (Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA) the suspension was adjusted to 10^5 cells/mL in growth medium. 100 µL of the cell suspension was seeded per well of a 96-well microtiter plate with transparent bottom. Plates were incubated for 24 h at 37°C in 5% CO₂ to allow the cells to adhere and to expand.

[00374] IgG containing cell culture supernatants were generated as described and diluted in PBS in a fourfold dilution series covering dilutions ranging from 1:4 to 1:128. 100 µl of each sample dilution was dispensed per well of the cell containing microtiter plate and incubated for 2h at 37°C to permit IgG internalization. Subsequently, cells were fixed by adding 100 µl 1x CellFix® reagent (#340181 BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) per well. After 10 minutes plates were washed twice with PBS and cells then permeabilized by adding 100 µl 0.1% Triton X-100 per well. After 10 min plates were washed again twice with PBS and blocked with 100 µl 1x Odyssey blocking buffer (#927-40000 LiCor, Lincoln, NE) for 2 hours at room temperature. To detect internalized IgGs 100 µl of a 1:1000 dilution of secondary antibody Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-human IgG (#11001 Molecular Probes, Grand Island, NY) supplemented with a 1:10000 dilution of Hoechst nucleus staining reagent (#B2261 Sigma, St. Louis, Mo) were added per well and incubated for 1 hours at room temperature in the dark. Cells were then washed twice with PBS without final aspiration. Plates were then loaded into the Cellomics® VTI ArrayScan HC reader (ThermoFischer, Waltham, MA) and analyzed. The extent of IgG internalization was assessed by the mean average spot intensity (MSAI) per cell.

Surrogate ADC assay using anti-human FAB-DM1 conjugate

[00375] To test the ability of CDH6 antibodies to internalize after receptor binding and deliver cytotoxic payload, a surrogate ADC assay was performed mixing anti-human Fab-DM1 reagent (AffiniPure® Fab Fragment Goat Anti-Human IgG H+L conjugated with SMCC-DM1) with purified IgGs at a fixed 1:2 ratio. Cytotoxic potential was tested on the cancer cell line OVCAR3 (ovarian serous carcinoma, cultured in McCoy's + 20% FCS) as these cells show high expression of CDH6.

[00376] Cells in culture were counted and diluted in medium to a concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL. 1000 cells/well were transferred to 384-well plates (Corning Costar#3707, Corning, Tewksbury, MA). Primary antibody/Fab-DM1 solution was prepared in 1.4mL Matrix tubes (Thermo, # 3790, Rockford, IL) by combining 666nM Fab-DM1 with 333nM primary human IgG diluted in cell

culture media and incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. A 10-point, 1:3 serial dilution was prepared in a 384-well deep-well plate (Brandtech Scientific Inc #701355, Essex, CT) and 25µl were transferred per assay plate (triplicates) to yield a highest starting concentration of FAB-DM1/human IgG of 66nM and 33nM, respectively. For controls, wells with cells only (=100% viability control) and cells only incubated with Fab-DM1 (to check for unspecific killing of the secondary reagent) were prepared. Plates were incubated for 120 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Cellular activity of the primary antibody/Fab-DM1 complexes was determined using CellTiter-Glo® reagent (#G7571 Promega, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Viability was normalized to the cells only control.

Antibody screening summary

[00377] The HuCAL® PLATINUM phagemid library was used to select specific Fab fragments against human CDH6-ECD antigens. Recombinant human APPAvi and Fc fusion as well as truncated domain APPAvi fusion proteins were used for the pannings. HuCAL® PLATINUM antibody-phage particles were subjected in different subpool combinations to a total of 8 different panning strategies resulting in 28 panning output pools. In summary, six out of eight strategies have been productive and resulted in 771 ELISA positive screening hits.

[00378] FACS screening on CHO cells expressing human CDH6 as well as OVCAR3 cells resulted in 271 confirmed cell binding hits. To consolidate these cell binding hits VL and VH sequencing was performed leading to the identification of 53 unique Fab antibody clones.

[00379] To allow for the functional characterization, the Fab antibody clones were converted into the IgG format, yielding 47 unique IgG clones of which 44 were successfully expressed at screening scale. The purified, unique IgGs were subjected to a series of characterization assays including human/cyno/rat/mouse cross-reactivity by FACS, affinity ranking by Octet, cellular internalization assays as well as surrogate ADC assays using an anti-human IgG Fab-SMCC-DM1 secondary reagent. Based on these assays, human IgGs were selected for scaled up production, subsequent direct conjugation to ADC linker/payloads and testing as ADCs in *in vitro* and *in vivo* experiments.

[00380] The sequence information for the anti-CDH6 IgGs selected for further in-depth characterization are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Sequence information of the IgGs selected for in-depth characterization.

NOV ID	Category	Value
<u>NOV0670</u>	LCDR1	SGSSSNIGSQYVY

	(Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:14)	
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:15)	YNSERPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:16)	QTDWASSQSFV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:17)	SYAIS
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:18)	GIPIFGTANYAQKFQG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:19)	KFPGRGPFAY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:20)	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGGTFSSYAIWVRQAPG QGLEWMGGIPIFGTANYAQKFQGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSL RSEDNAVYYCARKFPGRGPFAYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:21)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGSQYVYQQLPGTA PKLLIYYNSERPSGMPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CQTDWASSQSFVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:22)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGCAGAGCGGTGCCGAAGTGAAAAAAC CGGGCAGCAGCGTGAAAGTTAGCTGCAAAGCATCCGGAGG GACGTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATCTCTTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCC GGGCCAGGGCCTCGAGTGGATGGGCGGTATCATCCCGATCT TCGGCACTGCGAACTACGCCCAGAAATTTACGGGCCGGGTG ACCATTAACCGCCGATGAAAGCACCCAGCACCGCCTATATGGA ACTGAGCAGCCTGCGCAGCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATT GCGCGCGTAAATTCCCGGGTTCGTGGTCCGTTTCGCTTACTGGG GCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:23)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTCTCAGTACGTGTACTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCG GGCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACTACAACTCTGAACG CCCGAGCGGCATGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCG GCACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAA GACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGACTTGGGACGCTTCTTCT CAGTCTTTCGTGTTTGCGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:24)	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGGTFSSYAIWVRQAPG QGLEWMGGIPIFGTANYAQKFQGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSL RSEDNAVYYCARKFPGRGPFAYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTF PAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKR

		VEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQ PREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:25)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGSQYVYWYQQLPGTA PKLLIYYNSERPSGMPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CQTDWASSQSFVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQA NKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNN KYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:26)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGCAGAGCGGTGCCGAAGTGAAAAAAC CGGGCAGCAGCGTGAAAGTTAGCTGCAAAGCATCCGGAGG GACGTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATCTCTTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCC GGGCCAGGGCCTCGAGTGGATGGGCGGTATCATCCCGATCT TCGGCACTGCGAACTACGCCCAGAAATTTAGGGGCCGGGTG ACCATTACCGCCGATGAAAGCACCGACCGCCTATATGGA ACTGAGCAGCCTGCGCAGCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATT GCGCGCGTAAATTCCCGGGTCGTGGTCCGTTTCGCTTACTGGG GCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAG GGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACC TCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTA CTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCT CAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCC AGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCA CAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCC AAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCCAGC ACCTGAACCTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCC AAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGG TCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAG GTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAA TGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACG TACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAA GCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCAT CCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGC CTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTG GGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGC AAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACG TCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACT ACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:27)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTCTCAGTACGTGTACTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCG GGCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACTACAACTCTGAACG CCCGAGCGGCATGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCG GCACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAA GACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGACTTGGGACGCTTCTTCT CAGTCTTTCGTGTTTGGCGGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA GGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCC TCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTG

		TCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCT GGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGAC CACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCA GCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAAGTCCCAC AGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGT GGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
<u>NOV0672</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:28)	TGTSSDVGAYNYVS
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:29)	GVSKRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:30)	QSYDHLLHV
	HCDR1 (SEQ ID NO:31)	TYGIH
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:32)	YIHYSGSSTYYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:33)	HAYGYMDF
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:34)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFNTYGIHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSYIHYSGSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARHAYGYMDFWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:35)	DIALTQPASVSGSPGQSITISCTGTSSDVGAYNYVSWYQQHPGK APKLMYGVSKRPSGVSNRFSGSKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADY YCQSYDHLLHVVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:36)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTAACACTTACGGTATCCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCTACATCCATTACTCTGGTT CTTCTACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACCA TCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCGC GCGTCATGCTTACGGTTACATGGATTTCTGGGGCCAAGGCA CCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:37)	GATATCGCGCTGACCCAGCCGGCGAGCGTGAGCGGTAGCCC GGGCCAGAGCATTACCATTAGCTGCACCGGCACCAGCAGCG ATGTGGGCGCTTACAACCTACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCAT CCGGGCAAGGCGCCGAACTGATGATCTACGGTGTTTCTAA ACGTCCGAGCGGCGTGAGCAACCGTTTTAGCGGATCCAAAA GCGGCAACACCGCGAGCCTGACCATTAGCGGCCTGCAAGCG GAAGACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTACGACCATCT

		GCTGCATGTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT A
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:38)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFNTYGIHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSYIHYSGSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARHAYGYMDFWQGGLVTVSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTF PAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKR VEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQ PREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:39)	DIALTPASVSGSPGQSITISCTGTSSDVGAYNYVSWYQQHPGK APKLMIYGVSKRPSGVS NRFSGSKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADY YCQSYDHLHVVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQA NKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNN KYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:40)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTAACACTTACGGTATCCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCTACATCCATTACTCTGGTT CTTCTACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACCA TCAGCCGCGATAATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCGC GCGTCATGCTTACGGTTACATGGATTTCTGGGGCCAAGGCA CCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGC ACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGA ACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCG GCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCT ACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTG GGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAG CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTG TG ACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTC CTGGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTTCCCCCCCCAAAACCCAA GGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCG TGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTC AACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTG GTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGG CAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAG CCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGGCAGCCC CGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGA GATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAG GCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACA ACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCT GGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCT CCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAG AGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence	GATATCGCGCTGACCCAGCCGGCGAGCGTGAGCGGTAGCCC GGGCCAGAGCATTACCATTAGCTGCACCGGCACCAGCAGCG

	(SEQ ID NO:41)	ATGTGGGCGCTTACAACACTACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCAT CCGGGCAAGGCGCCGAAACTGATGATCTACGGTGTTTCTAA ACGTCCGAGCGGCGTGAGCAACCGTTTTAGCGGATCCAAAA GCGGCAACACCGCGAGCCTGACCATTAGCGGCCTGCAAGCG GAAGACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTACGACCATCT GCTGCATGTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT AGGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCC CTCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGT GTCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCC TGGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGA CCACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCC AGCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCA CAGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACC GTGGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV0674	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:42)	SGSSSNIGYNYVS
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:43)	RDNQRPS
	LCDR3 (SEQ ID NO:44)	AAWTSGSIGWV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:45)	SYAMT
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:46)	GISGGGSNTYYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:47)	GGGQYFDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:48)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMTWVRQAPG KGLEWVSGISGGGSNTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARGGGQYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:49)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGYNYVSWYQQLPGTA PKLLIYRDNQRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CAAWTSGSIGWVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:50)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATGACTTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGGTATCTCTGGTGGTGGTT CTAACACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTGGTGGTGGTCAGTACTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGC ACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA

	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:51)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTACAACACTACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCG GGCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACCGTGACAACCAGCG CCCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCG GCACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAA GACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCGCTGCTTGGACTTCTGGTTCT ATCGGTTGGGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT A
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:52)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMTWVRQAPG KGLEWVSGISGGGSNTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARGGGQYFDYWGGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTF PAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKR VEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQ PREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:53)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGYNYVSWYQQLPGTA PKLLIYRDNQRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CAAWTSGSIGWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQA NKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSN KYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:54)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATGACTTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGGTATCTCTGGTGGTGGTT CTAACACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTGGTGGTGGTCAGTACTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGC ACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCATC GGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGG CACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCG AACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCCTGACCAGC GGCGTGACACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTC TACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTG GGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAG CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTG ACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTC CTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTTCTTCCCCC AAAACCCAA GGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCG TGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTC AACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTG GTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGG CAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAG CCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCC CGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGA GATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAG

		GCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCT GGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCT CCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAG AGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:55)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTACAACACTACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCG GGCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACCGTGACAACCAGCG CCCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCG GCACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAA GACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCGCTGCTTGGACTTCTGGTTCT ATCGGTTGGGTGTTTGGCGGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT AGGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCC CTCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGT GTCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCC TGGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGA CCACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCC AGCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCA CAGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTACGCATGAAGGGAGCACC GTGGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
<u>NOV0682</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:56)	RASQTINSYLN
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:57)	RASNLQS
	LCDR3 (SEQ ID NO:58)	QQGDSSWT
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:59)	SYAIS
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:60)	FIKSNADGYTTNYAAPVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:61)	IRYFRNWDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:62)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAIWVRQAPGK GLEWVGFIKSNADGYTTNYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQM NSLKTEDTAVYYCARIRYFRNWDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:63)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQTINSYLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYRASNLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC QQGDSSWTFGQGTKVEIK
	vH DNA	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC

	sequence (SEQ ID NO:64)	AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATCTCTTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCTTCATCAAATCTAACGCT GACGGTTACACTACTAACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT ATTGCGCGCGTATCCGTTACTTCCGTAACTGGGATTACTGGG GCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:65)	GATATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCGAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAG CGTGGGCGATCGCGTGACCATTACCTGCAGAGCCAGCCAGA CTATTA ACTCTTACCTGAACTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGC AAAGCGCCGAAACTATTAATCTACCGTGCTTCTAACCTGCA AAGCGGCGTGCCGAGCCGCTTTAGCGGCAGCGGATCCGGCA CCGATTTACCCCTGACCATTAGCTCTCTGCAACCGGAAGACT TTGCGACCTATTATTGCCAGCAGGGTGACTCTTCTTGGACCT TTGGCCAGGGCACGAAAGTTGAAATTAAA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:66)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAISWVRQAPGK GLEWVGFISNADGYTTNYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQM NSLKTEDTAVYYCARIRYFRNWDYWGQGLVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKV DKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISR TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKA KGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWE SNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFC SVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:67)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQTINSYLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYRASNLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYC QQGDSSWTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVV CLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSL SSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:68)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATCTCTTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCTTCATCAAATCTAACGCT GACGGTTACACTACTAACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT ATTGCGCGCGTATCCGTTACTTCCGTAACTGGGATTACTGGG GCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAG GGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACC TCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTA CTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGA ACTCAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCT CAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCC AGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCA CAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCC AAATCTTGTGACAAA ACTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCCAGC ACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTTCCCCC AAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGG TCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAG

		GTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAA TGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACG TACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAA GCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCAT CCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGC CTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTG GGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGC AAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACG TCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACT ACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:69)	GATATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCCGAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAG CGTGGGCGATCGCGTGACCATTACCTGCAGAGCCAGCCAGA CTATTAACTCTTACCTGAACTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGC AAAGCGCCGAAACTATTAATCTACCGTGCTTCTAACCTGCA AAGCGGCGTGCCGAGCCGCTTTAGCGGCAGCGGATCCGGCA CCGATTTACCCCTGACCATTAGCTCTCTGCAACCGGAAGACT TTGCGACCTATTATTGCCAGCAGGGTGACTCTTCTTGGACCT TTGGCCAGGGCACGAAAGTTGAAATTAAACGTACGGTGGCC GCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCCAGCGACGAGCAGCTG AAGAGCGGCACCGCCAGCGTGGTGTGCCTGCTGAACAACCTT CTACCCCCGGGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAAGGTGGACAAC GCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAAAGCGTCACCGAGC AGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCCCTG ACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAGGTGTACG CCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCCAGCCCCGTGACC AAGAGCTTCAACCGGGGCGAGTGT
NOV0685	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:70)	SGSSSNIGSYYVS
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:71)	YNTKRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:72)	QSWDKLGKGYV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:73)	GNSAAWN
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:74)	IYYRSKWYNDYAVSVKS
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:75)	SSYSGGFDY
	vH full	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSGNSAAWNWIRQSP

	sequence (SEQ ID NO:76)	SRGLEWLGIIYYRSK WYNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQLN SVTPEDTAVYYCARSSYSGGFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:77)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGSYVSWYQQLPGTA PKLLIYYNTRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CQSWDKLGKGYVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:78)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCGGTAACTCTGCTGCTTGGAAGTGGATTCGTCAG AGCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCATCATCTACTA CCGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAA GCCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTT AGCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGT GTATTATTGCGCGCGTTCTTCTTACTCTGGTGGTTTCGATTAC TGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:79)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTCTTACTACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCGG GCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACTACAACACTAAACGC CCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCGG CACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAAG ACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACAAACTGGGT AAAGGTTACGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT A
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:80)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSGNSAAWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGIIYYRSK WYNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQLN SVTPEDTAVYYCARSSYSGGFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVF PLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDK RVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPE VTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:81)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGSYVSWYQQLPGTA PKLLIYYNTRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CQSWDKLGKGYVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLPSPSEELQA NKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSN KYAASSYLSTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:82)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCGGTAACTCTGCTGCTTGGAAGTGGATTCGTCAG AGCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCATCATCTACTA CCGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAA GCCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTT AGCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGT GTATTATTGCGCGCGTTCTTCTTACTCTGGTGGTTTCGATTAC TGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCAC CAAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAG CACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGG

		ACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAAC TCAGGC GCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACA GTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCC CTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGA ATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGA GCCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCC CAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCC CCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCT GAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCC TGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGC ATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAG CACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGG ACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAAC AAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGC CAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCC CATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTGAGCCTGACC TGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGA GTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACC ACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTAC AGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGA ACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACC ACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:83)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTCTTACTACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCGG GCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACTACAACACTAAACGC CCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCGG CACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAAG ACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACAAACTGGGT AAAGGTTACGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT AGGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCC CTCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGT GTCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCC TGGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGA CCACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCC AGCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCA CAGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTACGCATGAAGGGAGCACC GTGGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV0689	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:84)	SGSSSNIGSNFVS
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:85)	DNSNRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:86)	SSYDSFDHSWV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:87)	SFAMN

	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:88)	VISSSGSNTNYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:89)	PSYFQAMDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:90)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSFAMNWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISSSGSNTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARPSYFQAMDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:91)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGSNFVSWYQQLPGTAP KLLIYDNSNRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYYC SSYDSFDHSWVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:92)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTTTCGCTATGAACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCTCTTCTTCTGGTT CTAACACCAACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTCCGTCTTACTTCCAGGCTATGGATTACTGGGGCCAAG GCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:93)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTCTAACTTCGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCGG GCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACGACAACTCTAACCGC CCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCGG CACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAAG ACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCTCTTCTTACGACTCTTTCGACC ATTCTTGGGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:94)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSFAMNWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISSSGSNTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARPSYFQAMDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVF PLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDK RVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPE VTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:95)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGSNFVSWYQQLPGTAP KLLIYDNSNRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYYC SSYDSFDHSWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQAN KATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNNK YAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTTTCGCTATGAACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG

	NO:96)	GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCTCTTCTTCTGGTT CTAACACCAACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTCCGTCTTACTTCCAGGCTATGGATTACTGGGGCCAAG GCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCA TCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGG GGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCC CGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCA GCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGA CTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGC TTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCC CAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTT GTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAA CTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCTAAAACCC AAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATG CGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGT TCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAG ACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGG TGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAAT GGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCC AGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGC CCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAG GAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAA AGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCA ATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTG CTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACC GTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATG CTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGA AGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:97)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTTCTAACTTCGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCGG GCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACGACAACCTCTAACCGC CCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCGG CACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAAG ACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCTCTTCTTACGACTCTTTCGACC ATTCTTGGGTGTTTGGCGGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA GGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCC TCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTG TCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCT GGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGAGAGAC CACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCA GCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCAC AGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGT GGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV0690	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:98)	SGDAIGTKFAH
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:99)	YDHERPS

	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:100)	YSRASSNLV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:101)	DHAID
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:102)	VIAGDGSITYYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:103)	DTGVYREYMDV
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:104)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFS DHAIDWVRQAPGK GLEWVS VIAGDGSITYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSL RAEDTAVYYCARDTGVYREYMDVWGQGT LTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:105)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDAIGTK FAHWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYYDHERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATL TISGTQAEDEADYYCY SRASSNLVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:106)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTGACCATGCTATCGACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCGCTGGTGACGGTT CTATCACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTGACACTGGTGTTTACCGTGAATACATGGATGTTTGG GGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:107)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATGCTATCG GTACTAAATTCGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACTACGACCATGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCTACTCTCGTGCTTCTTCTAACCTGGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:108)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFS DHAIDWVRQAPGK GLEWVS VIAGDGSITYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSL RAEDTAVYYCARDTGVYREYMDVWGQGT LTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEP VTVSWNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPS SSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKV DKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISR TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKA KGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWE SNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFC SVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:109)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDAIGTKFAHWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYYDHERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCY SRASSNLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATL VCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNNKYAA SSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:110)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTGACCATGCTATCGACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCGCTGGTGACGGTT CTATCACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTGACACTGGTGTTTACCGTGAATACATGGATGTTTGG GGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAA GGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCAC CTCTGGGGGACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACT ACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCC CTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCC TCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCC AGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCA CAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCC AAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCGTGCCCAGC ACCTGAACCTCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCC AAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGG TCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAG GTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAA TGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACG TACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAA GCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCAT CCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGC CTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTG GGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGC AAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACG TCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACT ACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:111)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATGCTATCG GTACTAAATTGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACTACGACCATGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCTACTCTCGTGCTTCTTCTAACCTGGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCAGCCCAA GGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTCTGAGGA GCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCATAAGTG ACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAGGCAGAT AGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACACACCTC CAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAGCTATCTG AGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCACAGAAGCTACAG CTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAGAAGACA GTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA

<u>NOV0691</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:112)	TGTSSDVGRYNFVS
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:113)	RVSNRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO: 114)	QSWTTYSNVV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:115)	SYALN
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:116)	RIKSKTYGGSTDYAAPVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:117)	DRGGYVGFDS
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:118)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYALNWVRQAPG KGLEWVGRIKSKTYGGSTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDRGGYVGFDSWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:119)	DIALTQPASVSGSPGQSITISCTGTSSDVGRYNFVSWYQQHPGK APKLMIYRVSNRPSGVSNRFSGSKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADY YCQSWTTYSNVVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:120)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTCTGAACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCCGTATCAAATCTAAAACT TACGGTGGTTCTACTGACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT ATTGCGCGCGTGACCGTGGTGGTTACGTTGGTTTCGATTCTT GGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:121)	GATATCGCGCTGACCCAGCCGGCGAGCGTGAGCGGTAGCCC GGGCCAGAGCATTACCATTAGCTGCACCGGCACCAGCAGCG ATGTGGGCGGTTACAACTTCGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCATC CGGGCAAGGCGCCGAAACTGATGATCTACCGTGTTTCTAAC CGTCCGAGCGGCGTGAGCAACCGTTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAG CGGCAACACCGCGAGCCTGACCATTAGCGGCCTGCAAGCGG AAGACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGACTACTTAC TCTAACGTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYALNWVRQAPG KGLEWVGRIKSKTYGGSTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDRGGYVGFDSWGQGTLVTVSSASTK

	NO:122)	GPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTS GVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNT KVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMI SRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQ YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISK AKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW ESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:123)	DIALTQPASVSGSPGQSITISCTGTSSDVGRYNFVSWYQQHPGK APKLMYRVSNRPSGVSNRFSGSKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADY YCQSWTTYSNVVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQA NKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSN KYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:124)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTCTGAACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCCGTATCAAATCTAAAACT TACGGTGGTTCTACTGACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT ATTGCGCGCGTGACCGTGGTGGTTACGTTGGTTTCGATTCTT GGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACC AAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGC ACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGA CTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAACCTCAGGCG CCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGT CCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCT CCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAAT CACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGC CCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCCTGCCCA GCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCC CCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGA GGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTG AGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGAGGTGCAT AATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCA CGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGAC TGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAA AGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCCA AAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCA TCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTG CCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGT GGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCAC GCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAG CAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGGAAC GTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCAC TACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:125)	GATATCGCGCTGACCCAGCCGGCGAGCGTGAGCGGTAGCCC GGGCCAGAGCATTACCATTAGCTGCACCGGCACCAGCAGCG ATGTGGGCCGTTACAACCTTCGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCATC CGGGCAAGGCGCCGAAACTGATGATCTACCGTGTTTCTAAC CGTCCGAGCGGCGTGAGCAACCGTTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAG CGGCAACACCGCGAGCCTGACCATTAGCGGCCTGCAAGCGG AAGACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGACTACTTAC TCTAACGTTGTGTTTGGCGGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA

		GGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCC TCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTG TCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCT GGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGAC CACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCA GCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAAGTCCCAC AGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGT GGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
<u>NOV0692</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:126)	SGDSIGSKY AQ
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:127)	YNSERPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:128)	QSWDGQSTIRV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:129)	RYWMD
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:130)	RIKSKANGGITDYAAPVK G
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:131)	GMTFLGI
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:132)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSRYWMDWVRQAP GKGLEWVGRIKSKANGGITDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLKTEDTAVYYCARGMTFLGIWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:133)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDSIGSKY AQWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYYNSERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQS WDGQSTIRVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:134)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTCGTTACTGGATGGACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCCGTATCAAATCTAAAGCT AACGGTGGTATCACTGACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT ATTGCGCGCGTGGTATGACTTTCCTGGGTATCTGGGGCCAA GGCACCCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATTCTATCG GTTCTAAATACGCTCAGTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG

	NO:135)	GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACTACAACCTCTGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACGGTCAGTCTACTATC CGTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:136)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSRYWMDWVRQAP GKGLEWVGRIKSKANGGITDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLKTEDTAVYYCARGMTFLGIWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSV FPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH TFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVD KRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTP EVTCTVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNS TYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAK GQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWES NGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCS VMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:137)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDSIGSKYAQWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYYNSERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQS WDGQSTIRVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKA TLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNNKYA ASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:138)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTCGTTACTGGATGGACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCCGTATCAAATCTAAAGCT AACGGTGGTATCACTGACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT ATTGCGCGCGTGGTATGACTTTCCTGGGTATCTGGGGCCAA GGCACCCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCC ATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGG GGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCC CCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACC AGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGG ACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCA GCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAG CCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAAT CTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCCGTGCCCAGCACCT GAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCTAAA CCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTAC ATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCA AGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCC AAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACC GGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTG AATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCT CCCAGCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAGCCAAAGGGC AGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGG GAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGT CAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGA GCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAATAAGACCACGCCTCCC GTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTC ACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTC ATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGC

		AGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:139)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATTCTATCG GTTCTAAATACGCTCAGTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACTACAACTCTGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACGGTCAGTCTACTATC CGTGTGTTTGGCGGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCA GCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTC TGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCA TAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAG GCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACCA CACCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAG CTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCACAGAA GCTACAGCTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAG AAGACAGTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV0693	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:140)	RASQSFYLA
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:141)	GASTLQS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:142)	HQYSYWLRT
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:143)	SYALH
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:144)	YIFYDSSSTYYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:145)	FLYSAYGVAN
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:146)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYALHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSYIFYDSSSTYYADSVKGRTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARFLYSAYGVANWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:147)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSFYLA WYQQKPGKAP KLLIYGASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCH QYSYWLRTFGQGTKVEIK
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:148)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTCTGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCTACATCTTCTACGACTCTT CTTCTACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACCA

		TCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCGC GCGTTTCCTGTACTCTGCTTACGGTGTTGCTAACTGGGGCCA AGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:149)	GATATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCGAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAG CGTGGGCGATCGCGTGACCATTACCTGCAGAGCCAGCCAGT CTATTTCTTTCTACCTGGCTTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCA AAGCGCCGAAACTATTAATCTACGGTGCTTCTACTCTGCAA AGCGGCGTGCCGAGCCGCTTTAGCGGCAGCGGATCCGGCAC CGATTTACACCCTGACCATTAGCTCTCTGCAACCGGAAGACTT TGCGACCTATTATTGCCATCAGTACTCTTACTGGCTGCGTAC CTTTGGCCAGGGCACGAAAGTTGAAATTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:150)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYALHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSYIFYDSSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARFLYSAYGVANWGQGLVTVSSASTKGPSV FPLAPSSKSTSGGTAAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH TFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVD KRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTP EVTQVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNS TYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAK GQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWES NGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCS VMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:151)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSFYLA WYQQKPGKAP KLLIYGASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIS SLQPEDFATYYCH QYSYWLRTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPS VFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVV CLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSL SSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:152)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTCTGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCTACATCTTCTACGACTCTT CTTCTACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACCA TCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCGC GCGTTTCCTGTACTCTGCTTACGGTGTTGCTAACTGGGGCCA AGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTC CATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTG GGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTC CCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGA ACTCAGGCGCCCTGAC CAGCGGCGTGACACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAG GACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGC AGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAA GCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAA TCTTGTGACAAA ACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACC TGA ACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAA ACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCA CATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCA AAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGC CAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTAC CGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCT GAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCC

		CTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGG GCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCC GGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTG GTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGA GAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCT CCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAG CTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTT CTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACA CGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:153)	GATATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCCGAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAG CGTGGGCGATCGCGTGACCATTACCTGCAGAGCCAGCCAGT CTATTTCTTTCTACCTGGCTTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCA AAGCGCCGAAACTATTAATCTACGGTGCTTCTACTCTGCAA AGCGGCGTGCCGAGCCGCTTTAGCGGCAGCGGATCCGGCAC CGATTTACCCCTGACCATTAGCTCTCTGCAACCGGAAGACTT TGCGACCTATTATTGCCATCAGTACTCTTACTGGCTGCGTAC CTTTGGCCAGGGCACGAAAGTTGAAATTAAACGTACGGTGG CCGCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCCAGCGACGAGCAGC TGAAGAGCGGCACCGCCAGCGTGGTGTGCCTGCTGAACAAC TTCTACCCCCGGGAGGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAAGGTGGACAA CGCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAAAGCGTCACCGAG CAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCCCT GACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAAGGTGTAC GCCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCCAGCCCCGTGAC CAAGAGCTTCAACCGGGGCGAGTGT
<u>NOV0695</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:154)	RASQGIFTYLN
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:155)	AASTLQS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:156)	QQYYSTSLT
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:157)	SNSAAWN
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:158)	RIYYRSKWYNDYAVSVKS
	HCDR3(Ka bat) (SEQ ID NO:159)	ERSYRDYFDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:160)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSNSAAWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRYYRSKWYNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCARERSYRDYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGIFTYLNWYQQKPGKA

	sequence (SEQ ID NO:161)	PKLLISAASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC QQYYSTSLTFGQGTKVEIK
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:162)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTAACTCTGCTGCTTGGAAGTGGATTTCGTCAGA GCCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCGGTATCTACTAC CGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAAG CCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTTA GCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGTG TATTATTGCGCGCGTGAACGTTCTTACCGTGACTACTTCGAT TACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:163)	GATATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCGAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAG CGTGGGCGATCGCGTGACCATTACCTGCAGAGCCAGCCAGG GTATTTTCACTTACCTGAACTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGC AAAGCGCCGAAACTATTAATCTCTGCTGCTTCTACTCTGCAA AGCGGCGTGCCGAGCCGCTTTAGCGGCAGCGGATCCGGCAC CGATTTACACCTGACCATTAGCTCTCTGCAACCGGAAGACTT TGCGACCTATTATTGCCAGCAGTACTACTCTACTTCTCTGAC CTTTGGCCAGGGCACGAAAGTTGAAATTAAA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:164)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSNSAAWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCARERSYRDYFDYWQGTLVTVSSASTKGP SVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSG VHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTK VDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQ YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISK AKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:165)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGIFTYLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLISAASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC QQYYSTSLTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASV VCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDESTYS LSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:166)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTAACTCTGCTGCTTGGAAGTGGATTTCGTCAGA GCCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCGGTATCTACTAC CGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAAG CCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTTA GCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGTG TATTATTGCGCGCGTGAACGTTCTTACCGTGACTACTTCGAT TACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTC CACCAAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAA GAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCA AGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAAGTCA GGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCT ACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCG TGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAAC GTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAG

		TTGAGCCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACCG TGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTC TTCCCCC AAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGAC CCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAG ACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAG GTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACA ACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCAC CAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTC CAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCA AAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCT GCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCC TGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCC GTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACA ACTACA AGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCC TCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAG GGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCAC AACC ACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAA A
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:167)	GATATCCAGATGACCCAGAGCCCGAGCAGCCTGAGCGCCAG CGTGGGCGATCGCGTGACCATTACCTGCAGAGCCAGCCAGG GTATTTTCACTTACCTGAACTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGC AAAGCGCCGAAACTATTAATCTCTGCTGCTTCTACTCTGCAA AGCGGCGTGCCGAGCCGCTTTAGCGGCAGCGGATCCGGCAC CGATTTACCCCTGACCATTAGCTCTCTGCAACCGGAAGACTT TGCGACCTATTATTGCCAGCAGTACTACTCTACTTCTCTGAC CTTTGGCCAGGGCACGAAAGTTGAAATTAAACGTACGGTGG CCGCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCCAGCGACGAGCAGC TGAAGAGCGGCACCGCCAGCGTGGTGTGCCTGCTGAACAAC TTCTACCCCCGGGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAAGGTGGACAA CGCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAAAGCGTCACCGAG CAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACCCCT GACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCACAAAGGTGTAC GCCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCCAGCCCCGTGAC CAAGAGCTTCAACCGGGGCGAGTGT
<u>NOV0699</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:168)	SGDNIRKYVVH
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:169)	RDNNRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:170)	QSWDSFLAVV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:171)	SYAMH
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:172)	FISSLGSYTTYADSVKG

	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:173)	ETAGYGYAFDP
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:174)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSFISSLGSYTTYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARETAGYGYAFDPWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:175)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDNIRKYVVHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYRDNNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYC QSWDSFLAVVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:176)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCTTCATCTCTTCTCTGGGT CTTACACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTGAAACTGCTGGTTACGGTTACGCTTTCGATCCGTGGG GCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:177)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACATCC GTAAATACGTTGTTTATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACCGTGACAACAACCGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACTCTTTCCTGGCTGTT GTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:178)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSFISSLGSYTTYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARETAGYGYAFDPWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKV DKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISR TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKA KGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWE SNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFC SVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:179)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDNIRKYVVHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYRDNNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYC QSWDSFLAVVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANK ATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTPSKQSN NKY AASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:180)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTTCTTACGCTATGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCTTCATCTCTTCTCTGGGT CTTACACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG

		CGCGTGAAACTGCTGGTTACGGTTACGCTTTCGATCCGTGGG GCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAG GGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACC TCTGGGGGACACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTA CTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCC TGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCT CAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCC AGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCA CAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCC AAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGC ACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCC AAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGG TCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAG GTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAA TGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACG TACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAA GCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCAT CCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGC CTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTG GGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGC AAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACG TCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACT ACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:181)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACATCC GTAAATACGTTGTTTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACCGTGACAACAACCGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACTCTTTCCTGGCTGTT GTGTTTGGCGGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCAGCC CAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTCTGA GGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCATAA GTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAGGCA GATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACCACAC CCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAGCTAT CTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCACAGAAGCTA CAGCTGCCAGGTACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAGAAG ACAGTGGCCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV0705	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:182)	SGSSSNIGLDYVN
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:183)	RNKQRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:184)	QAWAGRTNYVV

	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:185)	NYWIG
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:186)	FIDPGVSYTRYSPSFQG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:187)	VLAHSTEYNWPAF
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:188)	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGESLKISCKGSGYSFTNYWIGWVRQMPG KGLEWMGFIDPGVSYTRYSPSFQGGQVTISADKSISTAYLQWSSL KASDTAMYYCARVLAHSTEYNWPAFWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:189)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGLDYVNWYQQLPGTA PKLLIYRNLKQRPSPGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CQAWAGRNTNYVVFGGGTLTLV
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:190)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGCAGAGCGGTGCGGAAGTGAAAAAAC CGGGCGAAAGCCTGAAAATTAGCTGCAAAGGCTCCGGATAT AGCTTCACTAACTACTGGATCGGTTGGGTGCGCCAGATGCC GGGCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGATGGGCTTCATCGACCCGGGTG TTAGCTACACCCGTTATAGCCCGAGCTTTCAGGGCCAGGTG ACCATTAGCGCGGATAAAAGCATCAGCACCGCGTATCTGCA ATGGAGCAGCCTGAAAGCGAGCGATACCGCGATGTATTATT GCGCGCGTGTCTGGCTCATTCTACTGAATACAACCTGGCCGG CTTTCTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:191)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTCTGGACTACGTGAACTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCG GGCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACCGTAACAAACAGCG CCCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCG GCACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAA GACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGGCTTGGGCTGGTCGTAC TAACTACGTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT A
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:192)	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGESLKISCKGSGYSFTNYWIGWVRQMPG KGLEWMGFIDPGVSYTRYSPSFQGGQVTISADKSISTAYLQWSSL KASDTAMYYCARVLAHSTEYNWPAFWGQGTLVTVSSASTKG PSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSG VHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTK VDKRVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQ YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISK AKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:193)	DIVLTQPPSVSGAPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGLDYVNWYQQLPGTA PKLLIYRNLKQRPSPGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAITGLQAEDEADYY CQAWAGRNTNYVVFGGGTLTLVLGQPKAAPSVTLPFPSSEELQ ANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSN

		NKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:194)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGCAGAGCGGTGCGGAAGTGAAAAAAC CGGGCGAAAGCCTGAAAATTAGCTGCAAAGGCTCCGGATAT AGCTTCACTAACTACTGGATCGGTTGGGTGCGCCAGATGCC GGGCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGATGGGCTTCATCGACCCGGGTG TTAGCTACACCCGTTATAGCCCGAGCTTTCAGGGCCAGGTG ACCATTAGCGCGGATAAAAGCATCAGCACCGCGTATCTGCA ATGGAGCAGCCTGAAAGCGAGCGATACCGCGATGTATTATT GCGCGCGTGTTCTGGCTCATTCTACTGAATACAACCTGGCCGG CTTTCTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCT CCACCAAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCA AGAGCACCTCTGGGGGACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTC AAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAATC AGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCC TACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACC GTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGACACCAGACCTACATCTGCAA CGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGA GTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCACC GTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCC TCTTCCCCCCTAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGG ACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGA AGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGG AGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTA CAACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGC ACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGT CTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCT CCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACAC CCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCA GCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATC GCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACT ACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCT TCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAG CAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCT GCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGG GTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:195)	GATATCGTGCTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGGTGCACC GGGCCAGCGCGTGACCATTAGCTGTAGCGGCAGCAGCAGCA ACATTGGTCTGGACTACGTGAACTGGTACCAGCAGCTGCCG GGCACGGCGCCGAAACTGCTGATCTACCGTAACAAACAGCG CCCGAGCGGCGTGCCGGATCGCTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAGCG GCACCAGCGCCAGCCTGGCGATTACCGGCCTGCAAGCAGAA GACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCCAGGCTTGGGCTGGTCGTAC TAACTACGTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT AGGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCC CTCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGT GTCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCC TGGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAAGA CCACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCC AGCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCA CAGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTACGCATGAAGGGAGCACC GTGGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV0709	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID	TGTSSDVGSYNYVS

	NO:196)	
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:197)	YVSNRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:198)	ASYTHQGSWV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:199)	TYYMVH
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:200)	VISSDGSFTFYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:201)	HGYGAFDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:202)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSTYYMHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISSDGSFTFYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARHGYGAFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:203)	DIALTQPASVSGSPGQSITISCTGTSSDVGSYNYVSWYQQHPGK APKLMIIYYVSNRPSGVSNRFSGSKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADY YCASYTHQGSWVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:204)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTACTTACTACATGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCTCTTCTGACGGTT CTTTCACCTTCTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACCA TCAGCCGCGATAATTTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCGC GCGTCATGGTTACGGTGCTTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCA CCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:205)	GATATCGCGCTGACCCAGCCGGCGAGCGTGAGCGGTAGCCC GGGCCAGAGCATTACCAT TAGCTGCACCGGCACCAGCAGCG ATGTGGGCTCTTACAAC TACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCATC CGGGCAAGGCGCCGAAACTGATGATCTACTACGTTTCTAAC CGTCCGAGCGGCGTGAGCAACCGTTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAG CGGCAACACCGCGAGCCTGACCATTAGCGGCCTGCAAGCGG AAGACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCGCTTCTTACACTCATCAG GGTTCTTGGGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT A
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:206)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSTYYMHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISSDGSFTFYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARHGYGAFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFP LAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTF PAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKR

		VEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQ PREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:207)	DIALTQPASVSGSPGQSITISCTGTSSDVGSYNYVSWYQQHPGK APKLMIIYVSNRPSGVSNRFSGSKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADY YCASYTHQGSWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQA NKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNN KYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:208)	CAGGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTACTTACTACATGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCTCTTCTGACGGTT CTTTCACCTTCTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACCA TCAGCCGCGATAATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAATG AACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCGC GCGTCATGGTTACGGTGCTTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCA CCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCATCG GTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGC ACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGA ACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCG GCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCT ACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTG GGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAG CAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTG ACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTC CTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCCCCAAAACCCAA GGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCG TGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTC AACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGAC AAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTG GTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGG CAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAG CCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGGCAGCCC CGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGA GATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAG GCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAT GGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACCTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCT GGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGT GGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCT CCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAG AGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:209)	GATATCGCGCTGACCCAGCCGGCGAGCGTGAGCGGTAGCCC GGGCCAGAGCATTACCATTAGCTGCACCGGCACCAGCAGCG ATGTGGGCTCTTACAACCTACGTGTCTTGGTACCAGCAGCATC CGGGCAAGGCGCCGAACTGATGATCTACTACGTTTCTAAC CGTCCGAGCGGCGTGAGCAACCGTTTTAGCGGATCCAAAAG CGGCAACACCGCGAGCCTGACCATTAGCGGCCTGCAAGCGG AAGACGAAGCGGATTATTACTGCGCTTCTTACACTCATCAG GGTTCTTGGGTGTTTGGCGGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCT AGGTCAGCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCC CTCCTCTGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGT

		GTCTCATAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCC TGGAAGGCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGA CCACCACACCCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCC AGCAGCTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAAGTCCCA CAGAAGCTACAGCTGCCAGGTACGCATGAAGGGAGCACC GTGGAGAAGACAGTGGCCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
<u>NOV0710</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:210)	RASQSISLWLN
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:211)	AASTLQS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:212)	QYYTSPYT
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:213)	SYAMS
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:214)	VIRSSGSSTYYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:215)	GGGYFDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:216)	QVQLLES GGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVIRSSGSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARGGGYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:217)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISLWLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYAASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC QYYTSPYTFGQGTKVEIK
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:218)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCTGGAATCAGGCGGCGGACTGGTGCAACC TGGCGGATCCCTGAGGCTGAGCTGCGCTGCTAGTGGCTTCA CCTTCTCTAGCTACGCTATGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGGCCCCCTG GTAAAGGCCTCGAGTGGGTGTCAGTGATTAGATCTAGCGGC TCTAGCACCTACTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCAC TATCTCTAGGGATAACTCTAAGAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGA TGA ACTCCCTGAGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTCTACTACTGC GCTAGAGGCGGAGGCTACTTCGACTACTGGGGTCAAGGCAC CCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGC
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:219)	GATATTCAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGT CTATTAGCCTGTGGCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGT AAAGCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGCCGCCTCTACCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTACGGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATCTCTAGCCTGCAGCCCGAGGACT

		TCGCTACCTACTACTGTCAGCAGTACTACACTAGCCCCTACA CCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAG
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:220)	QVQLLES GGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVIRSSGSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARGGGYFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVFPL APSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNSGALTSGVHTFP AVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKR VEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEV TCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTY RVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQ PREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNG QPENNYKTTTPVLDS DGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:221)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRV TITCRASQSSISLWLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYAASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIS SLQPEDFATYYC QQYYTSPYTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASV VCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYS LSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:222)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCTGGAATCAGGCGGCGGACTGGTGCAACC TGGCGGATCCCTGAGGCTGAGCTGCGCTGCTAGTGGCTTCA CCTTCTCTAGCTACGCTATGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGGCCCTG GTAAAGGCCTCGAGTGGGTGTCAGTGATTAGATCTAGCGGC TCTAGCACCTACTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTTCA TATCTCTAGGGATAACTCTAAGAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGA TGAACTCCCTGAGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTCTACTACTGC GCTAGAGGCGGAGGCTACTTCGACTACTGGGGTCAAGGCAC CCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGCGCTAGCACTAAGGGCCCAAGTG TGTTTCCCCTGGCCCCCAGCAGCAAGTCTACTTCCGGCGGAA CTGCTGCCCTGGGTTGCCTGGTGAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAGC CCGTGACAGTGTCTGGA ACTCTGGGGCTCTGACTTCCGGC GTGCACACCTTCCCCGCCGTGCTGCAGAGCAGCGGCCTGTA CAGCCTGAGCAGCGTGGTGACAGTGCCCTCCAGCTCTCTGG GAACCCAGACCTATATCTGCAACGTGAACCACAAGCCCAGC AACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTGGAGCCCAAGAGCTGCG ACAAGACCCACACCTGCCCCCCCCTGCCCAGCTCCAGAACTG CTGGGAGGGCCTTCCGTGTTCTGTTCCCCCCCCAAGCCCAAG GACACCCTGATGATCAGCAGGACCCCCGAGGTGACCTGCGT GGTGGTGGACGTGTCCACGAGGACCCAGAGGTGAAGTTCA ACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCACAACGCCAAGACC AAGCCCAGAGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACCTACAGGGTGG TGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAACGGC AAAGAATACAAGTGCAAAGTCTCCAACAAGGCCCTGCCAGC CCCAATCGAAAAGACAATCAGCAAGGCCAAGGGCCAGCCA CGGGAGCCCCAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCCAGCCGGGAGGA GATGACCAAGAACCAGGTGTCCCTGACCTGTCTGGTGAAGG GCTTCTACCCCAGCGATATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAAC GGCCAGCCCCGAGAACA ACTACAAGACCACCCCCCAGTGCT GGACAGCGACGGCAGCTTCTTCCTGTACAGCAAGCTGACCG TGGACAAGTCCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGTGTT CAGCTGC AGCGTGATGCACGAGGCCCTGCACAACCACTACACCCAGAA GTCCCTGAGCCTGAGCCCCGGCAAG
	LC DNA sequence	GATATT CAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGT GACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGT

	(SEQ ID NO:223)	CTATTAGCCTGTGGCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCCGGT AAAGCCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGCCGCCTCTACCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTAGCGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATCTCTAGCCTGCAGCCCCGAGGACT TCGCTACCTACTACTGTGTCAGCAGTACTACACTAGCCCCCTACA CCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAGCGTACGGTG GCCGCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCCAGCGACGAGCA GCTGAAGAGCGGCACCGCCAGCGTGGTGTGCCTGCTGAACA ACTTCTACCCCCGGGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAAGGTGGAC AACGCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAGAGCGTCACCG AGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACC CTGACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCATAAGGTGTA CGCCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCCAGCCCCGTGA CCAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGCGAGTGC
NOV0712	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:224)	RASQSISSYLN
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:225)	AVSTLQS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:226)	QSGTFPPTT
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:227)	SHGMH
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:228)	VISGSGSNTGYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:229)	QWGSYAFDS
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:230)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSHGMHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISGSGSNTGYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARQWGSYAFDSWGQGT LVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:231)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRV TITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAP KLLIYAVSTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIS SLQPEDFATYYCQ QSGTFPPTTFGQGTKVEIK
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:232)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCTGGAATCAGGCGGCGGACTGGTGCAGCC TGGCGGATCCCTGAGGCTGAGCTGCGCTGCTAGTGGCTTCA CCTTTAGCTCTCACGGAATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCCCTG GTAAAGGCCTCGAGTGGGTGTGAGTGATTAGCGGTAGCGGC TCTAACACCGGCTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCAC TATCTCTAGGGATAACTCTAAGAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGA TGA ACTCCCTGAGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTCTACTACTGC GCTAGACAGTGGGGCTCCTACGCCTTCGATAGCTGGGGTCA

		AGGCACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGC
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:233)	GATATTCAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGT CTATCTCTAGCTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCCGGT AAAGCCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGCCGTGTCTACCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTAGCGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATTAGTAGCCTGCAGCCCCGAGGAC TTCGCTACCTACTACTGTCAGCAGTCAGGCACCTTCCCCCCT ACTACCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAG
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:234)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSHGMHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISGSGSNTGYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARQWGSYAFDSWGQGLVTVSSASTKGPSVF PLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDK RVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPE VTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GPENNYKTTTPVLDS DGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNV FSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:235)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRV TITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAP KLLIYAVSTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIS SLQPEDFATYYCQ QSGTFPPTTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVV CLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSL SSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:236)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCTGGAATCAGGCGGCGGACTGGTGCAGCC TGGCGGATCCCTGAGGCTGAGCTGCGCTGCTAGTGGCTTCA CCTTTAGCTCTCACGGAATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCCCCTG GTAAAGGCCTCGAGTGGGTGTCAGTGATTAGCGGTAGCGGC TCTAACACCGGCTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTAC TATCTCTAGGGATAACTCTAAGAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGA TGAACTCCCTGAGGGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTCTACTACTGC GCTAGACAGTGGGGCTCCTACGCCTTCGATAGCTGGGGTCA AGGCACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGCGCTAGCACTAAGGGCC CAAGTGTGTTTCCCCCTGGCCCCCAGCAGCAAGTCTACTTCCG GCGGA ACTGCTGCCCTGGGTTGCCTGGTGAAGGACTACTTC CCCGAGCCCGTGACAGTGTCTGGA ACTCTGGGGCTCTGAC TTCCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCCGCCGTGCTGCAGAGCAGCG GCCTGTACAGCCTGAGCAGCGTGGTGACAGTGCCCTCCAGC TCTCTGGGAACCCAGACCTATATCTGCAACGTGAACCACAA GCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTGGAGCCCAAG AGCTGCGACAAGACCCACACCTGCCCCCCCCTGCCCAGCTCC AGA ACTGCTGGGAGGGCCTTCCGTGTTCTGTTCCTGTTCCCCCCCCAA GCCCAAGGACACCCTGATGATCAGCAGGACCCCCGAGGTGA CCTGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGTCCACGAGGACCCAGAGGTG AAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCACAACGC CAAGACCAAGCCCAGAGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACCTAC AGGGTGGTGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGCTGCACCAGGACTGGCT GAACGGCAAAGAATAACAAGTGCAAAGTCTCCAACAAGGCC CTGCCAGCCCCAATCGAAAAGACAATCAGCAAGGCCAAGG GCCAGCCACGGGAGCCCCAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCCAGC CGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTGTCCCTGACCTGTCT

		GGTGAAGGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGATATCGCCGTGGAGTGGG AGAGCAACGGCCAGCCCGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACCCC CCCAGTGCTGGACAGCGACGGCAGCTTCTTCCTGTACAGCA AGCTGACCGTGGACAAGTCCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGT G TTCAGCTGCAGCGTGATGCACGAGGCCCTGCACAACCACT ACACCCAGAAGTCCCTGAGCCTGAGCCCCGGCAAG
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:237)	GATATTCAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGT CTATCTCTAGCTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCCGGT AAAGCCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGCCGTGTCTACCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTAGCGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATTAGTAGCCTGCAGCCCGAGGAC TTCGCTACCTACTACTGTCAGCAGTCAGGCACCTTCCCCCCT ACTACCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAGCGTAC GGTGGCCGCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCCCAGCGACGA GCAGCTGAAGAGCGGCACCGCCAGCGTGGTGTGCCTGCTGA ACA ACTTCTACCCCCGGGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAAGGTG GACAACGCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAGAGCGTCA CCGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGC ACCCTGACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCATAAGGT GTACGCCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCCAGCCCCG TGACCAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGCGAGTGC
NOV0713	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:238)	SGDNLRSYVH
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:239)	GNNKRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:240)	GVYTLSSVV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:241)	SNSAAWN
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:242)	RIYYRSKWYNDYAVSVKS
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:243)	GLVGRYGQPYHFDV
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:244)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSNSAAWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGR IYYRSKWYNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCARGLVGRYGQPYHFDVWGQGT LVT VSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:245)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDNLRSYVHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYGNNKRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYC GVYTLSSVVFGGGTKLTVL

	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:246)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTAACTCTGCTGCTTGGAAGTGGATTTCGTCAGA GCCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCGGTATCTACTAC CGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAAG CCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTTA GCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGTG TATTATTGCGCGCGTGGTCTGGTTGGTCGTTACGGTCAGCCG TACCATTTCGATGTTTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTT AGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:247)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACCTGC GTTCTTACTACGTTTATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGGTAACAACAAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCGGTGTTTACACTCTGTCTTCTGTTGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:248)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSNSAAWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRYYRSK WYNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCARGLVGRYGQPYHFDVWGQGLVTVSSAS TKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKP SNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDT LMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPR EEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIA VEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQG NVFSCSVMHREALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:249)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDNLRSYYVHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYGNNKRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYC GVYTLSSVVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKA TLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNNKYA ASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:250)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTAACTCTGCTGCTTGGAAGTGGATTTCGTCAGA GCCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCGGTATCTACTAC CGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAAG CCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTTA GCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGTG TATTATTGCGCGCGTGGTCTGGTTGGTCGTTACGGTCAGCCG TACCATTTCGATGTTTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTT AGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCA CCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGG CTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGT CGTGGAACTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACACCTTC CCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGC GTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTA CATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGG ACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAACTCACACA TGCCACCGTGCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTC

		AGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGAT CTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGA GCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGAC GGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGG AGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACC GTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTG CAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAA CCATCTCCAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTG TACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCA GGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCG ACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAA CAACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCT CCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGG TGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGA GGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGT CTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:251)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACCTGC GTTCTTACTACGTTTATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGGTAACAACAAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCGGTGTTTACACTCTGTCTTCTGTTGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCAGCCCAA GGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTCTGAGGA GCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCATAAGTG ACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAGGCAGAT AGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACCACACCCTC CAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAGCTATCTG AGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCACAGAAGCTACAG CTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAGAAGACA GTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
<u>NOV0718</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:252)	SGDKIPTYTVH
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:253)	DDNKRPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:254)	QSTASGTVV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:255)	SYALH
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:256)	RIKSKTNGGTTDYAAPVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat)	VDATYSYSGYYYPM DY

	(SEQ ID NO:257)	
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:258)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFNSYALHWVRQAPG KGLEWVGRIKSKTNGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLKTEDTAVYYCARVDATYSYSGYYYPMDYWGGQGLVT VSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:259)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKIPTYYTVHWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYDDNKRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQ STASGTVVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:260)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTAACTCTTACGCTCTGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCCGTATCAAATCTAAAACT AACGGTGGTACTACTGACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT ATTGCGCGCGTGTTGACGCTACTTACTCTTACTCTGGTTACT ACTACCCGATGGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACT GTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:261)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCGGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAAAATCC CGACTTACACTGTTTATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGACGACAACAAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTACTGCTTCTGGTACTGTTGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:262)	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFNSYALHWVRQAPG KGLEWVGRIKSKTNGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQ MNSLKTEDTAVYYCARVDATYSYSGYYYPMDYWGGQGLVT VSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSW NSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNV NHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPK PKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAK TKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPA PIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYP SDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:263)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKIPTYYTVHWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYDDNKRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQ STASGTVVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKAT LVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNKYA ASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:264)	CAGGTGCAATTGGTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGAAACC AGGCGGCAGCCTGCGCCTGAGCTGCGCCGCCTCCGGATTCA CCTTTAACTCTTACGCTCTGCATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTGGGCCGTATCAAATCTAAAACT AACGGTGGTACTACTGACTATGCCGCCCCAGTGAAAGGCCG CTTTACCATTAGCCGCGATGATTGAAAAACACCCTGTATCT GCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATT

		ATTGCGCGCGTGTTGACGCTACTTACTCTTACTCTGGTTACT ACTACCCGATGGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACT GTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTG GCACCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCT GGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGG TGTCGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCC TTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGC AGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGAC CTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGG TGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCAC ACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGGACC GTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCCTTCCCAAGGACACCCTCAT GATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTCACATGCGTGGTGGTGACG TGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTG GACGGCGTGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGG AGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTC ACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAA GTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGA AAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACA GGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGA ACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCC AGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGG AGAACAACCTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGAC GGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAG CAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGC ATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCC CTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:265)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAAAATCC CGACTTACACTGTTTATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGACGACAACAAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTACTGCTTCTGGTACTGTTGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCAGCCCAA GGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTCTGAGGA GCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCATAAGTG ACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAGGCAGAT AGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACCACACCCTC CAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAGCTATCTG AGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCACAGAAGCTACAG CTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAGAAGACA GTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV0719	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:266)	RASQSIVSYLN
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:267)	DASSLQS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID	QQSGSHSIT

	NO:268)	
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:269)	SHWVH
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:270)	VISYMGSSSTYYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:271)	GSYDMAFDV
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:272)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSHWVHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISYMGSSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARGSYDMAFDVWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:273)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSIVSYLNWYQQKPGKAP KLLIYDASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIS SLQPEDFATYYCQ QSGSHSITFGQGTKVEIK
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:274)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCTGGAATCAGGCGGCGGACTGGTGCAGCC TGGCGGTAGCCTGAGACTGAGCTGCGCTGCTAGTGGCTTCA CCTTTAGCTCTCACTGGGTGCACTGGGTCAGACAGGCCCTG GTAAAGGCCTGGAGTGGGTGTCA GTGATTAGCTATATGGGC TCTAGCACCTACTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCAC TATCTCTAGGGATAACTCTAAGAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGA TGAATAGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTCTACTACTGC GCTAGAGGCTCCTACGATATGGCCTTCGACGTGTGGGGTCA GGGCACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGC
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:275)	GATATTCAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGT CTATCGTCAGCTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGT AAAGCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCTCTAGCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTAGCGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATTAGTAGCCTGCAGCCCGAGGAC TTCGCTACCTACTACTGTCAGCAGTCAGGCTCTCACTCTATC ACCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAG
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:276)	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSHWVHWVRQAPG KGLEWVSVISYMGSSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNS LRAEDTAVYYCARGSYDMAFDVWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGPSVF PLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDK RVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPE VTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN GQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDSGFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:277)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSIVSYLNWYQQKPGKAP KLLIYDASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIS SLQPEDFATYYCQ QSGSHSITFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVC LLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSYSTYLS

		STLTLISKADYEHKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:278)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCTGGAATCAGGCGGCGGACTGGTGCAGCC TGGCGGTAGCCTGAGACTGAGCTGCGCTGCTAGTGGCTTCA CCTTTAGCTCTCACTGGGTGCACTGGGTGAGACAGGCCCTG GTAAAGGCCTGGAGTGGGTGTCAGTGATTAGCTATATGGGC TCTAGCACCTACTACGCCGATAGCGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCAC TATCTCTAGGGATAACTCTAAGAACACCCTGTACCTGCAGA TGAATAGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACCGCCGTCTACTACTGC GCTAGAGGCTCCTACGATATGGCCTTCGACGTGTGGGGTCA GGGCACCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGCGCTAGCACTAAGGGCC CAAGTGTGTTTCCCCTGGCCCCCAGCAGCAAGTCTACTTCCG GCGGAACTGCTGCCCTGGGTTCCTGGTGAAGGACTACTTC CCCGAGCCCGTGACAGTGTCTGGAAGTCTGGGGCTCTGAC TTCCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCCGCCGTGCTGCAGAGCAGCG GCCTGTACAGCCTGAGCAGCGTGGTGACAGTGCCCTCCAGC TCTCTGGGAACCCAGACCTATATCTGCAACGTGAACCACAA GCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTGGAGCCCAAG AGCTGCGACAAGACCCACACCTGCCCCCCCCTGCCAGCTCC AGAACTGCTGGGAGGGCCTTCCGTGTTCTGTTCCCCCCCCAA GCCCAAGGACACCCTGATGATCAGCAGGACCCCCGAGGTGA CCTGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGTCCACGAGGACCCAGAGGTG AAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCACAACGC CAAGACCAAGCCCAGAGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACCTAC AGGGTGGTGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGCTGCACCAGGACTGGCT GAACGGCAAAGAATACAAGTGCAAAGTCTCCAACAAGGCC CTGCCAGCCCCAATCGAAAAGACAATCAGCAAGGCCAAGG GCCAGCCACGGGAGCCCCAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCCCAGC CGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTGTCCCTGACCTGTCT GGTGAAGGGCTTCTACCCCAGCGATATCGCCGTGGAGTGGG AGAGCAACGGCCAGCCCGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACCCC CCCAGTGCTGGACAGCGACGGCAGCTTCTTCCTGTACAGCA AGCTGACCGTGGACAAGTCCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGCAACGT GTTTCACTGTCAGCGTGATGCACGAGGCCCTGCACAACCACT ACACCCAGAAGTCCCTGAGCCTGAGCCCCGGCAAG
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:279)	GATATTCAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGT CTATCGTCAGCTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGT AAAGCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGACGCCTCTAGCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTAGCGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATTAGTAGCCTGCAGCCCGAGGAC TTCGCTACCTACTACTGTGTCAGCAGTCAGGCTCTCACTCTATC ACCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAGCGTACGGT GGCCGCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCCCAGCGACGAGC AGCTGAAGAGCGGCACCGCCAGCGTGGTGTGCCTGCTGAAC AACTTCTACCCCCGGGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAAGGTGGA CAACGCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAGAGCGTCACC GAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCA CCCTGACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCATAAGGTG TACGCCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCCAGCCCCGT GACCAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGCGAGTGC
NOV0720	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:280)	SGDNIGSMTAH

	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:281)	DKNERPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:282)	QSWDDSYNSVV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:283)	SNSAGWN
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:284)	RIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKS
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:285)	EKYTVSFYDFFDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:286)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSNSAGWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCAREKYTVSFYDFFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:287)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDNIGSMTAHWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYDKNERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQ SWDDSYNSVVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:288)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTAACTCTGCTGGTTGGAAGTGGATTTCGTCAG AGCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCCGTATCTACTA CCGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAA GCCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTT AGCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGT GTATTATTGCGCGCGTGAAAAATACACTGTTTCTTTCTACGA CTTCTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAG CTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:289)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCCGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACATCG GTTCTATGACTGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGACAAAAACGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACGACTCTTACAACTCT GTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:290)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSNSAGWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCAREKYTVSFYDFFDYWGQGTLVTVSSAST KGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGAL TSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS NTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTL

		MISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPRE EQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTI SKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAV EWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:291)	DIELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDNIGSMTAHWYQQKPGQAPV LVIYDKNERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQ SWDDSYNSVVFVGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANK ATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNNKY AASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:292)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTAACTCTGCTGGTTGGAAGTGGATTTCGTCAG AGCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCCGTATCTACTA CCGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAA GCCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTT AGCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGT GTATTATTGCGCGCGTGAAAAATACACTGTTTCTTTCTACGA CTTCTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAG CTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACC CTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCT GCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTG TGGAAGTCAAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACACCTTCCC GGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGT GGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGAC AAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGAGCAAACTCACACATG CCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAG TCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCTTCCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCT CCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGC CACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGG CGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAG CAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCCT CCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCA AGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACC ATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTA CACCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGAC ATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAA ACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCC TTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTG GCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGG CTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTC CGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:293)	GATATCGAACTGACCCAGCCGCGGAGCGTGAGCGTGAGCCC GGGCCAGACCGCGAGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACATCG GTTCTATGACTGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGACAAAAACGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCGGCACCCAGGCGGAAGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACGACTCTTACAACTCT GTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCA GCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTC TGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCA

		TAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAG GCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACCA CACCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAG CTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAAGTCCCACAGAA GCTACAGCTGCCAGGTACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAG AAGACAGTGGCCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
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Example 2: Antibody engineering by site-directed mutagenesis

[00381] Site-directed mutagenesis for the removal of the potential sites for post-translational modifications and germlining was performed for a subset of anti-CDH6 antibodies using the QuikChange® Site-Directed Mutagenesis Kit (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA). NOV690 sequence was changed D₅₃S and VL (3-J-germline) resulting in antibody NOV1126. NOV695 sequence was changed N₃₁Q and S₄₉Y, resulting in antibody NOV1127. NOV0720 sequence was changed N₃₁Q, N₉₅Q and VL (3-J-germline), resulting in antibody NOV1132. Sequence information for the engineered antibodies is described in Table 6.

Table 6

Sequence information of engineered antibodies

<u>NOV1126</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:294)	SGDAIGTKFAH
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:295)	YDHERPS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:296)	YSRASSNLV
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:297)	DHAID
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:298)	VIAGSGSITYYADSVKG
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:299)	DTGVYREYMDV
	vH full sequence	EVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFS DHAIDWVRQAPGK GLEWVS VIAGSGSITYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSL

	(SEQ ID NO:300)	RAEDTAVYYCARDTGVYREYMDVWGQGLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:301)	SYELTQPLSVSVALGQTARITCSGDAIGTKFAHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYYDHERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRAQAGDEADYYC YSRASSNLVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:302)	GAAGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTGACCATGCTATCGACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCGCTGGTAGCGGTT CTATCACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTGACACTGGTGTTTACCGTGAATACATGGATGTTTGG GGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:303)	AGCTATGAACTGACCCAGCCGCTGAGCGTGAGCGTGGCGCT GGGCCAGACCGCGCGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATGCTATCG GTACTAAATTCGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACTACGACCATGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCCGCGCGCAGGCGGGCGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCTACTCTCGTGCTTCTTCTAACCTGGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:304)	EVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSDHAIDWVRQAPGK GLEWVSVIAGSGSITYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSL RAEDTAVYYCARDTGVYREYMDVWGQGLVTVSSASTKGPS VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKV DKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISR TPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKA KGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWE SNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFC SVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:305)	SYELTQPLSVSVALGQTARITCSGDAIGTKFAHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYYDHERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRAQAGDEADYYC YSRASSNLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKA TLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYA ASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:306)	GAAGTGCAATTGCTGGAAAGCGGCGGTGGCCTGGTGCAGCC GGGTGGCAGCCTGCGTCTGAGCTGCGCGGCGTCCGGATTCA CCTTTTCTGACCATGCTATCGACTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCCGG GCAAAGGTCTCGAGTGGGTTTCCGTTATCGCTGGTAGCGGTT CTATCACCTACTATGCGGATAGCGTGAAAGGCCGCTTTACC ATCAGCCGCGATAATTCGAAAAACACCCTGTATCTGCAAAT GAACAGCCTGCGTGCGGAAGATACGGCCGTGTATTATTGCG CGCGTGACACTGGTGTTTACCGTGAATACATGGATGTTTGG GGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAGCTCAGCCTCCACCAA GGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCCTCCAAGAGCAC CTCTGGGGGCACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACT ACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACCTCAGGCGCC CTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCC

		TCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCC AGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCA CAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGTTGAGCCC AAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGC ACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCC AAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGG TCACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAG GTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAA TGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGCACG TACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTG GCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAA GCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAA AGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCAT CCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGC CTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACATCGCCCGTGGAGTG GGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACG CCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGC AAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACG TCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACT ACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:307)	AGCTATGAACTGACCCAGCCGCTGAGCGTGAGCGTGGCGCT GGGCCAGACCGCGCGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATGCTATCG GTACTAAATTTCGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACTACGACCATGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCCGCGCGCAGGCGGGCGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCTACTCTCGTGCTTCTTCTAACCTGGTG TTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCAGCCCAA GGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTCTGAGGA GCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCATAAGTG ACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAGGCAGAT AGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACCACACCCTC CAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAGCTATCTG AGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCACAGAAGCTACAG CTGCCAGGTCACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAGAAGACA GTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
NOV1127	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:308)	RASQGIFTYLN
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:309)	AASTLQS
	LCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:310)	QQYYSTSLT
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:311)	SQSAAWN
	HCDR2 (Kabat)	RIYYRSKWYNDYAVSVKS

	(SEQ ID NO:312)	
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:313)	ERSYRDYFDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:314)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSQSAAWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCARERSYRDYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:315)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGIFTYLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYAASLTQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC QQYYSTSLTFGQGTKVEIK
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:316)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGCCCTGGCCTGGTCAAGCC TAGTCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCTATTAGCGGCGATA GTGTGTCTAGTCAGTCAGCCGCCTGGAAGTGGATTAGACAG TCACCCTCTAGGGGCCTGGAGTGGCTGGGTAGAATCTACTA TAGGTCTAAGTGGTATAACGACTACGCCGTCAGCGTGAAGT CTAGGATCACTATTAACCCCGACACCTCTAAGAATCAGTTTA GCCTGCAGCTGAATAGCGTGACCCCCGAGGACACCGCCGTC TACTACTGCGCTAGAGAGCGGTCCTATAGAGACTACTTCGA CTACTGGGGTCAGGGCACCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGC
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:317)	GATATTCAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGG GAATCTTCACCTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGT AAAGCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGCCGCCTCTACCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTAGCGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATCTCTAGCCTGCAGCCCGAGGACT TCGCTACCTACTACTGTCAGCAGTACTACTCTACTAGCCTGA CCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAG
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:318)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSQSAAWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCARERSYRDYFDYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGP SVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSG VHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTK VDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQ YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISK AKGQPREPQVYITLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFS CSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK
	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:319)	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQGIFTYLNWYQQKPGKA PKLLIYAASLTQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC QQYYSTSLTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASV VCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDESTYS LSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:320)	CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCAGGCCCTGGCCTGGTCAAGCC TAGTCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCTATTAGCGGCGATA GTGTGTCTAGTCAGTCAGCCGCCTGGAAGTGGATTAGACAG TCACCCTCTAGGGGCCTGGAGTGGCTGGGTAGAATCTACTA TAGGTCTAAGTGGTATAACGACTACGCCGTCAGCGTGAAGT

		CTAGGATCACTATTAACCCCGACACCTCTAAGAATCAGTTTA GCCTGCAGCTGAATAGCGTGACCCCGAGGACACCGCCGTC TACTACTGCGCTAGAGAGCGGTCCTATAGAGACTACTTCGA CTACTGGGGTCAGGGCACCCCTGGTCACCGTGTCTAGCGCTA GCACTAAGGGCCCAAGTGTGTTTCCCCTGGCCCCCAGCAGC AAGTCTACTTCCGGCGGAACTGCTGCCCTGGGTTGCCTGGTG AAGGACTACTTCCCCGAGCCCGTGACAGTGTCTGGAACCTC TGGGGCTCTGACTTCCGGCGTGACACCTTCCCCGCCGTGCT GCAGAGCAGCGGCCTGTACAGCCTGAGCAGCGTGGTGACAG TGCCCTCCAGCTCTCTGGGAACCCAGACCTATATCTGCAACG TGAACCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAGAGT GGAGCCCAAGAGCTGCGACAAGACCCACACCTGCCCCCCT GCCAGCTCCAGAACTGCTGGGAGGGCCTTCCGTGTTCTGT TCCCCCCAAGCCCAAGGACACCCTGATGATCAGCAGGACC CCCGAGGTGACCTGCGTGGTGGTGACGTGTCCACGAGGA CCCAGAGGTGAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGGCGTGGAGG TGCACAACGCCAAGACCAAGCCCAGAGAGGAGCAGTACAA CAGCACCTACAGGGTGGTGTCCGTGCTGACCGTGCTGCACC AGGACTGGCTGAACGGCAAAGAATACAAGTGCAAAGTCTCC AACAAGGCCCTGCCAGCCCCAATCGAAAAGACAATCAGCA AGGCCAAGGGCCAGCCACGGGAGCCCCAGGTGTACACCCTG CCCCCAGCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGGTGTCCCT GACCTGTCTGGTGAAGGGCTTCTACCCAGCGATATCGCCG TGGAGTGGGAGAGCAACGGCCAGCCCGAGAACAACACTACAA GACCACCCCCCAGTGCTGGACAGCGACGGCAGCTTCTTCC TGTACAGCAAGCTGACCGTGGACAAGTCCAGGTGGCAGCAG GGCAACGTGTTTCAGCTGCAGCGTGATGCACGAGGCCCTGCA CAACCACTACACCCAGAAGTCCCTGAGCCTGAGCCCCGGCA AG
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:321)	GATATTCAGATGACTCAGTCACCTAGTAGCCTGAGCGCTAG TGTGGGCGATAGAGTGACTATCACCTGTAGAGCCTCTCAGG GAATCTTCACCTACCTGAACTGGTATCAGCAGAAGCCCGGT AAAGCCCCTAAGCTGCTGATCTACGCCGCCTCTACCCTGCA GTCAGGCGTGCCCTCTAGGTTTAGCGGTAGCGGTAGTGGCA CCGACTTCACCCTGACTATCTCTAGCCTGCAGCCCGAGGACT TCGCTACCTACTACTGTCAGCAGTACTACTCTACTAGCCTGA CCTTCGGTCAGGGCACTAAGGTCGAGATTAAGCGTACGGTG GCCGCTCCCAGCGTGTTTCATCTTCCCCCCCCAGCGACGAGCA GCTGAAGAGCGGCACCGCCAGCGTGGTGTGCCTGCTGAACA ACTTCTACCCCCGGGAGGCCAAGGTGCAGTGGAAGGTGGAC AACGCCCTGCAGAGCGGCAACAGCCAGGAGAGCGTCACCG AGCAGGACAGCAAGGACTCCACCTACAGCCTGAGCAGCACC CTGACCCTGAGCAAGGCCGACTACGAGAAGCATAAGGTGTA CGCCTGCGAGGTGACCCACCAGGGCCTGTCCAGCCCCGTGA CCAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGCGAGTGC
<u>NOV1132</u>	LCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:322)	SGDNIGSMTAH
	LCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:323)	DKNERPS
	LCDR3	QSWDDSYTSVV

	(Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:324)	
	HCDR1 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:325)	SQSAGWN
	HCDR2 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:326)	RIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKS
	HCDR3 (Kabat) (SEQ ID NO:327)	EKYTVSFYDFFDY
	vH full sequence (SEQ ID NO:328)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSQSAGWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCAREKYTVSFYDFFDYWGQGTLVTVSS
	vL full sequence (SEQ ID NO:329)	SYELTQPLSVSVALGQTARITCSGDNIGSMTAHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYDKNERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRAQAGDEADYYC QSWDDSYTSVVFGGGTKLTVL
	vH DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:330)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTCAGTCTGCTGGTTGGAACCTGGATTTCGTCAG AGCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCCGTATCTACTA CCGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAA GCCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAGTTT AGCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGT GTATTATTGCGCGCGTGAAAAATACACTGTTTCTTTCTACGA CTTCTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGA CTGTTAG CTCA
	vL DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:331)	AGCTATGAACTGACCCAGCCGCTGAGCGTGAGCGTGGCGCT GGGCCAGACCGCGCGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACATCG GTTCTATGACTGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGACAAAAACGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCCGCGCGCAGGCGGGCGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACGACTCTTACACCTCT GTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTA
	HC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:332)	QVQLQQSGPGLVKPSQTLSTCAISGDSVSSQSAGWNWIRQSP SRGLEWLGRIYYRSKWyNDYAVSVKSRITINPDTSKNQFSLQL NSVTPEDTAVYYCAREKYTVSFYDFFDYWGQGTLVTVSSAST KGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGAL TSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPS NTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTL MISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPRE EQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTI SKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAV EWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGN VFSCSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK

	LC full sequence (SEQ ID NO:333)	SYELTQPLSVSVALGQTARITCSGDNIGSMTAHWYQQKPGQAP VLVIYDKNERPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRAQAGDEADYYC QSWDDSYTSVVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQAN KATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNNK YAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS
	HC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:334)	CAGGTGCAATTGCAGCAGAGCGGTCCGGGCCTGGTGAAACC GAGCCAGACCCTGAGCCTGACCTGCGCGATTTCCGGAGATA GCGTGAGCTCTCAGTCTGCTGGTTGGAAGTGGATTTCGTCAG AGCCCGAGCCGTGGCCTCGAGTGGCTGGGCCGTATCTACTA CCGTAGCAAATGGTACAACGACTATGCCGTGAGCGTGAAAA GCCGCATTACCATTAACCCGGATACTTCGAAAAACCAAGTTT AGCCTGCAACTGAACAGCGTGACCCCGGAAGATACGGCCGT GTATTATTGCGCGCGTGAAAAATACACTGTTTCTTTCTACGA CTTCTTCGATTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCCTGGTGACTGTTAG CTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGTCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACC CTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGACAGCGGCCCTGGGCT GCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCG TGGAAGTCAGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGACACACCTTCCC GGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTACTCCCTCAGCAGCGT GGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACA TCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGAC AAGAGAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAACCTCACACATG CCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCAG TCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCTAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCT CCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGC CACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACGG CGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAG CAGTACAACAGCACGTACCGGGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGT CCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCA AGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACC ATCTCCAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTA CACCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGAGGAGATGACCAAGAACCAGG TCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGAC ATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACA ACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCC TTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGGTG GCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGG CTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTC CGGGTAAA
	LC DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:335)	AGCTATGAACTGACCCAGCCGCTGAGCGTGAGCGTGGCGCT GGGCCAGACCGCGCGCATTACCTGTAGCGGCGATAACATCG GTTCTATGACTGCTCATTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCGGGCCAG GCGCCGGTGCTGGTGATCTACGACAAAACGAACGTCCGAG CGGCATCCCGGAACGTTTTAGCGGATCCAACAGCGGCAACA CCGCGACCCTGACCATTAGCCGCGCGCAGGCGGGCGACGAA GCGGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTTGGGACGACTCTTACACCTCT GTTGTGTTTGGCGGCGGCACGAAGTTAACCGTCCTAGGTCA GCCCAAGGCTGCCCCCTCGGTCACTCTGTTCCCGCCCTCCTC TGAGGAGCTTCAAGCCAACAAGGCCACACTGGTGTGTCTCA TAAGTGACTTCTACCCGGGAGCCGTGACAGTGGCCTGGAAG GCAGATAGCAGCCCCGTCAAGGCGGGAGTGGAGACCACCA CACCTCCAAACAAAGCAACAACAAGTACGCGGCCAGCAG CTATCTGAGCCTGACGCCTGAGCAGTGGAAGTCCCACAGAA GCTACAGCTGCCAGGTACGCATGAAGGGAGCACCGTGGAG

	AAGACAGTGGCCCCTACAGAATGTTCA
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Example 3: Determination of anti-CDH6 IgG binding to cells featuring expression of CDH6 from human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse origins

[00382] To determine anti-CDH6 binding to cells featuring expression of CDH6 from different species, FACS (Fluorescence Activated Cell sorting) analysis was performed on OVCAR3 cells, which express CDH6 endogenously, as well as on CHO cells engineered to express CDH6 from human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse origins.

[00383] OVCAR3 (ovarian serous carcinoma,) were obtained from ATCC (#HTB-161). The generation of the CHO cell lines featuring CDH6 expression is described in Example 1 above.

[00384] A cell suspension was prepared by treating cells in culture with Accutase® Cell Dissociation Reagent (#A1110501 Gibco, Grand Island, NY) according to the manufacturer’s instructions followed by washing the cells in FACS buffer (PBS/1%BSA, Gibco). Cells were resuspended in FACS buffer at 1x10⁶ cells/ml and aliquoted into a 96-well round bottom plate (Corning #CLS3360 at 100µl/well. An 8-point, 1:5 serial dilution of the primary antibodies was prepared to yield a highest final starting concentration of 10 µg/ml and 100µl/well were added to the cell suspension. As a negative control antibody human isotype control IgG (R&D systems #1-001-A Minneapolis, MN) was used. Cells were incubated with the primary antibody solutions for 30 minutes on ice, followed by three washes in 200µl of cold FACS buffer. The cells were resuspended in 100µl of PE-conjugated anti-human Human Fc used at 1/500 dilution (Jackson Immuno Research #109-116-098 West Grove, PA) and cells were incubated for 30 minutes on ice. Following three washes in 200µl cold FACS buffer, cells were analyzed on a BD FACS Canto II® (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). Geomean of signal per sample was determined using FlowJo® software and EC50s were determined by plotting the geomean of signal versus concentration and non-linear regression curve fitting using Tibco Spotfire® (Tibco, Boston, MA). All of the 20 analyzed anti-CDH6 antibodies displayed dose-dependent, target-specific binding on OVCAR3 cells (Figure 1) and CHO cells expressing CDH6. No reactivity was observed on wild-type CHO cells, which do not express CDH6. EC50 values are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7

Cellular binding affinity (EC50 [nM]) of CDH6 IgGs on OVCAR3 cells and CHO cells negative for CDH6 expression (CHO-TREX) or engineered to express human, cynomolgus, rat or mouse CDH6.

