(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
16 February 2012 (16.02.2012)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2012/021469 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
C07K 16/18 (2006.01) *A61K 39/395* (2006.01)
G01N 33/577 (2006.01) *A61P 25/28* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2011/046994

(22) International Filing Date:
9 August 2011 (09.08.2011)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
61/373,026 12 August 2010 (12.08.2010) US

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(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

— *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))*

— *as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))*

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

— *with sequence listing part of description (Rule 5.2(a))*

WO 2012/021469 A1

(54) Title: ANTI-N3pGlu AMYLOID BETA PEPTIDE ANTIBODIES AND USES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibodies or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In addition, the present invention provides the use of the anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibodies or antigen-binding fragment thereof for the treatment of Alzheimers disease.

ANTI-N3pGlu AMYLOID BETA PEPTIDE ANTIBODIES AND USES THEREOF

The present invention relates to antibodies that selectively bind N3pGlu Amyloid Beta peptide and their use in treating diseases related to Amyloid Beta (Aβ, also referred to as Abeta) peptide.

The Aβ peptide in circulating form is composed of 38-43 amino acids (mostly 38, 40 or 42 amino acids) resulting from the cleavage of a precursor protein, amyloid precursor protein (APP). Conversion of Aβ from soluble to insoluble forms having high β-sheet content and the deposition of these insoluble forms as neuritic and cerebrovascular plaques in the brain has been associated with a number of conditions and diseases, including Alzheimer's disease (AD), Down's syndrome, and cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA).

The deposits found in plaques are comprised mainly of a heterogeneous mixture of Aβ peptides. N3pGlu Aβ, also referred to as N3pE or $A\beta_{p3\text{-}42}$, is a truncated form of the Aβ peptide found only in plaques. N3pGlu Aβ lacks the first two amino acid residues at the N-terminus of Aβ and has a pyroglutamate which was derived from the glutamic acid at the third amino acid position. Although N3pGlu Aβ peptide is a minor component of the deposited Aβ in the brain, studies have demonstrated that N3pGlu Aβ peptide has aggressive aggregation properties and accumulates early in the deposition cascade.

While polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies that target the N3pGlu Aβ peptide have been previously described (US 7,122,374 and WO2010/009987), there is still a need for high affinity anti-N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibodies to engage the target *in vivo* (i.e. plaque binding) and subsequently lower plaque levels. In addition, given that amino-terminal and carboxyl-terminal anti-Aβ antibodies lead to an increase in cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) related microhemorrhage, there is a need for anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibodies that do not result in an increase in microhemorrhage even though chronic treatment results in a significant reduction of deposited plaque.

The antibodies within the scope of the present invention are therapeutically useful N3pGlu Aβ peptide antagonists possessing a number of desirable properties. The present antibodies bind human N3pGlu Aβ peptide with high affinity and exhibit dose-dependent *in vivo* plaque lowering without an increase in cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) related microhemorrhage.

The present invention provides a human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that has a Kd at 25°C of less than 1×10^{-9} M for human N3pGlu Aβ peptide. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ

antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that has a Kd at 25°C of less than 9 x 10^{-10} M for human N3pGlu Aβ peptide. In another preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that has a Kd at 25°C of less than 7 x 10^{-10} M for human N3pGlu Aβ peptide. In another preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that has a Kd at 25°C between 9 x 10^{-10} M and 1 x 10^{-10} M for human N3pGlu Aβ peptide. In another preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that has a Kd at 25°C between 9 x 10^{-10} M and 1 x 10^{-10} M for human N3pGlu Aβ peptide.

The present invention further provides a human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that has a Kd at 25°C of less than 1 x 10^{-9} M, or less than 9 x 10^{-10} M, or less than 7 x 10^{-10} M, or between 9 x 10^{-10} M and 1 x 10^{-10} M for human N3pGlu Aβ peptide and lowers plaque *in vivo*. In a further preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof that has a Kd at 25°C of less than 1 x 10^{-9} M, or less than 9 x 10^{-10} M, or less than 7 x 10^{-10} M, or between 9 x 10^{-10} M and 1 x 10^{-10} M for human N3pGlu Aβ peptide and lowers plague *in vivo* without increasing CAA related microhemorrhage.

