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(54) Title: POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING SECRETED PROTEINS (57) Abstract Novel polynucleotides and the proteins encoded thereby are disclosed.		

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POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING SECRETED PROTEINS

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel polynucleotides and proteins encoded by such polynucleotides, along with therapeutic, diagnostic and research utilities for these polynucleotides and proteins.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technology aimed at the discovery of protein factors (including e.g., cytokines, such as lymphokines, interferons, CSFs and interleukins) has matured rapidly over the past decade. The now routine hybridization cloning and expression cloning techniques clone novel polynucleotides "directly" in the sense that they rely on information directly related to the discovered factor (i.e., partial DNA/amino acid sequence of the factor in the case of hybridization cloning; activity of the factor in the case of expression cloning). More recent "indirect" cloning techniques such as signal sequence cloning, which isolates DNA sequences based on the presence of a now well-recognized secretory leader sequence motif, as well as various PCR-based or low stringency hybridization cloning techniques, have advanced the state of the art by making available large numbers of DNA/amino acid sequences for factors that are known to have biological activity by virtue of their secreted nature in the case of leader sequence cloning, or by virtue of the cell or tissue source in the case of PCR-based techniques. It is to these factors and the polynucleotides encoding them that the present invention is directed.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 30 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 370 to nucleotide 798;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;
- 35 (c) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;

5 (f) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity;

10 (h) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(e) above; and

(i) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (f) or (g) above .

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 370 to nucleotide 798; the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding
15 sequence of clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019; or the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full length or mature protein encoded by clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019.

20 Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

25 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein
30 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 from nucleotide 20 to nucleotide 505;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;

5 (c) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;

10 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 having biological activity;

15 (h) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(e) above; and

(i) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (f) or (g) above .

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:4
20 from nucleotide 20 to nucleotide 505; the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021; or the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full length or mature protein encoded by clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC
25 98021.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group
30 consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;

(b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 260 to nucleotide 484;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 305 to nucleotide 484;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length
10 protein coding sequence of clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (d) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature
15 protein coding sequence of clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (f) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid
20 sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity;
- (i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and
- 25 (j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above .

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 260 to nucleotide 484; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 305 to nucleotide 484; the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding
30 sequence of clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020; or the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full length or mature protein encoded by clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 or SEQ ID NO:9.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide is operably linked to an expression control sequence. The invention also provides a host cell, including bacterial, yeast, insect and mammalian cells, transformed with such polynucleotide compositions.

Processes are also provided for producing a protein, which comprise:

- (a) growing a culture of the host cell transformed with such polynucleotide compositions in a suitable culture medium; and
- (b) purifying the protein from the culture.

The protein produced according to such methods is also provided by the present invention.

Preferred embodiments include those in which the protein produced by such process is a mature form of the protein.

Protein compositions of the present invention may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Compositions comprising an antibody which specifically reacts with such protein are also provided by the present invention.

Methods are also provided for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a protein of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 depicts a gel demonstrating the expression of clone B121 in baculovirus (expressed bands indicated by dots).

Fig. 2 depicts a gel demonstrating the expression of clone B196 in COS cells (expressed band indicated by dot).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

ISOLATED PROTEINS AND POLYNUCLEOTIDES

5 Nucleotide and amino acid sequences are reported below for each clone disclosed in the present application. In some instances the sequences are preliminary and may include some incorrect or ambiguous bases or amino acids. The actual nucleotide sequence of each clone can readily be determined by sequencing of the deposited clone in accordance with known methods. The predicted amino acid sequence can then be determined from such nucleotide sequence.

10

Clone "B121"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "B121". B121 was isolated from a human PBMC cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. B121 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding
15 sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "B121 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of B121 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:1. The predicted N-terminal amino acid sequence of the full length B121 protein is reported in SEQ ID NO:2. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of B121, including the polyA tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:3.

20 Clone B121 was deposited on April 4, 1996 with the American Type Culture Collection under accession number ATCC 98019.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for B121 was searched against the GenBank database using BLASTA/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. B121 demonstrated at least some identity with an EST identified as "EST yp16a07.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 187572
25 5'" found at GenBank accession number R83586. Based upon identity, B121 proteins and each identical protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Clone "B196"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "B196". B196
30 was isolated from a human PBMC cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. B196 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "B196 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of B196 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:4. The predicted N-terminal amino acid sequence of the full length B196

protein is reported in SEQ ID NO:5. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of B196, including the polyA tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:6.

Clone B196 was deposited on April 4, 1996 with the American Type Culture Collection under accession number ATCC 98021.

5 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for B196 was searched against the GenBank database using BLASTA/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. B196 demonstrated at least some identity with an EST identified as "EST68380 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end, cDNA clone HIBBP87" found at GenBank accession number T34456. Based upon identity, B196 proteins and each identical protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

10

Clone "D157"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "D157". D157 was isolated from a human PBMC cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. D157 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding
15 sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "D157 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of D157 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:7. The predicted N-terminal amino acid sequence of the full length D157 protein is reported in SEQ ID NO:8. Amino acids 1 to 15 are the predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 16.
20 Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of D157, including the polyA tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:9.

Clone D157 was deposited on April 4, 1996 with the American Type Culture Collection under accession number ATCC 98020.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for D157 was searched against the GenBank
25 database using BLASTA/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. D157 demonstrated at least some identity with an EST identified as "yd93h05.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 115833 3'" found at GenBank accession number T87909, an EST identified as "yo72g04.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 183510 5'" found at GenBank accession number H45571, and an EST identified as "yo72g03.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 183508 3'" found at GenBank accession number
30 H45474. D157 and these ESTs demonstrate some homology or similarity with the sequence for human peripheral myelin protein 22 (GenBank accession number D11428). Based upon identity, D157 proteins and each identical protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Fragments of the proteins of the present invention which are capable of exhibiting biological activity are also encompassed by the present invention. Fragments of the protein may be in linear form or they may be cyclized using known methods, for example, as described in H.U. Saragovi, *et al.*, Bio/Technology 10, 773-778 (1992) and in R.S. McDowell, *et al.*, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 114, 9245-9253 (1992), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Such fragments may be fused to carrier molecules such as immunoglobulins for many purposes, including increasing the valency of protein binding sites. For example, fragments of the protein may be fused through "linker" sequences to the Fc portion of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the protein, such a fusion could be to the Fc portion of an IgG molecule. Other immunoglobulin isotypes may also be used to generate such fusions. For example, a protein - IgM fusion would generate a decavalent form of the protein of the invention.

The present invention also provides both full-length and mature forms of the disclosed proteins. The full-length form of the such proteins is identified in the sequence listing by translation of the nucleotide sequence of each disclosed clone. The mature form of such protein may be obtained by expression of the disclosed full-length polynucleotide (preferably those deposited with ATCC) in a suitable mammalian cell or other host cell. The sequence of the mature form of the protein may also be determinable from the amino acid sequence of the full-length form.

The present invention also provides genes corresponding to the cDNA sequences disclosed herein. The corresponding genes can be isolated in accordance with known methods using the sequence information disclosed herein. Such methods include the preparation of probes or primers from the disclosed sequence information for identification and/or amplification of genes in appropriate genomic libraries or other sources of genomic materials.

Where the protein of the present invention is membrane-bound (e.g., is a receptor), the present invention also provides for soluble forms of such protein. In such forms part or all of the intracellular and transmembrane domains of the protein are deleted such that the protein is fully secreted from the cell in which it is expressed. The intracellular and transmembrane domains of proteins of the invention can be identified in accordance with known techniques for determination of such domains from sequence information.

Species homologs of the disclosed polynucleotides and proteins are also provided by the present invention. Species homologs may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source from the desired species.

The invention also encompasses allelic variants of the disclosed polynucleotides; that is, naturally-occurring alternative forms of the isolated polynucleotide which also encode proteins identical, homologous or related to that encoded by the polynucleotides.

The isolated polynucleotide of the invention may be operably linked to an expression control sequence such as the pMT2 or pED expression vectors disclosed in Kaufman *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 19, 4485-4490 (1991), in order to produce the protein recombinantly. Many suitable expression control sequences are known in the art. General methods of expressing recombinant proteins are also known and are exemplified in R. Kaufman, Methods in Enzymology 185, 537-566 (1990). As defined herein "operably linked" means that the isolated polynucleotide of the invention and an expression control sequence are situated within a vector or cell in such a way that the protein is expressed by a host cell which has been transformed (transfected) with the ligated polynucleotide/expression control sequence.

A number of types of cells may act as suitable host cells for expression of the protein. Mammalian host cells include, for example, monkey COS cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, human kidney 293 cells, human epidermal A431 cells, human Colo205 cells, 3T3 cells, CV-1 cells, other transformed primate cell lines, normal diploid cells, cell strains derived from *in vitro* culture of primary tissue, primary explants, HeLa cells, mouse L cells, BHK, HL-60, U937, HaK or Jurkat cells.