Antibody	OVCAR3	CHO-cyCDH6	CHO-huCDH6	CHO-moCDH6	CHO-ratCDH6	CHO-TREX
hIgG	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

NOV0670	4.092	0.281	0.205	0.312	0.521	n.a.
NOV0672	7.524	0.294	0.339	0.525	0.53	n.a.
NOV0674	13.398	0.32	0.494	0.527	0.537	n.a.
NOV0682	17.028	0.624	0.556	0.758	0.558	n.a.
NOV0685	5.214	0.178	0.179	0.23	0.321	n.a.
NOV0689	0.396	0.116	0.257	0.177	0.12	n.a.
NOV0690	0.924	0.777	0.136	3.041	16.595	n.a.
NOV0691	1.056	0.042	0.493	0.104	0.102	n.a.
NOV0692	1.056	0.08	0.107	0.221	0.155	n.a.
NOV0693	4.686	0.528	0.556	0.66	0.55	n.a.
NOV0695	2.64	0.306	0.267	0.427	0.659	n.a.
NOV0699	1.188	1.254	0.972	1.554	1.43	n.a.
NOV0705	0.858	0.005	0.511	0.018	0.646	n.a.
NOV0709	1.518	0.53	n.a.	0.669	0.531	n.a.
NOV0710	0.858	0.15	0.151	0.22	0.152	n.a.
NOV0712	1.122	0.202	0.21	0.537	0.523	n.a.
NOV0713	11.22	4.779	3.115	7.034	8.369	n.a.
NOV0718	0.66	0.313	0.187	0.52	0.322	n.a.
NOV0719	1.914	0.171	0.248	0.527	0.222	n.a.
NOV0720	0.66	0.543	0.428	0.338	0.493	n.a.

Example 4: Determination of binding affinity and cross-reactivity to recombinant CDH6 from human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse by Biacore measurement

[00385] Affinity of the antibodies to recombinant CDH6 protein from human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse origin was determined using SPR technology on a Biacore® T100 instrument (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA) and with CM5 sensor chips.

[00386] Briefly, HBS-P (0.01 M HEPES, pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.005% Surfactant P20) supplemented with 0.5% Bovine Albumin Fraction V (7.5% solution) (Gibco 15260-037) was used as the running buffer for all the experiments. The immobilization level and analyte interactions were measured by response unit (RU). Pilot experiments were performed to test and confirm the feasibility of the immobilization of the anti-human Fc antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch 109-006-098 West Grove, PA) and the capture of the test antibodies.

[00387] For kinetic measurements, the experiments were performed in which the antibodies were captured to the sensor chip surface via the immobilized anti-human Fc antibody and the ability of the CDH6 proteins to bind in free solution was determined. Briefly, 30 µg/ml of anti-human Fc antibody at pH 5 was immobilized on a CM5 sensor chip through amine coupling at flow rate of 12 µl/minute on all four flow cells to reach 7500 RUs. 5-10µg/ml of test antibodies were then injected at 10 µl/min for 12 seconds to flow cell 2,3 and 4. Subsequently, 0.78-50 nM of CDH6 receptor

extracellular domains (ECD) were diluted in a 2-fold series and injected at a flow rate of 80 μ l/min for 100 seconds over reference (flow cell 1) and test flow cells 2,3 and 4. Table of tested ECDs is listed below. Dissociation of the binding was followed for 10 minutes. After each injection cycle, the chip surface was regenerated with 10 mM Glycine pH2.0 at 60 μ l/min for 30 s. All experiments were performed at 25 °C and the response data were globally fitted with a simple 1:1 interaction model using Biacore® T100 evaluation software version 2.0.3 to obtain estimates of on rate (k_a), off-rate (k_d) and affinity (K_D). The results suggest most of the CDH6 antibodies assayed in this panel are cross-reactive to human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse (Table 8).

Table 8

Binding affinity of anti-CDH6 IgGs to recombinant CDH6 from human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse by Biacore measurement.

Antibody	KD [M] human CDH6	KD [M] cynomolgus CDH6	KD [M] rat CDH6	KD [M] mouse CDH6
NOV0670	9.329E-09	7.378E-09	7.232E-09	1.903E-08
NOV0672	2.463E-09	4.589E-09	3.291E-09	4.283E-09
NOV0674	1.954E-09	6.995E-09	2.829E-09	4.77E-09
NOV0682	6.188E-09	1.273E-08	5.554E-09	1.776E-07
NOV0685	4.551E-09	4.115E-09	4.636E-09	5.321E-09
NOV0689	5.648E-09	6.402E-09	6.083E-09	8.854E-09
NOV0690	6.969E-09	n/a	n/a	1.111E-09
NOV0691	8.343E-09	9.797E-09	4.332E-09	n/a
NOV0692	5.082E-09	5.554E-09	2.502E-09	2.494E-09
NOV0693	1.184E-09	1.966E-09	1.078E-09	1.843E-09
NOV0695	3.023E-12	n/a	n/a	1.67E-11
NOV0705	2.479E-09	n/a	2.334E-09	4.926E-11
NOV0709	8.174E-10	1.983E-09	6.977E-10	2.139E-09
NOV0710	2.065E-09	3.84E-09	2.385E-09	4.009E-09
NOV0712	2.904E-09	3.784E-09	5.719E-09	4.835E-09
NOV0713	1.419E-08	9.049E-09	7.147E-09	2.006E-08
NOV0718	5.455E-09	6.903E-09	6.608E-09	5.941E-09
NOV0719	1.899E-09	4.944E-09	8.789E-09	5.172E-09
NOV0720	2.47E-09	3.335E-09	1.406E-09	2.268E-09

Example 5: Epitope binning by Biacore

[00388] Epitope Mapping of CDH6 antibodies was determined using Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) technology on a Biacore® A-100 instrument (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA) with a CM5 (s) sensor chip. Briefly, HBS-EP buffer (10 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 3.4 mM;

EDTA, 0.005% Surfactant P20 supplemented with 0.25% BSA and 10mM calcium) was used as the running buffer for all the experiments. The immobilization level and analyte interactions were measured by response unit (RU). Pilot experiments were performed to test and confirm the feasibility of the immobilization of the anti-human Fc antibody (Catalog number Jackson Immuno Research 109-006-098 West Grove, PA) and the capture of the test antibodies.

[00389] For epitope mapping, anti-human Fc antibody was immobilized on spot 1,2 and 4,5 of all four flow cells at 10,000RU. Spot 5 was used as reference. Each of the primary testing CDH6 antibodies was then captured via the immobilized anti-human Fc on the biosensor chip at a response level greater than 300 RU, followed by injection of the CDH6 protein in spot 1 and 5 at binding levels above 20 RU. Spots 2 and 4 were used as additional reference surface. All five spots of each flow cell were blocked with two injections of human IgG at 1 mg/ml to block any free binding sites of anti-human Fc. Each of the secondary testing antibodies was then injected over spots 1,2 or 4,5 to assess the degree of binding to the complex of primary testing antibody and CDH6 protein. Human IgG isotype control was used as primary and secondary testing negative control antibody. The antibodies were tested in parallel in all four flow cells until all possible combinations of antibody pairs had been evaluated. Regeneration of all flow cell surfaces after each primary and secondary antibody binding cycle was done with injection of 10mM glycine pH2.0.

[00390] The results were evaluated using the epitope mapping module in the Biacore® 4000 evaluation software and presented as a matrix, with primary antibodies in rows and secondary in columns (Figure 2). Additional binding of the secondary testing antibody to the complex of the primary testing antibody and CDH6 protein is indicated by positive response values. Negative pairs are marked and compare to human IgG isotype control. The matrix is then used to map which antibodies recognize which epitopes based on how they can form pairs with other antibodies. Antibody NOV0710 and NOV0712 compete with each other indicating they recognize and overlapping epitope on the antigen. Antibody NOV1127 shows positive binding when it was used as primary and secondary binding antibody, suggesting it may bind to multiple sites on CDH6 or that initial binding alters the conformation and opens up additional binding sites. NOV0719, NOV0692, NOV1126 and NOV1132 all appear to bind distinct epitopes based on this analysis.

Example 6: Epitope mapping by hydrogen-deuterium exchange/mass spectrometry

[00391] Hydrogen-deuterium exchange (HDx) in combination with mass spectrometry (MS) (Woods et al., J. Cell Biochem. 2001 S37: 89-98)) was used to map the binding site of antibodies NOV1127, NOV0719, NOV0710 and NOV0712 on the full-length extra-cellular domain (ECD) of hCDH6 full-length (aa54-615), which includes cadherin domains (EC) 1 through 5 (Table 9). In addition, HDx was also performed on a truncated ECD consisting of EC 1 through 3 using antibodies NOV0710 and NOV0712 (Table 10). In HDx exchangeable amide hydrogens of proteins are replaced

by deuterium. This process is sensitive to protein structure/dynamics and solvent accessibility and, therefore, able to report on locations that undergo a decrease in deuterium uptake upon ligand binding. The goal of these experiments was to identify the potential epitopes and understand the dynamics of hCDH6 when bound to our therapeutic antibodies. It is important to note that changes in deuterium uptake are sensitive to both direct binding and allosteric events; in order to precisely determine the epitope HDx has to be combined with orthogonal technologies (e.g. X-ray crystallography).

[00392] Automated HDx/MS experiments were performed using methods similar to those described in the literature (Chalmers et al., Anal Chem. 2006: 78(4):1005-14). The experiments were performed on a Waters HDx-MS® platform, which includes a LEAP autosampler, nanoACQUITY UPLC System, and Synapt G2 mass spectrometer (Waters Corp, Milford MA). The deuterium buffer used to label the protein backbone of the full length hCDH6(54-615) with deuterium was 50 mM D-Tris, 150 mM NaCl pH 7.4 + 3 mM CaCl₂; the overall percentage of deuterium in the solution was 89.5%. For hCDH6(54-615) deuterium labeling experiments in the absence of hCDH6 antibody, 600 pmol of hCDH6(54-615), volume of 5 µl, was diluted using 45 µl of the deuterium buffer in a chilled tube and incubated for 25 minutes on a rotator at 4 °C. The labeling reaction was then quenched with 75 µl of chilled quench buffer on ice for three minutes followed by injected onto the LC-MS system for automated pepsin digestion and peptide analysis. For hCDH6(54-615) deuterium labeling experiments in the presence of bound hCDH6 antibody, 600 pmol of the hCDH6 antibody was first immobilized on Thermo Protein G Plus beads and cross-linked using disuccinimidyl suberate (DSS). To perform the labeling experiments, the antibody beads (containing 600 pmol antibody) were incubated with 600 pmol hCDH6(54-615) for 30 minutes at 4 °C. After 30 minutes the beads were washed with 200 µl of Tris buffer (50mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl pH 7.4 +3 mM CaCl₂). Then 200 µl of chilled deuterium buffer (80.6% deuterium) was added and the complex was incubated for 25 minutes at 4 °C. After 25 minutes, the labeling reaction was quenched with 125 µl of chilled quench buffer on ice for 2.5 minutes. After spinning the sample for 30 seconds in a centrifuge, the quenched solution was injected onto the LC-MS system for automated pepsin digestion and peptide analysis. Similar experiments were also performed on a hCDH6(267-615) construct that contains only EC 3 through 5. In these experiments the buffer was 25 mM HEPES pH = 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 3 mM CaCl₂ and a deuterium version of the buffer containing 94.2% deuterium.

[00393] All measurements were carried out using a minimum of three analytical triplicates. All deuterium exchange experiments were quenched using 0.5 M TCEP and 3 M urea (pH = 2.5). After quenching, the exchanged antigen was subjected to on-line pepsin digestion using a Poroszyme® Immobilized Pepsin column (2.1 x 30 mm) at 12 °C followed by trapping on a Waters Vanguard® HSS T3 (Waters Corp. Milford MA) trapping column. Peptides were eluted from the trapping column and separated on a Waters CSH C18 1 x 100 mm column (maintained at 1 °C) at a flow rate of 40

μl/min using a binary eight minute gradient of 2 to 35% B (mobile phase A was 99.9% water and 0.1% formic acid; mobile phase B was 99.9% acetonitrile and 0.1% formic acid).

[00394] For hCDH6(54-615) protein 73% of the sequence was monitored by the deuterium exchange experiments; a complete list of these peptides appears in Table 9. Figure 3 provides a summary of the on-exchange characteristics of the hCDH6 (54-615) protein. Regions that have a greater uptake in deuterium, such as EC3, are either more solvent exposed or have a weaker hydrogen bonding network than regions that exhibit less deuterium uptake, such as regions EC4 and EC5. Overall, it is observed that EC1 through EC3 domains have greater on-exchange of deuterium than the EC4 or EC5 domains. For example, the EC2 peptide 181-199 VTATDADDPTYGNSAKVVY (SEQ ID NO:336) mean deuterium uptake is 3.61 Da; in contrast the EC5 peptide 506-525 IQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSF (SEQ ID NO:337) mean deuterium uptake is only 1.18 Da. Limited deuterium uptake can make the determination of protection regions, those that undergo a shift of -0.5 Da or less upon antibody binding, more challenging due to limitations in the dynamic range.

[00395] For EC1 (54-159) the only peptides that exhibit a decrease in deuterium uptake upon binding of all four antibodies is 61-70 FLLEEYTGSD (SEQ ID NO:338). In EC1 the antibodies NOV1127 and NOV0719 demonstrate significant destabilization in the structure with changes in deuterium uptake greater or equal to 0.5 Da. Binding of NOV0710 and NOV0712 does not significantly alter the deuterium exchange behavior of the antigen in the EC1 domain.

[00396] For EC2 (160-268) the region 195-202 AKVVYSIL (SEQ ID NO:339) has a borderline decrease in deuterium uptake by all antibodies. More interestingly, the region 203-221 QGQPYFSVESETGIIKTAL (SEQ ID NO:340) is destabilized substantially (i.e. undergoes an increase in deuterium uptake) by NOV0719 and slightly less by NOV0712. Neither NOV1127 nor NOV0710 destabilize this region with a change in deuterium incorporation of +0.5 Da or greater. Lastly, the region 225-237 DRENREYQVVIQ (SEQ ID NO:341) is only destabilized upon NOV0719 binding to hCDH6 antigen.

[00397] For EC3 (269-383) the region 275-302 FKTPESSPPGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAE (SEQ ID NO:342) is destabilized by NOV0719. The region 303-315 IEYSITDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:343) exhibits a decrease in deuterium uptake by all antibodies, but the decrease is more pronounced by NOV0710 and NOV0712 relative to the other two antibodies. The region 316-330 FDVITDQETQEGIIIT (SEQ ID NO:344) exhibits a decrease in deuterium uptake for all antibodies, but the decrease is the least by NOV0719. In contrast, the region 331-336 VKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:345) is destabilized by NOV0719 and less so by NOV0712. The region 337-358 FEKKKVYTLKVEASNPYVEPRF (SEQ ID NO:346) exhibits a decrease in deuterium uptake with all antibodies except NOV0719; in contrast NOV0719 is the only antibody that destabilizes the region

337-345 FEKKKVYTL (SEQ ID NO:347). Lastly, it observed that NOV0719 also destabilizes the region 370-376 VRIVVED (SEQ ID NO:348).

[00398] For EC4 (384-486) and EC5 (487-608) the deuterium on-exchange of the antigen (Figure 3) was overall relatively low making detection of decreases in deuterium uptake challenging. For EC4 the region 407-427 AQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM (SEQ ID NO:349) exhibits a borderline decrease in deuterium uptake with NOV0710. There are no other regions in EC4 that decrease in deuterium uptake upon binding with any of the four antibodies. Overall, these observations strongly suggest that EC4 is not involved in the epitope. In contrast, 459-488 IATEINNPQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:350) exhibits various degrees of destabilization with NOV0719, NOV1127, NOV0712, and NOV0710 (listed in decreasing order of destabilization).

[00399] For EC5 only the region 564-586 YLLPVVISDNDYPVQSSTGTVTV (SEQ ID NO:351) exhibits a borderline decrease in deuterium uptake when hCDH6 complexes with either NOV0710 or NOV0712. It should be noted that of the five extracellular domains that only EC5 does not exhibit any regions of destabilization when hCDH6 interacts with any of the four studied antibodies.

[00400] HDx experiments were also performed on hCDH6 construct consisting of only EC3-EC5, hCDH6(267-615). In these experiments the antibodies NOV0710 and NOV0712 were studied. This construct is same construct is used in crystallography experiments. The sequence coverage in these experiments was 86%. Table 10 provides a comprehensive list of all the peptides.

[00401] With this construct, in EC3 a decrease in deuterium uptake is observed in the region 295-315 ADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:352) for both NOV0710 and NOV0712; this is very similar behavior to the full-length antigen where the region 303-315 IEYSITDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:343) exhibits a decrease in deuterium uptake by all antibodies, but more so by NOV0712 and NOV0710. Interestingly, there are regions in EC3 that exhibit differential behavior between the two constructs. For example, in the hCDH6(54-615) NOV0719 caused significant destabilization in many regions while the other antibodies did not. In contrast, with the hCDH6(267-615) protein both NOV0710 and NOV0712 also exhibit significant destabilization in regions that are very similar to the regions observed to be destabilized by NOV0719 in the full length hCDH6(54-615) protein.

[00402] In EC4 a similar trend is observed for destabilization. In the hCDH6(54-615) NOV0719 caused the most significant destabilization on the C-terminal side of this domain and NOV0710 and NOV0712 had little effect. In contrast, when using the hCDH6(267-615) construct both NOV0710 and NOV0712 significantly destabilize the C-terminal side of EC4. The origins for the differences in destabilization behavior are not well understood. It is important to note that in the EC4

domain neither construct had substantial decrease in deuterium uptake with NOV0710 or NOV0712 suggesting that this region is not involved in binding NOV0710 or NOV0712.

[00403] In EC5 we observe the most consistent deuterium exchange behavior between the hCDH6 (54-615) and hCDH6 (267-615) constructs. Neither constructs exhibited significant destabilization with NOV0712 or NOV0710. Moreover, the slight and often insignificant decrease in deuterium uptake (not less than -0.5 Da) with the hCD6 (54-615) becomes more pronounced in hCDH6 (267-615). In the EC5 of hCDH6 (267-615) regions that exhibit the most significant decrease in deuterium uptake upon binding either NOV0710 or NOV0712 include the regions 492-505 YETFVCEKAKADQL (SEQ ID NO:353), 551-563 TRKNGYNRHEMST (SEQ ID NO:354), and 572-586 DNDYPVQSSTGTVTV (SEQ ID NO:355). The substantial protection of 572-586 DNDYPVQSSTGTVTV(SEQ ID NO:355) is in excellent agreement with the epitope data from X-ray crystallography for both NOV0710 and NOV0712. The amino acids N573, D574, and Y575 exhibit a large accessible surface area and upon formation of a complex with either antibody all three are substantially buried. V577 is also buried in both structures indicating further agreement. Crystallography data does not indicate that 492-505 YETFVCEKAKADQL (SEQ ID NO:353) is buried so this protection appears to be allosteric in nature, but the protection of 551-563 TRKNGYNRHEMST (SEQ ID NO:354) appears to be of significance especially in the NOV0712 complex where R552 is substantially buried.

[00404] Lastly, it is important to note that there are other regions in the EC5 domain that exhibit significant (-0.5 Da or less) decrease in deuterium uptake upon complex formation with either of the two antibodies. For NOV0710 these regions include 510-525 HAVDKDDPYSGHQFSF(SEQ ID NO:356), 542-550 NKDNTAGIL (SEQ ID NO:357), and 591-604 CDHHGNMQSCHAEA (SEQ ID NO:358). For NOV0712 these regions include 512-522 VDKDDPYSGHQ (SEQ ID NO:359), 542-550 NKDNTAGIL (SEQ ID NO:357), and 591-604 CDHHGNMQSCHAEA (SEQ ID NO:358).

[00405] Overall, the HDx data suggest that binding of CDH6 by the identified CDH6-binding antibodies results in several regions of the CDH6 protein becoming more prone to deuterium exchange, likely reflecting conformational changes induced by the binding of the CDH6 antibodies. The regions identified as protected from deuterium exchange in the presence of CDH6 antibodies are consistent with the x-ray crystallography data for NOV0710 and NOV0712 and form part of the epitope of these antibodies.

Table 9

Effect of NOV1127, NOV0719, NOV0710, and NOV0712 on hCDH6(54-615) containing cadherin 1-5 domains.

Peptide	Sequence	Change in Deuterium
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Name		Incorporation (Daltons)			
		NOV 1127	NOV 0719	NOV 0710	NOV 0712
61-70	FLLEEYTGSD (SEQ ID NO:338)	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.3
63-70	LEEYTGSD (SEQ ID NO:360)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
71-77	YQYVGKL (SEQ ID NO:361)	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1
71-88	YQYVGKLHSDQDRGDGSL (SEQ ID NO:362)	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1
71-100	YQYVGKLHSDQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDL (SEQ ID NO:363)	1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.2
90-100	YILSGDGAGDL (SEQ ID NO:364)	0	0	0	0.1
101-112	FIINENTGDIQA (SEQ ID NO:365)	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
101-124	FIINENTGDIQATKRLDREEKPVY (SEQ ID NO:366)	0.4	0.6	-0.3	0
101-126	FIINENTGDIQATKRLDREEKPVYIL (SEQ ID NO:367)	0.6	0.7	-0.2	0
101-128	FIINENTGDIQATKRLDREEKPVYILRA (SEQ ID NO:368)	1.1	1.1	-0.2	0.2
102-124	IINENTGDIQATKRLDREEKPVY (SEQ ID NO:369)	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.1
106-124	NTGDIQATKRLDREEKPVY (SEQ ID NO:370)	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0
106-126	NTGDIQATKRLDREEKPVYIL (SEQ ID NO:371)	0.6	0.6	-0.2	0
113-124	TKRLDREEKPVY (SEQ ID NO:372)	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1

125-144	ILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESE (SEQ ID NO:373)	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.1
125-145	ILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEF (SEQ ID NO:374)	0.7	0.9	0	0.3
127-144	RAQAINRRTGRPVEPESE (SEQ ID NO:375)	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
127-145	RAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEF (SEQ ID NO:376)	0.3	0.4	0	0.2
129-144	QAINRRTGRPVEPESE (SEQ ID NO:377)	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.2
129-145	QAINRRTGRPVEPESEF (SEQ ID NO:378)	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1
145-159	FIKIHDINDNEPIF (SEQ ID NO:379)	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5
145-162	FIKIHDINDNEPIFTKE (SEQ ID NO:380)	0.7	0.7	0	0.2
146-159	IIKIHDINDNEPIF (SEQ ID NO:381)	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
146-160	IIKIHDINDNEPIFT (SEQ ID NO:382)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
146-162	IIKIHDINDNEPIFTK (SEQ ID NO:383)	0.3	0.3	0	0.1
160-176	TKEVYTATVPMSDVG (SEQ ID NO:384)	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.2
160-177	TKEVYTATVPMSDVGTF (SEQ ID NO:385)	-0.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.4
163-171	VYTATVPMSDVGTF (SEQ ID NO:386)	-0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
177-184	FVVQVTAT (SEQ ID NO:387)	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.6
178-184	VVQVTAT (SEQ ID NO:388)	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
178-194	VVQVTATDADDPTYGNS (SEQ ID NO:389)	-0.1	0	-0.2	-0.1
178-199	VVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAKVVY (SEQ ID NO:390)	-0.6	-0.1	-0.8	-0.5

181-199	VTATDADDPTYGNSAKVVY (SEQ ID NO:336)	-0.7	-0.3	-0.9	-0.6
185-199	DADDPTYGNSAKVVY (SEQ ID NO:391)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4
200-208	SILQGQPYPF (SEQ ID NO:392)	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
203-211	QGQPYPFSVE (SEQ ID NO:393)	-0.1	0.5	0	0.1
203-221	QGQPYPFSVESETGIIKTAL (SEQ ID NO:340)	0.1	2.6	0.4	1.1
209-211	SVESETGIIKTAL (SEQ ID NO:394)	-0.1	2.1	0.3	0.8
212-221	SETGIIKTAL (SEQ ID NO:395)	0	1.9	0.4	0.8
214-222	TGIIKTALL (SEQ ID NO:396)	0.1	0.8	-0.1	0
222-232	LNMDRENREQY (SEQ ID NO:397)	-0.1	0	-0.1	-0.1
222-233	LNMDRENREQYQ (SEQ ID NO:398)	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
225-233	DRENREQYQ (SEQ ID NO:399)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
225-237	DRENREQYQVVIQ (SEQ ID NO:341)	-0.4	1.1	-0.1	0.2
275-294	FKTPESSPPGTPIGRIKASD (SEQ ID NO:400)	0.1	1.0	-0.1	0.2
275-300	FKTPESSPPGTPIGRIKASDADVGEN (SEQ ID NO:401)	0.1	1.3	0	0.3
275-302	FKTPESSPPGTPIGRIKASDADVGENAE (SEQ ID NO:342)	0.1	1.4	0	0.3
303-315	IEYSITDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:343)	-0.9	-1.1	-1.3	-1.3
305-315	YSITDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:402)	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8

306-315	SITDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:403)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
316-326	FDVITDQETQE (SEQ ID NO:404)	-1.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8
316-330	FDVITDQETQEGIIT (SEQ ID NO:344)	-1.2	-0.7	-1.4	-1.5
316-336	FDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:405)	-0.6	2.2	-0.8	-0.2
316-337	FDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:406)	-0.6	2.3	-0.8	-0.2
316-345	FDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDFEKKKVYTL (SEQ ID NO:407)	-0.2	3.3	-1.1	-0.5
317-336	DVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:408)	-0.2	2.2	-0.1	0.6
317-337	DVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:409)	-0.2	2.3	-0.1	0.6
318-337	VITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:410)	-0.2	2.3	-0.3	0.3
327-336	GIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:411)	0.1	0.9	-0.1	0.1
327-337	GIITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:412)	0.3	1.1	-0.1	0.1
331-358	VKKLLDFEKKKVYTLKVEASNPYVEPRF (SEQ ID NO:413)	-0.4	1.3	-1.0	-0.7
337-358	FEKKKVYTLKVEASNPYVEPRF (SEQ ID NO:346)	-0.9	0.5	-1.1	-0.9
338-345	EKKKVYTL (SEQ ID NO:414)	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2
346-358	KVEASNPYVEPRF (SEQ ID NO:415)	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
370-376	VRIVVED (SEQ ID NO:348)	0.3	1.6	0	0.2

370-386	VRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKL (SEQ ID NO:416)	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4
376-383	DVDEPPVF (SEQ ID NO:417)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
376-386	DVDEPPVFSKL (SEQ ID NO:418)	-0.1	0	-0.2	-0.2
377-383	VDEPPVF (SEQ ID NO:419)	0.3	0.6	0	0.1
377-386	VDEPPVFSKL (SEQ ID NO:420)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
407-427	AQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM (SEQ ID NO:349)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4
413-427	ARNPVKYSVDRHTDM (SEQ ID NO:421)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4
420-427	SVDRHTDM (SEQ ID NO:422)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
428-441	DRIFNIDSGNGSIF (SEQ ID NO:423)	1.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
442-451	TSKLLDRETL (SEQ ID NO:424)	0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
446-452	LDRETL (SEQ ID NO:425)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
459-475	IATEINNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:426)	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4
461-474	TEINNPQSSRVPL (SEQ ID NO:427)	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
461-475	TEINNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:428)	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.4
462-474	EINNPQSSRVPL (SEQ ID NO:429)	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1
462-475	EINNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:430)	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5
462-488	EINNPQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:431)	1.4	2.2	0.7	1.0
463-475	INNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:432)	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.4

475-488	YIKVLDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:433)	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
476-488	IKVLDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:434)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
496-505	VCEKAKADQL (SEQ ID NO:435)	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6
506-522	IQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQ (SEQ ID NO:436)	0.1	0	-0.1	0
506-525	IQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSF (SEQ ID NO:337)	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
510-522	HAVDKDDPYSGHQ (SEQ ID NO:437)	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
510-524	HAVDKDDPYSGHQFS (SEQ ID NO:438)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3
510-525	HAVDKDDPYSGHQFSF (SEQ ID NO:356)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
512-522	VDKDDPYSGHQ (SEQ ID NO:359)	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
512-525	VDKDDPYSGHQFSF (SEQ ID NO:439)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
551-563	TRKNGYNRHEMST (SEQ ID NO:354)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4
587-602	RVCACDHHGNUMQSCHA (SEQ ID NO:440)	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
591-602	CDHHGNUMQSCHA (SEQ ID NO:441)	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6

Table 10

Effect of NOV0710 and NOV0712 on hCDH6 (267-615) containing cadherin 3-5 domains.

Peptide Name	Sequence	Change in Deuterium Incorporation (Daltons)	
		NOV0710	NOV0712

274-283	QFKTPESSPP (SEQ ID NO:442)	-0.4	-0.3
275-294	FKTPESSPPGTPIGRIKASD (SEQ ID NO:443)	0.3	0.3
275-294	FKTPESSPPGTPIGRIKASDA (SEQ ID NO:444)	0.3	0.4
282-294	PPGTPIGRIKASD (SEQ ID NO:445)	0.2	0.1
295-302	ADVGENAE (SEQ ID NO:446)	-0.9	-0.9
303-312	IEYSITDGEG (SEQ ID NO:447)	-0.7	-0.6
303-315	IEYSITDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:343)	-1.1	-1.1
306-312	SITDGEG (SEQ ID NO:448)	-0.6	-0.5
308-315	TDGEGLDM (SEQ ID NO:449)	-0.7	-0.8
316-323	FDVITDQE (SEQ ID NO:450)	0.1	0.1
316-326	FDVITDQETQE (SEQ ID NO:451)	-0.2	-0.3
316-336	FDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:452)	2.2	2.0
316-337	FDVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:453)	2.5	2.2
317-330	DVITDQETQEGIIT (SEQ ID NO:454)	-0.8	-0.8
317-336	DVITDQETQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:455)	2.0	1.8
318-336	VITDQETQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:456)	2.0	1.8

320-326	TDQETQE (SEQ ID NO:457)	-0.6	-0.6
321-336	DQETQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:458)	2.3	2.1
321-337	DQETQEGIITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:459)	2.5	2.3
323-336	ETQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:460)	2.1	1.9
324-336	TQEGIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:461)	1.8	1.8
327-336	GIITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:462)	1.3	1.2
327-337	GIITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:463)	1.5	1.4
328-337	IITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:464)	1.4	1.3
329-336	ITVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:465)	1.1	1.0
329-337	ITVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:466)	1.3	1.2
330-336	TVKKLLD (SEQ ID NO:467)	1.1	0.9
330-337	TVKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:468)	1.3	1.0
331-337	VKKLLDF (SEQ ID NO:469)	0.5	0.5
337-344	FEKKKVYT (SEQ ID NO:470)	-0.2	-0.1
337-345	FEKKKVYTL (SEQ ID NO:347)	0.5	0.6
338-345	EKKKVYTL (SEQ ID NO:471)	0.3	0.3
346-358	KVEASNPYVEPRF (SEQ ID NO:472)	-0.7	-0.4
348-358	EASNPYVEPRF (SEQ ID NO:473)	-0.9	-0.6

359-369	LYLGPFKDSAT (SEQ ID NO:474)	-0.5	-0.3
359-370	LYLGPFKDSATV (SEQ ID NO:475)	-0.2	-0.1
361-369	LGPFKDSAT (SEQ ID NO:476)	-0.4	-0.2
370-383	VRIVVEDVDEPPVF (SEQ ID NO:477)	1.8	1.7
370-386	VRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKL (SEQ ID NO:478)	2.0	1.9
373-383	VVEDVDEPPVF (SEQ ID NO:479)	0.5	0.5
376-383	DVDEPPVF (SEQ ID NO:480)	0.4	0.4
376-386	DVDEPPVFSKL (SEQ ID NO:481)	-0.1	0.0
376-388	DVDEPPVFSKLAY (SEQ ID NO:482)	-0.3	-0.1
377-383	VDEPPVF (SEQ ID NO:483)	0.4	0.4
377-386	VDEPPVFSKL (SEQ ID NO:484)	-0.2	-0.1
407-419	AQDPDAARNPVKY (SEQ ID NO:485)	-0.1	0.1
407-427	AQDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDM (SEQ ID NO:349)	-0.2	-0.1
413-427	ARNPVKYSVDRHTDM (SEQ ID NO:486)	0.1	0
421-427	VDRHTDM (SEQ ID NO:487)	-0.2	-0.3
428-441	DRIFNIDSGNGSIF (SEQ ID NO:488)	0.1	0.2
442-451	TSKLLDRETL (SEQ ID NO:489)	0	0
446-452	LDRETL (SEQ ID NO:490)	-0.3	-0.1

459-474	IATEINNPQSSRVPL (SEQ ID NO:491)	1.0	1.1
459-475	IATEINNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:492)	1.2	1.4
461-475	TEINNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:493)	1.0	1.0
461-478	TEINNPQSSRVPLYIKV (SEQ ID NO:494)	2.5	2.6
462-474	EINNPQSSRVPL (SEQ ID NO:495)	0.7	0.8
462-475	EINNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:496)	1.1	1.2
463-475	INNPQSSRVPLY (SEQ ID NO:497)	1.2	1.2
464-474	NNPKQSSRVPL (SEQ ID NO:498)	1.7	1.7
464-476	NNPKQSSRVPLYI (SEQ ID NO:499)	1.2	1.2
475-488	YIKVLDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:500)	1.1	1.3
476-483	IKVLDVND (SEQ ID NO:501)	1.1	1.1
476-488	IKVLDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:502)	0.8	1.0
477-488	KVLDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:503)	0.4	0.4
479-488	LDVNDNAPEF (SEQ ID NO:504)	-0.1	0.1
492-505	YETFVCEKAKADQL (SEQ ID NO:505)	-1.1	-1.1
495-505	FVCEKAKADQL (SEQ ID NO:506)	-0.7	-0.6
496-505	VCEKAKADQL (SEQ ID NO:507)	-0.8	-0.7
499-505	KAKADQL (SEQ ID NO:508)	-0.7	-0.7

506-513	IQTLHAVD (SEQ ID NO:508)	0.3	0.4
506-522	IQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQ (SEQ ID NO:509)	0	0.1
506-524	IQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQFS (SEQ ID NO:510)	0.1	0.1
506-525	IQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSF (SEQ ID NO:511)	-0.1	0
510-522	HAVDKDDPYSGHQ (SEQ ID NO:512)	-0.4	-0.3
510-524	HAVDKDDPYSGHQFS (SEQ ID NO:513)	-0.3	-0.2
510-525	HAVDKDDPYSGHQFSF (SEQ ID NO:356)	-0.5	-0.4
512-522	VDKDDPYSGHQ (SEQ ID NO:359)	-0.6	-0.6
512-525	VDKDDPYSGHQFSF (SEQ ID NO:514)	-0.5	-0.4
542-550	NKDNTAGIL (SEQ ID NO:357)	-0.5	-0.6
549-563	ILTRKNGYNRHEMST (SEQ ID NO:515)	-0.5	-0.4
551-563	TRKNGYNRHEMST (SEQ ID NO:354)	-0.6	-0.5
552-563	RKNGYNRHEMST (SEQ ID NO:516)	-0.7	-0.8
564-571	YLLPVVIS (SEQ ID NO:517)	-0.1	0.1
564-575	YLLPVVISDNDY (SEQ ID NO:518)	-0.5	-0.4
564-578	YLLPVVISDNDYPVQ (SEQ ID NO:519)	-1.0	-1.0
567-586	PVVISDNDYPVQSSTGTVTV (SEQ ID NO:520)	-1.5	-0.8
587-600	RVCACDHHGNUMQSC (SEQ ID NO:521)	-0.5	-0.5

587-602	RVCACDHHGNUMQSCHA (SEQ ID NO:522)	-0.3	-0.3
591-600	CDHHGNUMQSC (SEQ ID NO:523)	-0.7	-0.7
591-602	CDHHGNUMQSCHA (SEQ ID NO:524)	-0.4	-0.4
591-604	CDHHGNUMQSCHAEA (SEQ ID NO:358)	-0.6	-0.8
592-602	DHHGNUMQSCHA (SEQ ID NO:525)	-0.6	-0.6
605-618	LIHPTGLSTGAGSE (SEQ ID NO:526)	-0.5	-0.4
619-625	FRHDSGL (SEQ ID NO:527)	-0.3	-0.2
619-627	FRHDSGLND (SEQ ID NO:528)	-0.4	-0.4
630-637	EAQKIEWH (SEQ ID NO:529)	-0.6	-0.5
630-638	EAQKIEWHE (SEQ ID NO:530)	-0.8	-0.7

Example 7: Epitope mapping by x-ray crystallography

[00406] The crystal structures of a human CDH6 fragment (extracellular domain 5, or EC5, SEQ ID NO: 443, Table 11) bound to Fab fragment of NOV0712 or NOV0710 (SEQ ID NO: 444-447, Table 12 and 13) were determined. As detailed below, CDH6 EC5 was co-expressed with NOV0712 or NOV0710 Fab in mammalian cells to produce a purified complex. Protein crystallography was then employed to generate atomic resolution data for CDH6 EC5 bound to NOV712 or NOV710 Fab and define the epitopes.

Protein production for epitope mapping

[00407] The sequences of CDH6 EC5, NOV0712 Fab and NOV0710 Fab produced for crystallography are shown in Table 9 above. The CDH6 EC5 construct comprises residues 490 to 608 shown as underlined in the context of human CDH6 (UniProt identifier P55285, SEQ ID NO: 533, Table 11), and shown below in Table 11 as SEQ ID NO: 534. The N-terminal signal sequence from mouse IgG kappa light chain is used for secreted expression of CDH6 EC5 and is cleaved during expression, leaving intact N-terminus of CDH6 EC5. The C-terminus of CDH6 EC5 is fused with a

purification tag derived from β amyloid (APP tag, amino acids: EFRHDS (SEQ ID NO:531)), preceded by a PreScission® protease (GE Healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) recognition site (amino acids: LEVLFQGP (SEQ ID NO:532)) to facilitate cleavage and removal of tag after purification. For NOV0712 and NOV0710 Fab, the sequences of heavy and light chains are shown (SEQ ID NO:535-538).

Table 11

Proteins used for structural biology studies

Construct	Amino acid sequence in one letter code	SEQ ID NO
Human CDH6 (P55285)	MRTYRYFLLLFWVGQPYPTLSTPLSKRTSGFPAKKRALEL SGNSKNELNRSKRSMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHS DQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATKRLDREE KPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIIKIHDINDNEPIFTKEV YTATVPMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAKVVYSIL QGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMDRENREQYQVVIQAKDMG GQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSPP GTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDMFDVITDQET QEGIITVKKLLDFEKKKVYTLKVEASNPYVEPRFLYLGPFK DSATVRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQINTTIGSVTA QDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLD RETLLWHNITVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEF AEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSFSLA <u>PEAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPV</u> <u>VISDNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVACDHHGNMQSCHAEALIHP</u> TGLSTGALVAILLCIVILLVTVVLFAALRRQRKKEPLIISKE DIRDNIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPEAIEDNKLRRD IVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFINQRLKENDTDPTAPPY DSLATYAYEGTGSVADSLSSLESVTTDADQDYDYLSDWG PRFKKLADMYGGVDSKD	(SEQ ID NO:533)
CDH6 EC5 construct	EFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQTLHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSFSLAP EAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPVV ISDNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVACDHHGNMQSCHAEALIHP	(SEQ ID NO:534)
NOV0712 Fab heavy chain	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSHGMHWVRQ APGKGLEWVSVISGSGSNTGYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTL YLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARQWGSYAFDSWGQGTLVTVS	(SEQ ID NO:535)

	SASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVS WNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTY ICNVNHHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTH	
NOV0712 Fab light chain	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPG KAPKLLIYAVSTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDF ATYYCQQSGTFPPTTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESV TEQDSKDSYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSS PVTKSFNRGEC	(SEQ ID NO:536)
NOV0710 Fab heavy chain	QVQLLES GGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQ APGKGLEWVSVIRSSGSSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLY LQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARGGGYFDYWGQGT LVTVSSAS TKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVT VSWNS GALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICN VNHKPSNTKVDKRVEPKSCDKTH	(SEQ ID NO:537)
NOV0710 Fab light chain	DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSI SLWLNWYQQKPG KAPKLLIYAASTLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDF ATYYCQQYYTSPYTFGQGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESV TEQDSKDSYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSS PVTKSFNRGEC	(SEQ ID NO:538)
CDH6-D574A	MRTYRYFLLLFWVGQPYPTLSTPLSKRTSGFPAKKRALEL SGNSKNELNRSKR SWMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHS DQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATKRLDREE KPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIIKIHDINDNEPIFTKEV YTATVPEMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAKVVYSIL QGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMDRENREQYQVVIQAKDMG GQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSPP GTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDMFDVITDQET QEGHITVKKLLDFEKKK VYTLKVEASNPYVEPRFLYLGPFK DSATVRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQINTTIGSVTA QDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLD RETL LWHNITVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEF AEFYET FVCEKAKADQLIQLTHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSFSLA PEAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPV VISDNDYPVQSSTGT VTVRV CACDHHGNMQSCHAEAL IHP	(SEQ ID NO:539)

	TGLSTGALVAILLCIVILLVTVVLFAALRRQRKKEPLISKE DIRDNIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPEAIEDNKLRRD IVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFINQRLKENDTDPTAPPY DSLATYAYEGTGSVADSLSSLESVTTDADQDYDYLSDWG PRFKKLADMYGGVDSKDSDS	
CDH6-Y575A	MRTYRYFLLLFWVGQPYPTLSTPLSKRTSGFPAKKRALEL SGNSKNELNRSKRSMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHS DQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATKRLDREE KPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIIKIHDINDNEPIFTKEV YTATVPEMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAKVVYSIL QGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMDRENREQYQVVIQAKDMG GQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSPP GTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDMFDVITDQET QEGIITVKKLLDFEKKKVYTLKVEASNPYVEPRFLYLGPFK DSATVRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQINTTIGSVTA QDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLD RETLLEWHNITVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEF AEFYETFVCEKAKADQLIQLTHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSFSLA PEAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPV VISDNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVACDHHGNMQSCHAEALIH TGLSTGALVAILLCIVILLVTVVLFAALRRQRKKEPLISKE DIRDNIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPEAIEDNKLRRD IVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFINQRLKENDTDPTAPPY DSLATYAYEGTGSVADSLSSLESVTTDADQDYDYLSDWG PRFKKLADMYGGVDSKDSDS	(SEQ ID NO:540)
CDH6-N573A	MRTYRYFLLLFWVGQPYPTLSTPLSKRTSGFPAKKRALEL SGNSKNELNRSKRSMWNQFFLLEEYTGSDYQYVGKLHS DQDRGDGSLKYILSGDGAGDLFIINENTGDIQATKRLDREE KPVYILRAQAINRRTGRPVEPESEFIIKIHDINDNEPIFTKEV YTATVPEMSDVGTFVVQVTATDADDPTYGNSAKVVYSIL QGQPYFSVESETGIIKTALLNMDRENREQYQVVIQAKDMG GQMGGLSGTTTVNITLTDVNDNPPRFPQSTYQFKTPESSPP GTPIGRIKASDADVGENAEIEYSITDGEGLDMFDVITDQET QEGIITVKKLLDFEKKKVYTLKVEASNPYVEPRFLYLGPFK DSATVRIVVEDVDEPPVFSKLAYILQIREDAQINTTIGSVTA QDPDAARNPVKYSVDRHTDMDRIFNIDSGNGSIFTSKLLD	(SEQ ID NO:541)

	RETLLEWHNITVIATEINNPKQSSRVPLYIKVLDVNDNAPEF AEFYETFLVCEKAKADQLIQLTHAVDKDDPYSGHQFSFSLA PEAASGSNFTIQDNKDNTAGILTRKNGYNRHEMSTYLLPV VISDNDYPVQSSTGTVTVRVCACDHHGNMQSCHAEALHP TGLSTGALVAILLCIVILLVTVVLFAALRRQRKKEPLIISKE DIRDNIVSYNDEGGGEEDTQAFDIGTLRNPEAIEDNKLRRD IVPEALFLPRRTPTARDNTDVRDFINQRLKENDTDPTAPPY DSLATYAYEGTGSVADSLSSLESVTTDADQDYDYLSDWG PRFKKLADMYGGVDSKDSD	
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[00408] CDH6 EC5 was co-expressed with NOV0712 or NOV0710 Fab in Expi293® cells to produce complex for crystallography. In detail, 0.5 mg of plasmid encoding CDH6 EC5 was mixed with 0.5 mg of NOV0712 or NOV0710 Fab plasmid, diluted into 50ml of OptiMEM I medium (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY), and incubated with 2.5mg of PEI (Polysciences, Warrington, PA) in 50ml of the same medium for 30 minutes. The mixture was then added into 1L of Expi293® cells growing in suspension in Expi293® Expression medium (Life Technologies Grand Island, NY) at 1 million cells/ml at 37 °C with 8% of CO2 for transfection. After 72 hours, the medium which contains CDH6 EC5-Fab complex was harvested by centrifugation, and supplemented with CaCl2 to 3mM. 10ml of Sepharose® 4B beads (GE Healthcare Pittsburgh, PA) conjugated with an anti-APP tag IgG (generated in-house) were then added into the medium and kept stirring at 4 °C overnight. The next day the beads were packed into a gravity column and washed with 25mM Hepes pH 7.4 + 150mM NaCl (HBS), and 3mM CaCl2. The target complex was eluted with 3 column volumes (CV) of 100 mM glycine pH 2.5, 150mM NaCl, 3mM CaCl2, into 1/10 (v/v) of 1 M Tris pH 8.5. The complex was incubated with 1/100 (w/w) GST-tagged PreScission® protease (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA) at 4 °C overnight to cleave APP tag. The next day, PreScission® protease was removed by passing the mixture through a 1ml GStrap® HP column (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA). The flow-through was then incubated with 1/10 (w/w) of PNGaseF (purified in house) at 37 °C overnight to remove N-linked glycosylation. After deglycosylation, the mixture was concentrated and loaded onto HiLoad 16/600 Superdex® 200 pg (GE Healthcare, Pittsburgh, PA) equilibrated in HBS plus 3 mM CaCl2. Peak fractions containing purified CDH6-Fab complex were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and LCMS, pooled and concentrated for crystallization.

Crystallization and structure determination

[00409] CDH6 EC5/NOV0712 and CDH6 EC5/NOV0710 complexes were concentrated to 9.3 mg/ml and 14.7 mg/ml, respectively, centrifuged at 20,000 g for 5 minutes, and screened for crystallization. Crystals for data collection were grown by hanging drop vapor diffusion at 20 °C.

Crystals of CDH6 EC5/NOV0712 complex were grown by mixing 1.2 μ l of the complex with 1 μ l of reservoir solution containing 20% (v/v) PEG3350 and 0.2 M di-ammonium hydrogen citrate, and equilibrating the drop against 450 μ l of the same reservoir solution plus 50 μ l water. Crystals of CDH6 EC5/NOV0710 complex are grown by mixing 0.8 μ l of the complex with 1 μ l of reservoir solution containing 0.7 M tri-sodium citrate and 0.1 M Tris•HCl pH 8.5, and equilibrating the drop against 425 μ l of the same reservoir solution plus 75 μ l water. Before data collection, the crystals were transferred to 75% of reservoir solutions plus 25% glycerol and flash cooled in liquid nitrogen.

[00410] Diffraction data were collected at beamline 17-ID at the Advanced Photon Source (Argonne National Laboratory, USA). Data are processed and scaled using Autoproc (Global Phasing, LTD). The data of CDH6 EC5/NOV0712 was processed to 2.3 Å in space group P212121 with cell dimensions $a=78.83$ Å, $b=88.86$ Å, $c=186.73$ Å, $\alpha=90^\circ$, $\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=90^\circ$. The data of CDH6 EC5/NOV0710 complex was processed to 3.5 Å in space group P43212 with cell dimensions $a=101.48$ Å, $b=101.48$ Å, $c=240.96$ Å, $\alpha=90^\circ$, $\beta=90^\circ$, $\gamma=90^\circ$. The structures of the complexes were solved by molecular replacement using Phaser (McCoy et al., (2007) J. Appl. Cryst. 40:658-674) with in-house Fab structures as search models. The structure of CDH6 EC5 was built from scratch using Buccaneer (K. Cowtan (2006) Acta Cryst. D62:1002-1011) in the CCP4 program suite (Winn et al., (2011) Acta. Cryst. D67:235-242). The final models were built in COOT (Emsley & Cowtan (2004) Acta Cryst. D60:2126-2132) and refined with Buster (Global Phasing, LTD, Cambridge, UK). For the CDH6 EC5/NOV0712 complex, the Rwork and Rfree values are 21.2% and 25.2%, respectively; and root-mean-square (r.m.s) deviation values of bond lengths and bond angles are 0.010 Å and 1.24°, respectively. For the CDH6 EC5/NOV0710 complex, the Rwork and Rfree values are 18.2% and 24.6%, respectively; and r.m.s deviation values of bond lengths and bond angles are 0.010 Å and 1.28°, respectively.

[00411] Residues of CDH6 EC5 that are in contact with NOV0712 or NOV0710 Fab, the types of interactions, and the buried surface areas are all identified by PISA (Krissinel et al., (2007) J Mol Biol. 372:774-97) and listed in Tables 12 and 13. For the structures that contain more than one copy of complex in the asymmetric unit (the smallest unique unit in the crystal), only those antibody-contacting residues that are common in all copies are listed as epitope residues.

Epitopes of NOV0712 and NOV0710 on CDH6

Overall structures

[00412] There is no reported crystal structure of CDH6 EC5 at this time. The overall folding of CDH6 EC5 is similar to that of CDH2 (N-Cadherin) EC5, both composed by one three-strand β sheet stacking against another four-strand β sheet. Overlay of the two structures results in a small root-mean-square distance (RMSD) of 2.4 Å and similar orientation of the N- and C-terminus. Thus one can overlay the CDH6 EC5/Fab complex structure onto the full-length ECD structure of CDH2 based on

the superposition of EC5 domains, in order to estimate the orientations and NOV0712 and NOV0710 Fab. As shown in Figure 4, NOV0712 and NOV0710 bind the same side of CDH6 EC5, and share a significantly overlapped epitope. NOV0712 binds slightly shifted away from the EC4-EC5 linker compared to NOV0710.

Epitope of NOV0712

[00413] The crystal structure of the CDH6 EC5/NOV0712 complex is used to identify the NOV0712 epitope on CDH6. The interaction surface on CDH6 EC5 by NOV0712 Fab is formed by several continuous and discontinuous (i.e. noncontiguous) sequences: namely residues 503, 520-527, 529, 532-534, 538-543, 550, 552, 569, and 571-577, as detailed in Table 12. These residues form the three-dimensional conformational epitope that is recognized by NOV0712 Fab (Figure 5 upper panel). This epitope defined by crystallography is in good agreement with that defined by hydrogen deuterium exchange mass spectrometry (HDx-MS), in which residues 572-586 are substantially protected by NOV0712. Interestingly, a potential Ca²⁺-binding loop of CDH6 EC5 (residues 571-579) has majority of it (8 out 10 residues) in contact with NOV0712, especially Tyr575 and Asn573 which are almost completely buried by the antibody (Table 12 and Figure 5 lower panel). Compared with CDH2 structure, this Ca²⁺-binding loop of CDH6 EC5 is in an “out” conformation induced by NOV0712 binding (e.g. Asp572 of CDH6 is flipped out compared with its corresponding residue Asp525 in CDH2).

Table 12

NOV0712 epitope on CDH6. All residues of CDH6 that are in contact with NOV0712 in the crystal structure are identified by PISA, listed and sorted by their buried surface area by NOV0712. Types of interaction are also listed where applicable.

Residue name	Residue number	Accessible surface area (ASA, Å ²)	Buried surface area (BSA) by heavy chain (Å ²)	BSA by light chain (Å ²)	Total BSA by NOV0712 (Å ²)	BSA/ASA (%)	Type of interaction
TYR	575	205.77	131.73	47.11	178.84	86.91	H-SC ¹ , H-MC ² , Hydrophobic
ASN	573	106.72	103.67	0	103.67	97.14	H-SC, H-MC
LYS	543	147.48	65.84	37.33	103.17	69.96	Salt bridge
ARG	552	148.25	0	78.9	78.9	53.22	H-SC
ASP	574	104.57	68.99	0	68.99	65.97	H-SC, H-MC
GLN	540	99.91	0	68.29	68.29	68.35	H-SC
PRO	529	122.44	0	65.25	65.25	53.29	
ALA	532	67.01	0	64.9	64.9	96.85	H-MC
SER	533	103.84	0	59.58	59.58	57.38	H-SC

VAL	577	97.82	53.24	0	53.24	54.43	H-MC
SER	526	52.04	0	47.12	47.12	90.55	
ASP	541	45.28	8.86	36.42	45.28	100.00	H-MC
GLN	522	100.04	45.14	0	45.14	45.12	
SER	524	43.52	26.98	16.54	43.52	100.00	
GLY	520	64.48	32.88	0	32.88	50.99	H-MC
ASP	503	113.22	0	32.06	32.06	28.32	
ILE	539	31.09	0	29.09	29.09	93.57	H-MC
HIS	521	104.3	23.91	0	23.91	22.92	
THR	538	39.69	0	23	23	57.95	
LEU	527	24.51	0	20.01	20.01	81.64	H-MC
PRO	576	111.16	17.57	0	17.57	15.81	
ASN	542	72.05	0	17.39	17.39	24.14	
PHE	525	15.47	0.95	14.52	15.47	100.00	
SER	571	16.16	6.96	7.1	14.06	87.00	
VAL	569	23.13	0	8.54	8.54	36.92	
LEU	550	23.71	0	7.9	7.9	33.32	
GLY	534	71.3	0	5.13	5.13	7.19	
PHE	523	9.81	4.5	0	4.5	45.87	
ASP	572	23.71	2.26	0	2.26	9.53	

¹Hydrogen bond by side-chain atoms; ²Hydrogen bond by main-chain atoms

Epitope of NOV0710

[00414] The crystal structure of the CDH6 EC5/NOV0710 complex is used to identify the NOV0710 epitope on CDH6. The interaction surface on CDH6 EC5 by NOV0712 Fab is formed by several continuous and discontinuous (i.e. noncontiguous) sequences: namely residues 520-527, 529, 541, 543, 569, and 571-579, as detailed in Table 13. These residues form the three-dimensional conformational epitope that is recognized by NOV0710 Fab (Figure 6 upper panel). This epitope defined by crystallography is in good agreement with that defined by hydrogen deuterium exchange mass spectrometry (HDx-MS), in which residues 572-586 are substantially protected by NOV0710. Interestingly, similar as in the CDH6 EC5/NOV0712 complex structure, all residues in the potential Ca²⁺-binding loop of CDH6 EC5 (residues 571-579) are in contact with NOV0710; among which Tyr575, Asn573 and Asp574 are almost completely buried by the antibody (Table 13 and Figure 6 lower panel). Compared with CDH2 structure, this Ca²⁺-binding loop of CDH6 EC5 is in an “out” conformation induced by NOV0710 binding (e.g. Asp572 of CDH6 is flipped out compared with its corresponding residue Asp525 in CDH2).

Table 13

NOV0710 epitope on CDH6. All residues of CDH6 that are in contact with NOV0710 in the crystal structure are identified by PISA, listed and sorted by their buried surface area by NOV0710. Types of interaction are also listed where applicable.

Residue name	Residue number	Accessible surface area (ASA) (Å ²)	Buried surface area (BSA) by heavy chain (Å ²)	BSA by light chain (Å ²)	Total BSA by NOV0710 (Å ²)	BSA / ASA (%)	Type of interaction
TYR	575	201.38	147.28	54.1	201.38	100.00	H-MC ¹ , Hydrophobic
ASN	573	128.75	116.17	4.34	120.51	93.60	H-SC ² , H-MC
ASP	574	95.9	87.31	0	87.31	91.04	Salt bridge
LYS	543	145.5	0	78.92	78.92	54.24	H-SC
VAL	577	93.73	21.59	52.36	73.95	78.90	
PRO	529	133.4	0	72.75	72.75	54.54	
SER	526	58.42	0	46.58	46.58	79.73	
SER	524	40.31	17.45	22.86	40.31	100.00	H-SC
GLN	522	108.66	29.79	0	29.79	27.42	
SER	571	28.68	0.34	24.21	24.55	85.60	
PRO	576	83.21	24.36	0	24.36	29.28	H-MC
ASP	541	33.17	0	22.2	22.2	66.93	H-SC
GLY	520	74.53	17.18	0	17.18	23.05	
VAL	569	26.11	0	16.9	16.9	64.73	
SER	579	82.89	0	13.6	13.6	16.41	
GLN	578	116.86	13.18	0	13.18	11.28	
HIS	521	84.59	10.25	0	10.25	12.12	
LEU	527	41.01	0	10.07	10.07	24.55	
ASP	572	18.64	6.51	0	6.51	34.92	Salt bridge
PHE	525	9.03	0	5.15	5.15	57.03	
PHE	523	15.28	0.31	0	0.31	2.03	

¹ Hydrogen bond by main-chain atoms; ² Hydrogen bond by side-chain atoms

Example 8: ELISA assay to validate co-crystal structure and determine binding of anti-CDH6 antibodies to wild-type and mutant CDH6 proteins.

[00415] Analysis of the CDH6 protein/NOV0710 or /NOV0712 crystal structures highlighted several amino acid residues (Asn573, Asp574 and Tyr575) with high buried surface values, suggesting they might be important for mediating the interaction of the antibodies with the CDH6 protein. We produced recombinant mutant CDH6 protein, replacing these residues by alanine (Table 11, SEQ ID NOs. 539, 540 and 541) and performed ELISA. 96-well Maxisorp plates (Nunc) were coated overnight at 4 °C with 1 ug/ml, 100ul/well of the appropriate recombinant human protein (CDH6 wt, CDH6-N573A, CDH6-D574A or CDH6-Y575A). All wells were then washed three times with PBS/ 0.1% Tween-20, blocked for one hour with PBS/ 1% BSA/ 0.1% Tween-20 and washed three times

with PBS/ 0.1% Tween-20. A serial dilution of anti-CDH6 antibodies was added to the relevant wells (100 nM starting concentration; 5-fold serial dilution) and plates were incubated at room temperature for two hours. Plates were washed three times with PBS/ 0.1% Tween-20 prior to the addition of a goat anti-human peroxidase linked detection antibody (Pierce, #31412, Thermo, Rockford, IL). diluted 1/10000 in PBS/ 1% BSA/ 0.1% Tween-20. Plates were incubated at room temperature for one hour before washing three times with PBS/ 0.1% Tween-20. 100 µl TMB (3,3', 5,5' tetramethyl benzidine) substrate solution (BioFx) was added to all wells for 6 minutes before stopping the reaction with 50 µl 2.5% H2SO4. The extent of CDH6 antibody binding to each recombinant protein was determined by measuring the OD450 using a SpectraMax plate reader (Molecular Devices). Dose response curves were analyzed using Graphpad Prism.

[00416] As shown in Figure 7, the D574A mutation abrogated binding of both NOV0710 and NOV712, confirming this residue is an essential component of a shared epitope of the two antibodies. Interestingly, the N573A mutant retains binding to NOV712 but not NOV0710, whereas the Y575A mutant retains binding to NOV0710 but not NOV712. Of note, neither of these mutations impacted binding of the anti-CDH6 antibody NOV0720, which binds a distinct epitope (NOV0720 is the non-germlined version of NOV1132 in Figure 2) – indicating the mutants did not alter overall architecture of the proteins. These data further validate the co-crystal structures and confirm that the two antibodies feature overlapping, yet distinct epitopes.

Example 9: Preparation of antibody drug conjugates

Preparation of DM4 Conjugates by One-Step Process

[00417] An anti-CDH6 antibody, for example NOV7012, at a concentration of about 10.0 mg/mL, was mixed with DM4 (6.8-fold molar excess relative to the amount of antibody) and then with sulfo-SPDB (about 5.2-fold excess relative to the amount of antibody). The reaction was performed at 20° C in 20 mM EPPS [4-(2-Hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinepropanesulfonic acid] buffer (pH 8.1) containing 10% DMA for approximately 16 hours. The reaction was quenched by adding 1 M acetic acid to adjust the pH to 5.0. After pH adjustment, the reaction mixture was filtered through a multi-layer (0.45/0.22 µm) PVDF filter and purified and diafiltered into a 10 mM succinate buffer (pH 4.5) using Tangential Flow Filtration. An example of the instrument parameters for the Tangential Flow Filtration are listed in Table 14 below.

Table 14

Instrument parameters for the Tangential Flow Filtration

TFF Parameter	TFF Set Point
Bulk Concentration (Cb – g/L)	20

TMP (psi)	12-18
Feed Flow rate (LMH)	324
Membrane Load (g/m ²)	50-150
Diavolumes	16
Diafiltration Buffer	20 mM Succinate, pH 4.5
Temperature (°C)	room temperature (20 – 25)

[00418] Conjugates obtained from the process described above were analyzed by: UV spectroscopy for cytotoxic agent loading (Maytansinoid to Antibody Ratio, MAR); SEC-HPLC for determination of conjugate monomer; and reverse-phase HPLC or hydrophobic shielded phase (Hisep)-HPLC for free maytansinoid percentage.

Preparation of ADCs with the SPDB or sulfo-SPDB linker and DM4 cytotoxic agent

[00419] Anti-CDH6 antibodies, for example, antibody NOV0712, were combined with DM4 (6.8 and 10.2-fold molar excess) in 50 mM EPPS buffer (pH 8.1) containing ~10 % DMA at 25 °C. To this mixture was added N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB, 4.0 and 6.0-fold molar excess, respectively) such that the final antibody concentration was 4 mg/mL and the final DMA content was 10%. The reaction was allowed to proceed for ~16 hours at 25 °C in 50 EPPS buffer (pH 8.1). The conjugation reaction mixture was purified using a SEPHADEX™ G25 column equilibrated and eluted with 10 mM succinate, 250 mM glycine, 0.5% sucrose, 0.01% Tween 20, pH 5.5. Similar procedures were used to generate anti-CDH6-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 conjugates

[00420] Either of the above methods is useful in the conjugation of antibodies with SPDB-DM4 or sulfo-SPDB-DM4. Table 15 below provides an example of CDH6 ADCs.

Table 15

Properties of DM4-conjugated antibodies

Ab	MAR	Monomer %	Yield (%)	Free DM (%)
NOV0709	3.8	97	84	1.6
NOV0691	3.6	96	97	1.5
NOV0690	3.2	97	74	4.0
NOV0689	3.3	99	96	2.0
NOV0670	3.1	98	100	1.5
NOV0720	3.3	99	78	2.0
NOV0712	3.2	99	78	3.1
NOV0674	3.2	99	78	2.6
NOV0719	3.8	98	79	1.9

Preparation of SMCC-DM1 Conjugates by in situ Process

[00421] The anti-CDH6 antibodies can also be conjugated with SMCC-DM1 using an in situ process according to the following procedures. CDH6 antibodies were conjugated to DM1 using the sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(N-maleimidomethyl) cyclohexane-1-carboxylate (sulfo-SMCC) linker. Stock solutions of DM1 and sulfo-SMCC heterobifunctional linker were prepared in DMA. Sulfo-SMCC and DM1 thiol were mixed together to react for 10 minutes at 25°C in DMA containing 40% v/v of aqueous 50 mM succinate buffer, 2 mM EDTA, pH 5.0, at the ratio of DM1 to linker of 1.3:1 mole equivalent and a final concentration of DM1 of 1.95 mM. The antibody was then reacted with an aliquot of the above in situ generated SMCC-DM1 so that the final conjugation conditions included 2.5 mg/mL of Ab in 50 mM EPPS, pH 8.0, 10% DMA (v/v) and a molar ratio of SMCC:Ab around 6.5. After approximately 18 hours at 25°C, the conjugation reaction mixture was purified using a SEPHADEX® G25 column equilibrated with 10 mM succinate, 250 mM glycine, 0.5% sucrose, 0.01% Tween 20, pH 5.5.

Example 10: Validation of anti-CDH6 antibody and ADC binding in a panel of CHO cell lines expressing CDH6 from human, cynomolgus, rat or mouse origins.

[00422] To validate unconjugated anti-CDH6 antibody and anti-CDH6-ADC binding to cells featuring expression of CDH6 from different species, FACS (Fluorescence Activated Cell sorting) analysis was performed on on CHO cells engineered to express CDH6 from human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse origins. The generation of the CHO cell lines featuring CDH6 expression is described in Example 1; FACS methods are described in Example 3.

[00423] As shown in Figure 8, non-conjugated CDH6 antibody NOV0712 features comparable cellular binding to CDH6 from human, cynomolgus, rat and mouse origin. The NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 antibody drug conjugate features a comparable binding profile to non-conjugated NOV0712. This result indicates that the addition of a linker and payload does not interfere with binding affinity or specificity of anti-CDH6 antibodies.

Example 11: Assessment of CDH6 expression and cellular binding of CDH6-targeting antibodies and ADCs in a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines.

[00424] In preparation for evaluation of cellular activity of CDH6-targeting ADCs, the CDH6 cell surface expression levels were assessed in a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines by FACS. Specifically, a cell suspension was prepared by treating cells in culture with Accutase® Cell Dissociation Reagent (Gibco, #A1110501 Grand Island, NY) according to the manufacturer's instructions followed by washing the cells in FACS buffer (RPMI/1%BSA, Gibco, Grand Island, NY). Cells were resuspended in FACS buffer at 1×10^6 cells/ml and aliquoted into a 96-well round bottom plate at 100 μ l/well (Corning #CLS3360 Tewksbury, MA). Primary antibodies (anti-CDH6-PE (R&D Systems, #FAB2715P Minneapolis, MN) and control mouse IgG1 PE conjugate (R&D Systems,

#IC002P Minneapolis, MN) were diluted in FACS buffer at 5 µg/ml. Following three washes in 200µl cold FACS buffer, cells were analyzed on a BD FACS Canto II ® (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). Geomean of signal per sample was determined using FlowJo ® software.

[00425] OVCAR3 endogenously express high levels of CDH6. To generate an isogenic cell line with suppressed CDH6 expression, OVCAR3 were transduced with a lentiviral vector delivering a shRNA targeting CDH6 according to the manufacturer's instructions (Mission shRNA bacterial glycerol stock, #TRCN0000054117, Sigma, St. Louis, MO). OVCAR8 cells do not express CDH6 endogenously. To generate an isogenic cell line featuring CDH6 expression, OVCAR8 cells were transduced with a lentiviral construct driving expression of a human CDH6 cDNA. Specifically, the cDNA for CDH6 was purchased from Genecopoeia (#Z2028, Genecopoeia, Rockville, MA) and cloned into pLenti6.3 using Gateway® cloning according to the manufacturer's instructions (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA).

[00426] FACS analysis confirmed high levels of endogenous CDH6 expression in wild-type OVCAR3 and suppression of CDH6 in the OVCAR3 shRNACDH6 cell line. OVCAR8 cells were confirmed to be CDH6-negative, while high levels of exogenous expression of CDH6 were observed in the OVCAR8 engineered CDH6+ cells (Figure 9).

[00427] FACS analysis further confirmed specific cellular binding of generated CDH6-targeting antibodies and ADCs. As shown in Figure 10, a non-conjugated CDH6 antibody (NOV0712) features CDH6-specific binding pattern comparable to that of a sulfo-SPDB-DM4 conjugate using the same antibody and the sulfo-SPDB-DM4 linker/payload. A non-binding unconjugated IgG or ADC was included as control and found not to result in cell binding as expected. Again, indicating that the addition of a linker and payload does not interfere with affinity or specificity of anti-CDH6 antibodies.

Example 12: In vitro cellular activity of CDH6-targeting ADCs

[00428] *In vitro* cellular activity of SMCC-DM1 conjugates of a selection of anti-CDH6 antibodies was determined on a panel of cell lines comprising OVCAR3 (ovarian serous carcinoma, cultured in RPMI + 20% FCS), JHOS4 (1:1 F12:DMEM+10%FBS), KNS42 (EMEM+10%FBS), NCIH661 (RPMI+10%FBS), SNU8 (RPMI+10%FBS) and OVCAR8 (RPMI+10%FBS). The OVCAR3 and NCIH661 cell lines were obtained from ATCC (#HTB-161 and #HTB-183, ATCC Manassas, VA). JHOS4 were obtained from RIKEN (#RCB1678, RIKEN Cell Bank, RIKEN, Tsukuba, Japan). KNS42 were obtained from the Health Science Research Resources Bank HSRRB (#IFO50356, HSRRB, Osaka, Japan). SNU8 were obtained from the Korean Cell Line Bank KCLB (#00008, KCLB, Seoul, Korea). OVCAR8 were obtained from the NCI/DCTD Tumor/Cell Line Repository (NCI, Frederick, MA).

[00429] Cells in culture were counted and diluted in medium to a concentration of 1×10^5 cells/ml. 1000 cells/well were transferred to 384-well plates (Corning Costar#3707, Corning,

Tewksbury, MA). The ADC stock solution was prepared in 1.4ml Matrix tubes (Thermo, # 3790, Rockford, IL). A 10-point, 1:3 serial dilution was prepared in a 384-well deep-well plate (Brandtech Scientific Inc #701355, Essex, CT) and 25 µl were transferred per assay plate (triplicates) to yield a highest starting concentration of the ADC of 33nM. For controls, wells with cells only (=100% viability control) and cells incubated with an SMCC-DM1 conjugated non-targeting antibody (to check for non-target driven activity) were prepared. Plates were incubated for 120 h at 37°C and 5% CO₂. Cellular activity of the primary antibody/Fab-DM1 complexes was determined using CellTiter-Glo® reagent (Promega #G7571, Madison, WI) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Viability was normalized to the cells only control and data were plotted using Tibco Spotfire (Tibco Software Inc, Palo Alto, CA)

[00430] A subset of CDH6-targeting ADCs is able to inhibit proliferation of CDH6-positive cells at concentrations (1.22 nM) that are inactive on cells that lack CDH6 expression (OVCAR8), indicating target-dependent *in vitro* cellular activity of the CDH6-ADC (Table 16).

Table 16

In vitro cellular activity of anti-CDH6 SMCC-DM1 conjugates. Table shows percent inhibition at 1.22nM ADC.

Antibody	OVCAR3	JHOS4	KNS42	NCIH661	SNU8	OVCAR8
NOV0670	-29.97	-27.88	-18.63	5.14	-15.57	-23.77
NOV0672	-16.25	-22.96	-12.26	-6.14	-10.94	-16.16
NOV0674	-10.29	-11.94	-6.82	3.9	-1.42	-8.97
NOV0682	61.75	33.92	23.75	16.44	10.83	-2.17
NOV0685	-20.65	-14.67	-14.65	2.08	-0.1	-11.51
NOV0689	7.21	3.63	-3.11	-0.53	10.27	-7.29
NOV0690	84.8	50.97	56.81	14.55	18.39	-15.8
NOV0691	-1.5	-14.37	-9.23	-10.47	-2.56	-10.48
NOV0692	88.01	62.3	57.32	14.77	15.66	-10.83
NOV0693	85.73	58.08	15.17	25.87	35.56	-7.07
NOV0695	89	66.94	66.31	18.69	21.56	-7.04
NOV0699	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NOV0705	68.57	40.35	-13.35	-3.15	6.4	-22.58
NOV0709	46.88	4.5	-4.2	5.91	-7.7	-8.34
NOV0710	90.84	69.01	56.98	38.7	42.4	6.53
NOV0712	87.62	67.56	56.82	32.46	31.35	1.68
NOV0713	-3.55	-6.22	-17.26	-9.74	7.79	-0.08
NOV0718	-3.8	-5.03	3.5	2.51	3.35	6.64
NOV0719	76.05	27.25	40.97	-9.87	3.18	-2
NOV0720	80.72	43.52	56.97	1.94	3.56	-3.9

Example 13: In vitro cellular activity of anti-CDH6 ADCs as SMCC-DM1 and SPDB-DM4 conjugates on ovarian cancer cell lines

[00431] *In vitro* cellular activity of anti-CDH6 ADCs as SMCC-DM1 and SPDB-DM4 conjugates was evaluated on a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines (Figure 11 and Table 17). To assess target-dependent and specific activity of the anti-CDH6 ADCs, isogenic cell line pairs were generated for the OVCAR3 and OVCAR8 cell lines as described in Example 11.

[00432] CDH6-targeting ADCs in both SMCC-DM1 and SPDB-DM4 formats exhibited target and dose-dependent cellular activity as indicated by inhibition of proliferation in CDH6 expressing cell lines compared to the non-expressing isogenic cell line pair and isotype control ADCs (Figure 11 and Table 17). The cellular activity assay was performed and analyzed as disclosed in Example 12.

Table 17

In vitro cellular activity of anti-CDH6 ADCs as SMCC-DM1 and SPDB-DM4 conjugates on ovarian cancer cell lines.

Compound	Linker/ Payload	OVCAR3		OVCAR3 shRNA_CDH6		OVCAR8		OVCAR8 (engineered CDH6+)	
		IP [nM]	Amax (%)	IP [nM]	Amax (%)	IP [nM]	Amax (%)	IP [nM]	Amax (%)
me-DM1	free payload	0.002	90	0.002	89	0.104	85	0.087	84
hIgG	SMCC- DM1	29.993	91	18.468	92	33	n/a	33	n/a
hIgG	SPDB- DM4	3.966	91	2.168	91	17.79	79	32.728	83
NOV0710	SMCC- DM1	1.034	101	18.52	93	33	5	0.102	94
NOV0710	SPDB- DM4	0.01	88	7.543	91	33	n/a	0.018	85
NOV0712	SMCC- DM1	0.065	88	11.249	94	33	n/a	0.015	95
NOV0712	SPDB- DM4	0.008	88	3.785	90	33	n/a	0.012	84

Example 14: In vitro cellular activity of CDH6-targeting antibodies or control IgG in either non-conjugated form or as sulfo-SPDB-DM4 antibody drug conjugate.

[00433] Cellular activity of the CDH6 antibody NOV0712 as either non-conjugated IgG or sulfo-SPDB-DM4 conjugate was assessed in a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines (see Example 11). A

non-targeting isotype control antibody in either non-conjugated form or as sulfo-SPDB-DM4 conjugate was further included. As shown in Figure 12, the CDH6-targeting antibody drug conjugate NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 exhibited target and dose-dependent cellular activity as indicated by inhibition of proliferation in CDH6 expressing cell lines (OVCAR3 and OVCAR8-CDH6+) compared to the non-expressing cell line (OVCAR8). No cellular activity was observed with non-conjugated NOV0712 antibody or a non-targeting IgG control. Marginal activity at concentrations understood to result in non-specific cytotoxicity were seen with a control IgG-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 conjugate. The cellular activity assay was performed and analyzed as disclosed in Example 9.

Example 15: In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies as SMCC-DM1 conjugates in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer.

[00434] The anti-tumor activity of a selection of anti-CDH6 ADCs were evaluated in the OVCAR-3 ovarian xenograft model. Female NOD-scid-gamma mice were implanted subcutaneously on the right flank with 10×10^6 OVCAR-3 cells containing 50% Matrigel™ (BD Biosciences) in phosphate buffer solution (PBS). The total injection volume containing cells in suspension was 200 μ l. Mice were enrolled in the study 29 days post implantation with average tumor volume of 165 mm³. After being randomly assigned to one of seven groups (n = 4/group), mice were administered a single i.v. dose of PBS (10 ml/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SMCC-DM1 (10 mg/kg), or one of five anti-CDH6-SMCC-DM1 (10 mg/kg). Tumor volumes and body weights were measured twice weekly. Each anti-CDH6-SMCC-DM1 ADC elicited an inhibitory effect upon tumor growth following a single dose of 10mg/kg, when compared to control arms (Figure 13).

[00435] The anti-tumor activity of a second selection of anti-CDH6 ADCs were evaluated in the OVCAR-3 ovarian xenograft model. Female NOD-scid-gamma mice were implanted subcutaneously on the right flank with 10×10^6 OVCAR-3 cells containing 50% Matrigel™ (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) in PBS. The total injection volume containing cells in suspension was 200 μ l. Mice were enrolled in the study 35 days post implantation with average tumor volume of 166 mm³. After being randomly assigned to one of seven groups (n = 4/group), mice were administered a single i.v. dose of PBS (10 ml/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SMCC-DM1 (10 mg/kg), or one of five anti-CDH6-SMCC-DM1 (10 mg/kg) plus NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 which had been dosed in the previous OVCAR3 triage. Tumor volumes and body weights were measured twice weekly. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated (data not shown). Of the five anti-CDH6-SMCC-DM1, only NOV0690 elicited a response comparable to that of NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 (Figure 14).

Example 16: In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies as SPDB-DM4 conjugates in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

[00436] The anti-tumor activity of a selection of anti-CDH6 ADCs were evaluated in the OVCAR-3 ovarian xenograft model. Female NOD-scid-gamma mice were implanted subcutaneously on the right flank with 10×10^6 OVCAR-3 cells containing 50% Matrigel™ (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) in PBS. The total injection volume containing cells in suspension was 200 μ l. Mice were enrolled in the study 21 days post implantation with average tumor volume of 174 mm³. After being randomly assigned to one of nine groups (n = 5/group), mice were administered a single i.v. dose of PBS, (10 ml/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SPDB-DM4 (5 mg/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SMCC-DM1 (5 mg/kg), NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 (5 mg/kg), or one of seven anti-CDH6-SPDB-DM4 (5 mg/kg). Tumor volumes and body weights were measured 1-2 times weekly. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated at this dosage (data not shown). Of all the anti-CDH6-SPDB-DM4 agents, NOV0712-SPDB-DM4 elicited the greatest anti-tumor effect with regression 70 days post dose. NOV0710-SPDB-DM4 was the second most active anti-CDH6-SPDB-DM4 in this study (Figure 15).

Example 17: In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies as SMCC-DM1 or SPDB-DM4 conjugates in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

[00437] The anti-tumor activity of a selection of anti-CDH6 ADC NOV0712 in different linker-payload formats were evaluated in the OVCAR-3 ovarian xenograft model. Female NOD-scid-gamma mice were implanted subcutaneously on the right flank with 10×10^6 OVCAR-3 cells containing 50% Matrigel™ (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) in PBS. The total injection volume containing cells in suspension was 200 μ l. Mice were enrolled in the study 21 days post implantation with average tumor volume of 174 mm³. After being randomly assigned to one of five groups (n = 5/group), mice were administered a single i.v. dose of PBS, (10 ml/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SPDB-DM4 (5 mg/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SMCC-DM1 (5 mg/kg), NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 (5 mg/kg), or NOV0712-SPDB-DM4 (5 mg/kg). Tumor volumes and body weights were measured 1-2 times weekly. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight (data not shown). Both L/P formats of NOV0712 elicited an antitumor effect, but the SPDB-DM4 format was much more potent leading to a durable regression for over 70 days post dose (Figure 16). Pharmacokinetic sampling indicates the two agents have similar PK profiles (data not shown).

Example 18: In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADCs with different linker/payload formats in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

[00438] The anti-tumor activity of different linker payload formats of the anti-CDH6 ADC NOV0712 were evaluated in CDH6 expressing primary (patient derived) ovarian tumors xenografted

into mice. Human primary xenograft models were established by direct implantation of primary human tumor tissue subcutaneously into nu/nu nude mice. The resulting xenografts were serially passaged between 4 and 10 times prior to use in this study. Athymic nude mice were implanted with fragments of tumor approximately 27 mm³ in size, subcutaneously on the right flank. Mice were enrolled in the study 48 days post implant with a mean tumor volume of 178 mm³. After being randomized into one of eight groups (n = 5/group) Mice were administered a single i.v. dose every 14 days (Q14D), of PBS (10 ml/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1 linker payload format (-SMCC-DM1, -SPDB-DM4, -sulfo-SPDB-DM4), a NOV0712 linker payload format (-SMCC-DM1, -SPDB-DM4, -sulfo-SPDB-DM4) or NOV0712 as a naked antibody. All groups were dosed at 5 mg/kg. Tumor volumes and bodyweights were measured 1-2 times weekly. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight (data not shown). NOV0712 as a naked antibody had no inhibitory effect upon tumor growth. NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 treatment did not result in regression in this model. Each cleavable format of NOV0712 resulted in regressions. NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 at 5mg/kg Q14D (single dose every 14 days) was the most potent treatment arm with durable tumor regression lasting over 150 days post first dose (Figure 17).