Alternatively, it may be possible to produce the protein in lower eukaryotes such as yeast or in prokaryotes such as bacteria. Potentially suitable yeast strains include *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Kluyveromyces* strains, *Candida*, or any yeast strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. Potentially suitable bacterial strains include *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, or any bacterial strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. If the protein is made in yeast or bacteria, it may be necessary to modify the protein produced therein, for example by phosphorylation or glycosylation of the appropriate sites, in order to obtain the functional protein. Such covalent attachments may be accomplished using known chemical or enzymatic methods.

The protein may also be produced by operably linking the isolated polynucleotide of the invention to suitable control sequences in one or more insect expression vectors, and employing an insect expression system. Materials and methods for baculovirus/insect cell expression systems are commercially available in kit form from, *e.g.*, Invitrogen, San Diego, California, U.S.A. (the MaxBac® kit), and such methods are well known in the art, as described in Summers and Smith, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555

(1987), incorporated herein by reference. As used herein, an insect cell capable of expressing a polynucleotide of the present invention is "transformed."

The protein of the invention may be prepared by culturing transformed host cells under culture conditions suitable to express the recombinant protein. The resulting expressed protein
5 may then be purified from such culture (i.e., from culture medium or cell extracts) using known purification processes, such as gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography. The purification of the protein may also include an affinity column containing agents which will bind to the protein; one or more column steps over such affinity resins as concanavalin A-agarose, heparin-toyopearl® or Cibacrom blue 3GA Sepharose®; one or more steps involving
10 hydrophobic interaction chromatography using such resins as phenyl ether, butyl ether, or propyl ether; or immunoaffinity chromatography.

Alternatively, the protein of the invention may also be expressed in a form which will facilitate purification. For example, it may be expressed as a fusion protein, such as those of maltose binding protein (MBP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST) or thioredoxin (TRX). Kits
15 for expression and purification of such fusion proteins are commercially available from New England BioLab (Beverly, MA), Pharmacia (Piscataway, NJ) and InVitrogen, respectively. The protein can also be tagged with an epitope and subsequently purified by using a specific antibody directed to such epitope. One such epitope ("Flag") is commercially available from Kodak (New Haven, CT).

20 Finally, one or more reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) steps employing hydrophobic RP-HPLC media, e.g., silica gel having pendant methyl or other aliphatic groups, can be employed to further purify the protein. Some or all of the foregoing purification steps, in various combinations, can also be employed to provide a substantially homogeneous isolated recombinant protein. The protein thus purified is
25 substantially free of other mammalian proteins and is defined in accordance with the present invention as an "isolated protein."

The protein of the invention may also be expressed as a product of transgenic animals, e.g., as a component of the milk of transgenic cows, goats, pigs, or sheep which are characterized by somatic or germ cells containing a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein.

30 The protein may also be produced by known conventional chemical synthesis. Methods for constructing the proteins of the present invention by synthetic means are known to those skilled in the art. The synthetically-constructed protein sequences, by virtue of sharing primary, secondary or tertiary structural and/or conformational characteristics with proteins may possess biological properties in common therewith, including protein activity. Thus, they

may be employed as biologically active or immunological substitutes for natural, purified proteins in screening of therapeutic compounds and in immunological processes for the development of antibodies.

5 The proteins provided herein also include proteins characterized by amino acid sequences similar to those of purified proteins but into which modification are naturally provided or deliberately engineered. For example, modifications in the peptide or DNA sequences can be made by those skilled in the art using known techniques. Modifications of interest in the protein sequences may include the alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion of a selected amino acid residue in the coding sequence. For example, one or more
10 of the cysteine residues may be deleted or replaced with another amino acid to alter the conformation of the molecule. Techniques for such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion are well known to those skilled in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,518,584). Preferably, such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion retains the desired activity of the protein.

15 Other fragments and derivatives of the sequences of proteins which would be expected to retain protein activity in whole or in part and may thus be useful for screening or other immunological methodologies may also be easily made by those skilled in the art given the disclosures herein. Such modifications are believed to be encompassed by the present invention.

20

USES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

The polynucleotides of the present invention and the proteins encoded thereby are expected to exhibit one or more of the uses or biological activities (including those associated with assays cited herein) identified below. Uses or activities described for proteins of the
25 present invention may be provided by administration or use of such proteins or by administration or use of polynucleotides encoding such proteins (such as, for example, in gene therapies or vectors suitable for introduction of DNA).

Research Uses and Utilities

30 The polynucleotides provided by the present invention can be used by the research community for various purposes. The polynucleotides can be used to express recombinant protein for analysis, characterization or therapeutic use; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in disease states); as molecular weight markers on

Southern gels; as chromosome markers or tags (when labeled) to identify chromosomes or to map related gene positions; to compare with endogenous DNA sequences in patients to identify potential genetic disorders; as probes to hybridize and thus discover novel, related DNA sequences; as a source of information to derive PCR primers for genetic fingerprinting; as a probe to "subtract-out" known sequences in the process of discovering other novel polynucleotides; for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, including for examination of expression patterns; to raise anti-protein antibodies using DNA immunization techniques; and as an antigen to raise anti-DNA antibodies or elicit another immune response. Where the polynucleotide encodes a protein which binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the polynucleotide can also be used in interaction trap assays (such as, for example, that described in Gyuris et al., Cell 75:791-803 (1993)) to identify polynucleotides encoding the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction.

The proteins provided by the present invention can similarly be used in assay to determine biological activity, including in a panel of multiple proteins for high-throughput screening; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its receptor) in biological fluids; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state); and, of course, to isolate correlative receptors or ligands. Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Proteins involved in these binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction.

Any or all of these research utilities are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as research products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include without limitation "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E.F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S.L. and A.R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

Nutritional Uses

Polynucleotides and proteins of the present invention can also be used as nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include without limitation use as a protein or amino acid supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source and use as a source of carbohydrate. In such cases the protein or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the feed of a particular organism or can be administered as a separate solid or liquid preparation, such as in the form of powder, pills, solutions, suspensions or capsules. In the case of microorganisms, the protein or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the medium in or on which the microorganism is cultured.

10 Cytokine and Cell Proliferation/Differentiation Activity

A protein of the present invention may exhibit cytokine, cell proliferation (either inducing or inhibiting) or cell differentiation (either inducing or inhibiting) activity or may induce production of other cytokines in certain cell populations. Many protein factors discovered to date, including all known cytokines, have exhibited activity in one or more factor dependent cell proliferation assays, and hence the assays serve as a convenient confirmation of cytokine activity. The activity of a protein of the present invention is evidenced by any one of a number of routine factor dependent cell proliferation assays for cell lines including, without limitation, 32D, DA2, DA1G, T10, B9, B9/11, BaF3, MC9/G, M+ (preB M+), 2E8, RB5, DA1, 123, T1165, HT2, CTLL2, TF-1, Mo7e and CMK.

20 The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for T-cell or thymocyte proliferation include without limitation those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, *In Vitro* assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, *Immunologic studies in Humans*); Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bertagnolli et al., *J. Immunol.* 145:1706-1712, 1990; Bertagnolli et al., *Cellular Immunology* 133:327-341, 1991; Bertagnolli, et al., *J. Immunol.* 149:3778-3783, 1992; Bowman et al., *J. Immunol.* 152: 1756-1761, 1994.

30 Assays for cytokine production and/or proliferation of spleen cells, lymph node cells or thymocytes include, without limitation, those described in: *Polyclonal T cell stimulation*, Kruisbeek, A.M. and Shevach, E.M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.12.1-3.12.14, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994; and *Measurement of*

mouse and human Interferon γ , Schreiber, R.D. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.8.1-6.8.8, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Assays for proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic and lymphopoietic cells include, without limitation, those described in: Measurement of Human and Murine Interleukin 2 and Interleukin 4, Bottomly, K., Davis, L.S. and Lipsky, P.E. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.3.1-6.3.12, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; deVries et al., J. Exp. Med. 173:1205-1211, 1991; Moreau et al., Nature 336:690-692, 1988; Greenberger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2931-2938, 1983; Measurement of mouse and human interleukin 6 - Nordan, R. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.6.1-6.6.5, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Smith et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:1857-1861, 1986; Measurement of human Interleukin 11 - Bennett, F., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K. J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.15.1 John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Measurement of mouse and human Interleukin 9 - Ciarletta, A., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K.J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.13.1, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991.

Assays for T-cell clone responses to antigens (which will identify, among others, proteins that affect APC-T cell interactions as well as direct T-cell effects by measuring proliferation and cytokine production) include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function; Chapter 6, Cytokines and their cellular receptors; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Weinberger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:6091-6095, 1980; Weinberger et al., Eur. J. Immun. 11:405-411, 1981; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988.

Immune Stimulating or Suppressing Activity

A protein of the present invention may also exhibit immune stimulating or immune suppressing activity, including without limitation the activities for which assays are described herein. A protein may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies and disorders (including severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)), e.g., in regulating (up or down) growth and proliferation of T and/or B lymphocytes, as well as effecting the cytolytic activity of NK cells and other cell populations. These immune deficiencies may be genetic or be caused by viral (e.g., HIV) as well as bacterial or fungal infections, or may result from

autoimmune disorders. More specifically, infectious diseases caused by viral, bacterial, fungal or other infection may be treatable using a protein of the present invention, including infections by HIV, hepatitis viruses, herpesviruses, mycobacteria, *Leishmania* spp., malaria spp. and various fungal infections such as candidiasis. Of course, in this regard, a protein of the present invention may also be useful where a boost to the immune system generally may be desirable, *i.e.*, in the treatment of cancer.

Autoimmune disorders which may be treated using a protein of the present invention include, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. Such a protein of the present invention may also be useful in the treatment of allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems. Other conditions, in which immune suppression is desired (including, for example, organ transplantation), may also be treatable using a protein of the present invention.

Using the proteins of the invention it may also be possible to modulate immune responses, in a number of ways. Down regulation may be in the form of inhibiting or blocking an immune response already in progress or may involve preventing the induction of an immune response. The functions of activated T cells may be inhibited by suppressing T cell responses or by inducing specific tolerance in T cells, or both. Immunosuppression of T cell responses is generally an active, non-antigen-specific, process which requires continuous exposure of the T cells to the suppressive agent. Tolerance, which involves inducing non-responsiveness or anergy in T cells, is distinguishable from immunosuppression in that it is generally antigen-specific and persists after exposure to the tolerizing agent has ceased. Operationally, tolerance can be demonstrated by the lack of a T cell response upon reexposure to specific antigen in the absence of the tolerizing agent.

Down regulating or preventing one or more antigen functions (including without limitation B lymphocyte antigen functions (such as, for example, B7)), *e.g.*, preventing high level lymphokine synthesis by activated T cells, will be useful in situations of tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). For example, blockage of T cell function should result in reduced tissue destruction in tissue transplantation. Typically, in tissue transplants, rejection of the transplant is initiated through its recognition as foreign by T cells, followed by an immune reaction that destroys the transplant. The administration of a molecule which inhibits or blocks interaction of a B7 lymphocyte antigen with its natural

ligand(s) on immune cells (such as a soluble, monomeric form of a peptide having B7-2 activity alone or in conjunction with a monomeric form of a peptide having an activity of another B lymphocyte antigen (*e.g.*, B7-1, B7-3) or blocking antibody), prior to transplantation can lead to the binding of the molecule to the natural ligand(s) on the immune cells without transmitting the corresponding costimulatory signal. Blocking B lymphocyte antigen function in this matter prevents cytokine synthesis by immune cells, such as T cells, and thus acts as an immunosuppressant. Moreover, the lack of costimulation may also be sufficient to anergize the T cells, thereby inducing tolerance in a subject. Induction of long-term tolerance by B lymphocyte antigen-blocking reagents may avoid the necessity of repeated administration of these blocking reagents. To achieve sufficient immunosuppression or tolerance in a subject, it may also be necessary to block the function of a combination of B lymphocyte antigens.

The efficacy of particular blocking reagents in preventing organ transplant rejection or GVHD can be assessed using animal models that are predictive of efficacy in humans. Examples of appropriate systems which can be used include allogeneic cardiac grafts in rats and xenogeneic pancreatic islet cell grafts in mice, both of which have been used to examine the immunosuppressive effects of CTLA4Ig fusion proteins *in vivo* as described in Lenschow *et al.*, Science 257:789-792 (1992) and Turka *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA, 89:11102-11105 (1992). In addition, murine models of GVHD (see Paul ed., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 846-847) can be used to determine the effect of blocking B lymphocyte antigen function *in vivo* on the development of that disease.

Blocking antigen function may also be therapeutically useful for treating autoimmune diseases. Many autoimmune disorders are the result of inappropriate activation of T cells that are reactive against self tissue and which promote the production of cytokines and autoantibodies involved in the pathology of the diseases. Preventing the activation of autoreactive T cells may reduce or eliminate disease symptoms. Administration of reagents which block costimulation of T cells by disrupting receptor:ligand interactions of B lymphocyte antigens can be used to inhibit T cell activation and prevent production of autoantibodies or T cell-derived cytokines which may be involved in the disease process. Additionally, blocking reagents may induce antigen-specific tolerance of autoreactive T cells which could lead to long-term relief from the disease. The efficacy of blocking reagents in preventing or alleviating autoimmune disorders can be determined using a number of well-characterized animal models of human autoimmune diseases. Examples include murine experimental autoimmune encephalitis, systemic lupus erythmatosis in MRL/*lpr/lpr* mice or NZB hybrid mice, murine autoimmune collagen arthritis, diabetes mellitus in NOD mice and BB rats, and murine

experimental myasthenia gravis (see Paul ed., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 840-856).

Upregulation of an antigen function (preferably a B lymphocyte antigen function), as a means of up regulating immune responses, may also be useful in therapy. Upregulation of immune responses may be in the form of enhancing an existing immune response or eliciting an initial immune response. For example, enhancing an immune response through stimulating B lymphocyte antigen function may be useful in cases of viral infection. In addition, systemic viral diseases such as influenza, the common cold, and encephalitis might be alleviated by the administration of stimulatory forms of B lymphocyte antigens systemically.

Alternatively, anti-viral immune responses may be enhanced in an infected patient by removing T cells from the patient, costimulating the T cells *in vitro* with viral antigen-pulsed APCs either expressing a peptide of the present invention or together with a stimulatory form of a soluble peptide of the present invention and reintroducing the *in vitro* activated T cells into the patient. Another method of enhancing anti-viral immune responses would be to isolate infected cells from a patient, transfect them with a nucleic acid encoding a protein of the present invention as described herein such that the cells express all or a portion of the protein on their surface, and reintroduce the transfected cells into the patient. The infected cells would now be capable of delivering a costimulatory signal to, and thereby activate, T cells *in vivo*.

In another application, up regulation or enhancement of antigen function (preferably B lymphocyte antigen function) may be useful in the induction of tumor immunity. Tumor cells (*e.g.*, sarcoma, melanoma, lymphoma, leukemia, neuroblastoma, carcinoma) transfected with a nucleic acid encoding at least one peptide of the present invention can be administered to a subject to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject. If desired, the tumor cell can be transfected to express a combination of peptides. For example, tumor cells obtained from a patient can be transfected *ex vivo* with an expression vector directing the expression of a peptide having B7-2-like activity alone, or in conjunction with a peptide having B7-1-like activity and/or B7-3-like activity. The transfected tumor cells are returned to the patient to result in expression of the peptides on the surface of the transfected cell. Alternatively, gene therapy techniques can be used to target a tumor cell for transfection *in vivo*.

The presence of the peptide of the present invention having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen(s) on the surface of the tumor cell provides the necessary costimulation signal to T cells to induce a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cells. In addition, tumor cells which lack MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, or which fail to reexpress sufficient amounts of MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, can be

transfected with nucleic acid encoding all or a portion of (*e.g.*, a cytoplasmic-domain truncated portion) of an MHC class I α chain protein and β_2 microglobulin protein or an MHC class II α chain protein and an MHC class II β chain protein to thereby express MHC class I or MHC class II proteins on the cell surface. Expression of the appropriate class I or class II MHC in conjunction with a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen (*e.g.*, B7-1, B7-2, B7-3) induces a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cell. Optionally, a gene encoding an antisense construct which blocks expression of an MHC class II associated protein, such as the invariant chain, can also be cotransfected with a DNA encoding a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen to promote presentation of tumor associated antigens and induce tumor specific immunity. Thus, the induction of a T cell mediated immune response in a human subject may be sufficient to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for thymocyte or splenocyte cytotoxicity include, without limitation, those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, *In Vitro* assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, *Immunologic studies in Humans*); Herrmann et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., *J. Immunol.* 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., *J. Immunol.* 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988; Herrmann et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., *J. Immunol.* 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., *J. Immunol.* 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bowman et al., *J. Virology* 61:1992-1998; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli et al., *Cellular Immunology* 133:327-341, 1991; Brown et al., *J. Immunol.* 153:3079-3092, 1994.

Assays for T-cell-dependent immunoglobulin responses and isotype switching (which will identify, among others, proteins that modulate T-cell dependent antibody responses and that affect Th1/Th2 profiles) include, without limitation, those described in: Maliszewski, J., *Immunol.* 144:3028-3033, 1990; and Assays for B cell function: *In vitro* antibody production, Mond, J.J. and Brunswick, M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.8.1-3.8.16, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assays (which will identify, among others, proteins that generate predominantly Th1 and CTL responses) include, without limitation, those

described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli et al., J. Immunol. 149:3778-3783, 1992.