Example 19: In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADCs with different linker/payload formats in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

[00439] The anti-tumor activity of a selection of anti-CDH6 ADCs were evaluated in the OVCAR-3 ovarian xenograft model. Female NOD-scid-gamma mice were implanted subcutaneously on the right flank with 10x10⁶ OVCAR-3 cells containing 50% Matrigel™ (BD Biosciences, San Jose CA) in PBS. The total injection volume containing cells in suspension was 200 µl. Mice were enrolled in the study 20 days post implantation with average tumor volume of 172 mm³. After being randomized into one of eight groups (n = 5/group) mice were administered a single i.v. dose of PBS (10 ml/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SPDB-DM4 (5 mg/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 (5 mg/kg), NOV0712-SPDB-DM4 (1.25, 2.5 and 5 mg/kg), or NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 (1.25, 2.5 and 5 mg/kg). Tumor volumes and bodyweights were measured 1-2 times weekly throughout the duration of the study. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated (data not shown). NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 was more efficacious than NOV0712-SPDB at both the 2.5 mg/kg and 5 mg/kg dose levels. A single 2.5 mg/kg dose of NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 lead to regression. A single 5 mg/kg dose of each format led to regression, but the effect of the sulfo-SPDB-DM4 dose outlasted that of the -SPDB-DM4 dose. Overall these data show the sulfo-SPDB-DM4 format is the most active format for targeting CDH6 using ADCs out of the panel assessed (Figure 18).

Example 20: In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADCs with different linker/payload formats in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

[00440] The anti-tumor activity of different linker payload formats of the anti-CDH6 ADC NOV0712 were evaluated in CDH6 expressing primary (patient derived) ovarian tumors xenografted into mice. Human primary xenograft models were established by direct implantation of primary human tumor tissue subcutaneously into nu/nu nude mice. The resulting xenografts were serially passaged between 4 and 10 times prior to use in this study. Athymic nude mice were implanted with fragments of tumor approximately 27 mm³ in size, subcutaneously on the right flank. Due to the variable latencies in the growth kinetics of the primary tumors, mice were entered into the study in a rolling fashion. Tumors were assigned to a group when upon reaching an appropriate volume, between 147 mm³ and 244 mm³ (the mean size at enrollment was 180 mm³). The first 5 mice were assigned to groups 1 through 5, the next 5 mice were assigned to groups 5 through 1, and so on until 5 groups (n=5/group) were filled. Upon enrollment each mouse was administered with an i.v. dose every 2 weeks (Q14D), of PBS(10 ml/kg), a non-target isotype control hIgG1-SMCC-DM1 (5 mg/kg), NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 (5 mg/kg), non-target isotype control hIgG1-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 (2.5 mg/kg) or NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 (2.5 mg/kg). Tumor volumes and bodyweights were measured twice weekly. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated (data not shown). NOV0712-SMCC-DM1 5mg/kg Q14D is able to reduce tumor growth in this model. NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 2.5mg/kg Q14D is efficacious in halting tumor growth in this model for 42 days (Figure 19).

Example 21: In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC in a panel of patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse models of ovarian cancer.

[00441] The anti-tumor activity of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4) was assessed in a panel of 28 ovarian primary tumor xenograft (PTX) models in a 1x1x1 design (1PTX x 1 animal x 1 treatment). Human primary xenograft models were established by direct implantation of primary human tumor tissue subcutaneously into nu/nu nude mice. The resulting xenografts were serially passaged between 4 and 10 times prior to use in this study. Female nude mice were implanted subcutaneously in the axillary region, with a 3 x 3 x 3 mm tumor fragment using a 12 gauge trocar. Once a tumor measured 200-250 mm³ the mouse was enrolled into the study and treatment started. Upon enrollment each mouse was administered with an i.v. dose every 2 weeks (Q14D), of NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4 (5 mg/kg). None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated (data not shown). Tumor volumes and bodyweights were measured twice weekly. For visualization of anti-tumor activity, the percent tumor volume change over time was plotted using Tibco Spotfire (Tibco Software, Palo Alto, CA).

[00442] CDH6 expression in the PTX samples was assessed using immunohistochemistry (IHC) on samples from untreated PTX tumors. Specifically, at sacrifice, tumors were immediately

excised, collected into histology cassettes and fixed in 10% buffered formalin for 24 hours. Cassettes were then transferred into 70% EtOH and processed and embedded in paraffin using routine histological procedures. Experimental FFPE blocks were cut at 3.5 μ m as whole sections on slides. A rabbit polyclonal anti human CDH6 antibody obtained from Sigma-Aldrich (Cat # HPA007047, Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) and used as the primary immunohistochemistry (IHC) antibody. The antibody was detected using Ventana Biotin-free DAB Detection Systems on the Ventana DISCOVERY XT Biomarker Platform (Tuscon, AZ).

[00443] The optimized protocol included standard exposure to Ventana Cell Conditioning #1 antigen retrieval reagent (Cat # 950-124). The primary antibody was diluted to a concentration of 1:200 in DAKO Cytomation Antibody Diluent (Cat # S0809), applied in 100 μ l volume and incubated for 60 minutes at 37°C. Subsequently incubation with Ventana OmniMap prediluted HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit secondary antibody (Cat # 760-4311) was performed for 4 minutes. The secondary antibody was then detected using the ChromoMap DAB kit (Cat # 760-159) and slides were counterstained for 4 minutes with Ventana Hematoxylin (Cat # 760-2021), followed by Ventana Bluing Reagent (Cat # 760-2037) for 4 minutes. Slides were dehydrated in increasing concentrations of ethanol (95-100%), then in xylenes, followed by coverslipping. Coverslipped slides were evaluated by light microscopy and scanned by Leica/Aperio ScanScope slide scanner (Vista, CA). Scanned images of the stained slides were launched in Indica Labs HALO (Corrales, NM) opening from integrated Leica eSlide Manager/Aperio Spectrum (Vista, CA). Digital images were viewed, annotated and analyzed using Area Quantification Algorithm (Area Quantification v1.0) either with Classifier Module (CDH6 Loose Tumor 2, CDH6 Neg Tumor 2 & CDH6 Tumor & CDH6 tumor2) for tumor detection or without Classifier Module. Image analysis algorithms were used to detect any intensity.

[00444] As illustrated in Figure 20, efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADC was observed in the PTX models, particularly amongst tumor models featuring greater than twenty percent CDH6 positive tumor area by IHC. Of special note, 11/28 (39%) of the PTX models responded with complete tumor regression lasting in excess of 150 days.

Example 22: In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC dosed either at 2.5 mg/kg i.v. , Q14D or 5 mg/kg i.v. Q14D in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of renal cancer.

[00445] The anti-tumor activity of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4, dosed either at 5mg/kg Q14D or 2.5 mg/kg, Q14D) was assessed in a renal primary tumor xenograft (PTX) model. Human primary xenograft models were established by direct implantation of primary human tumor tissue subcutaneously into nu/nu nude mice. The resulting xenografts were serially passaged between 4 and 10 times prior to use in this study. Female nude mice were implanted subcutaneously in the axillary region, with a 3 x 3 x 3 mm tumor fragment using a 12 gauge trocar. Animals were randomized into treatment groups on day 20 following tumor fragment implantation, when the average tumor volume was 195 mm³ (range 115-282 mm³). Treatments were initiated on Day 20. Anti-tumor

activity was determined on day 53 post tumor cell implant, 33 days post initiation of treatment, the last day when all animals remained on study. A non-targeting ADC was included as control for determining CDH6-specific anti-tumor activity. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated (data not shown). As with the ovarian cancer models, efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADC was observed in renal PTX models featuring greater than twenty percent CDH6 positive tumor area by IHC. As shown in Figure 21, anti-CDH6 ADC treatment was efficacious against primary human tumors in a renal PTX model.

Example 23: In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC dosed either at 2.5 mg/kg, Q14D i.v. or 5 mg/kg i.v. Q14D in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of renal cancer.

[00446] The anti-tumor activity of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4) was assessed in a renal primary tumor xenograft (PTX) model. Human primary xenograft models were established by direct implantation of primary human tumor tissue subcutaneously into nu/nu mice. The resulting xenografts were serially passaged between 4 and 10 times prior to use in this study. Female nude mice were implanted subcutaneously in the axillary region, with a 3 x 3 x 3 mm tumor fragment using a 12 gauge trocar. Animals were randomized into treatment groups on day 14 following tumor fragment implantation, when the average tumor volume was 160mm³ (range 113-245 mm³). Treatments were initiated on Day 14. Anti-tumor activity was determined on day 50 post tumor cell implant. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated (data not shown). As with the ovarian cancer models, efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADC was observed in renal PTX models featuring greater than twenty percent CDH6 positive tumor area by IHC. As shown in Figure 22, anti-CDH6 ADC treatment was efficacious against primary human tumors in a renal PTX model.

Example 24: In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC dosed either at 2.5 mg/kg, Q14D or 5 mg/kg Q14D in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of renal cancer.

[00447] The anti-tumor activity of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4) was assessed in a renal primary tumor xenograft (PTX) model. Human primary xenograft models were established by direct implantation of primary human tumor tissue subcutaneously into nu/nu nude mice. The resulting xenografts were serially passaged between 4 and 10 times prior to use in this study. Female nude mice were implanted subcutaneously in the axillary region, with a 3 x 3 x 3 mm tumor fragment using a 12 gauge trocar. Animals were randomized into treatment groups on day 19 following tumor fragment implantation, when the average tumor volume was 176 mm³ (range 123-267 mm³). Treatments were initiated on Day 19. Anti-tumor activity was determined on day 49 post tumor cell implant. None of the mice showed a decrease in body weight, indicating that the ADC was well tolerated (data not shown). As with the ovarian cancer models, efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADC was observed in renal PTX models featuring greater than twenty percent CDH6 positive tumor area by

IHC. As shown in Figure 23, anti-CDH6 ADC treatment was efficacious against primary human tumors in a renal PTX model at both the 5 mg/kg and 2.5 mg/kg dosage.

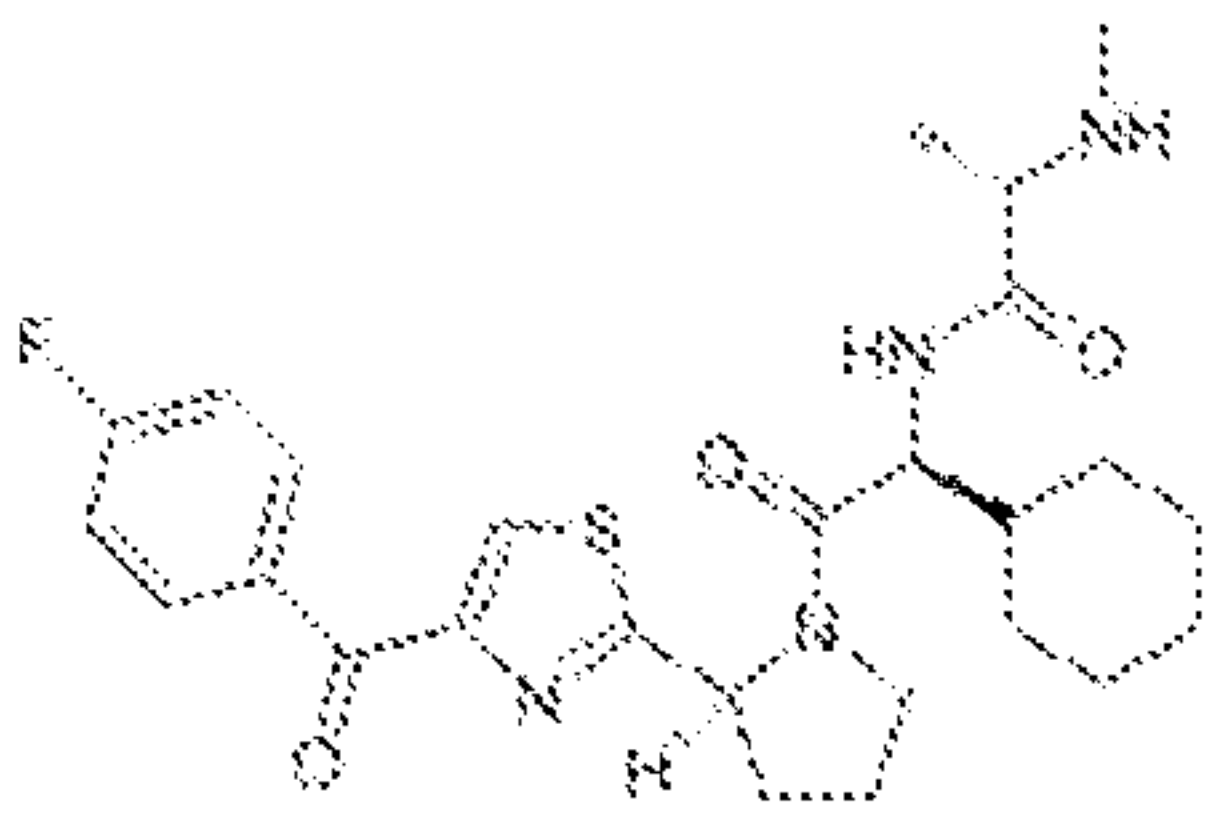
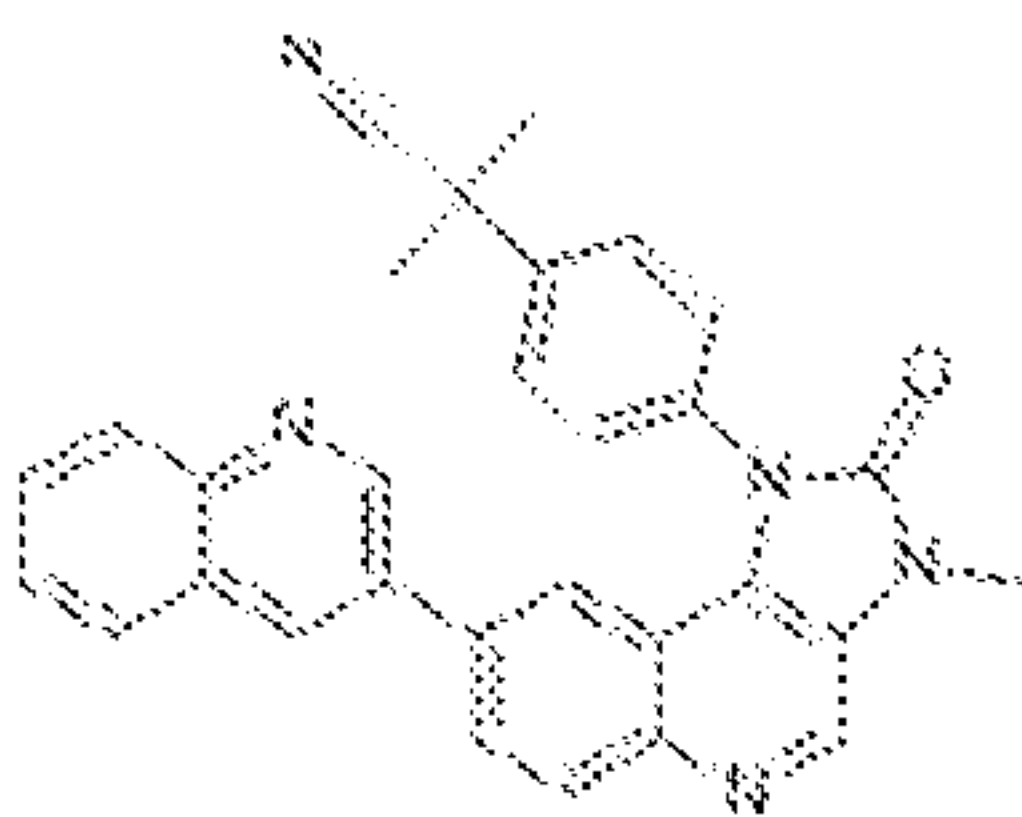
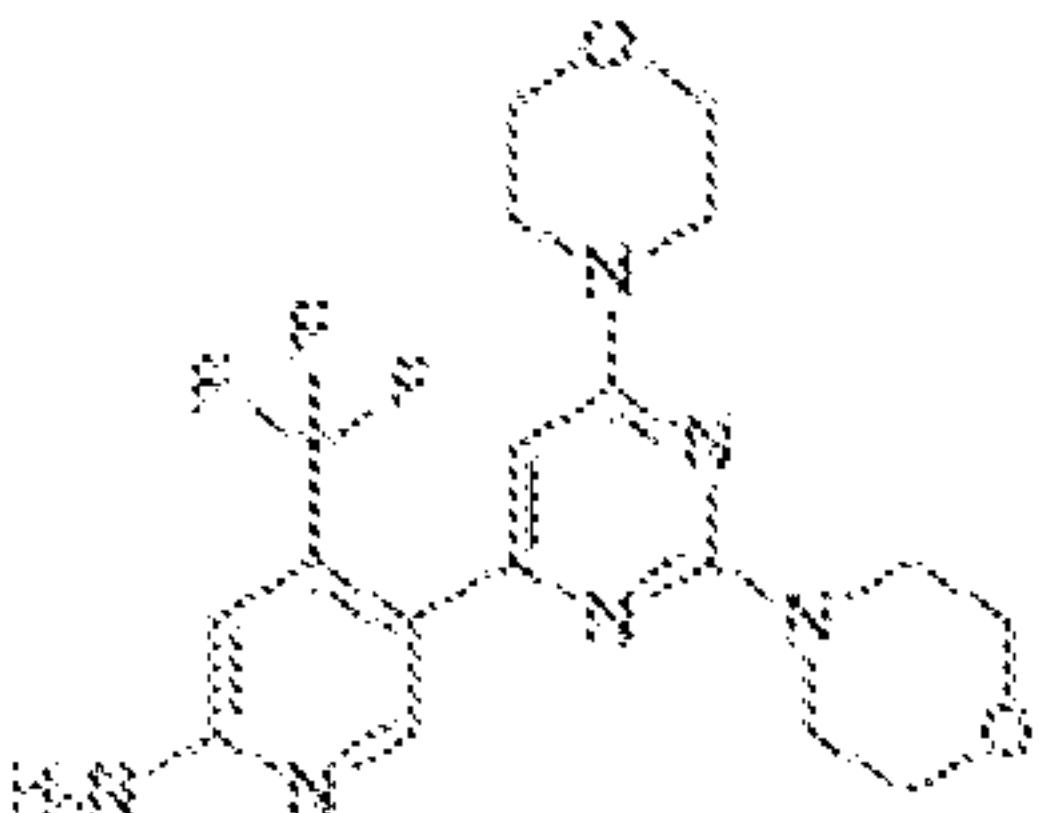
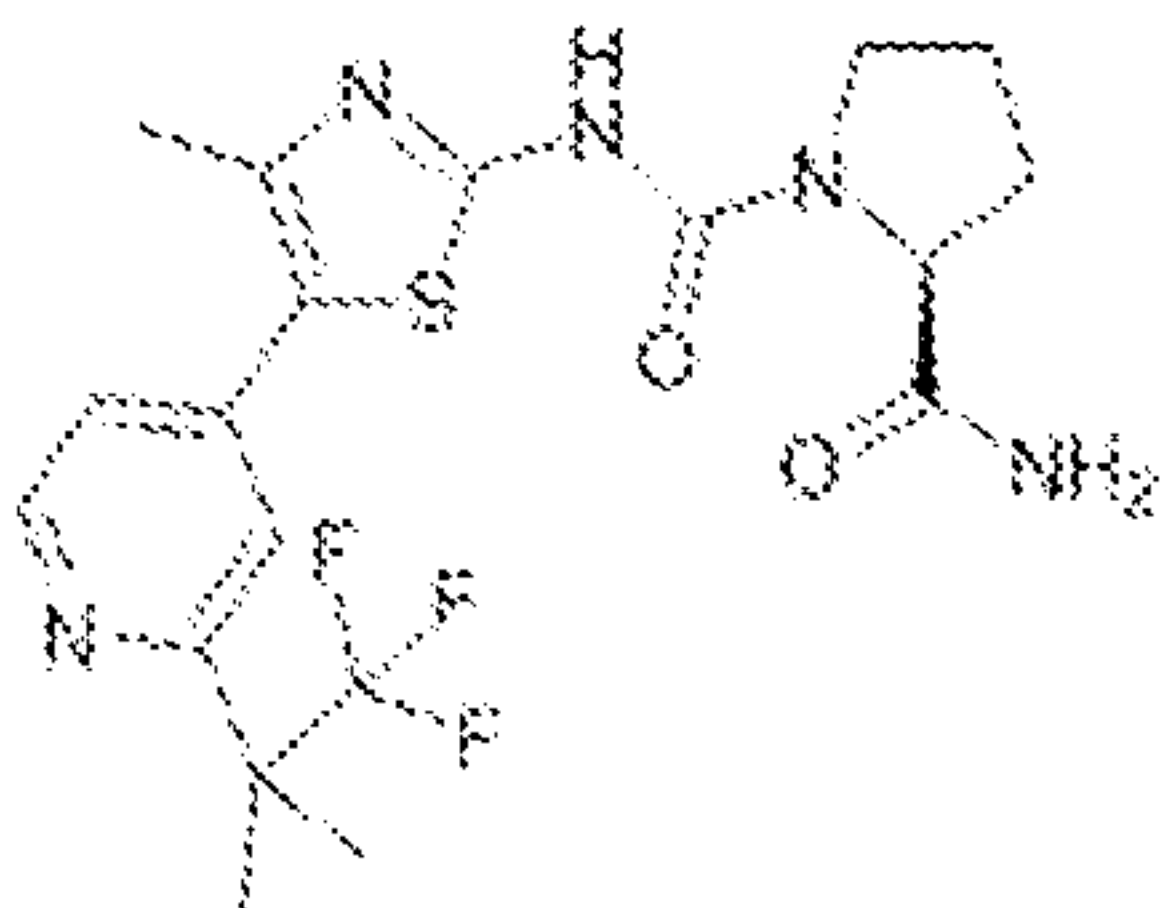
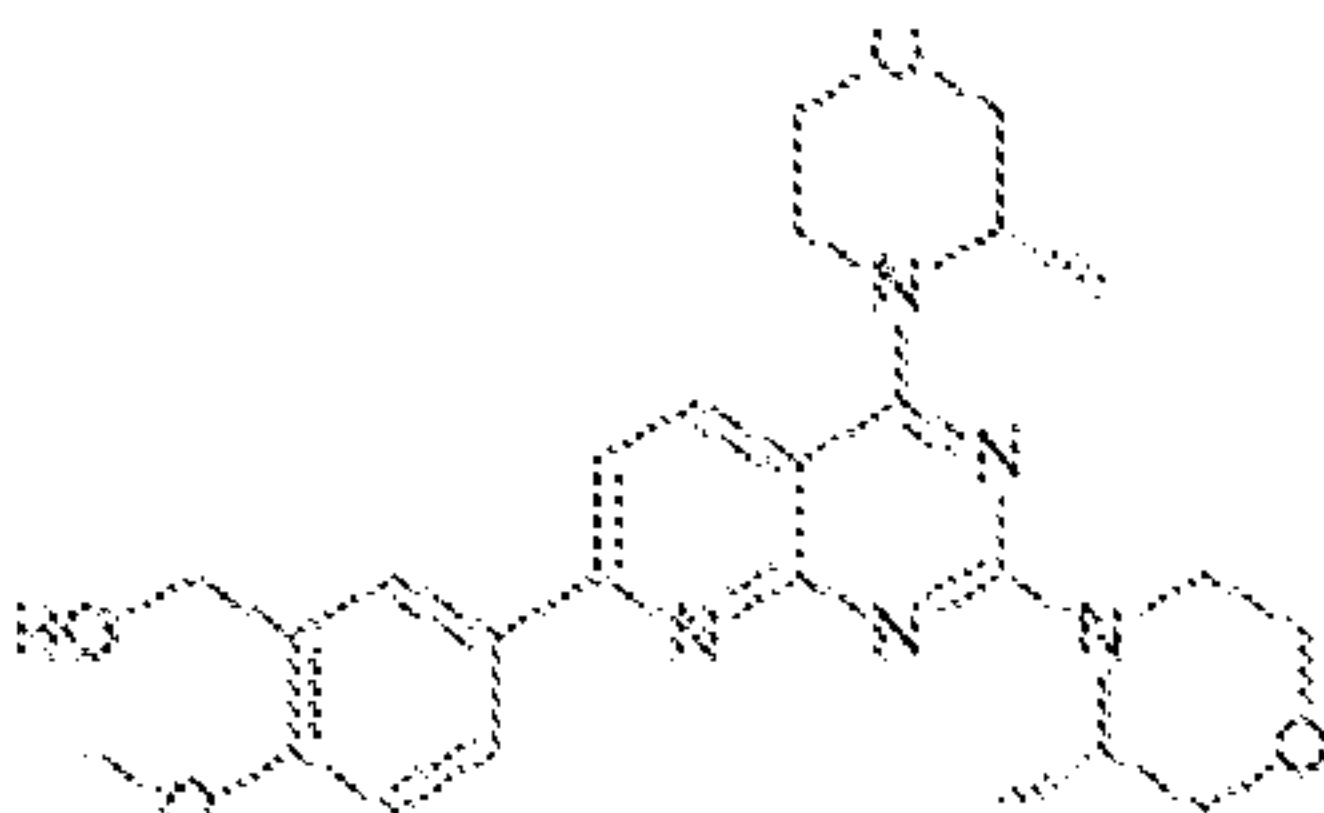
Example 25 : Anti-CDH6 ADC in combination therapy

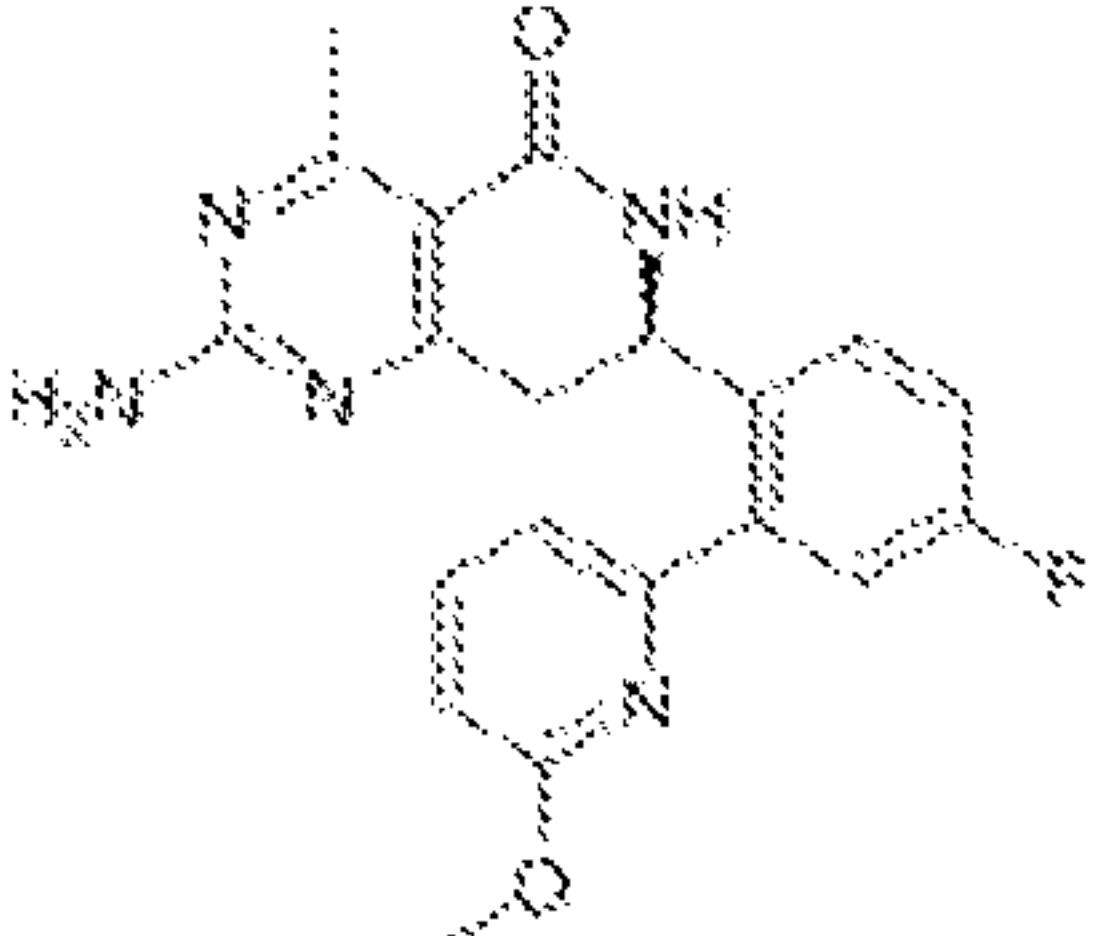
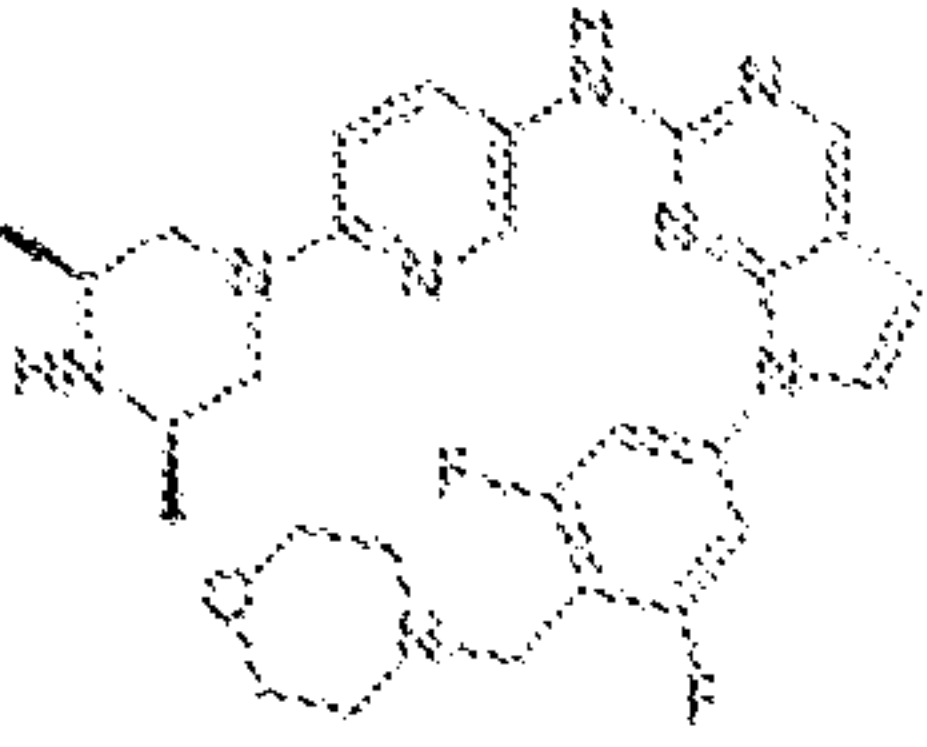
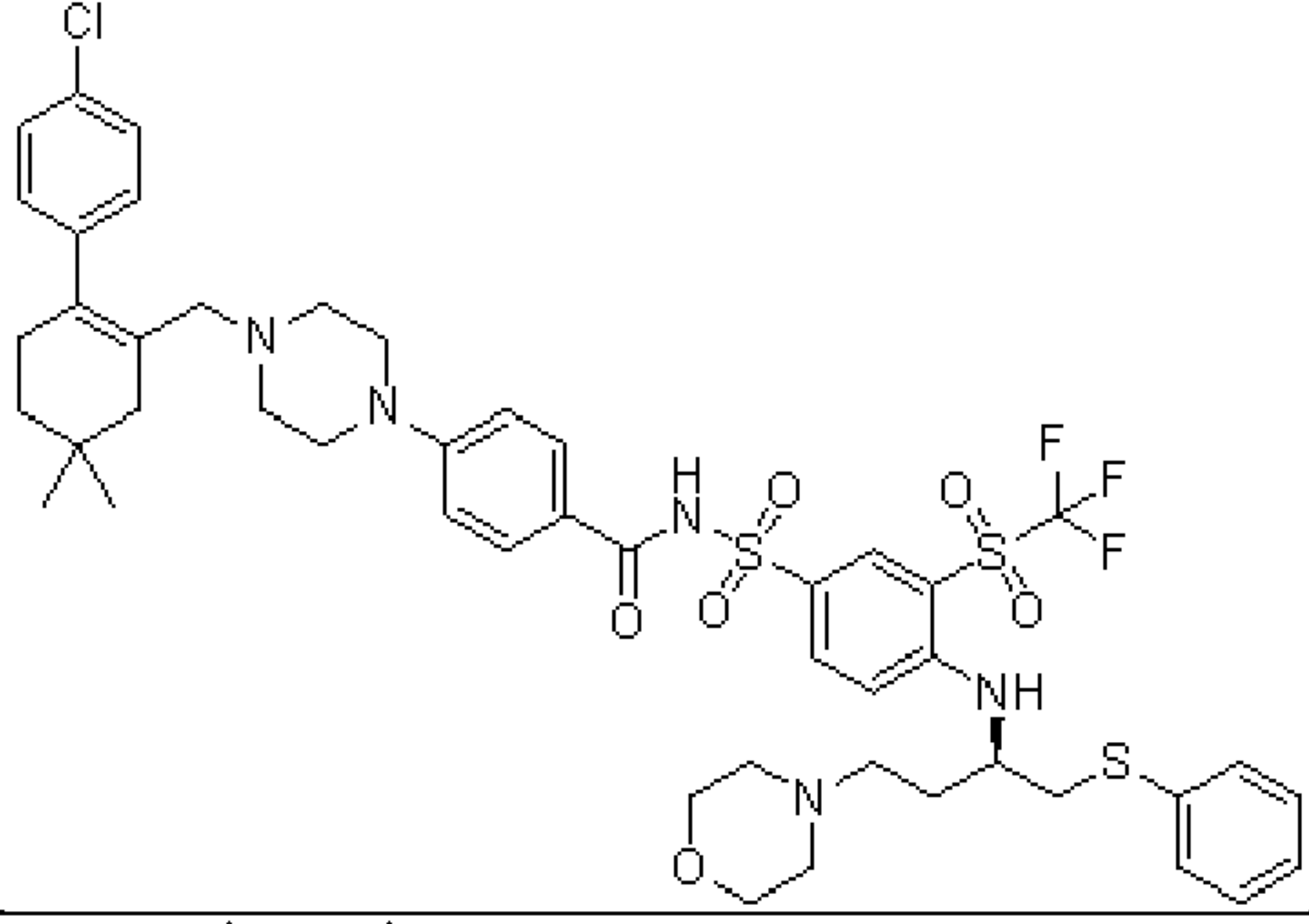
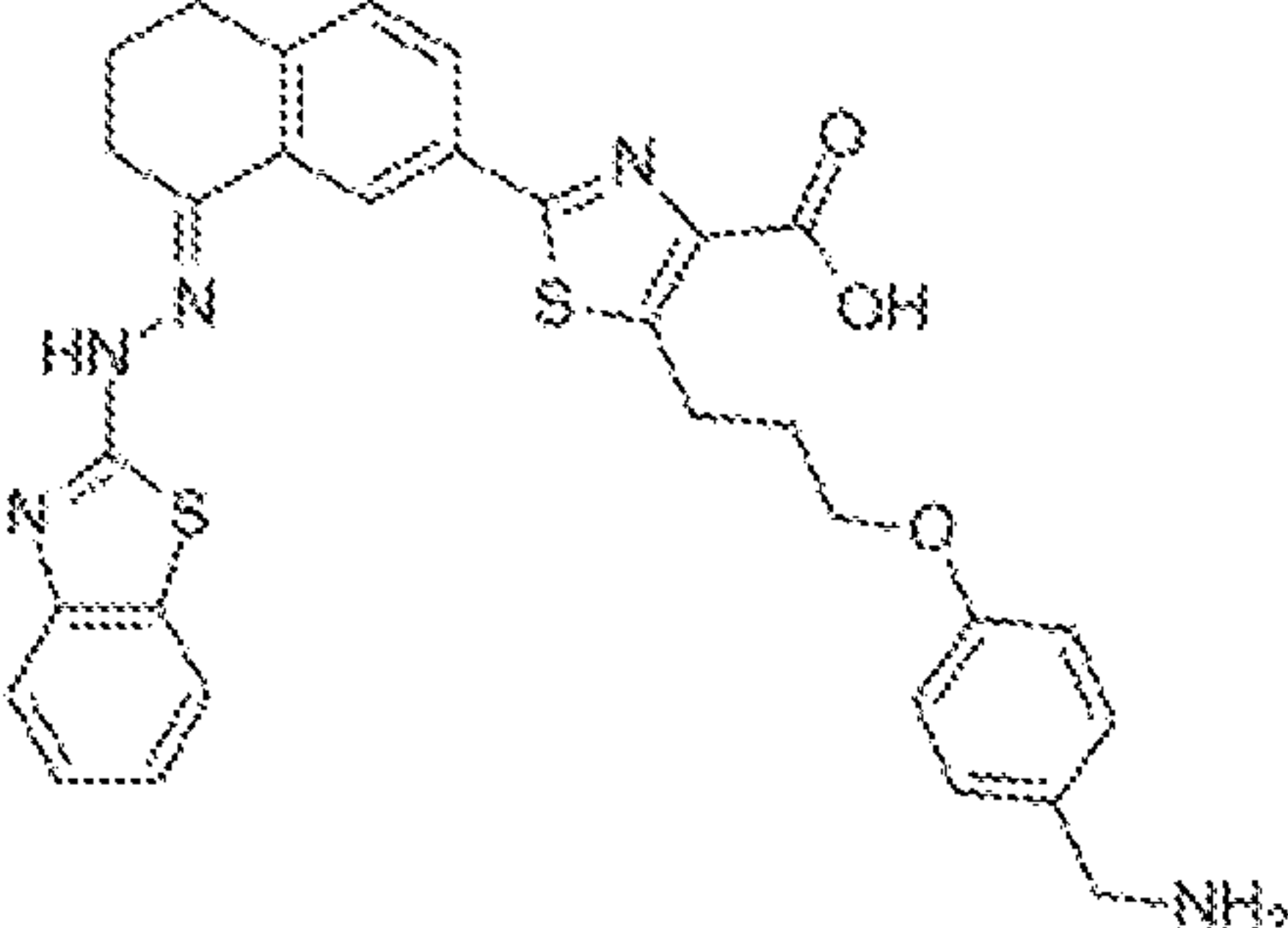
[00448] Anti CDH6 ADCs can be combined with small molecule inhibitors or other antibodies.. Using either the Chalice software (Zaliscus, Cambridge MA) or ComboExplorer application (Novartis, Basel CH), the response of the combination is compared to its single agents, against the widely used Loewe model for drug-with-itself dose-additivity (Lehar et al. Nat. Biotechnol. (2009) 27: 659–666; Zimmermann et al., Drug Discov. Today (2007) 12: 34–42). Excess inhibition compared to additivity can be plotted as a full dose-matrix chart to visualize the drug concentrations where synergies occur. Table 18 shows several anti-CDH6 ADC/compound combinations.