Dendritic cell-dependent assays (which will identify, among others, proteins expressed by dendritic cells that activate naive T-cells) include, without limitation, those described in: Guery et al., J. Immunol. 134:536-544, 1995; Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 173:549-559, 1991; Macatonia et al., Journal of Immunology 154:5071-5079, 1995; Porgador et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 182:255-260, 1995; Nair et al., Journal of Virology 67:4062-4069, 1993; Huang et al., Science 264:961-965, 1994; Macatonia et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 169:1255-1264, 1989; Bhardwaj et al., Journal of Clinical Investigation 94:797-807, 1994; and Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 172:631-640, 1990.

Assays for lymphocyte survival/apoptosis (which will identify, among others, proteins that prevent apoptosis after superantigen induction and proteins that regulate lymphocyte homeostasis) include, without limitation, those described in: Darzynkiewicz et al., Cytometry 13:795-808, 1992; Gorczyca et al., Leukemia 7:659-670, 1993; Gorczyca et al., Cancer Research 53:1945-1951, 1993; Itoh et al., Cell 66:233-243, 1991; Zacharchuk, Journal of Immunology 145:4037-4045, 1990; Zamai et al., Cytometry 14:891-897, 1993; Gorczyca et al., International Journal of Oncology 1:639-648, 1992.

Assays for proteins that influence early steps of T-cell commitment and development include, without limitation, those described in: Antica et al., Blood 84:111-117, 1994; Fine et al., Cellular Immunology 155:111-122, 1994; Galy et al., Blood 85:2770-2778, 1995; Toki et al., Proc. Nat. Acad Sci. USA 88:7548-7551, 1991.

Hematopoiesis Regulating Activity

A protein of the present invention may be useful in regulation of hematopoiesis and, consequently, in the treatment of myeloid or lymphoid cell deficiencies. Even marginal biological activity in support of colony forming cells or of factor-dependent cell lines indicates involvement in regulating hematopoiesis, e.g. in supporting the growth and proliferation of erythroid progenitor cells alone or in combination with other cytokines, thereby indicating utility, for example, in treating various anemias or for use in conjunction with irradiation/chemotherapy to stimulate the production of erythroid precursors and/or erythroid

cells; in supporting the growth and proliferation of myeloid cells such as granulocytes and monocytes/macrophages (i.e., traditional CSF activity) useful, for example, in conjunction with chemotherapy to prevent or treat consequent myelo-suppression; in supporting the growth and proliferation of megakaryocytes and consequently of platelets thereby allowing prevention
5 or treatment of various platelet disorders such as thrombocytopenia, and generally for use in place of or complimentary to platelet transfusions; and/or in supporting the growth and proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells which are capable of maturing to any and all of the above-mentioned hematopoietic cells and therefore find therapeutic utility in various stem cell disorders (such as those usually treated with transplantation, including, without limitation,
10 aplastic anemia and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria), as well as in repopulating the stem cell compartment post irradiation/chemotherapy, either *in-vivo* or *ex-vivo* (i.e., in conjunction with bone marrow transplantation or with peripheral progenitor cell transplantation (homologous or heterologous)) as normal cells or genetically manipulated for gene therapy.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by
15 the following methods:

Suitable assays for proliferation and differentiation of various hematopoietic lines are cited above.

Assays for embryonic stem cell differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that influence embryonic differentiation hematopoiesis) include, without limitation,
20 those described in: Johansson et al. Cellular Biology 15:141-151, 1995; Keller et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology 13:473-486, 1993; McClanahan et al., Blood 81:2903-2915, 1993.

Assays for stem cell survival and differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that regulate lympho-hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in:
25 Methylcellulose colony forming assays, Freshney, M.G. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 265-268, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Hirayama et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5907-5911, 1992; Primitive hematopoietic colony forming cells with high proliferative potential, McNiece, I.K. and Briddell, R.A. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 23-39, Wiley-Liss, Inc.,
30 New York, NY. 1994; Neben et al., Experimental Hematology 22:353-359, 1994; Cobblestone area forming cell assay, Ploemacher, R.E. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 1-21, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Long term bone marrow cultures in the presence of stromal cells, Spooncer, E., Dexter, M. and Allen, T. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 163-179, Wiley-Liss,

Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Long term culture initiating cell assay, Sutherland, H.J. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 139-162, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994.

5 Tissue Growth Activity

A protein of the present invention also may have utility in compositions used for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, as well as for wound healing and tissue repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions and ulcers.

10 A protein of the present invention, which induces cartilage and/or bone growth in circumstances where bone is not normally formed, has application in the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a protein of the invention may have prophylactic use in closed as well as open fracture reduction and also in the improved fixation of artificial joints. *De novo* bone formation induced by an osteogenic agent contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma
15 induced, or oncologic resection induced craniofacial defects, and also is useful in cosmetic plastic surgery.

A protein of this invention may also be used in the treatment of periodontal disease, and in other tooth repair processes. Such agents may provide an environment to attract bone-forming cells, stimulate growth of bone-forming cells or induce differentiation of progenitors
20 of bone-forming cells. A protein of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, such as through stimulation of bone and/or cartilage repair or by blocking inflammation or processes of tissue destruction (collagenase activity, osteoclast activity, etc.) mediated by inflammatory processes.

Another category of tissue regeneration activity that may be attributable to the protein
25 of the present invention is tendon/ligament formation. A protein of the present invention, which induces tendon/ligament-like tissue or other tissue formation in circumstances where such tissue is not normally formed, has application in the healing of tendon or ligament tears, deformities and other tendon or ligament defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a tendon/ligament-like tissue inducing protein may have prophylactic
30 use in preventing damage to tendon or ligament tissue, as well as use in the improved fixation of tendon or ligament to bone or other tissues, and in repairing defects to tendon or ligament tissue. *De novo* tendon/ligament-like tissue formation induced by a composition of the present invention contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or other tendon or ligament defects of other origin, and is also useful in cosmetic plastic surgery for attachment or repair

of tendons or ligaments. The compositions of the present invention may provide an environment to attract tendon- or ligament-forming cells, stimulate growth of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, induce differentiation of progenitors of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, or induce growth of tendon/ligament cells or progenitors *ex vivo* for return *in vivo* to effect tissue repair. The compositions of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and other tendon or ligament defects. The compositions may also include an appropriate matrix and/or sequestering agent as a carrier as is well known in the art.

The protein of the present invention may also be useful for proliferation of neural cells and for regeneration of nerve and brain tissue, *i.e.* for the treatment of central and peripheral nervous system diseases and neuropathies, as well as mechanical and traumatic disorders, which involve degeneration, death or trauma to neural cells or nerve tissue. More specifically, a protein may be used in the treatment of diseases of the peripheral nervous system, such as peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy and localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome. Further conditions which may be treated in accordance with the present invention include mechanical and traumatic disorders, such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and cerebrovascular diseases such as stroke. Peripheral neuropathies resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies may also be treatable using a protein of the invention.

Proteins of the invention may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of non-healing wounds, including without limitation pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds, and the like.

It is expected that a protein of the present invention may also exhibit activity for generation or regeneration of other tissues, such as organs (including, for example, pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac) and vascular (including vascular endothelium) tissue, or for promoting the growth of cells comprising such tissues. Part of the desired effects may be by inhibition or modulation of fibrotic scarring to allow normal tissue to regenerate. A protein of the invention may also exhibit angiogenic activity.

A protein of the present invention may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage.

A protein of the present invention may also be useful for promoting or inhibiting differentiation of tissues described above from precursor tissues or cells; or for inhibiting the growth of tissues described above.

5 The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for tissue generation activity include, without limitation, those described in: International Patent Publication No. WO95/16035 (bone, cartilage, tendon); International Patent Publication No. WO95/05846 (nerve, neuronal); International Patent Publication No. WO91/07491 (skin, endothelium).

10 Assays for wound healing activity include, without limitation, those described in: Winter, Epidermal Wound Healing, pps. 71-112 (Maibach, HI and Rovee, DT, eds.), Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, as modified by Eaglstein and Mertz, J. Invest. Dermatol 71:382-84 (1978).

15 Activin/Inhibin Activity

A protein of the present invention may also exhibit activin- or inhibin-related activities. Inhibins are characterized by their ability to inhibit the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), while activins and are characterized by their ability to stimulate the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). Thus, a protein of the present invention, alone or in heterodimers
20 with a member of the inhibin α family, may be useful as a contraceptive based on the ability of inhibins to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease spermatogenesis in male mammals. Administration of sufficient amounts of other inhibins can induce infertility in these mammals. Alternatively, the protein of the invention, as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with other protein subunits of the inhibin- β group, may be useful as a fertility inducing
25 therapeutic, based upon the ability of activin molecules in stimulating FSH release from cells of the anterior pituitary. See, for example, United States Patent 4,798,885. A protein of the invention may also be useful for advancement of the onset of fertility in sexually immature mammals, so as to increase the lifetime reproductive performance of domestic animals such as cows, sheep and pigs.

30 The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for activin/inhibin activity include, without limitation, those described in: Vale et al., Endocrinology 91:562-572, 1972; Ling et al., Nature 321:779-782, 1986; Vale et al.,

Nature 321:776-779, 1986; Mason et al., Nature 318:659-663, 1985; Forage et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:3091-3095, 1986.

Chemotactic/Chemokinetic Activity

5 A protein of the present invention may have chemotactic or chemokinetic activity (e.g., act as a chemokine) for mammalian cells, including, for example, monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells. Chemotactic and chemokinetic proteins can be used to mobilize or attract a desired cell population to a desired site of action. Chemotactic or chemokinetic proteins provide particular
10 advantages in treatment of wounds and other trauma to tissues, as well as in treatment of localized infections. For example, attraction of lymphocytes, monocytes or neutrophils to tumors or sites of infection may result in improved immune responses against the tumor or infecting agent.

 A protein or peptide has chemotactic activity for a particular cell population if it can
15 stimulate, directly or indirectly, the directed orientation or movement of such cell population. Preferably, the protein or peptide has the ability to directly stimulate directed movement of cells. Whether a particular protein has chemotactic activity for a population of cells can be readily determined by employing such protein or peptide in any known assay for cell chemotaxis.

20 The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

 Assays for chemotactic activity (which will identify proteins that induce or prevent chemotaxis) consist of assays that measure the ability of a protein to induce the migration of cells across a membrane as well as the ability of a protein to induce the adhesion of one cell
25 population to another cell population. Suitable assays for movement and adhesion include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 6.12, Measurement of alpha and beta Chemokines 6.12.1-6.12.28; Taub et al. J. Clin. Invest. 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind et al. APMIS
30 103:140-146, 1995; Muller et al Eur. J. Immunol. 25: 1744-1748; Gruber et al. J. of Immunol. 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston et al. J. of Immunol. 153: 1762-1768, 1994.

Hemostatic and Thrombolytic Activity

A protein of the invention may also exhibit hemostatic or thrombolytic activity. As a result, such a protein is expected to be useful in treatment of various coagulation disorders (including hereditary disorders, such as hemophilias) or to enhance coagulation and other hemostatic events in treating wounds resulting from trauma, surgery or other causes. A protein of the invention may also be useful for dissolving or inhibiting formation of thromboses and for treatment and prevention of conditions resulting therefrom (such as, for example, infarction of cardiac and central nervous system vessels (e.g., stroke).

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assay for hemostatic and thrombolytic activity include, without limitation, those described in: Linet et al., J. Clin. Pharmacol. 26:131-140, 1986; Burdick et al., Thrombosis Res. 45:413-419, 1987; Humphrey et al., Fibrinolysis 5:71-79 (1991); Schaub, Prostaglandins 35:467-474, 1988.

Receptor/Ligand Activity

A protein of the present invention may also demonstrate activity as receptors, receptor ligands or inhibitors or agonists of receptor/ligand interactions. Examples of such receptors and ligands include, without limitation, cytokine receptors and their ligands, receptor kinases and their ligands, receptor phosphatases and their ligands, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions and their ligands (including without limitation, cellular adhesion molecules (such as selectins, integrins and their ligands) and receptor/ligand pairs involved in antigen presentation, antigen recognition and development of cellular and humoral immune responses). Receptors and ligands are also useful for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. A protein of the present invention (including, without limitation, fragments of receptors and ligands) may themselves be useful as inhibitors of receptor/ligand interactions.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for receptor-ligand activity include without limitation those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 7.28, Measurement of Cellular Adhesion under static conditions 7.28.1-7.28.22), Takai et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:6864-6868, 1987; Bierer et al., J. Exp. Med.

168:1145-1156, 1988; Rosenstein et al., J. Exp. Med. 169:149-160 1989; Stoltenborg et al., J. Immunol. Methods 175:59-68, 1994; Stitt et al., Cell 80:661-670, 1995.

Anti-Inflammatory Activity

5 Proteins of the present invention may also exhibit anti-inflammatory activity. The anti-inflammatory activity may be achieved by providing a stimulus to cells involved in the inflammatory response, by inhibiting or promoting cell-cell interactions (such as, for example, cell adhesion), by inhibiting or promoting chemotaxis of cells involved in the inflammatory process, inhibiting or promoting cell extravasation, or by stimulating or suppressing production
10 of other factors which more directly inhibit or promote an inflammatory response. Proteins exhibiting such activities can be used to treat inflammatory conditions including chronic or acute conditions), including without limitation inflammation associated with infection (such as septic shock, sepsis or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection,
15 nephritis, cytokine or chemokine-induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or resulting from over production of cytokines such as TNF or IL-1. Proteins of the invention may also be useful to treat anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity to an antigenic substance or material.

Tumor Inhibition Activity

In addition to the activities described above for immunological treatment or prevention of tumors, a protein of the invention may exhibit other anti-tumor activities. A protein may inhibit tumor growth directly or indirectly (such as, for example, via ADCC). A protein may exhibit its tumor inhibitory activity by acting on tumor tissue or tumor precursor tissue, by
25 inhibiting formation of tissues necessary to support tumor growth (such as, for example, by inhibiting angiogenesis), by causing production of other factors, agents or cell types which inhibit tumor growth, or by suppressing, eliminating or inhibiting factors, agents or cell types which promote tumor growth.

30

Other Activities

A protein of the invention may also exhibit one or more of the following additional activities or effects: inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing, infectious agents, including, without limitation, bacteria, viruses, fungi and other parasites; effecting

(suppressing or enhancing) bodily characteristics, including, without limitation, height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, fat to lean ratio or other tissue pigmentation, or organ or body part size or shape (such as, for example, breast augmentation or diminution, change in bone form or shape); effecting biorhythms or circadian cycles or rhythms; effecting the fertility of male
5 or female subjects; effecting the metabolism, catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional factors or component(s); effecting behavioral characteristics, including, without limitation, appetite, libido, stress, cognition (including cognitive disorders), depression (including depressive disorders) and violent behaviors; providing analgesic effects or other pain
10 reducing effects; promoting differentiation and growth of embryonic stem cells in lineages other than hematopoietic lineages; hormonal or endocrine activity; in the case of enzymes, correcting deficiencies of the enzyme and treating deficiency-related diseases; treatment of hyperproliferative disorders (such as, for example, psoriasis); immunoglobulin-like activity (such as, for example, the ability to bind antigens or complement); and the ability to act as an
15 antigen in a vaccine composition to raise an immune response against such protein or another material or entity which is cross-reactive with such protein.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSING

20 A protein of the present invention (from whatever source derived, including without limitation from recombinant and non-recombinant sources) may be used in a pharmaceutical composition when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such a composition may also contain (in addition to protein and a carrier) diluents, fillers, salts, buffers, stabilizers, solubilizers, and other materials well known in the art. The term
25 "pharmaceutically acceptable" means a non-toxic material that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient(s). The characteristics of the carrier will depend on the route of administration. The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may also contain cytokines, lymphokines, or other hematopoietic factors such as M-CSF, GM-CSF, TNF, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-
30 12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IFN, TNF0, TNF1, TNF2, G-CSF, Meg-CSF, thrombopoietin, stem cell factor, and erythropoietin. The pharmaceutical composition may further contain other agents which either enhance the activity of the protein or complement its activity or use in treatment. Such additional factors and/or agents may be included in the pharmaceutical composition to produce a synergistic effect with protein of the invention, or to minimize side

effects. Conversely, protein of the present invention may be included in formulations of the particular cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent to minimize side effects of the cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent.

5 A protein of the present invention may be active in multimers (e.g., heterodimers or homodimers) or complexes with itself or other proteins. As a result, pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may comprise a protein of the invention in such multimeric or complexed form.

 The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a complex of
10 the protein(s) of present invention along with protein or peptide antigens. The protein and/or peptide antigen will deliver a stimulatory signal to both B and T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes will respond to antigen through their surface immunoglobulin receptor. T lymphocytes will respond to antigen through the T cell receptor (TCR) following presentation of the antigen by MHC proteins. MHC and structurally related proteins including those encoded by class I and
15 class II MHC genes on host cells will serve to present the peptide antigen(s) to T lymphocytes. The antigen components could also be supplied as purified MHC-peptide complexes alone or with co-stimulatory molecules that can directly signal T cells. Alternatively antibodies able to bind surface immunoglobulin and other molecules on B cells as well as antibodies able to bind the TCR and other molecules on T cells can be combined with the pharmaceutical
20 composition of the invention.