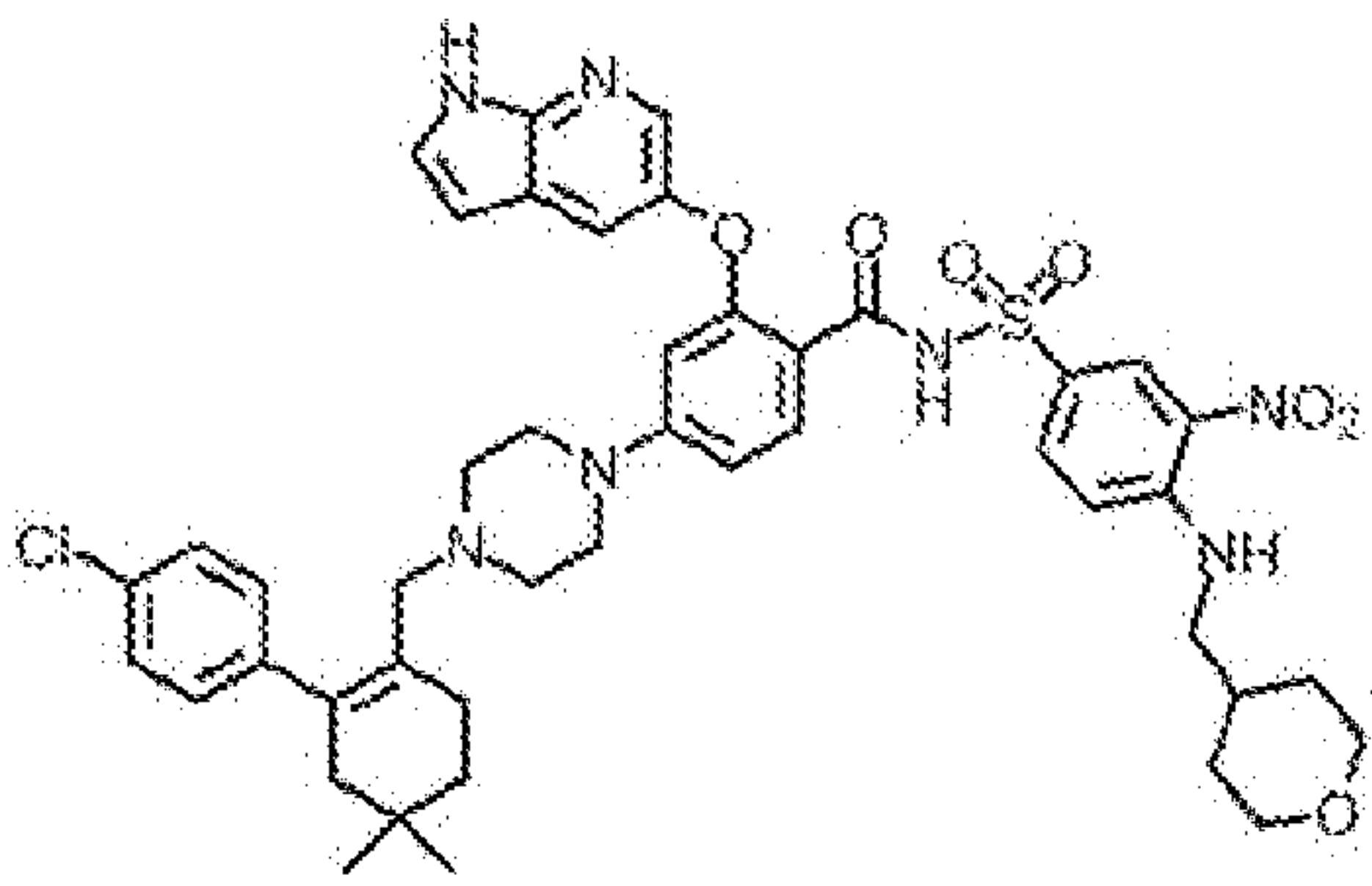
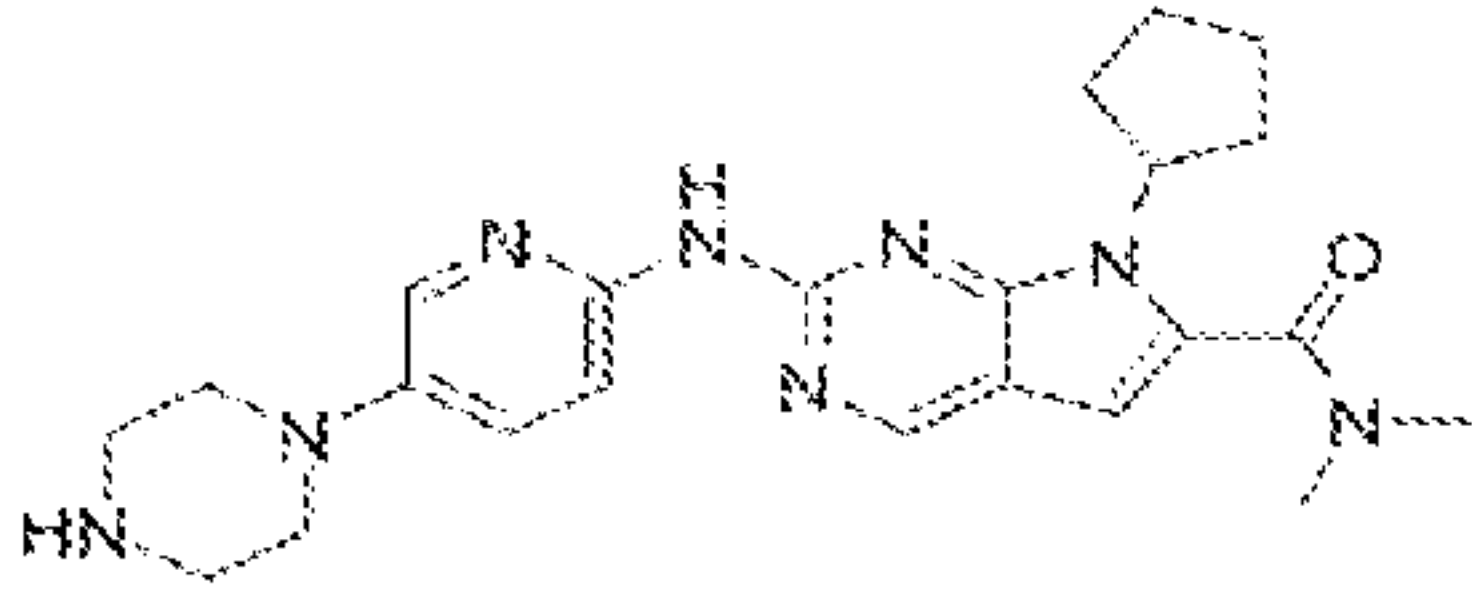
[00449] Cell viability can be determined by measuring cellular ATP content using the CellTiter Glo® luminescence assay (Promega, Madison WI). One day before drug addition, 250-500 cells are plated into 384-well plates (Greiner, Monroe, NC) in 20 µl growth media. Cells are then incubated for 120 h with various concentrations of anti-CDH6 ADC (Table 18), as a single agent, single agent compounds or anti-CDH6 ADC/compound combinations before CellTiter Glo® reagent is added to each well and luminescence recorded on an Envision® plate reader (Perkin Elmer, Waltham MA). Luminescence values are used to calculate the inhibition of cell viability relative to DMSO-treated cells (0% inhibition).

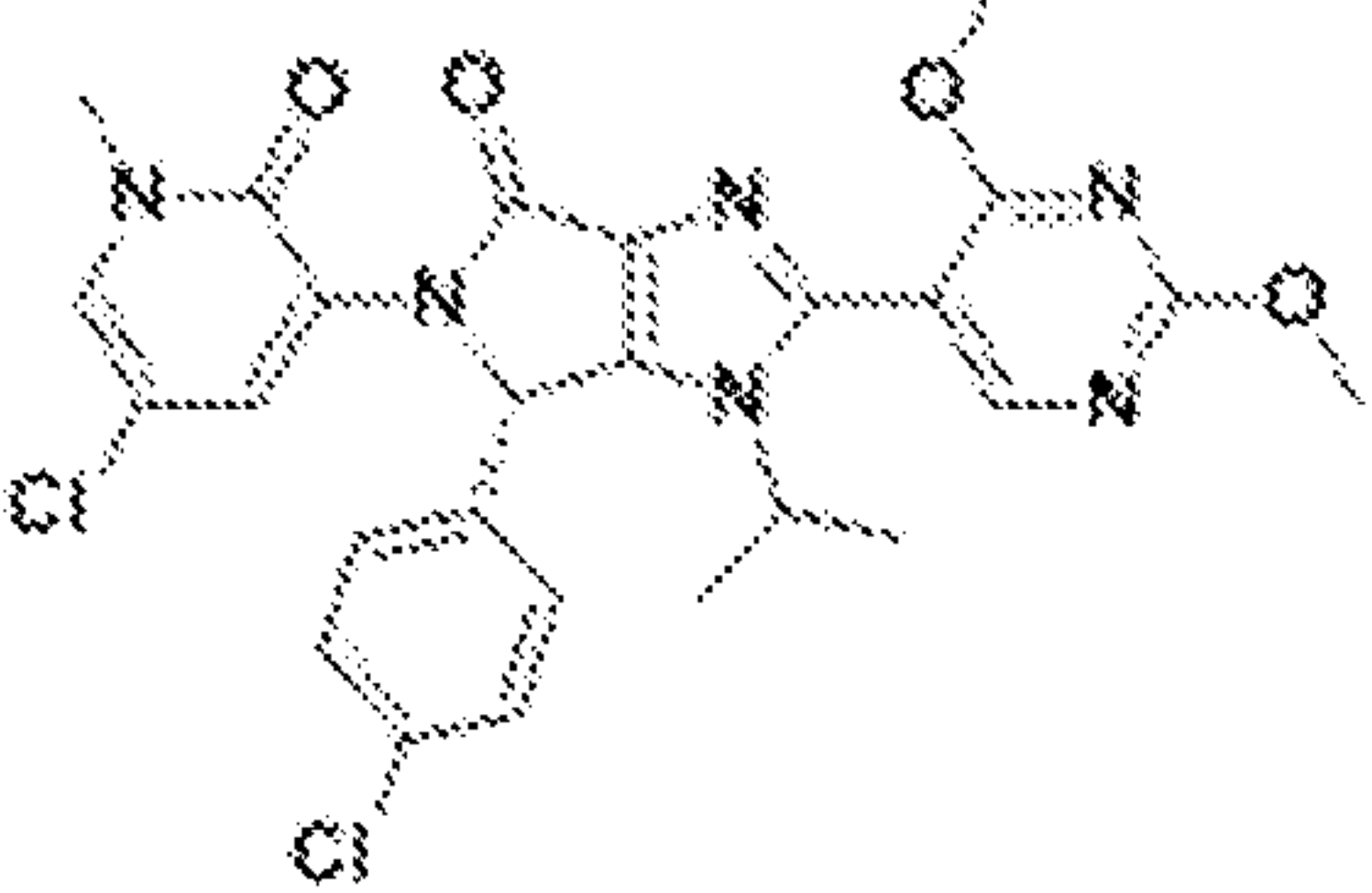
Table 18
anti-CDH6 ADC combinations

<u>Target of compound</u>	<u>anti-CDH6 ADC in combination with:</u>	<u>Structure</u>
RTK <i>i</i>	Glivec®	Imatinib
RTK <i>i</i>	Sutent®	Sunitinib

RTKi	Votrient®	pazopanib
		
IAPi	NVP-LCL161	
		
PI3K fam.	NVP-BEZ235	
		
pan PI3Ki	NVP-BKM120	
		
PI3K	NVP-BYL719	
		
mTORi (cat.)	NVP-CCG168	

mTORi (allo.)	Afinitor®	Everolimus
HSP90i	NVP-HSP990	
JAK2	NVP-BVB808	
BCL2/BCL-XI	ABT263	
BCL-XI	WEHI-539	

BCL2	ABT199	
HDAC	Farydak®	panobinostat
CDH4/6	NVP-LEE011	
MEK	Mekinist®	Trametinib
RAF	Tafinlar®	Dabrafenib
DNA	Paraplatin®	carboplatin

HDM2	NVP-HDM201	
Tubulin	Taxol®	paclitaxel
HER3	NVP-LJM716	anti-HER3 antibody (Garner et al., Cancer Res 2013 73(19):6024-35)

[00450] Figure 24 is an example of anti-CDH6 ADC in combination with small molecule inhibitors. SNU-8 ovarian cancer cells were grown as described in Example 12 and treated with titrations of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4) and either a Bcl2/Bcl-Xl inhibitor (ABT-263), a Bcl-Xl inhibitor (WEHI-539), an IAP inhibitor (NVP-LCL161) or a MEK inhibitor (trametinib). Potent synergy is seen with an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4) in combination with Bcl2/Bcl-Xl, Bcl-Xl, MEK and IAP inhibitors. Self-self combinations of ADC, for example, (CDH6-ADC +CDH6-ADC) or self-self combinations of a small molecule, for example, (NVP-LCL161 + NVP-LCL161) were included to distinguish dose additivity from true synergy and these scores are reported in Figure 24. As Figure 24 indicates, the CDH6-ADC plus small molecule combinations feature significantly higher Loewe Synergy Scores compared to the self-self combinations.

[00451] This data indicates that the combination of an ADC with an anti-mitotic payload (for example, sulfo-SPDB-DM4, SPDB-DM4, SMCC-DM1) or other payloads with a pro-apoptotic small molecule inhibitor (for example, ABT-261, ABT-199, WEHI-539 or IAP inhibitors like NVP-LCL161) or MAPK pathway inhibitors (i.e. trametinib) results in more effective execution of apoptosis following initial G2/M arrest or damage induced by the anti-mitotic/cytotoxic ADC payload alone.

[00452] In addition, CDH6-ADC combinations can further be assessed by in vivo combination treatment. CDH6-ADCs can synergize with immuno-modulatory agents targeting the PD/PD-L1 pathway such as Keytruda® (pembrolizumab) or Opdivo® (nivolumab). In summary, the anti-CDH6

ADCs disclosed herein can exert synergistic effects when used in combination with other molecules to lead to more options for treatment.

Example 26: CDH6 expression in tumor indications

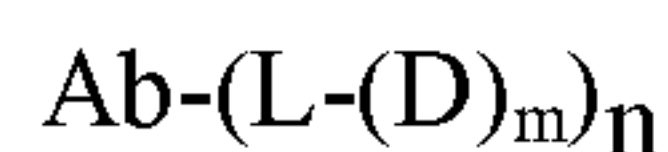
[00453] CDH6 is over-expressed in several tumor indications including ovarian cancer, renal cancer, soft tissue cancer, CNS cancers, thyroid cancer and cholangiocarcinoma. CDH6 mRNA expression was assessed using the Affymetrix GeneChip® platform (Santa Clara, CA). Specifically, a Novartis-internal mRNA expression database comprising data on human tumor and normal tissue samples was queried using the CDH6 probeset 214803_at and the data were plotted using Tibco Spotfire (Palo Alto, CA). Each point on the graph represents an individual tumor or normal tissue sample. As illustrated in Figure 25, CDH6 features a restricted normal tissue expression and is significantly overexpressed in ovarian cancer, renal cancer, CNS cancers, soft tissue cancers and thyroid cancer and cholangiocarcinoma.

[00454] CDH6 expression was further assessed in a collection of human primary tumor samples by immuno-histochemistry using the protocol described in Example 21. As shown in Figure 26, CDH6 protein expression was observed in the majority of ovarian cancer and renal cancer samples. CDH6 expression was also frequently detected in endometrial cancer as well as cholangiocarcinoma. Interestingly, CDH6 expression within cholangiocarcinoma was enriched amongst the intra-hepatic sub-type.

[00455] It is understood that the examples and aspects described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to persons skilled in the art and are to be included within the spirit and purview of this application and scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS**What is claimed is:**

1. An antibody drug conjugate of the formula



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein

Ab is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to an epitope of human CDH6;

L is a linker;

D is a drug moiety;

m is an integer from 1 to 8; and

n is an integer from 1 to 10.

2. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 1, wherein said n is 3 or 4.

3. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 1 or 2, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof specifically binds the extracellular domain of CDH6, comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

4. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 1 or 2, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment specifically binds to an epitope of human CDH6 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:534.

5. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 1-4, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:224, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:225, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:226; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 227, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:229;

(ii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:210, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:211, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:212; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:213, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 214, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:215;

(iii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:266, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:267, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:268; and

a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 269, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:270, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 271;

(iv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:308, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:309, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:310; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:311, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:312, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:313;

(v) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:14, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:15, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:16; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:17, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:18, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:19;

(vi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:28, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:29, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:30; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:31, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:32, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:33;

(vii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:42, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:43, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:44; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:45, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:46, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:47;

(viii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:56, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:57, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:58; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:59, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:60, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:61;

(ix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:70, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:71, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:72; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:73, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:74, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:75;

(x) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:84, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:85, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:86; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:87, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 89;

(xi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:98, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:99, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:100; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:101, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:102, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:103;

(xii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:112, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:113, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:114; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:115, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:116, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:117;

(xiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:126, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:127, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:128; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:129, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:130, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:131;

(xiv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:140, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:141, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:142; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:143, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:144, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:145;

(xv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:154, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:155, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:156; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:157, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:158, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:159;

(xvi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:168, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:169, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:170; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:171, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:172, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:173;

(xvii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:182, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:183, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:184; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:185, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:186, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:187;

(xviii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:196, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:197, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:198; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:199, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:200, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:201;

(xix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:238, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:239, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:240; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:241, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:242, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:243;

(xx) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:252, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:253, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:254; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:255, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:256, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:257;

(xxi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:280, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:281, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:282; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:283, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:284, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:285;

(xxii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:294, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:295, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:296; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:297, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:298, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:299; or

(xxiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:322, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:323, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:324; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:325, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:326, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:327.

6. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in which at least one amino acid within a CDR is substituted by a corresponding residue of a corresponding CDR of another anti-CDH6 antibody in Table 5 or 6.

7. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in which one or two amino acids within a CDR have been modified, deleted or substituted.

8. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 1-4, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 230, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:231;

(ii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 216, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:217;

- (iii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 272, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:273;
- (iv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:314, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:315;
- (v) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:20, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:21;
- (vi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:35;
- (vii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:48, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:49;
- (viii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:62, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:63;
- (ix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:76, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:77;
- (x) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:90, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:91;
- (xi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:104, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:105;
- (xii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:119;
- (xiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 132, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:133;
- (xiv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:147;
- (xv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:160, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:161;
- (xvi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 174, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:175;

(xvii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 188, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:189;

(xviii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 202, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:203;

(xix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 244, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:245;

(xx) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:258, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:259;

(xxi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:286, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:287;

(xxii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:300, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:301; or

(xxiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:328, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:329.

9. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 1-4, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 234, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:235;

(ii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 220, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:221

(iii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 276, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:277;

(iv) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:318, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:319;

(v) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:24, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:25;

(vi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 38, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:39;

(vii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:52, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:53;

(viii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:66, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:67;

(ix) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:80, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:81;

(x) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:94, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:95;

- (xi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:108, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:109;
 - (xii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 122, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:123;
 - (xiii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 136, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:137;
 - (xiv) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 150, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:151;
 - (xv) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:164, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:165;
 - (xvi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 178, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:179;
 - (xvii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 192, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:193;
 - (xviii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 206, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:207;
 - (xix) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO: 248, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:249;
 - (xx) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:262, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:263;
 - (xxi) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:290, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:291;
 - (xxii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:304, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:305; or
 - (xxiii) a heavy chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:332, and a light chain that comprises SEQ ID NO:333.
10. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims that retains at least 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% identity over either the variable light or variable heavy region.
11. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, a human engineered antibody, a human antibody, a single chain antibody(scFv) or an antibody fragment.

12. The antibody drug conjugate of any one of claims 1-11, wherein said linker (L) is selected from the group consisting of a cleavable linker, a non-cleavable linker, a hydrophilic linker, a procharged linker and a dicarboxylic acid based linker.

13. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 12, wherein the linker is derived from a cross-linking reagent selected from the group consisting of: N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB), N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (SPDP), N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (SPP), N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)butanoate (SPDB), N-succinimidyl iodoacetate (SIA), N-succinimidyl(4-iodoacetyl)aminobenzoate (SIAB), maleimide PEG NHS, N-succinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylate (SMCC), N-sulfosuccinimidyl 4-(maleimidomethyl) cyclohexanecarboxylate (sulfo-SMCC) or 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl 17-(2,5-dioxo-2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-5,8,11,14-tetraoxo-4,7,10,13-tetraazaheptadecan-1-oate (CX1-1).

14. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 13, wherein said linker is derived from N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB).

15. The antibody drug conjugate of any one of claims 1-14, wherein said drug moiety (D) is selected from a group consisting of: a maytansinoid, a V-ATPase inhibitor, a pro-apoptotic agent, a Bcl2 inhibitor, an MCL1 inhibitor, a HSP90 inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor, an mTor inhibitor, a microtubule stabilizer, a microtubule destabilizer, an auristatin, a dolastatin, a MetAP (methionine aminopeptidase), an inhibitor of nuclear export of proteins CRM1, a DPPIV inhibitor, proteasome inhibitors, inhibitors of phosphoryl transfer reactions in mitochondria, a protein synthesis inhibitor, a kinase inhibitor, a CDK2 inhibitor, a CDK9 inhibitor, a kinesin inhibitor, an HDAC inhibitor, a DNA damaging agent, a DNA alkylating agent, a DNA intercalator, a DNA minor groove binder and a DHFR inhibitor.

16. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 15, wherein the drug moiety is a maytansinoid.

17. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 16, wherein the maytansinoid is N(2')-deacetyl-N2-(4-mercapto-4-methyl-1-oxopentyl)-maytansine (DM4) or N(2')-deacetyl-N(2')-(3-mercapto-1-oxopropyl)-maytansine (DM1).

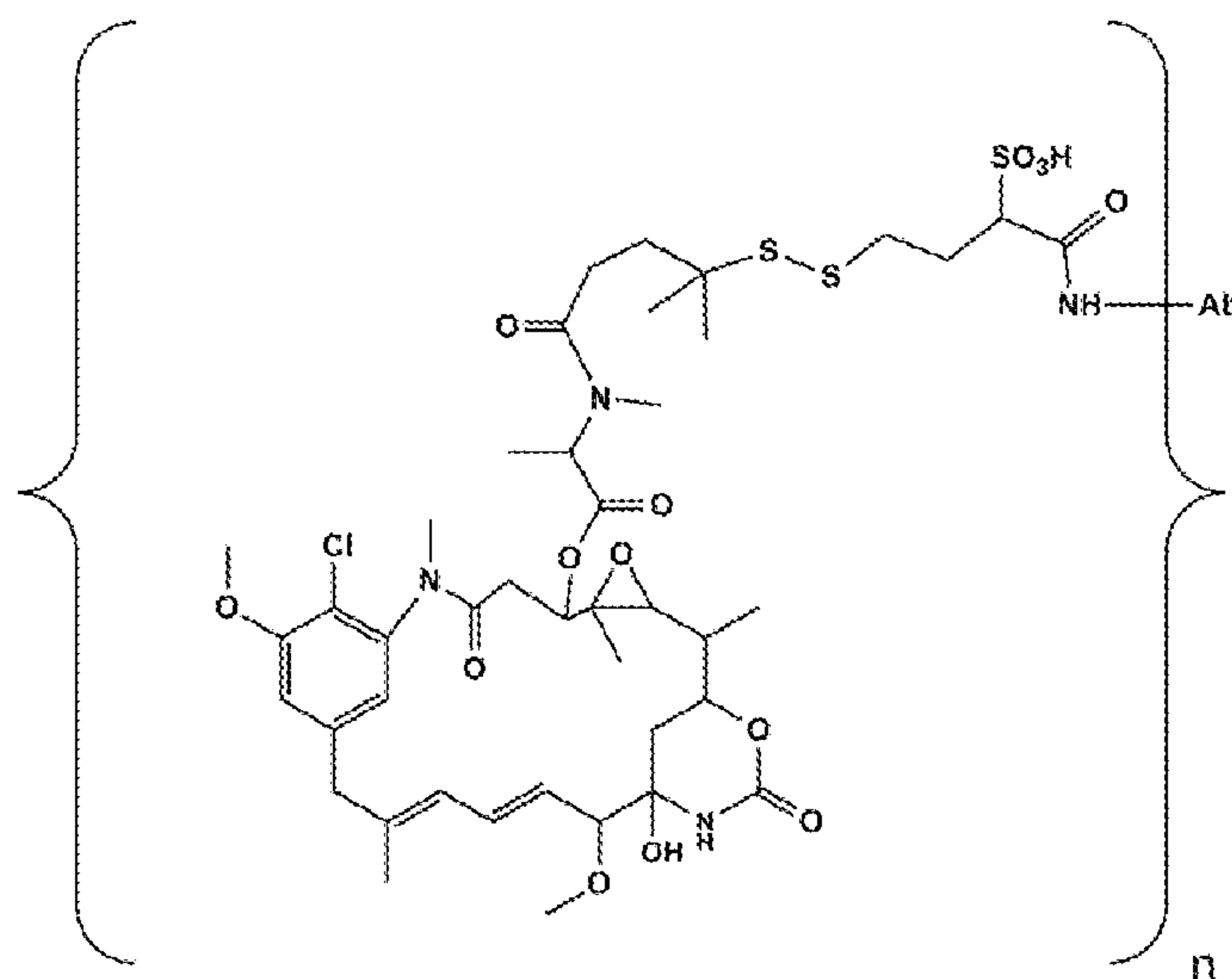
18. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in combination with another therapeutic agent.

19. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in combination with a therapeutic agent listed in Table 18.

20. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.

21. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.

22. An antibody drug conjugate of the formula:



Ab-sulfo-SPDB-DM4

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein;

Ab is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to human CDH6, and n is an integer from 1 to 10.

23. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 22, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment specifically binds to an epitope of human CDH6 at (SEQ ID NO:4).

24. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 22, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof specifically binds human CDH6 at (SEQ ID NO:534).

25. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 22, wherein said Ab is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:224, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:225, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:226; and

a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 227, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:229;

(ii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:210, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:211, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:212; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:213, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 214, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:215;

(iii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:266, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:267, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:268; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 269, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:270, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 271;

(iv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:308, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:309, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:310; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:311, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:312, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:313;

(v) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:14, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:15, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:16; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:17, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:18, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:19;

(vi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:28, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:29, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:30; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:31, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:32, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:33;

(vii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:42, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:43, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:44; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:45, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:46, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:47;

(viii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:56, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:57, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:58; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:59, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:60, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:61;

(ix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:70, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:71, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:72; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:73, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:74, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:75;

(x) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:84, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:85, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:86; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:87, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 89;

(xi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:98, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:99, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:100; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:101, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:102, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:103;

(xii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:112, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:113, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:114; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:115, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:116, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:117;

(xiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:126, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:127, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:128; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:129, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:130, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:131;

(xiv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:140, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:141, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:142; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:143, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:144, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:145;

(xv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:154, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:155, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:156; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:157, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:158, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:159;

(xvi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:168, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:169, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:170; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:171, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:172, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:173;

(xvii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:182, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:183, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:184; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:185, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:186, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:187;

(xviii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:196, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:197, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:198; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:199, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:200, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:201;

(xix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:238, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:239, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:240; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:241, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:242, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:243;

(xx) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:252, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:253, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:254; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:255, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:256, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:257;

(xxi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:280, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:281, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:282; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:283, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:284, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:285;

(xxii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:294, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:295, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:296; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:297, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:298, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:299; or

(xxiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:322, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:323, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:324; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:325, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:326, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:327.

26. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in which at least one amino acid within a CDR is substituted by a corresponding residue of a corresponding CDR of another anti-CDH6 antibody in Table 5 or 6.

27. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in which one or two amino acids within a CDR have been modified, deleted or substituted.

28. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 22, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 230, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:231;

(ii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 216, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:217;

(iii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 272, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:273;

(iv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:314, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:315;

(v) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:20, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:21;

(vi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:35;

(vii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:48, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:49;

(viii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:62, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:63;

(ix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:76, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:77;

(x) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:90, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:91;

(xi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:104, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:105;

(xii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:119;

(xiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 132, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:133;

(xiv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:147;

(xv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:160, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:161;

(xvi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 174, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:175;

(xvii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 188, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:189;

(xviii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 202, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:203;

(xix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 244, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:245;

(xx) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:258, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:259;

(xxi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:286, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:287;

(xxii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:300, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:301; or

(xxiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:328, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:329.

29. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims that retains at least 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99% identity over either the variable light or variable heavy region.

30. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 22-29, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, a human engineered antibody, a human antibody, a single chain antibody(scFv) or an antibody fragment.

31. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 22-29, wherein said n is an integer from 2 to 8.

32. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 22-29, wherein said n is an integer from 3 to 4.
33. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 22-32 in combination with another therapeutic agent.
34. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 22-32 in combination with a therapeutic agent listed in Table 18.
35. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.
36. The antibody drug conjugate of any of the preceding claims in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.
37. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody drug conjugate of any one of claims 1-32 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
38. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 37 wherein said composition is prepared as a lyophilisate.
39. A method of treating an CDH6 positive cancer in a patient in need thereof, comprising administering to said patient the antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 1-32, or the pharmaceutical composition of claims 37-38.
40. The method of claim 39, wherein said cancer is selected from the group consisting of: ovarian cancer, renal cancer, hepatic cancer, soft tissue cancer, CNS cancers, thyroid cancer and cholangiocarcinoma.
41. The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition is administered in combination with another therapeutic agent.
42. The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition is administered in combination with a therapeutic listed in Table 18.
43. The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition is administered in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.
44. The method of claim 39, wherein the antibody drug conjugate or the pharmaceutical composition is administered in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.

45. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 1-32 for use as a medicament.
46. The antibody drug conjugate of any of claims 1-32, or the pharmaceutical composition of any of claims 37-38, for use in the treatment of a CDH6 positive cancer.
47. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 45 administered in combination with another therapeutic agent.
48. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 45 administered in combination with a therapeutic agent listed in Table 18.
49. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 45 in combination with a BCL2 inhibitor, a BCL-XL inhibitor, a BCL2/BCL-XL inhibitor, an IAP inhibitor or a MEK inhibitor.
50. The antibody drug conjugate of claim 45 in combination with an immune modulatory molecule.
51. A nucleic acid that encodes the antibody or antigen binding fragment of any of claims 1-30.
52. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 51.
53. A host cell comprising the vector according to claim 52.
54. A process for producing an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprising cultivating the host cell of claim 53 and recovering the antibody from the culture.
55. A process for producing an anti-CDH6 antibody drug conjugate, the process comprising:
(a) chemically linking N-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio)2-sulfo-butanoate (sulfo-SPDB) to a drug moiety DM-4;
(b) conjugating said linker-drug to the antibody recovered from the cell culture of claim 55; and
(c) purifying the antibody drug conjugate.
56. The antibody drug conjugate made according to claim 55 having an average maytansinoid to antibody ratio (MAR), measured with a UV spectrophotometer, about 3.5.
57. An antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof that comprises:
(i) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:224, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:225, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:226; and
a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 227, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:229;

(ii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:210, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:211, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:212; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:213, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 214, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:215;

(iii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:266, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:267, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:268; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 269, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:270, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 271;

(iv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:308, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:309, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:310; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:311, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:312, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:313;

(v) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:14, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:15, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:16; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:17, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:18, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:19;

(vi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:28, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:29, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:30; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:31, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:32, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:33;

(vii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:42, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:43, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:44; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:45, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:46, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:47;

(viii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:56, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:57, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:58; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:59, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:60, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:61;

(ix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:70, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:71, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:72; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:73, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:74, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:75;

(x) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:84, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:85, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:86; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:87, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 89;

(xi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:98, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:99, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:100; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:101, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:102, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:103;

(xii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:112, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:113, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:114; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:115, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:116, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:117;

(xiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:126, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:127, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:128; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:129, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:130, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:131;

(xiv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:140, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:141, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:142; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:143, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:144, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:145;

(xv) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:154, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:155, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:156; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:157, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:158, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:159;

(xvi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:168, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:169, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:170; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:171, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:172, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:173;

(xvii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:182, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:183, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:184; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:185, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:186, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:187;

(xviii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:196, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:197, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:198; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:199, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:200, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:201;

(xix) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:238, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:239, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:240; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:241, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:242, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:243;

(xx) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:252, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:253, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:254; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:255, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:256, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:257;

(xxi) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:280, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:281, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:282; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:283, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:284, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:285;

(xxii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:294, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:295, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:296; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:297, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:298, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:299; or

(xxiii) a light chain variable region that comprises (a) a LCDR1 (CDR-Complementarity Determining Region) of SEQ ID NO:322, (b) a LCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:323, (c) a LCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:324; and a heavy chain variable region that comprises: (d) a HCDR1 of SEQ ID NO:325, (e) a HCDR2 of SEQ ID NO:326, and (f) a HCDR3 of SEQ ID NO:327.

58. The antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 57 in which at least one amino acid within a CDR is substituted by a corresponding residue of a corresponding CDR of another anti-CDH6 antibody in Table 5 or 6.

59. The antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 57, wherein said antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprises:

(i) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 230, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:231;

- (ii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 216, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:217;
- (iii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 272, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:273;
- (iv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:314, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:315;
- (v) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:20, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:21;
- (vi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 34, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:35;
- (vii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:48, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:49;
- (viii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:62, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:63;
- (ix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:76, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:77;
- (x) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:90, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:91;
- (xi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:104, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:105;
- (xii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 118, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:119;
- (xiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 132, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:133;
- (xiv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 146, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:147;
- (xv) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:160, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:161;

(xvi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 174, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:175;

(xvii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 188, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:189;

(xviii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 202, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:203;

(xix) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO: 244, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:245;

(xx) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:258, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:259;

(xxi) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:286, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:287;

(xxii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:300, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:301; or

(xxiii) a heavy chain variable region (vH) that comprises SEQ ID NO:328, and a light chain variable region (vL) that comprises SEQ ID NO:329.

60. A diagnostic reagent comprising the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 57 or 59 which is labeled.

61. The diagnostic reagent of claim 60, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of a radiolabel, a fluorophore, a chromophore, an imaging agent, and a metal ion.

FIGURE 1

Determination of cellular binding EC50 of CDH6 IgGs by FACS on OVCAR3 cells

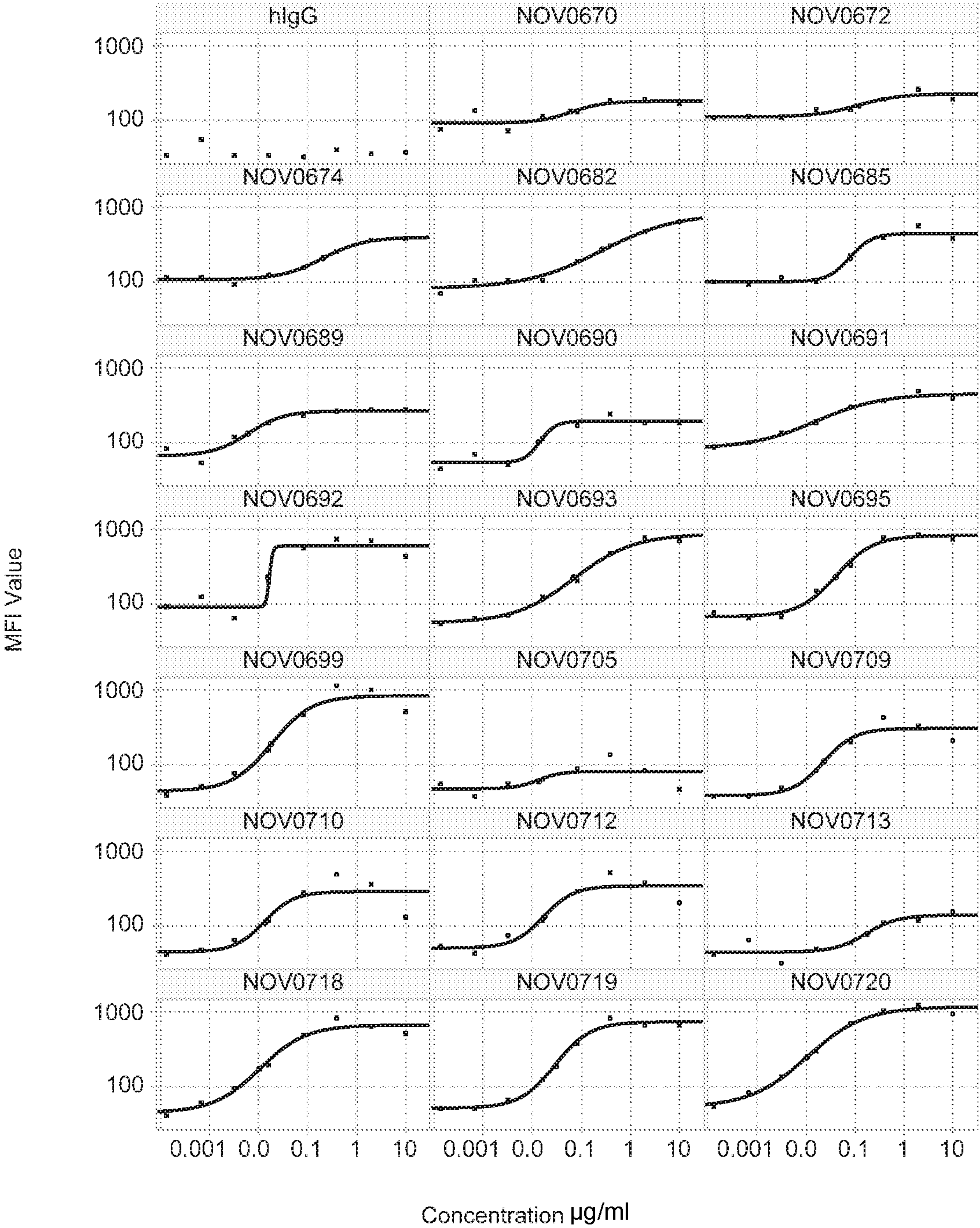


FIGURE 2

Epitope binning of anti-CDH6 antibodies using competitive binding assay on Biacore

	NOV1126	NOV1127	NOV1132	NOV0692	NOV0710	NOV0712	NOV0719
NOV1126	8.59	16.47	23.7	7.829	15	9.506	25.42
NOV1127	56.62	36.74	39.28	50.79	32.73	24.73	46.9
NOV1132	30.06	17.82	1.08	23.2	10.62	6.004	20.71
NOV0692	18.7	25.45	17.87	-2.84	8.84	5.12	13.48
NOV0710	36.93	30.92	17.84	17.89	-3.562	-3.264	16.15
NOV0712	26.66	22.38	14.3	14.14	-2.167	-1.821	11.05
NOV0719	61.59	51.5	33.65	35.53	21.94	16.48	-2.356

FIGURE 3

hCDH6(54-615) ion-exchange data summary

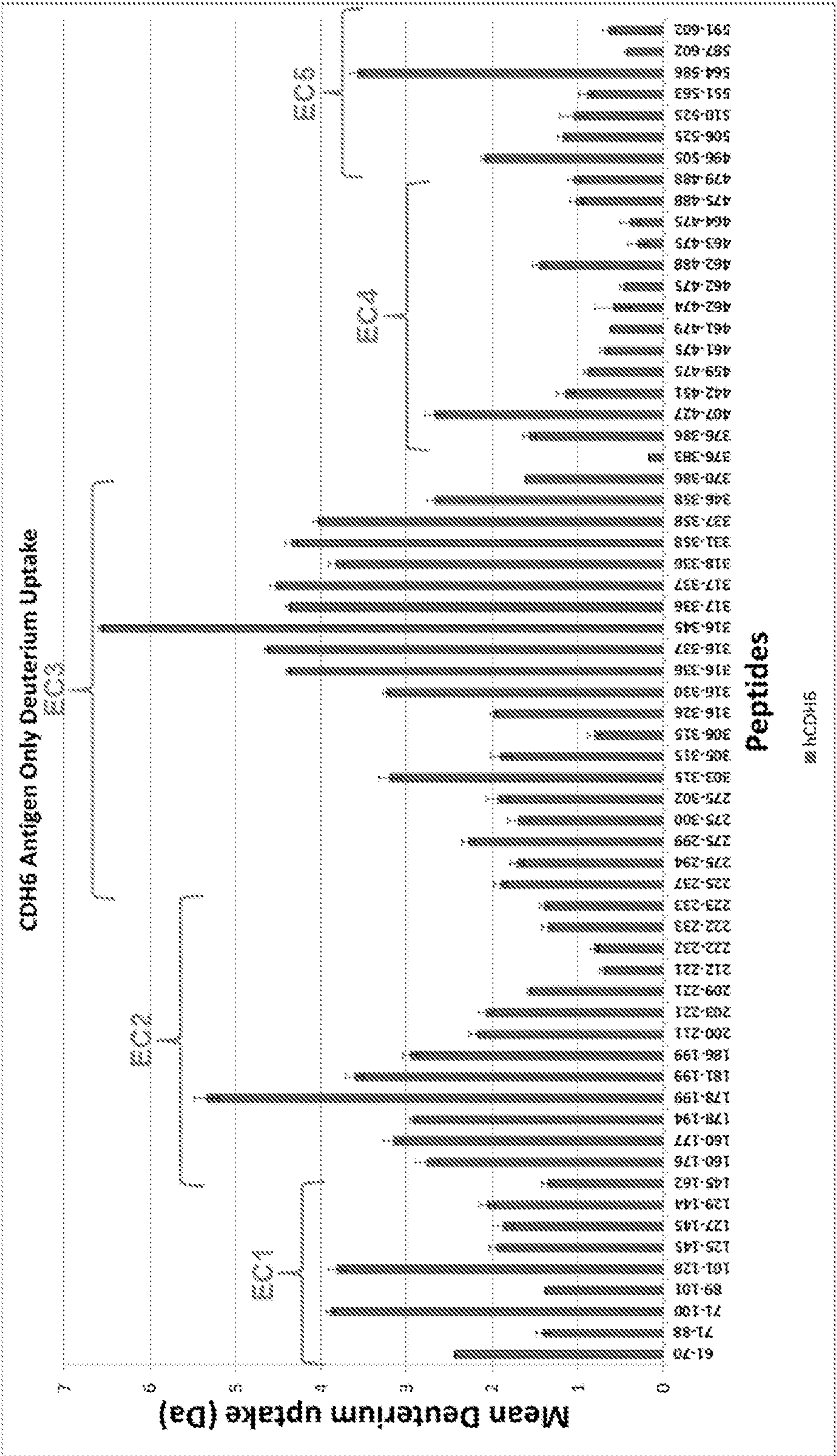


FIGURE 4

Overlay of CDH6 EC5/NOV0712 and CDH6 EC5/NOV0710 complex structures onto the full-length ECD structure of CDH2 by superposition of EC5 domains.
The lighter-colored ribbon is NOV0710, the darker one is NOV0712