 The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a liposome in which protein of the present invention is combined, in addition to other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, with amphipathic agents such as lipids which exist in aggregated form as micelles, insoluble monolayers, liquid crystals, or lamellar layers in aqueous solution. Suitable
25 lipids for liposomal formulation include, without limitation, monoglycerides, diglycerides, sulfatides, lysolecithin, phospholipids, saponin, bile acids, and the like. Preparation of such liposomal formulations is within the level of skill in the art, as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,235,871; U.S. Patent No. 4,501,728; U.S. Patent No. 4,837,028; and U.S. Patent No. 4,737,323, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

30 As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means the total amount of each active component of the pharmaceutical composition or method that is sufficient to show a meaningful patient benefit, i.e., treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of the relevant medical condition, or an increase in rate of treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of such conditions. When applied to an individual active ingredient, administered

alone, the term refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially or simultaneously.

In practicing the method of treatment or use of the present invention, a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered to a mammal having a condition to be treated. Protein of the present invention may be administered in accordance with the method of the invention either alone or in combination with other therapies such as treatments employing cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors. When co-administered with one or more cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors, protein of the present invention may be administered either simultaneously with the cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors, or sequentially. If administered sequentially, the attending physician will decide on the appropriate sequence of administering protein of the present invention in combination with cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors.

Administration of protein of the present invention used in the pharmaceutical composition or to practice the method of the present invention can be carried out in a variety of conventional ways, such as oral ingestion, inhalation, topical application or cutaneous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, parenteral or intravenous injection. Intravenous administration to the patient is preferred.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered orally, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or elixir. When administered in tablet form, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may additionally contain a solid carrier such as a gelatin or an adjuvant. The tablet, capsule, and powder contain from about 5 to 95% protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 25 to 90% protein of the present invention. When administered in liquid form, a liquid carrier such as water, petroleum, oils of animal or plant origin such as peanut oil, mineral oil, soybean oil, or sesame oil, or synthetic oils may be added. The liquid form of the pharmaceutical composition may further contain physiological saline solution, dextrose or other saccharide solution, or glycols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol. When administered in liquid form, the pharmaceutical composition contains from about 0.5 to 90% by weight of protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 1 to 50% protein of the present invention.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered by intravenous, cutaneous or subcutaneous injection, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable aqueous solution. The preparation of such parenterally acceptable protein solutions, having due regard to pH, isotonicity, stability, and the like, is within the skill in the art. A preferred pharmaceutical composition for intravenous, cutaneous, or subcutaneous injection should contain, in addition to protein of the present invention, an isotonic vehicle such as Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, Lactated Ringer's Injection, or other vehicle as known in the art. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may also contain stabilizers, preservatives, buffers, antioxidants, or other additives known to those of skill in the art.

The amount of protein of the present invention in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will depend upon the nature and severity of the condition being treated, and on the nature of prior treatments which the patient has undergone. Ultimately, the attending physician will decide the amount of protein of the present invention with which to treat each individual patient. Initially, the attending physician will administer low doses of protein of the present invention and observe the patient's response. Larger doses of protein of the present invention may be administered until the optimal therapeutic effect is obtained for the patient, and at that point the dosage is not increased further. It is contemplated that the various pharmaceutical compositions used to practice the method of the present invention should contain about 0.01 μg to about 100 mg (preferably about 0.1 μg to about 10 mg, more preferably about 0.1 μg to about 1 mg) of protein of the present invention per kg body weight.

The duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will vary, depending on the severity of the disease being treated and the condition and potential idiosyncratic response of each individual patient. It is contemplated that the duration of each application of the protein of the present invention will be in the range of 12 to 24 hours of continuous intravenous administration. Ultimately the attending physician will decide on the appropriate duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

Protein of the invention may also be used to immunize animals to obtain polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies which specifically react with the protein. Such antibodies may be obtained using either the entire protein or fragments thereof as an immunogen. The peptide immunogens additionally may contain a cysteine residue at the carboxyl terminus, and are conjugated to a hapten such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). Methods for synthesizing

such peptides are known in the art, for example, as in R.P. Merrifield, J. Amer.Chem.Soc. 85, 2149-2154 (1963); J.L. Krstenansky, *et al.*, FEBS Lett. 211, 10 (1987). Monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein of the invention may be useful diagnostic agents for the immunodetection of the protein. Neutralizing monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein
5 may also be useful therapeutics for both conditions associated with the protein and also in the treatment of some forms of cancer where abnormal expression of the protein is involved. In the case of cancerous cells or leukemic cells, neutralizing monoclonal antibodies against the protein may be useful in detecting and preventing the metastatic spread of the cancerous cells, which may be mediated by the protein.

10 For compositions of the present invention which are useful for bone, cartilage, tendon or ligament regeneration, the therapeutic method includes administering the composition topically, systematically, or locally as an implant or device. When administered, the therapeutic composition for use in this invention is, of course, in a pyrogen-free, physiologically acceptable form. Further, the composition may desirably be encapsulated or
15 injected in a viscous form for delivery to the site of bone, cartilage or tissue damage. Topical administration may be suitable for wound healing and tissue repair. Therapeutically useful agents other than a protein of the invention which may also optionally be included in the composition as described above, may alternatively or additionally, be administered simultaneously or sequentially with the composition in the methods of the invention.
20 Preferably for bone and/or cartilage formation, the composition would include a matrix capable of delivering the protein-containing composition to the site of bone and/or cartilage damage, providing a structure for the developing bone and cartilage and optimally capable of being resorbed into the body. Such matrices may be formed of materials presently in use for other implanted medical applications.

25 The choice of matrix material is based on biocompatibility, biodegradability, mechanical properties, cosmetic appearance and interface properties. The particular application of the compositions will define the appropriate formulation. Potential matrices for the compositions may be biodegradable and chemically defined calcium sulfate, tricalciumphosphate, hydroxyapatite, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and polyanhydrides.
30 Other potential materials are biodegradable and biologically well-defined, such as bone or dermal collagen. Further matrices are comprised of pure proteins or extracellular matrix components. Other potential matrices are nonbiodegradable and chemically defined, such as sintered hydroxapatite, bioglass, aluminates, or other ceramics. Matrices may be comprised of combinations of any of the above mentioned types of material, such as polylactic acid and

hydroxyapatite or collagen and tricalciumphosphate. The bioceramics may be altered in composition, such as in calcium-aluminate-phosphate and processing to alter pore size, particle size, particle shape, and biodegradability.

Presently preferred is a 50:50 (mole weight) copolymer of lactic acid and glycolic acid
5 in the form of porous particles having diameters ranging from 150 to 800 microns. In some applications, it will be useful to utilize a sequestering agent, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or autologous blood clot, to prevent the protein compositions from disassociating from the matrix.

A preferred family of sequestering agents is cellulosic materials such as alkylcelluloses
10 (including hydroxyalkylcelluloses), including methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose, and carboxymethylcellulose, the most preferred being cationic salts of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). Other preferred sequestering agents include hyaluronic acid, sodium alginate, poly(ethylene glycol), polyoxyethylene oxide, carboxyvinyl polymer and poly(vinyl alcohol).
15 The amount of sequestering agent useful herein is 0.5-20 wt%, preferably 1-10 wt% based on total formulation weight, which represents the amount necessary to prevent desorption of the protein from the polymer matrix and to provide appropriate handling of the composition, yet not so much that the progenitor cells are prevented from infiltrating the matrix, thereby providing the protein the opportunity to assist the osteogenic activity of the progenitor cells.

20 In further compositions, proteins of the invention may be combined with other agents beneficial to the treatment of the bone and/or cartilage defect, wound, or tissue in question. These agents include various growth factors such as epidermal growth factor (EGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factors (TGF- α and TGF- β), and insulin-like growth factor (IGF).

25 The therapeutic compositions are also presently valuable for veterinary applications. Particularly domestic animals and thoroughbred horses, in addition to humans, are desired patients for such treatment with proteins of the present invention.

The dosage regimen of a protein-containing pharmaceutical composition to be used in tissue regeneration will be determined by the attending physician considering various factors
30 which modify the action of the proteins, e.g., amount of tissue weight desired to be formed, the site of damage, the condition of the damaged tissue, the size of a wound, type of damaged tissue (e.g., bone), the patient's age, sex, and diet, the severity of any infection, time of administration and other clinical factors. The dosage may vary with the type of matrix used in the reconstitution and with inclusion of other proteins in the pharmaceutical composition.

For example, the addition of other known growth factors, such as IGF I (insulin like growth factor I), to the final composition, may also effect the dosage. Progress can be monitored by periodic assessment of tissue/bone growth and/or repair, for example, X-rays, histomorphometric determinations and tetracycline labeling.

5 Polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used for gene therapy. Such polynucleotides can be introduced either *in vivo* or *ex vivo* into cells for expression in a mammalian subject. Polynucleotides of the invention may also be administered by other known methods for introduction of nucleic acid into a cell or organism (including, without limitation, in the form of viral vectors or naked DNA).

10 Cells may also be cultured *ex vivo* in the presence of proteins of the present invention in order to proliferate or to produce a desired effect on or activity in such cells. Treated cells can then be introduced *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes.