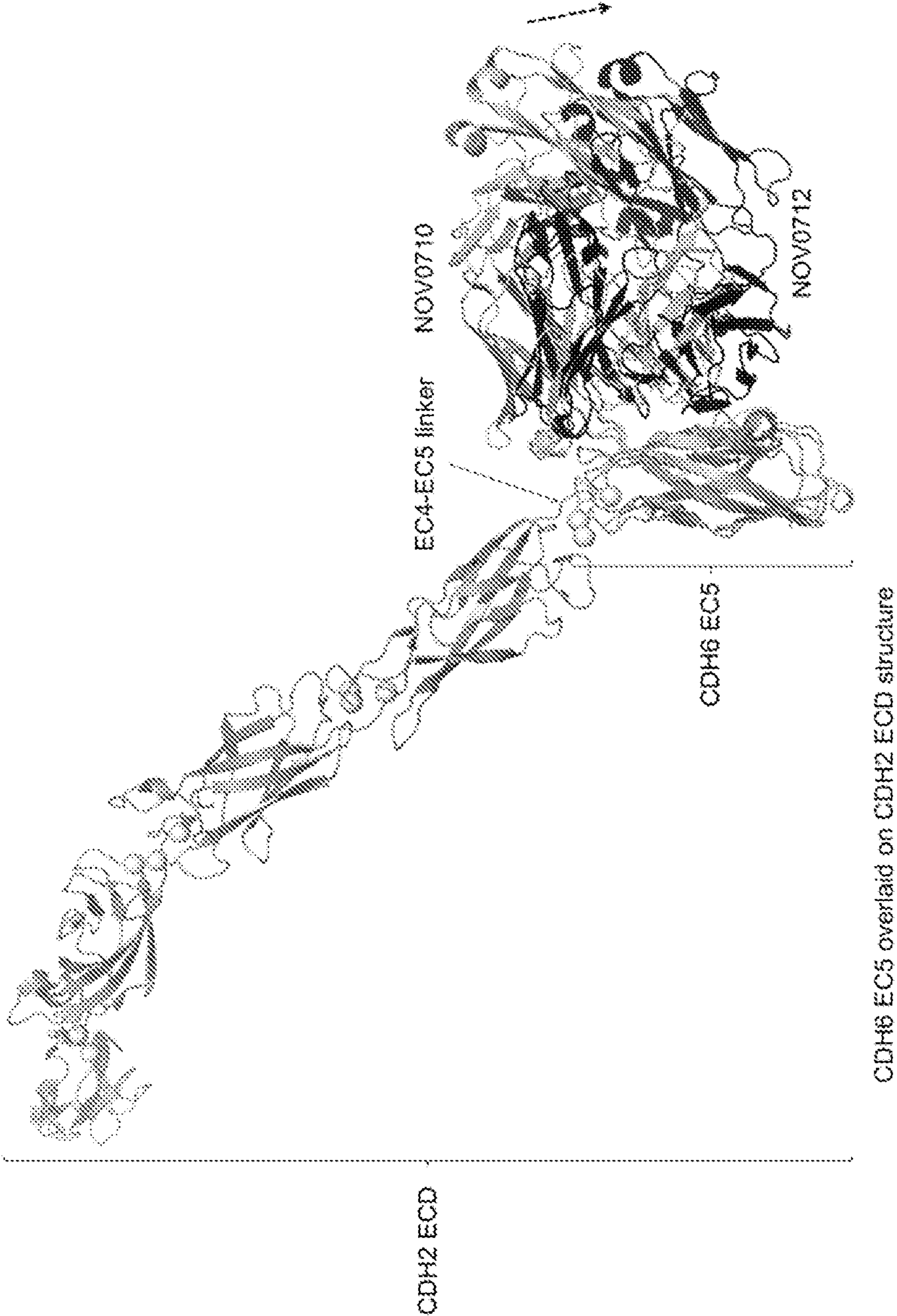


FIGURE 5

Upper panel: Structure of NOV0712 binding to CDH6. Upper panel: overall structure of NOV0712 binding to CDH6 EC5 (left) and detailed view of NOV0712 epitope residues on CDH6 (right, shown as sticks and labeled). Lower panel: NOV0712 binds the majority of a Ca²⁺-binding loop in CDH6 EC5 (residues 571-579) and induces an “out” conformation of the loop

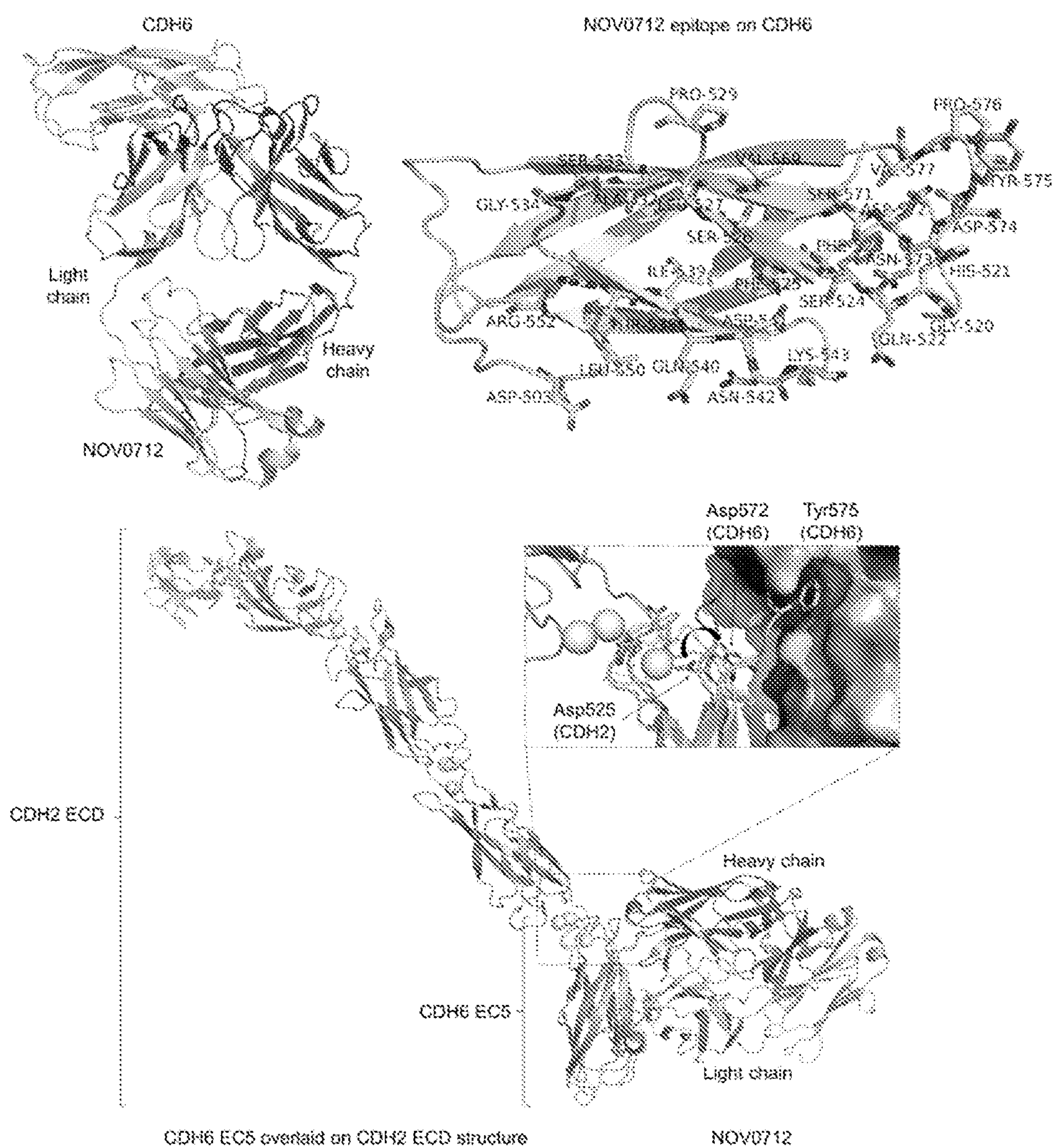


FIGURE 6

Upper panel: Structure of NOV0710 binding to CDH6. Upper panel: overall structure of NOV0710 binding to CDH6 EC5 (left) and detailed view of NOV0710 epitope residues on CDH6 (right, shown as sticks and labeled). Lower panel: NOV0710 binds the majority of a Ca²⁺-binding loop in CDH6 EC5 (residues 571-579) and induces an “out” conformation of the loop

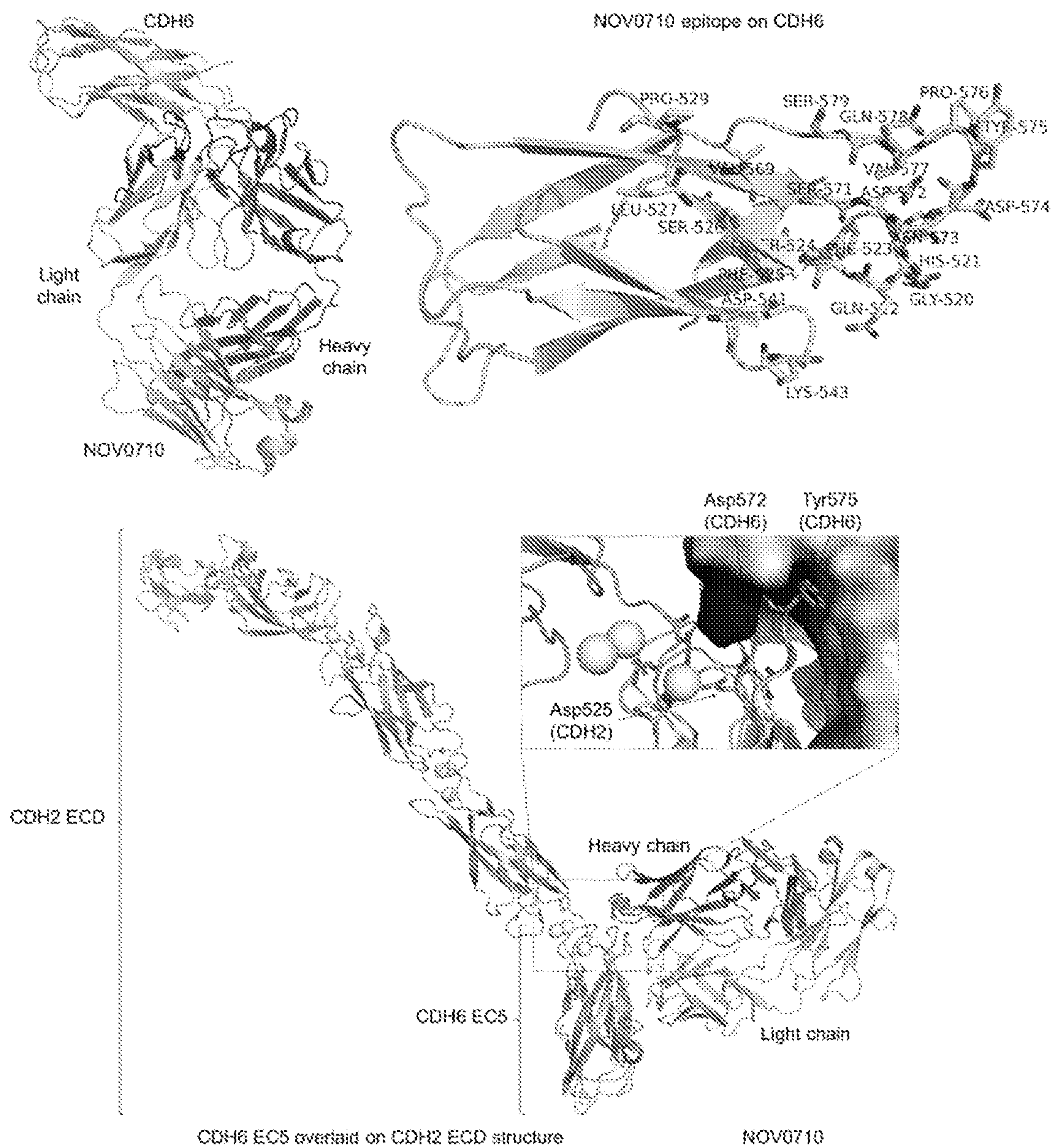


FIGURE 7

ELISA assay to evaluate binding of CDH6 antibodies to wild-type and mutant forms of CDH6

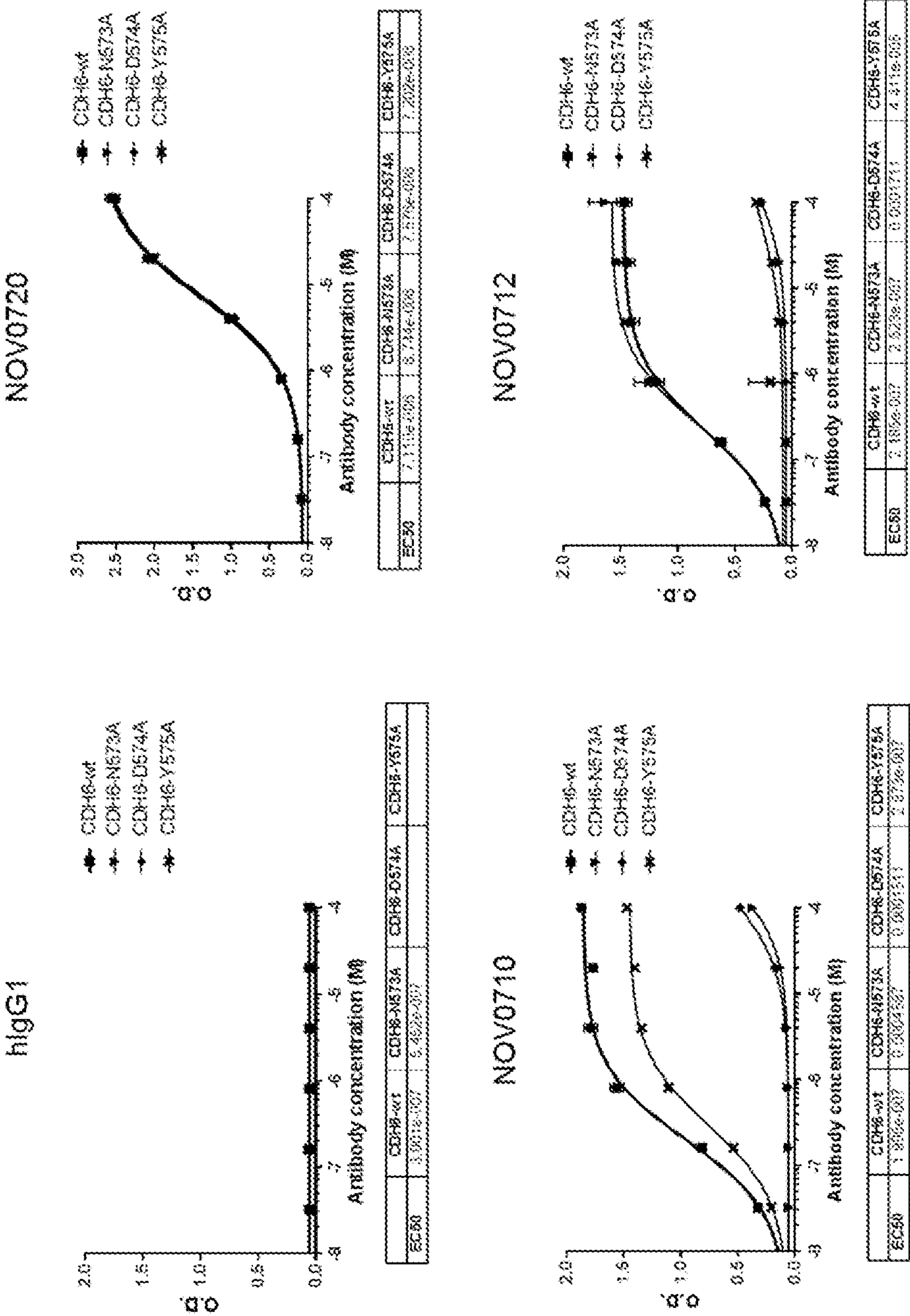


FIGURE 8

Cellular binding of CDH6-targeting antibodies in either non-conjugated form or as a sulfo-SPDB-DM4 antibody drug conjugate in a panel of CHO cell lines expressing either human, cynomolgus, rat or mouse CDH6

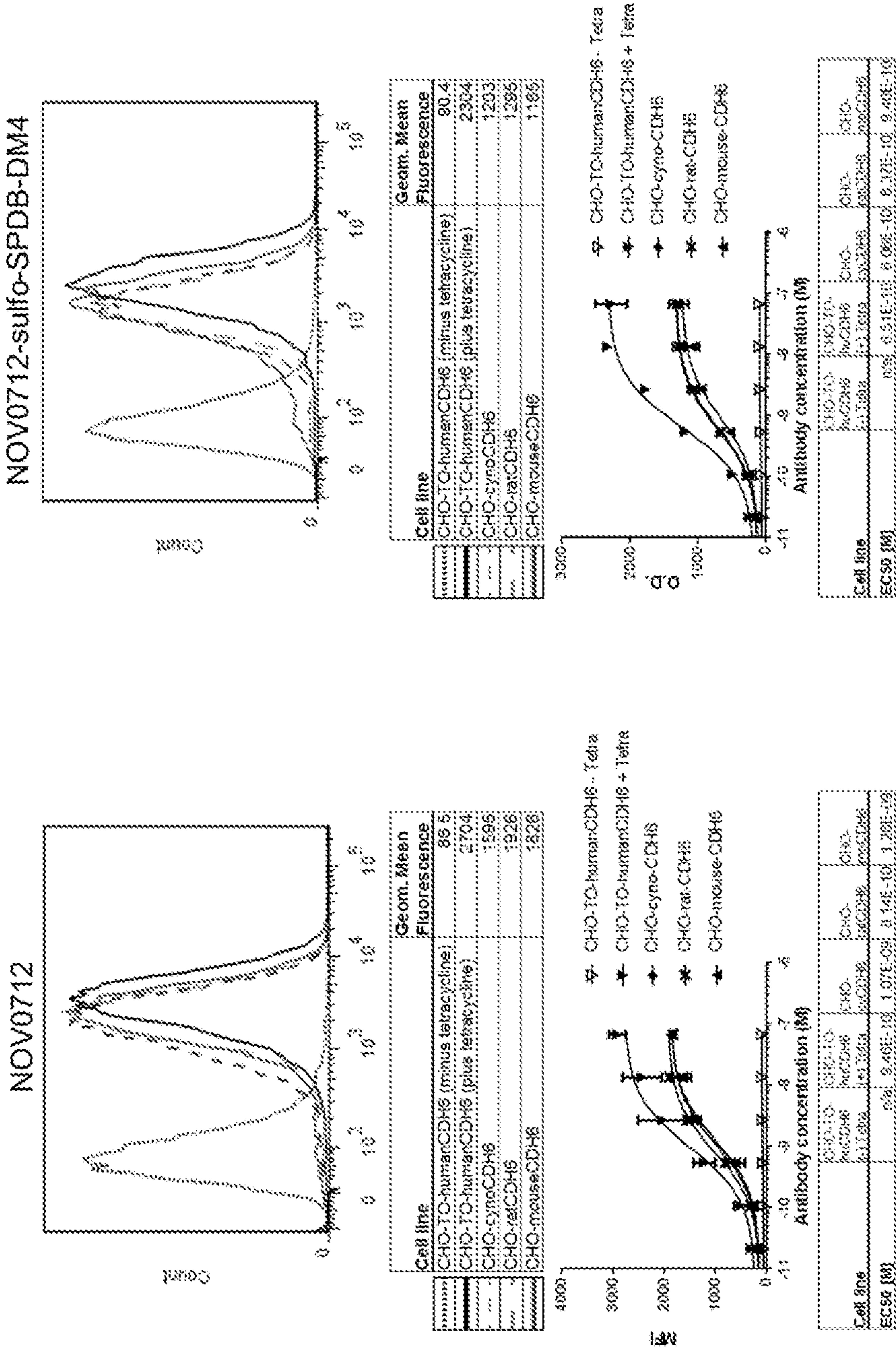


FIGURE 9

FACS analysis of CDH6 expression in ovarian cancer cell lines OVCAR3, OVCAR3_CDH6_shRNA, OVCAR8 and OVCAR8_engineered_CDH6+

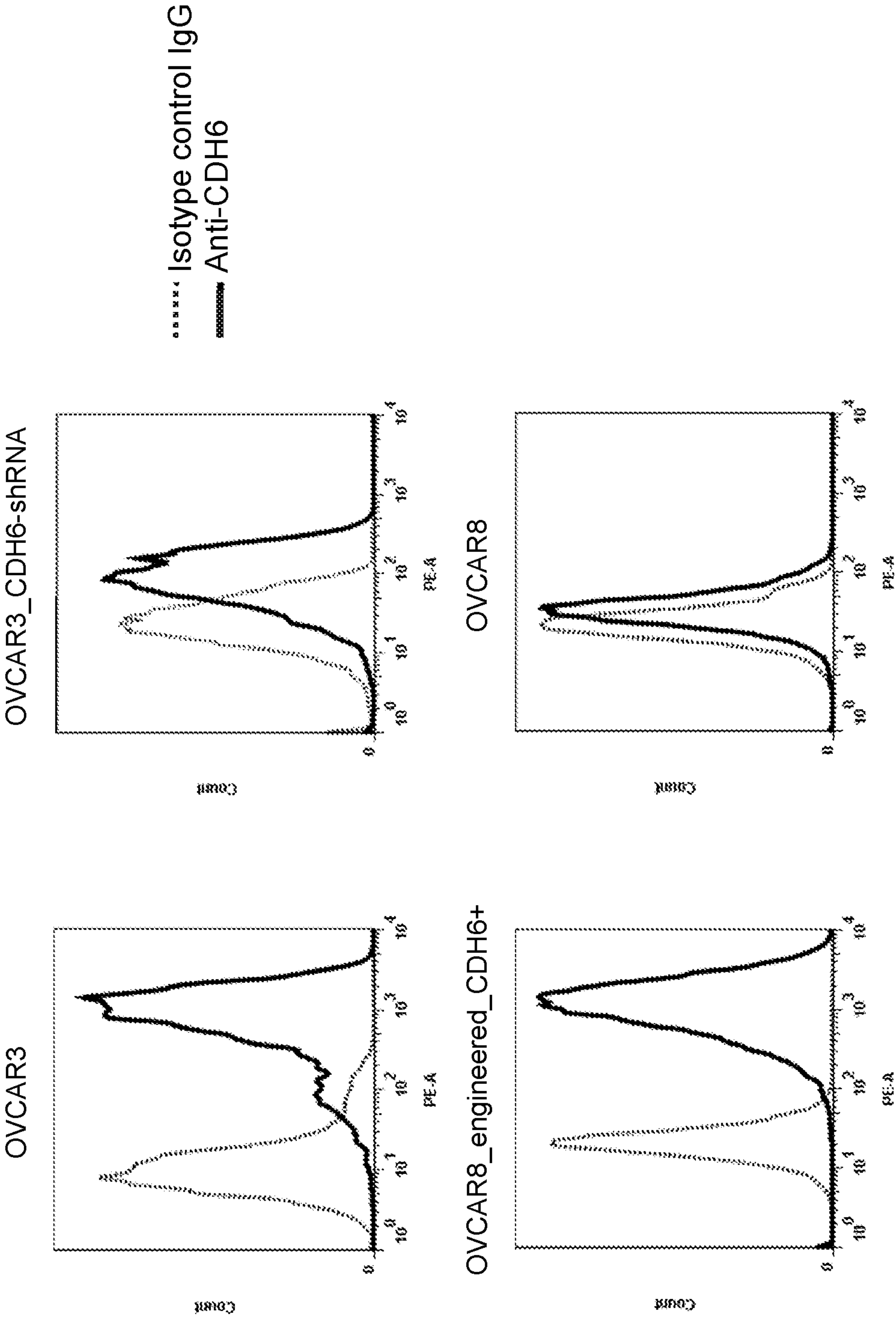


FIGURE 10

Cellular binding of CDH6-targeting antibodies or control IgG in either non-conjugated form or as a sulfo-SPDB-DM4 antibody drug conjugate in a panel of ovarian cancer cell lines

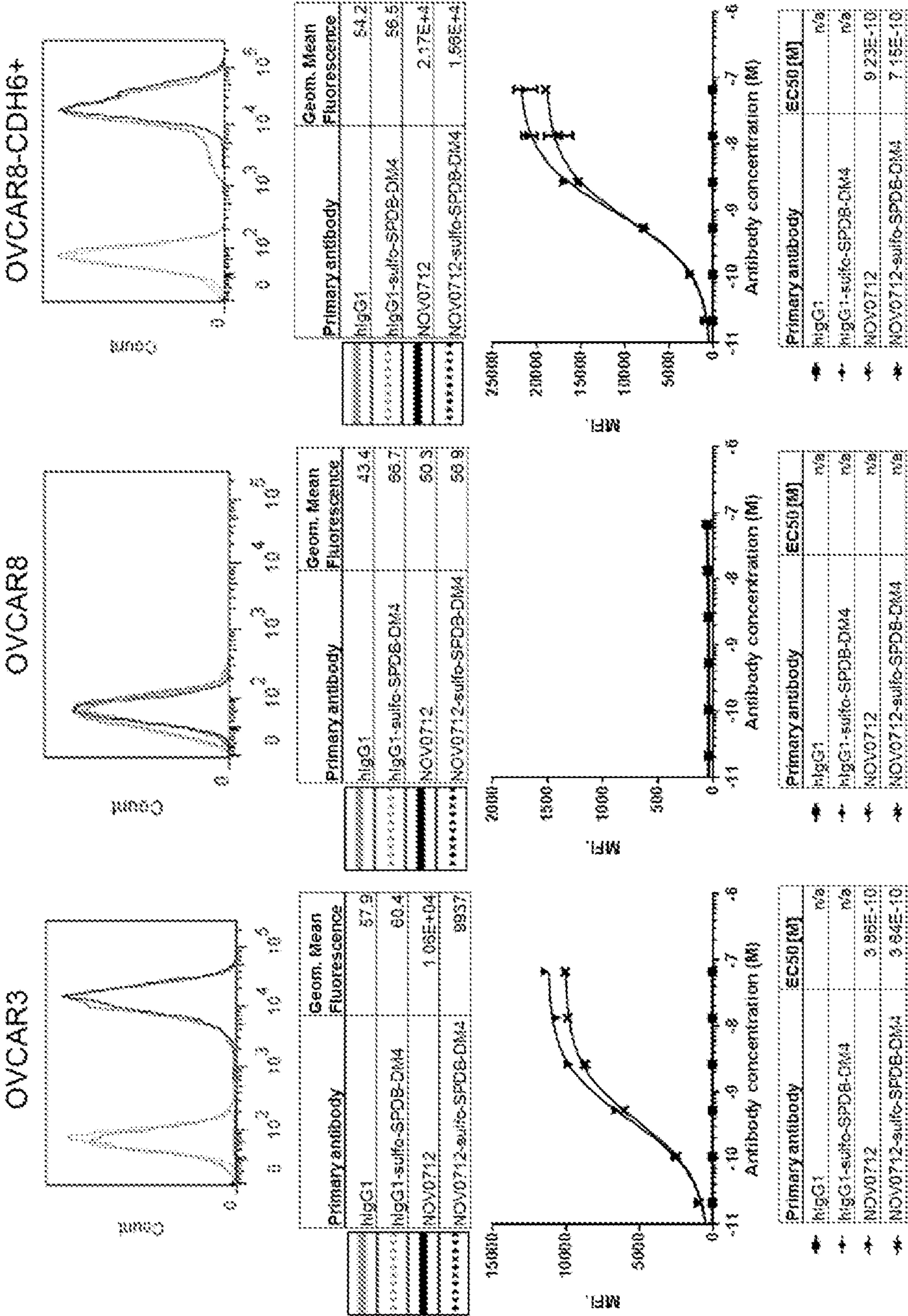


FIGURE 11

In vitro cellular activity of anti-CDH6 ADCs as SMCC-DM1 and SPDB-DM4 conjugates on ovarian cancer cell lines

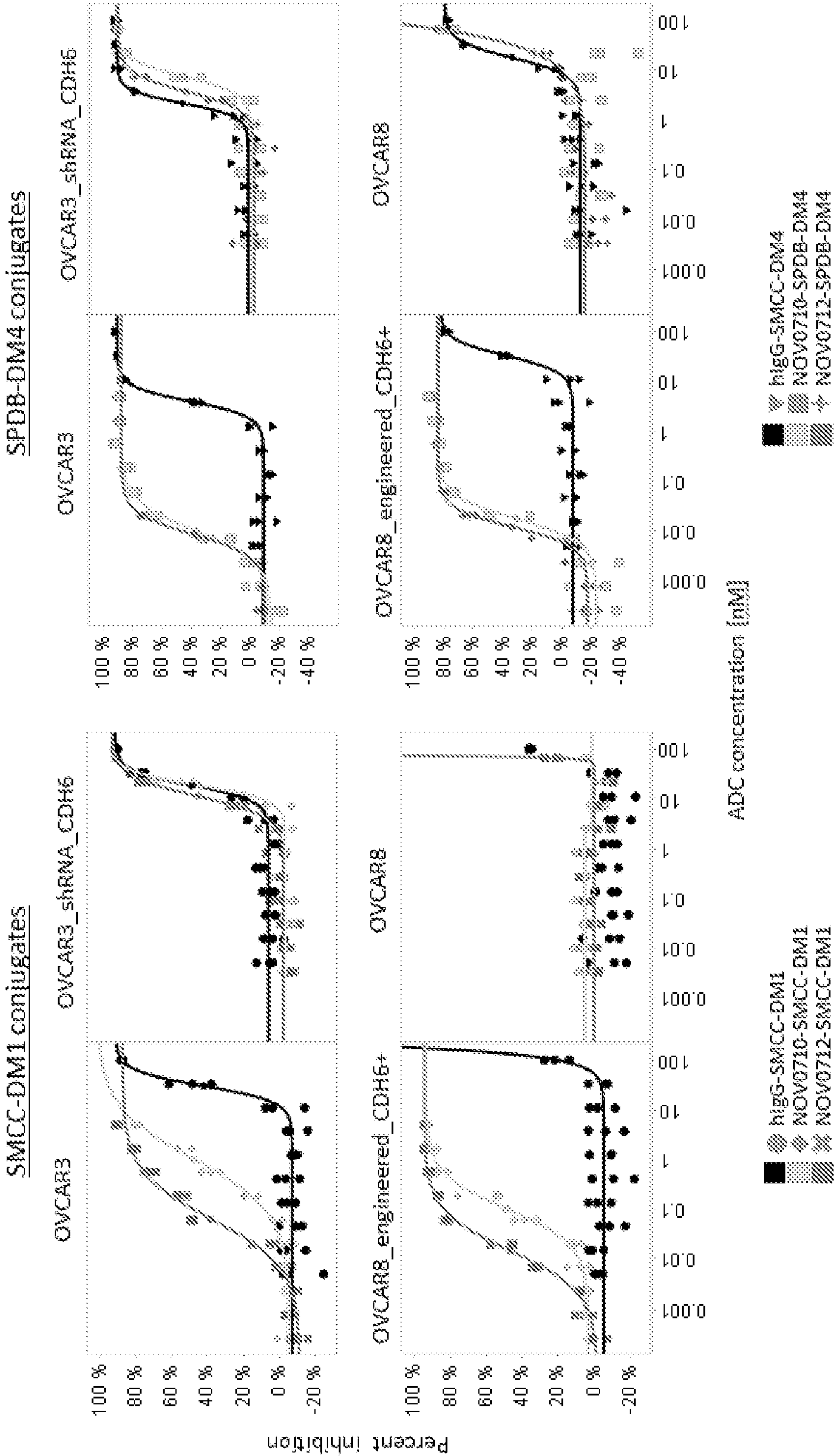
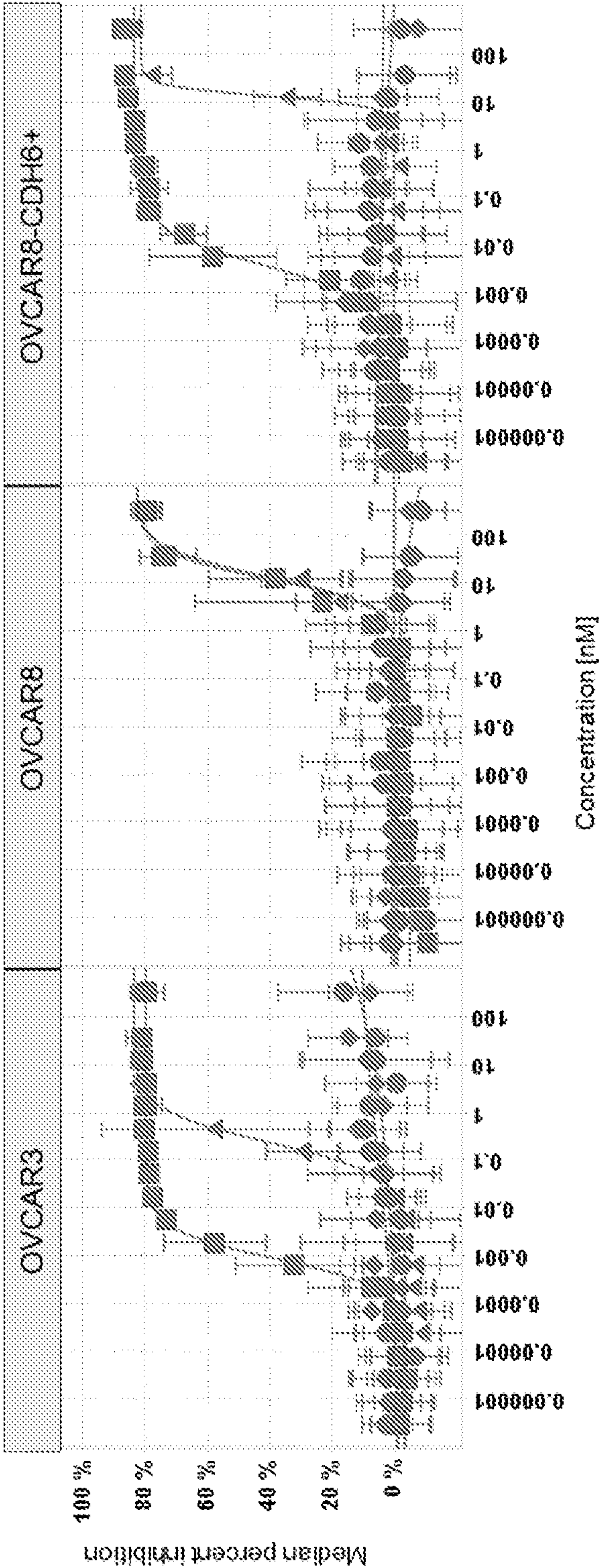


FIGURE 12

In vitro cellular activity of CDH6-targeting antibodies or control IgG in either non-conjugated form or as a sulfo-SPDB-DM4 antibody drug conjugate



IC50 [nM]			
Treatment	OVCAR3	OVCAR8	OVCAR8-CDH6+
NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4	1.28E-03	1.65E+01	5.28E-03
NOV0712	>333	>333	>333
hlgG1	>333	>333	>333
hlgG1-sulfo-SPDB-DM4	3.34E-01	1.89E+01	1.48E+01

FIGURE 13

In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies as SMCC-DM1 conjugates in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

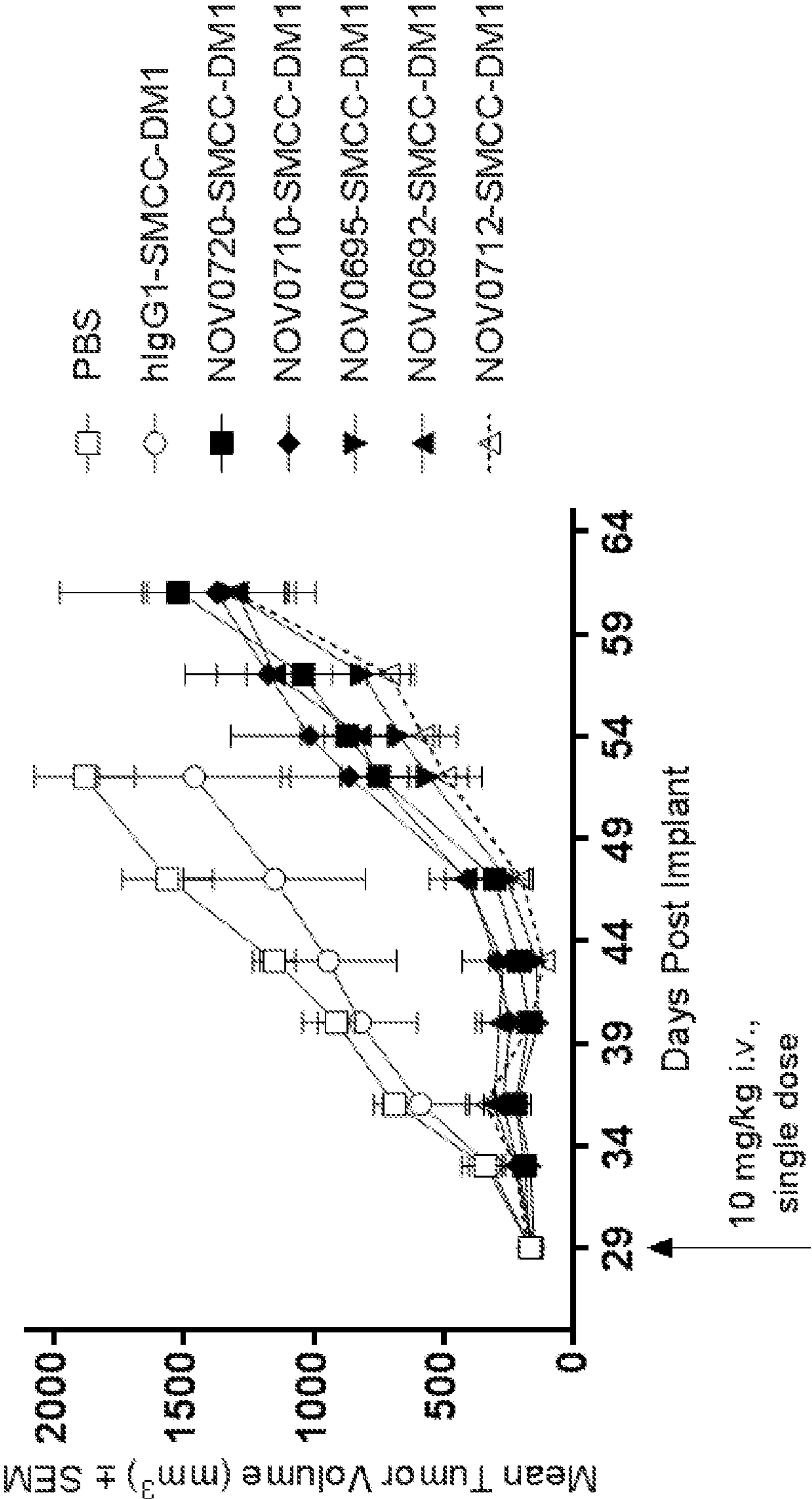


FIGURE 14

In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies as SMCC-DM1 conjugates in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