Patent and literature references cited herein are incorporated by reference as if fully
15 set forth.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Jacobs, Kenneth
McCoy, John
LaVallie, Edward
Racie, Lisa
Merberg, David
Spaulding, Vikki
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING SECRETED
PROTEINS
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 9
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Genetics Institute, Inc.
 - (B) STREET: 87 CambridgePark Drive
 - (C) CITY: Cambridge
 - (D) STATE: MA
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 02140
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE:
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Brown, Scott A.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 32,724
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: GI6001
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (617) 498-8224
 - (B) TELEFAX: (617) 876-5851

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 798 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) LOCATION: 370..798

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

CCCGGCAGGT TGCCAGCGTC GCTACAGCCC AGACCAAGGG AGAATAATCT CCGGATGAGC
60

TGGTGGCACC GCTGAGCCTT TGGTCTCACC AGGGCTTCCT GTTGCTGGCA GCGGGGGTGG
 120
 AGCGGAGCTG CTGGGAGGCT GCTGGATAGG AGAGGGGTCA CGGCTGCGGA AGAGGAGGTT
 180
 CTTTCGGGACA CCCGTGGNTG GACACGGCAA GGAAACACCA GGCCANCCAC AGGTGGGGAT
 240
 AANATAGGAC AACCACACCC TGCCGTCCAG CGCCTCCCAG CCTGTGCCCC TTCCTAGTAC
 300
 CACCAGCAAC CATCAATCCC GTCTCCTCCT GCCTCCTCTC CTGCAATCCA CCCC GCCACG
 360
 ACTATCGCCA TGGCAGCCCT GATCGCAGAG AACTTCCGCT TCCTGTCACT TTTCTTCAAG
 420
 AGCAAGGATG TGATGATTTT CAACGGCCTG GTGGCACTGG GCACGGTGGG CAGCCAGGAG
 480
 CTGTCCTCTG TGGTGGCCTT CCACTGCCCC TGCTCGCCGG CCCGGA ACTA CCTGTACGGG
 540
 CTGGCGGCCA TCGGCGTGCC CGCCCTGGTG CTCTTCATCA TTGGCATCAT CCTCAACAAC
 600
 CACACCTGGA ACCTCGTGGG CGAGTGCCAG CACCGGAGGA CCAAGAACTG CTCCGCCGCC
 660
 CCCACCTTCC TCCTTCTAAG CTCCATCCTG GGACGTGCGG CTGTGGCCCC TGTCACCTGG
 720
 TCTGTCTATCT CCCTGCTGCG TGGTGAGGCT TATGTCTGTG CTCTCAGTGA GTTCGTGGAC
 780
 CCTTCCTCAC TCACGGCC
 798

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 143 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS:
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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

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

Ala Leu Val Leu Phe Ile Ile Gly Ile Ile Leu Asn Asn His Thr Trp
65 70 75 80
Asn Leu Val Gly Glu Cys Gln His Arg Arg Thr Lys Asn Cys Ser Ala
85 90 95
Ala Pro Thr Phe Leu Leu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Gly Arg Ala Ala Val
100 105 110
Ala Pro Val Thr Trp Ser Val Ile Ser Leu Leu Arg Gly Glu Ala Tyr
115 120 125
Val Cys Ala Leu Ser Glu Phe Val Asp Pro Ser Ser Leu Thr Ala
130 135 140

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 267 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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

GGACCACAAG ACAATCTGGG GTGTGGACAG ACCCAGTAGA CAGTGGNAGC CCCAGCCAGC
60
AGGGCCAGGT GACAGTGAAG CTCACCAAGTG GGCTCCTTTA TGGTACTCTA TGCAGNTANC
120
ATGTATCTAG CTGCATAGGG ACACCCAGCG CAGCAGTGCA CCACTGGGAA GTGGCCTCCA
180
GTGCAGCCTC TGGCCTTATT TTATATATTT AAATTTTGA TAAAGTTTTT CTTACTCCAA
240
GGAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAA
267

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 505 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 20..505

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

GTTCGACGGCC GAGAWGGACA TGAAGCAATA TCAAGGCTCC GGCGGCGTCG CCATGGATGT
60

GGNACGGAGT CGCTTCCCCT ACTGCGTGGT GTGGACGCCC ATCCCGGTGN TCACGTGGTT
120

TTTCCCCATC ATCGGCCACA TGGGCATCTG CACATCCACA GGAGTCATTC GGGACTTCGC
180

GGGCCCCCTAC TTTGTCTCAG AGGACAACAT GGCCTTTGGA AAGCCTGCCA AGTACTGGAA
240

GTTGGACCCT GCTCAGGTCT ATGCTAGCGG GCCCAACGCA TGGGACACGG CTGTGCACGA
300

CGCCTCTGAG GAGWACAAGC ACCGCATGCA CAATCTCTGC TGTGACAACT GCCACTCGCA
360

CGTGGCATCG GCCCTGAATC TGATGCGCTA CAACAACAGC ACCAACTGGA ATATGGTGAC
420

GCTCTGCTTC TTCTGCCTGC TCTACGGGAA GTACGTCAGC GTTGGGGCCT TCGTGAAGAC
480

CTGGCTGCCC TTCATCCTTC TCCTG
505

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 162 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS:
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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

Met	Lys	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Val	Ala	Met	Asp	Val	Xaa	Arg	1	5	10	15
Ser	Arg	Phe	Pro	Tyr	Cys	Val	Val	Trp	Thr	Pro	Ile	Pro	Val	Xaa	Thr	20	25	30	
Trp	Phe	Phe	Pro	Ile	Ile	Gly	His	Met	Gly	Ile	Cys	Thr	Ser	Thr	Gly	35	40	45	
Val	Ile	Arg	Asp	Phe	Ala	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Val	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asn	Met	50	55	60	
Ala	Phe	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ala	Lys	Tyr	Trp	Lys	Leu	Asp	Pro	Ala	Gln	Val	65	70	75	80
Tyr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ala	Trp	Asp	Thr	Ala	Val	His	Asp	Ala	Ser	85	90	95	
Glu	Glu	Xaa	Lys	His	Arg	Met	His	Asn	Leu	Cys	Cys	Asp	Asn	Cys	His	100	105	110	
Ser	His	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asn	Leu	Met	Arg	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Ser	Thr	115	120	125	
Asn	Trp	Asn	Met	Val	Thr	Leu	Cys	Phe	Phe	Cys	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Lys	130	135	140	

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

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 603 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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

TCAAGGTGGC CCTGGGACCA GAGCTGGTCC CAANATGGGT GCACCGGGAC ACTTAACGTG
 60

TTCNATAAA CCAAGTTGCT TCAGGACCTT CACCACTGGC CTCTAGAATG GTCNAGAGGG
 120

GCTGGCTGGG TCCCTTTGTA AGACTCCTGC NGGCAGCTTC CCTGGGGGAC ATGTGTGCCC
 180

ATCTGGCATC CTCCAGCCCG TGCAGTCCGC TCTTCACTGT TCCACGGCCT CCCAGTGCCT
 240

CCCAGCATTG GACCCATCTC CCCCTGCAGT TTGAGGCCAG AGAGGTGAGT GGACCTGACA
 300

AGTGCCAGAG TAACCGTGTA GACAGAGCAG TGTAGACAGC GCTCAGCCCC AGCCCCAGGT
 360

GTGGACCTCA TGCTGGTGAT GGCTCCCCTG GGTGGCCTGC CAGCACAGCC AGTTCCATCA
 420

GGGAGCTGAA GGGGCTGTCC CCCACCTAAC TCCAGCTCCC CCTTCACGTT GTCACCAAGG
 480

CCCTGTGCCG CCCGCCTCGC CCCCTGCTC TGTGGATTCC TTTGGGAAGG GCTCCCTGGG
 540

CAGGACAATA AAGAGTTTGT ACTCCAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA
 600

AAA
 603

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 484 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 (B) LOCATION: 260..484

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

CCGACTCCAG CTCTGACTTT TTTCGCGGCT CTCGGCTTCC CACTGCAAGC NATGTCACTC
 60
 CTCTTGCTGG TGGTGGTCAG CCCTTCACAT CCTCATTCTT ATACTGCTTT TCGTGGCCAC
 120
 TTTGGACAAG ANCTGGTGGA CTCTCCCTGG GANAGAGACC CTGAATCTCT GGNGCGACTG
 180
 CACGTGGANC AACGACACCC CCACATGGGN CTGCAGTAAT GTCAGCGAGA ATGNCTGNCT
 240
 GNAGGCGGTG CAGGTCTCTA TGGTGCTCTC CCTCATTCTC TGCTGTCTCT CCTTCATCCT
 300
 GTTNATGTTC CAGCTCTACA CCATGCGACG AGGAGGTCTC TTCTATTCCA CCGGCCTCTG
 360
 CCAGCTTTGC ACCAGCGTGG CGGTGTTTAC TGGCGCCTTG ATCTATGCCA TCACGCCGAG
 420
 GAGATCCTGG AGAAGCACCC GCGAGGTGCA GCTTCGGATA CGCTTCGCCC TGGCCTGGGT
 480
 GGCT
 484

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 75 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS:
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

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

Met	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Leu	Cys	Cys	Leu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Leu	Xaa	Met
1				5					10					15	
Phe	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Met	Arg	Arg	Gly	Gly	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gly
			20					25					30		
Leu	Cys	Gln	Leu	Cys	Thr	Ser	Val	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ile
		35					40					45			
Tyr	Ala	Ile	Thr	Pro	Arg	Arg	Ser	Trp	Arg	Ser	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Gln
	50					55					60				
Leu	Arg	Ile	Arg	Phe	Ala	Leu	Ala	Trp	Val	Ala					
65					70					75					

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 165 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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

CCCCTGCCCT GGT CAGCGGC ATATCTACAT CCACCTACGG AAGCGGGAGT GAGCGCCCCG
60

CTCGCTCGGC TGCCCCCGCC CCTTCCCGGC CCCCCTGCCG CGCGTCCTCC AAAAAATAAA
120

ACCTTAACCG CGAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAGCG GCCGC
165

What is claimed is:

1. A composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 370 to nucleotide 798;
 - (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;
 - (c) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;
 - (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;
 - (e) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;
 - (f) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity;
 - (h) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(e) above; and
 - (i) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (f) or (g) above .
2. A composition of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide is operably linked to an expression control sequence.
3. A host cell transformed with a composition of claim 2.
4. The host cell of claim 3, wherein said cell is a mammalian cell.
5. A process for producing a protein, which comprises:

- (a) growing a culture of the host cell of claim 3 in a suitable culture medium; and
 - (b) purifying the protein from the culture
- 6. A protein produced according to the process of claim 5.
- 7. The protein of claim 6 comprising a mature protein.
- 8. A composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by clone B121 deposited under accession number ATCC 98019;the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.
- 9. The composition of claim 8, wherein said protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 10. The composition of claim 8, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 11. A method for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition of claim 10.
- 12. The gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3.
- 13. A composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 from nucleotide 20 to nucleotide 505;

- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;
- (c) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;
- (f) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 having biological activity;
- (h) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(e) above; and
- (i) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (f) or (g) above .

14. A composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;
- (b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by clone B196 deposited under accession number ATCC 98021;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

15. The gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.

16. A composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 260 to nucleotide 484;

- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 305 to nucleotide 484;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (d) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (f) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity;
- (i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above; and
- (j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above .

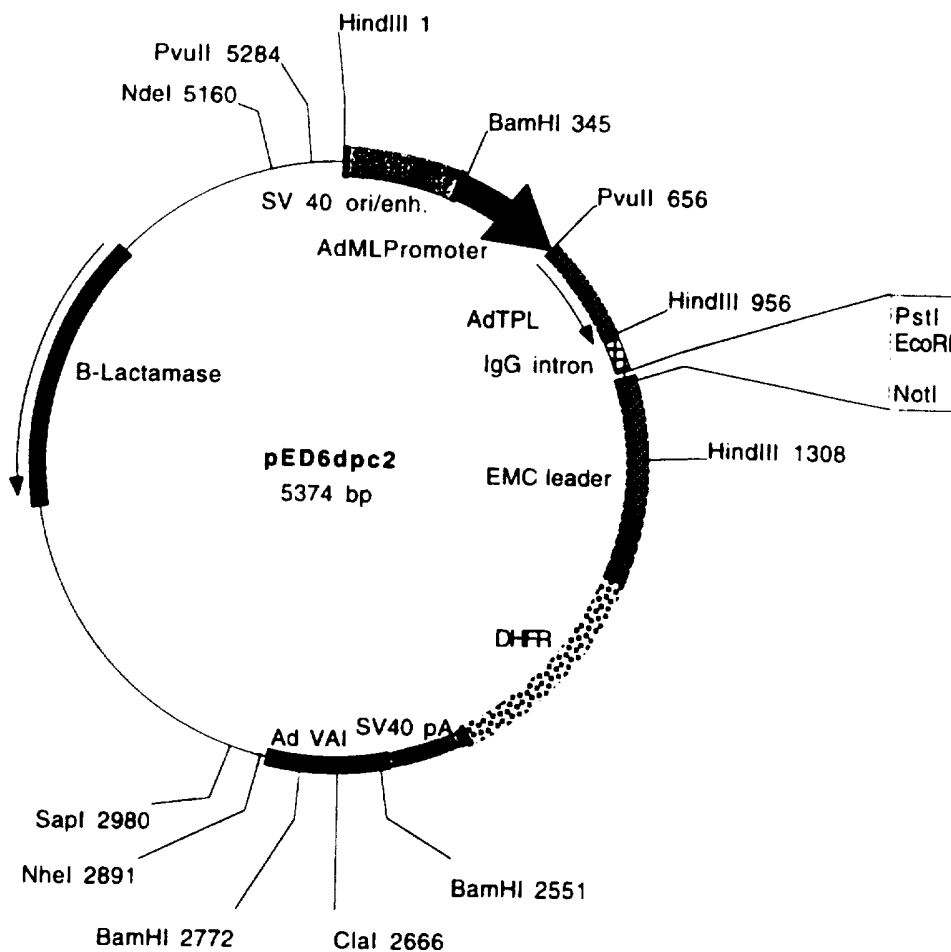
17. A composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by clone D157 deposited under accession number ATCC 98020;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

18. The gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 or SEQ ID NO:9.

FIGURE 1A

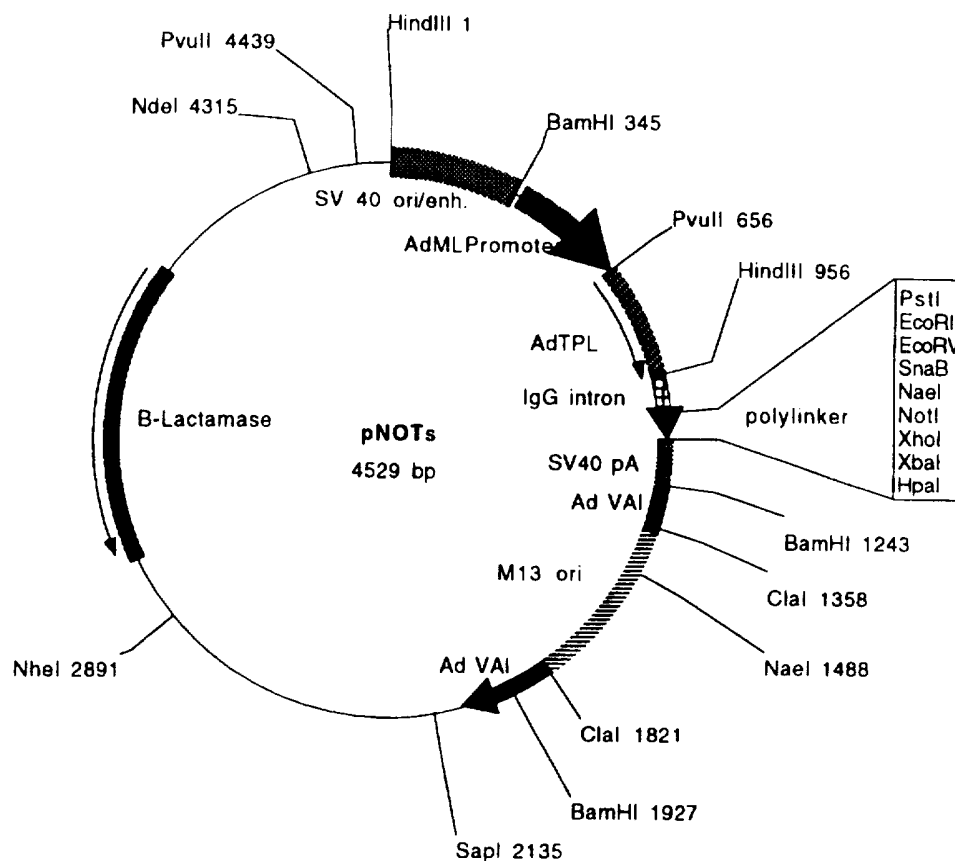


Plasmid name: pED6dpc2

Plasmid size: 5374 bp

Comments/References: pED6dpc2 is derived from pED6dpc1 by insertion of a new polylinker to facilitate cDNA cloning. SST cDNAs are cloned between EcoRI and NotI. pED vectors are described in Kaufman et al.(1991), NAR 19: 4485-4490.

FIGURE 1B



Plasmid name: pNOTs

Plasmid size: 4529 bp

Comments/References: pNOTs is a derivative of pMT2 (Kaufman et al, 1989. Mol. Cell. Biol. 9: 1741-1750). DHFR was deleted and a new polylinker was inserted between EcoRI and HpaI. M13 origin of replication was inserted in the Clal site. SST cDNAs are cloned between EcoRI and NotI