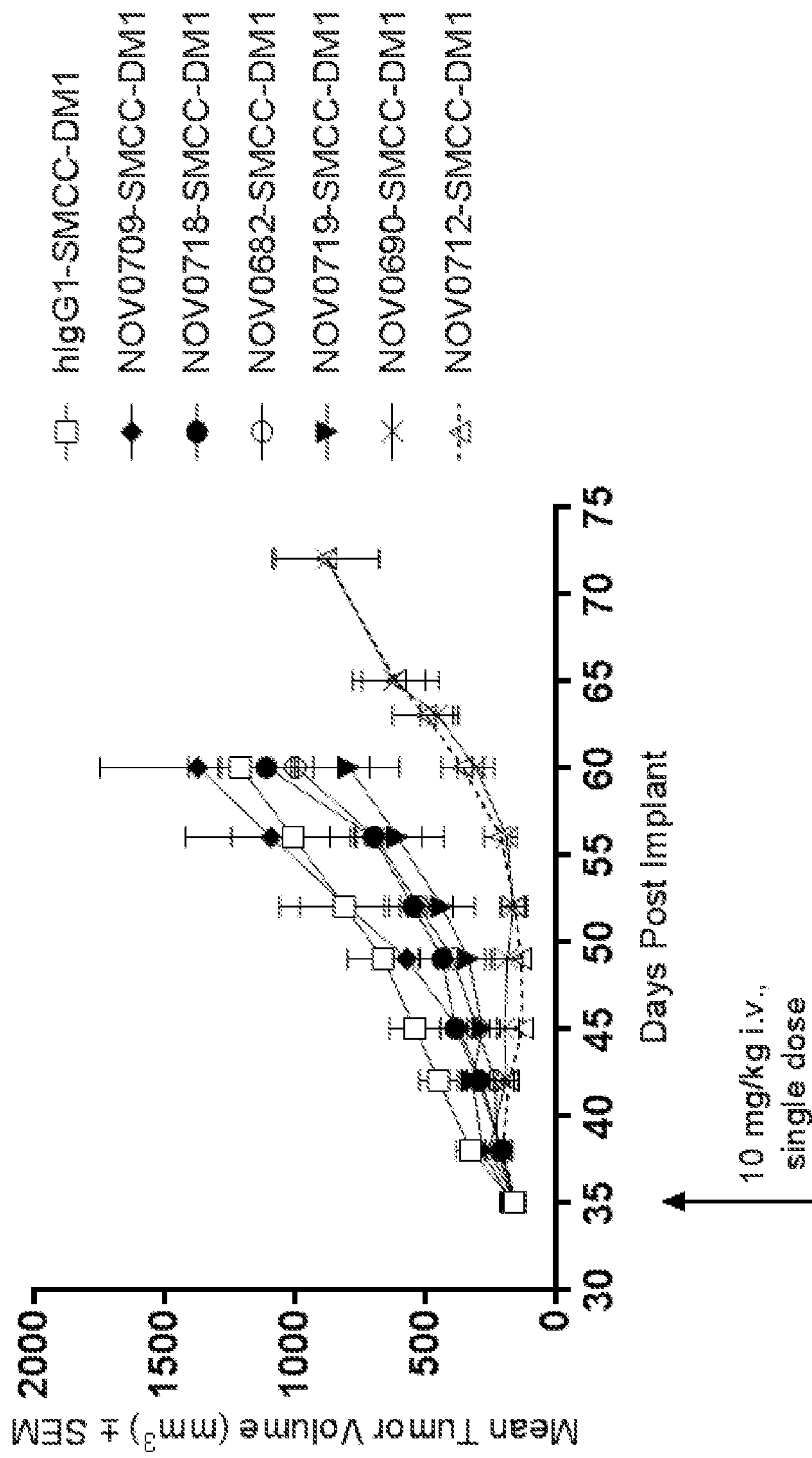


FIGURE 15

In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies as SPDB-DM4 conjugates in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

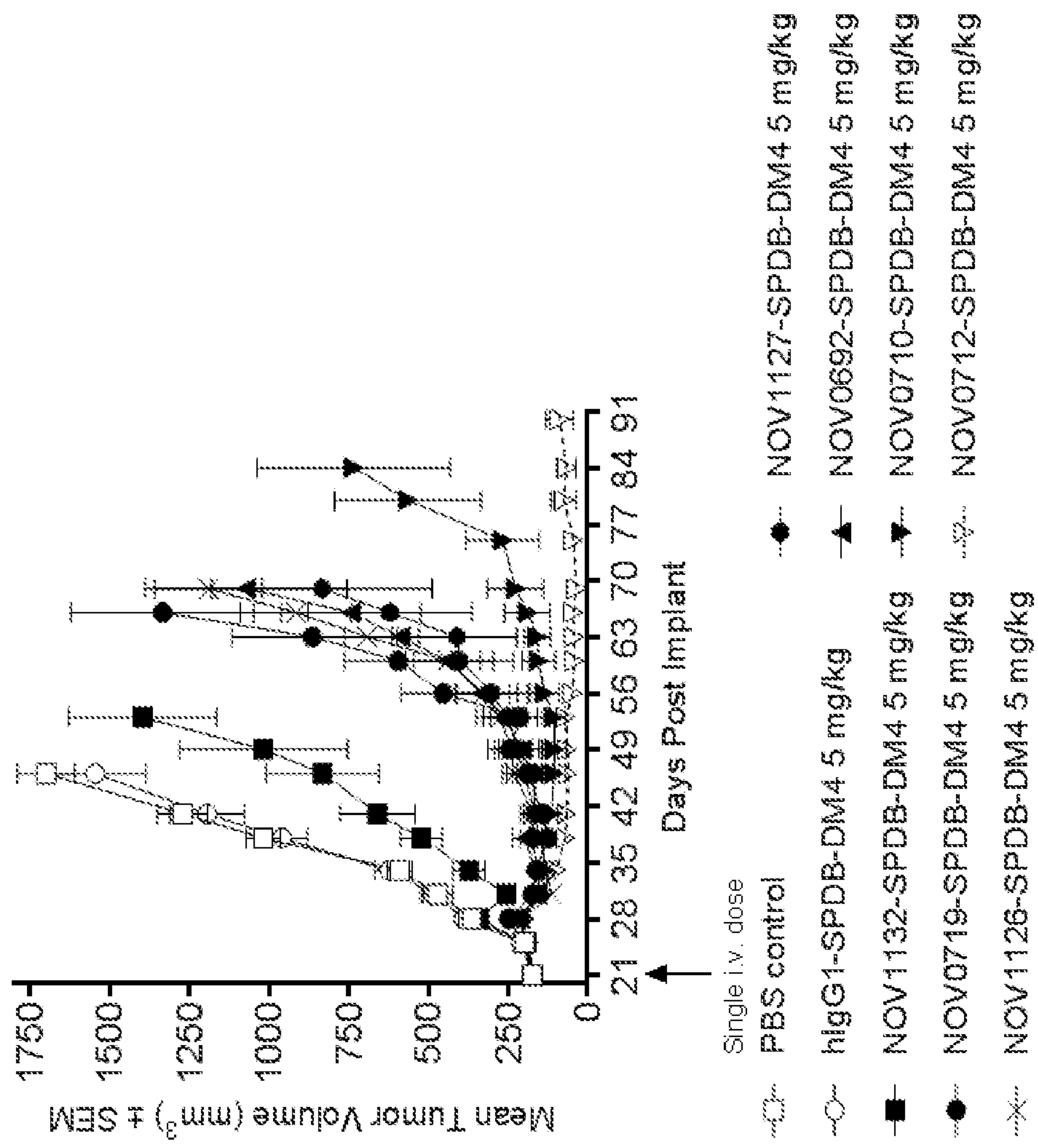


FIGURE 16

In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 antibodies as SPDB-DM4 and SMCC-DM1 conjugates in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

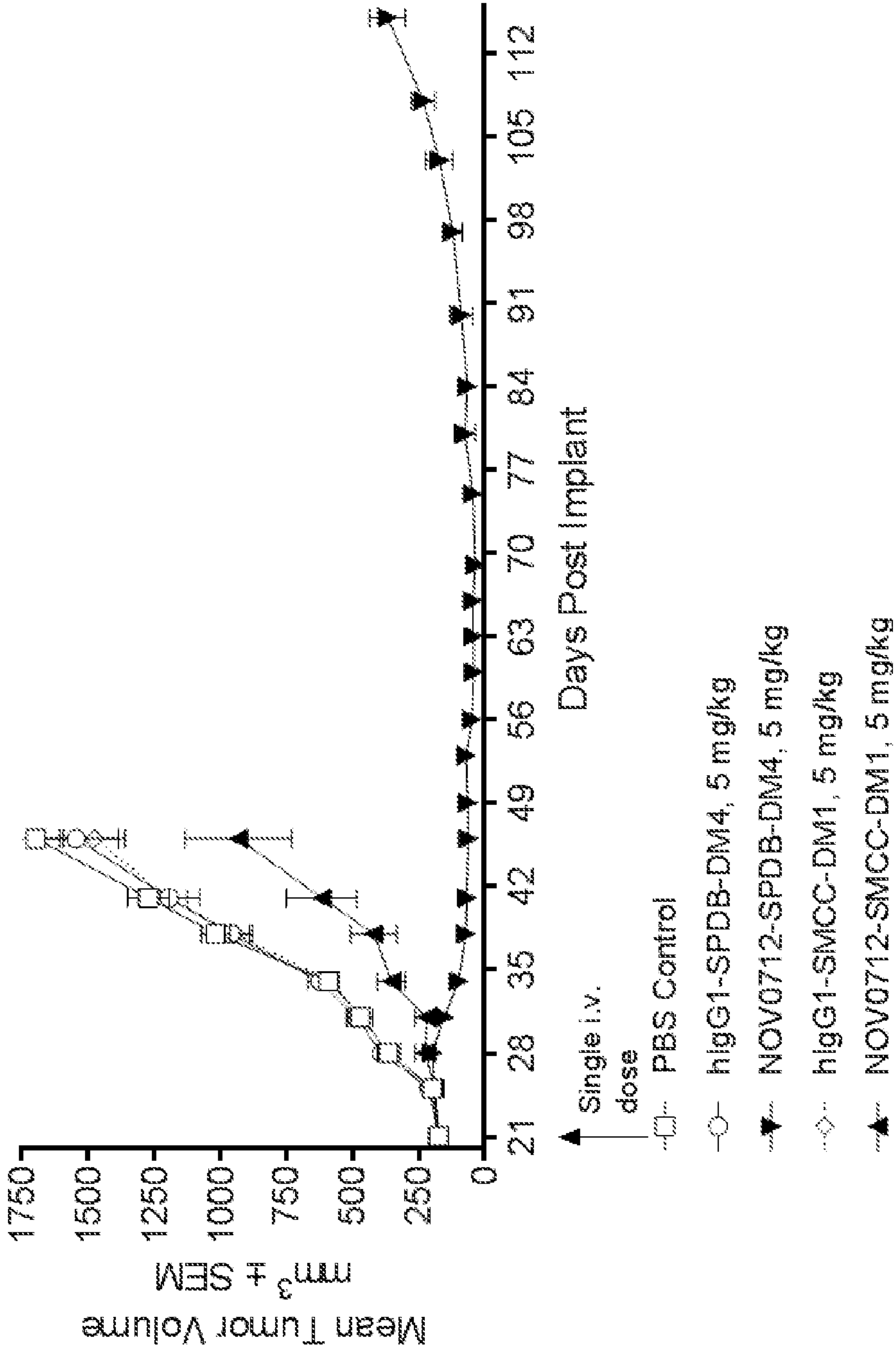


FIGURE 17

In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADCs with different linker/payload formats in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer (serous carcinoma)

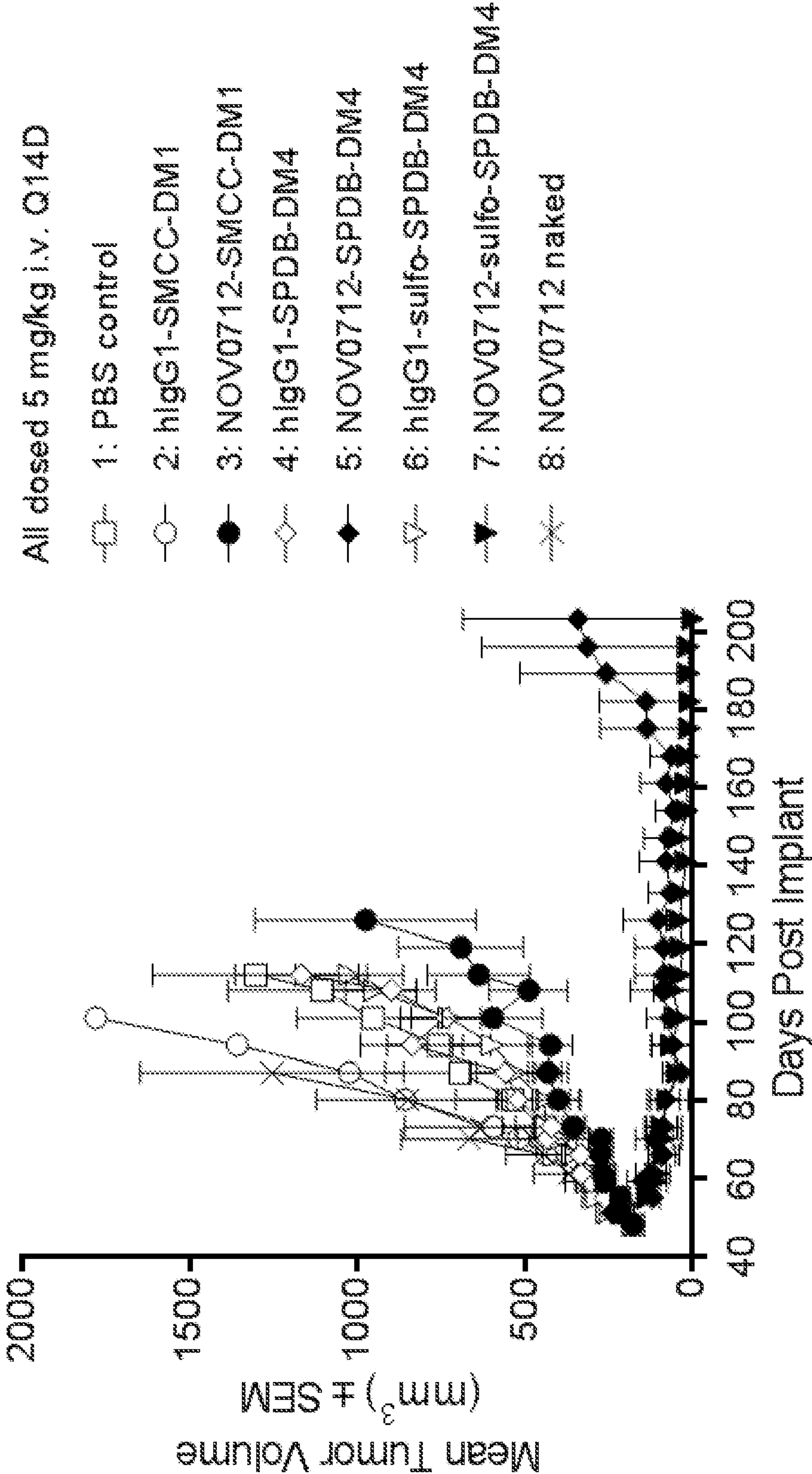


FIGURE 18

In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADCs with different linker/payload formats in a xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer

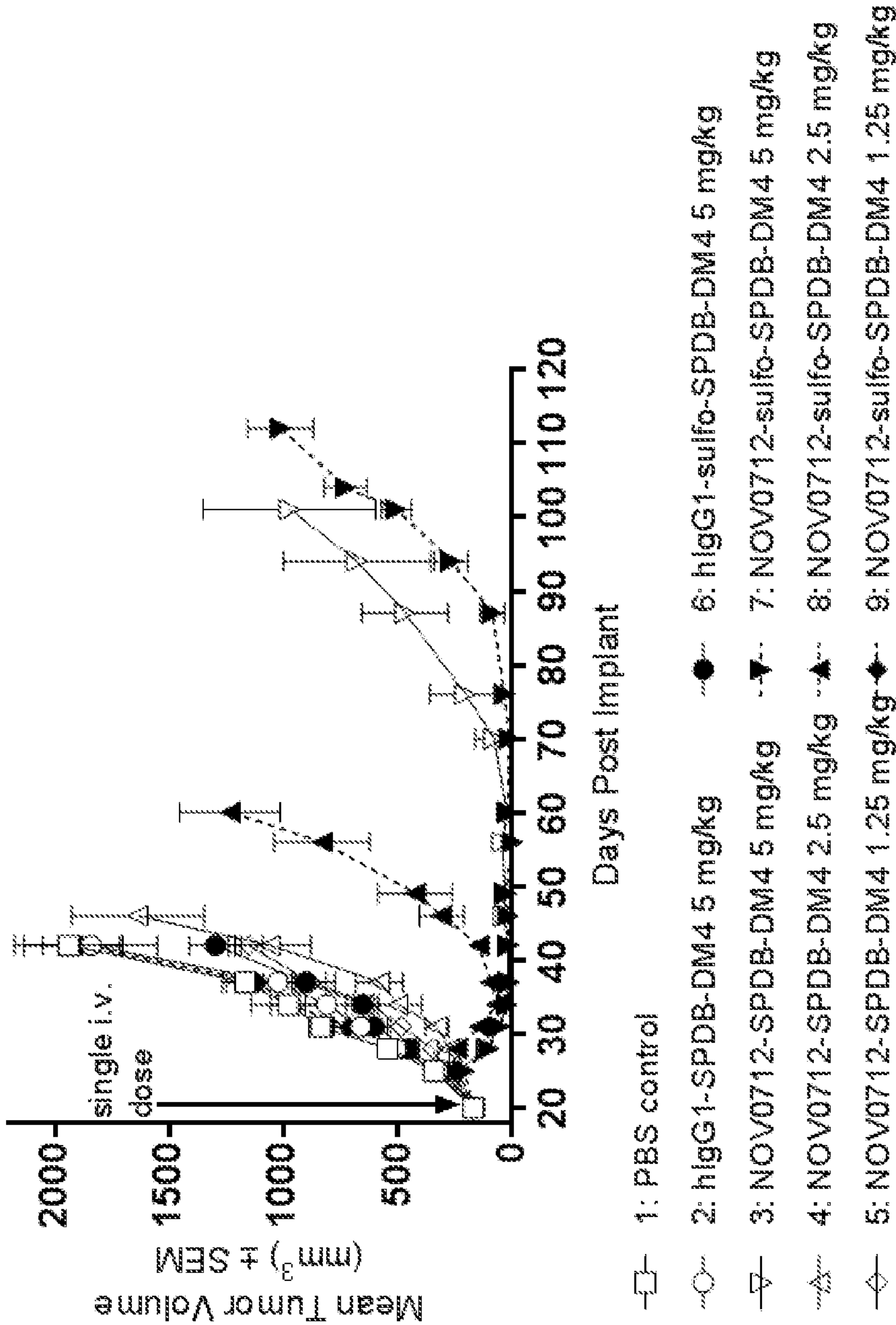


FIGURE 19

In vivo efficacy of anti-CDH6 ADCs with different linker/payload formats in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of ovarian cancer (serous carcinoma)

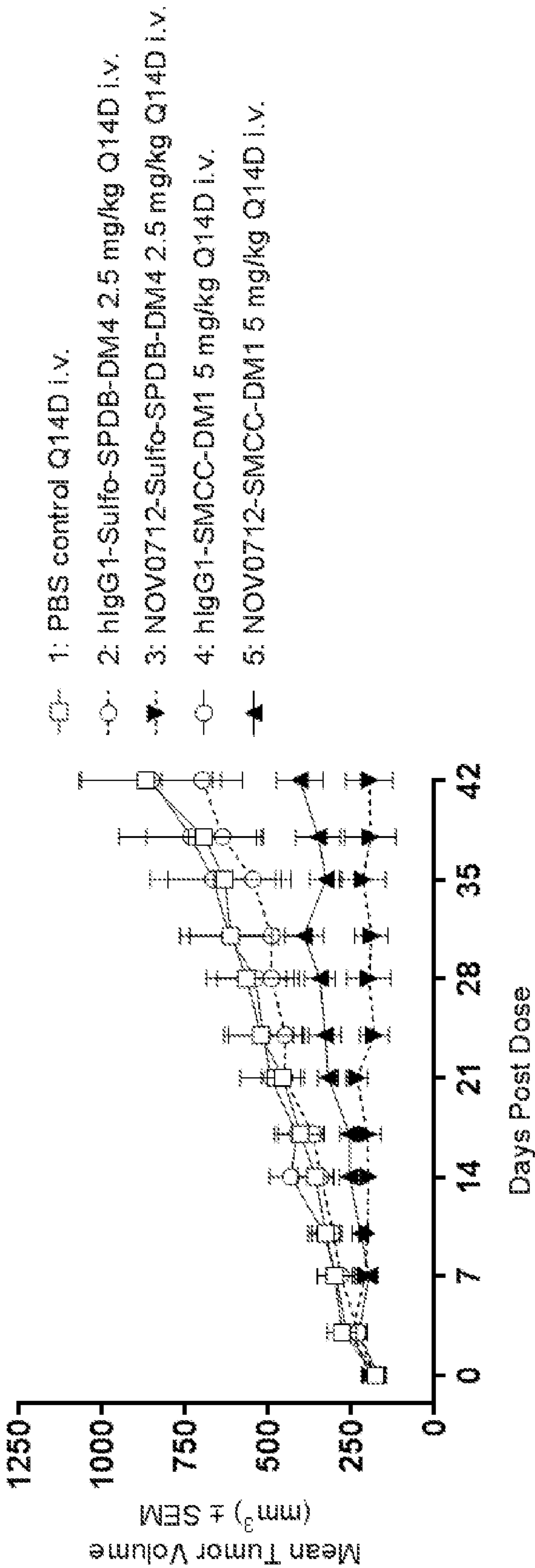


FIGURE 20

In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4; 5 mg/kg Q14D, i.v.) in a panel of patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse models of ovarian cancer

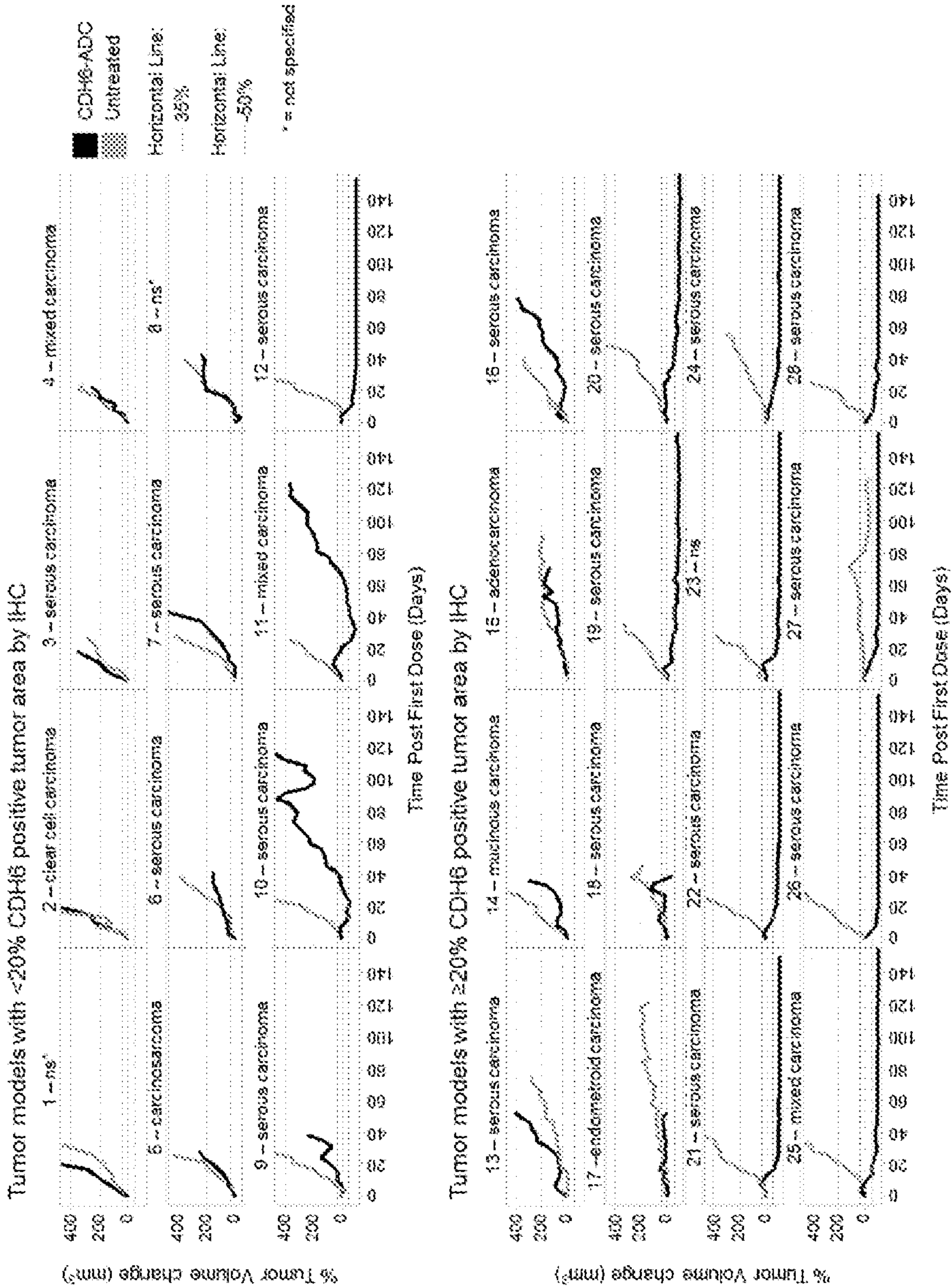


FIGURE 21

In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4), dosed either at 2.5 mg/kg, Q14D or 5 mg/kg Q14D in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of renal cancer (renal cell carcinoma)

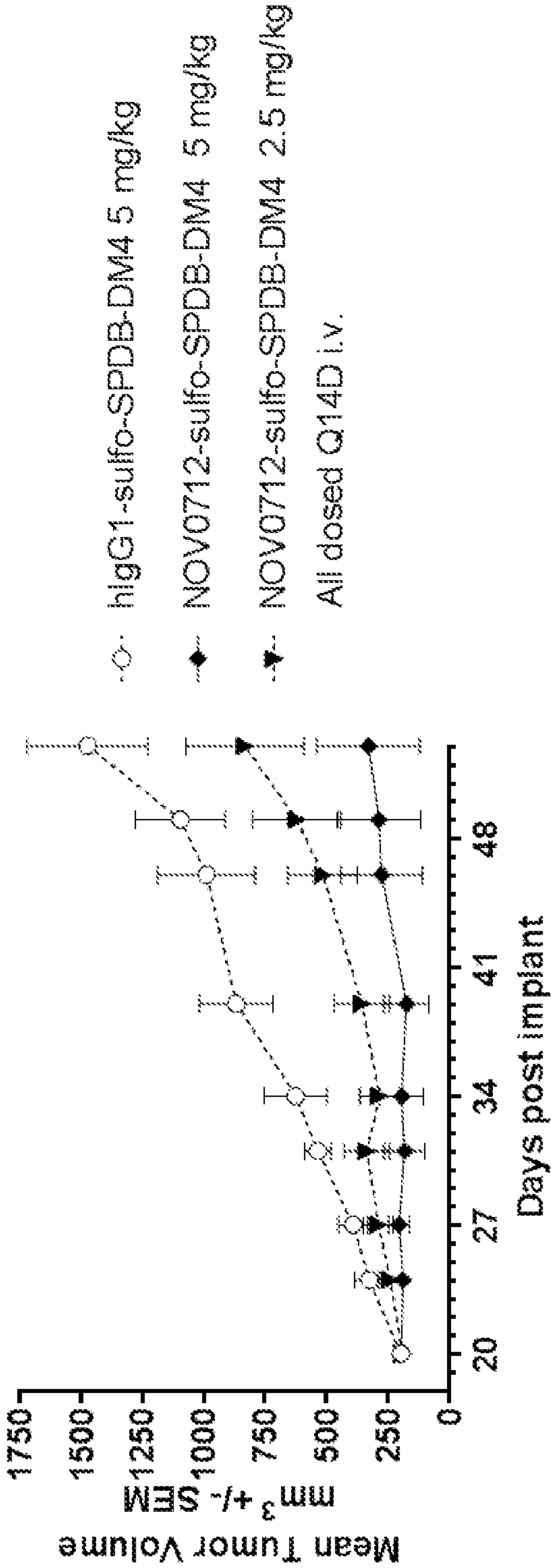


FIGURE 22

In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4), dosed either at 2.5 mg/kg, Q14D or 5 mg/kg Q14D in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of renal cancer (metastatic lesion of renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type)

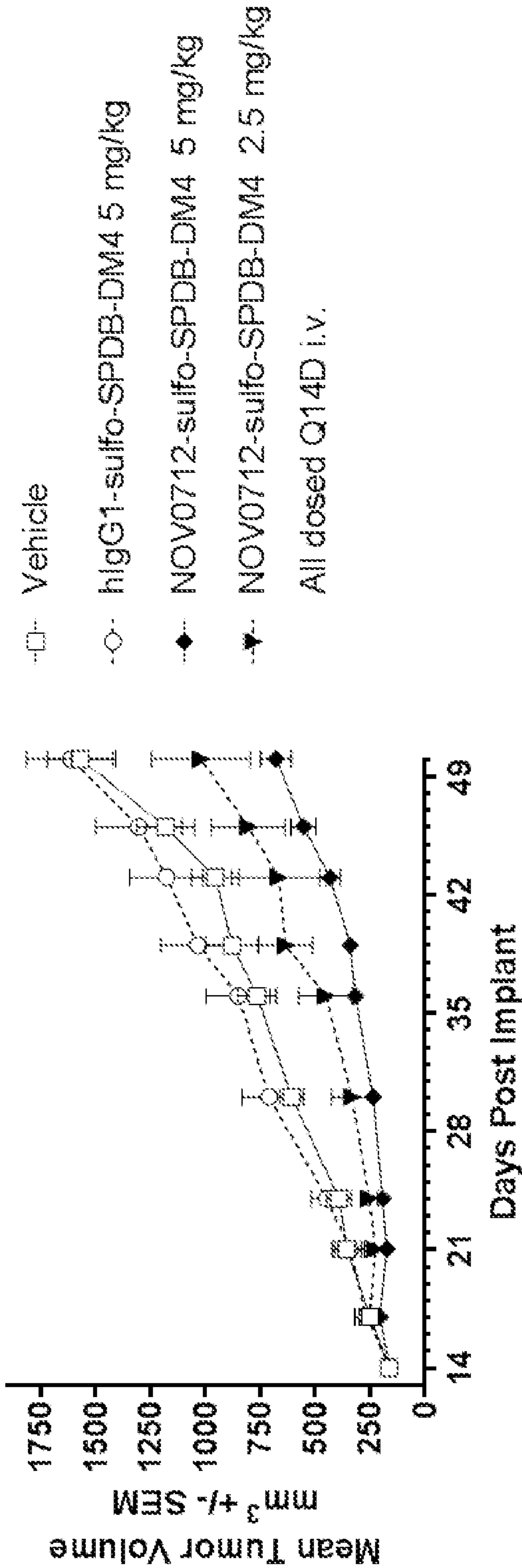


FIGURE 23

In vivo efficacy of an anti-CDH6 ADC (NOV0712-sulfo-SPDB-DM4), dosed either at 2.5 mg/kg, Q14D or 5 mg/kg Q14D in a patient-derived primary tumor xenograft mouse model of renal cancer (renal cell carcinoma, clear cell type)

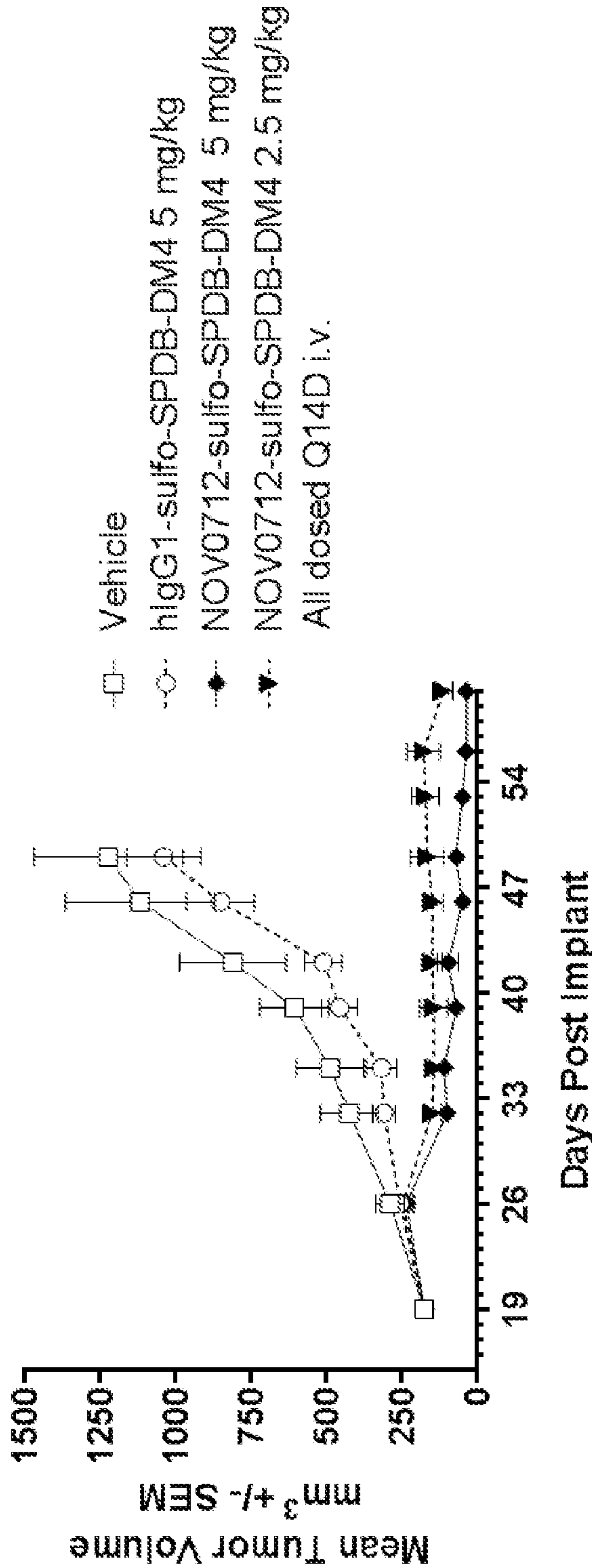


FIGURE 24

Evidence for combination activity of CDH6-targeting ADCs with BCL2/BCL-X1, BCL-X1, IAP and MEK inhibitors

Combination	Loewe Synergy Score	Loewe Excess Average
CDH6-ADC + CDH6-ADC	7.79	0.078
ABT-263 + ABT-263	6.04	0.055
WEHI-539 + WEHI-539	3.30	0.079
NVP-LCL161 + NVP-LCL161	0.0	-0.660
CDH6-ADC + ABT-263	41	0.364
CDH6-ADC + WEHI-539	31.3	0.316
CDH6-ADC + NVP-LCL161	17.9	0.187
CDH6-ADC + trametinib	26.9	0.258

FIGURE 25

CDH6 mRNA expression highlights ovarian cancer, renal cancer, soft tissue cancer, CNS cancers and thyroid cancer as indications with CDH6 over-expression

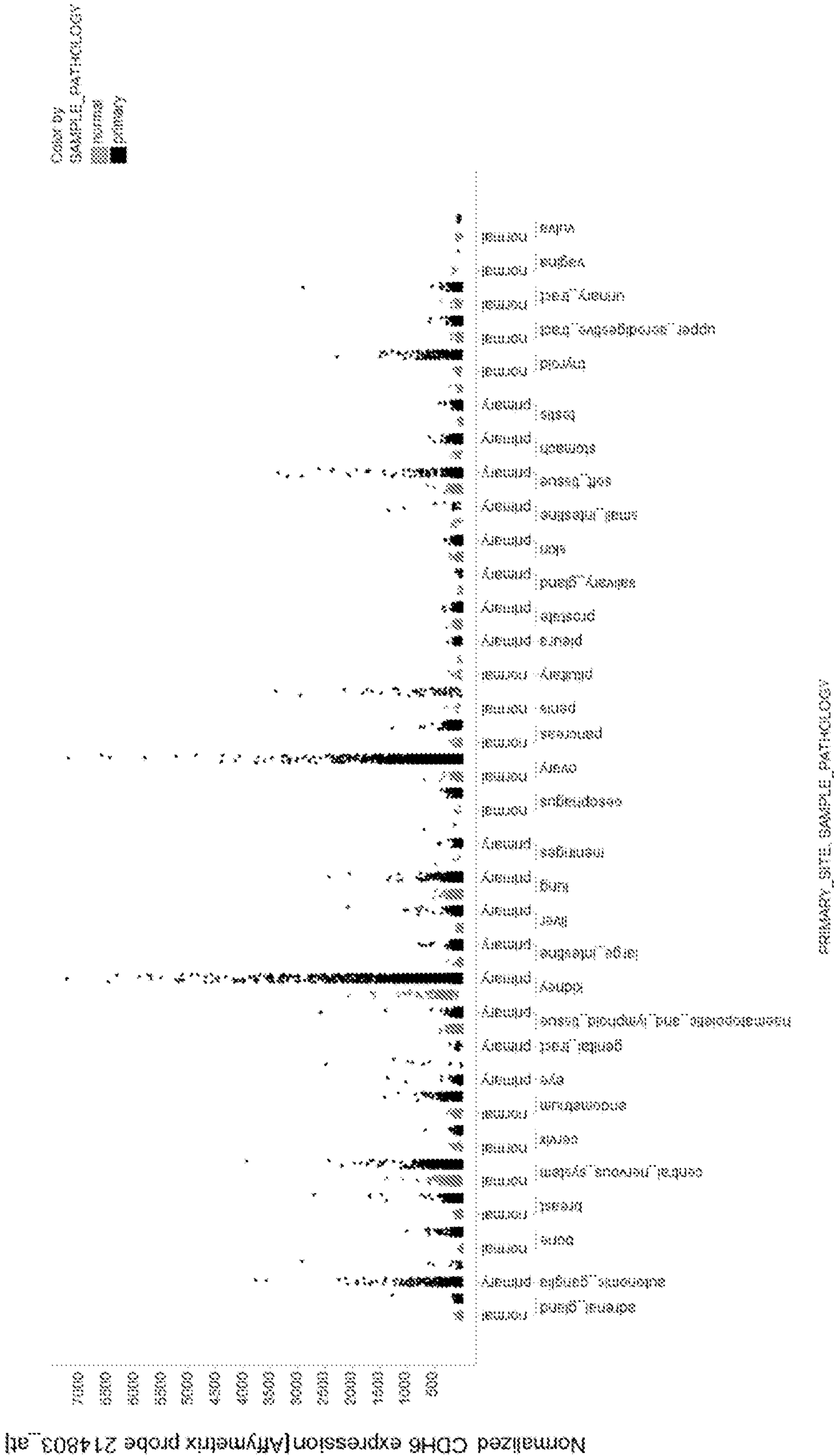


FIGURE 26

CDH6 protein expression analysis by immuno-histochemistry (IHC) highlights ovarian cancer, renal cancer and cholangiocarcinoma as indications with frequent over-expression