The present invention also provides a human engineered anti- N3pGlu Aβ antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR and an HCVR wherein LCDR1 is $KSX_1X_2SLLYSRX_3KTYLN$ (SEQ ID NO: 51), LCDR2 is $AVSKLX_4S$ (SEQ ID NO: 52), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5) and HCDR1 is GYX_5FTX_6YYIN (SEQ ID NO: 53), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGX_7TVY (SEQ ID NO: 54), wherein X_1 is S or T; X_2 is Q or R, X_3 is G or S, X_4 is D or G, X_5 is D or T, X_6 is R or D, and X_7 is I, T, E, or V.

The present invention provides a human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising a light chain variable region (LCVR) and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR), wherein said LCVR comprises LCDR1, LCDR2, LCDR3 polypeptides and HCVR comprises HCDR1, HCDR2, HCDR3 polypeptides which are selected from the group consisting of:

a) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYDFTRYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 6), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGITVY (SEQ ID NO: 9);

b) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTRYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 7), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGTTVY (SEQ ID NO: 10);

c) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTDYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 40), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGETVY (SEQ ID NO: 41);

d) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLGS (SEQ ID NO: 35), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTRYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 7), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGTTVY (SEQ ID NO: 10); and

e) LCDR1 is KSTRSLLYSRSKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 45), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTDYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 40), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGVTVY (SEQ ID NO: 46).

In an embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered anti- N3pGlu Aβ antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR and an HCVR wherein LCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 3, LCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 4 , LCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 5 , HCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 6, HCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 8, and HCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 9. In an embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered Anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR and an HCVR wherein LCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 3, LCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 4, LCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 5 , HCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 7, HCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 8, and HCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 10. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered Anti-N3pGlu Aβ antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR and an HCVR wherein LCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 3, LCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 4, LCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 5, HCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 40, HCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 8, and HCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 41. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered anti- N3pGlu Aβ antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR and an HCVR wherein LCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 3, LCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 35, LCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 5, HCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 7, HCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 8, and HCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 10. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention

provides a human engineered anti- N3pGlu Aβ antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR and an HCVR wherein LCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 45, LCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 4, LCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 5, HCDR1 is SEQ ID NO: 40, HCDR2 is SEQ ID NO: 8, and HCDR3 is SEQ ID NO: 46.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a human engineered anti- N3pGlu Aβ antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising a light chain variable region (LCVR) and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR), wherein said LCVR and HCVR are polypeptides selected from the group consisting of:

a. LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 12;
b. LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 13;
c. LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 42;
d. LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 36 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 37; and
e. LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 47 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 48.

In an embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and an HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 12. In an embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and an HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 13. In an embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and an HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 42. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti-N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 36 and an HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 37. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 47 and an HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 48.

The present invention also provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody comprising a light chain (LC) and a heavy chain (HC), wherein the LC and HC polypeptides are selected from the group consisting of:

a) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 15;
b) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 16;
c) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 44;
d) LC of SEQ ID NO: 38 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 39; and
e) LC of SEQ ID NO: 49 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 50.

In an embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and an HC of SEQ ID NO: 15. In an embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and an HC of SEQ ID NO: 16. In an embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and an HC of SEQ ID NO: 44. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LC of SEQ ID NO: 38 and an HC of SEQ ID NO: 39. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising an LC of SEQ ID NO: 49 and an HC of SEQ ID NO: 50.

In a preferred embodiment, the anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody comprises two light chains and two heavy chains wherein each LC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 14 and each HC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 15. In a preferred embodiment, the anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody comprises two light chains and two heavy chains wherein each LC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 14 and each HC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 16. In a preferred embodiment, the anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody comprises two light chains and two heavy chains wherein each LC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 14 and each HC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 44. In a preferred embodiment, the anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody comprises two light chains and two heavy chains wherein each LC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 38 and each HC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 39. In a preferred embodiment, the anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody comprises two light chains and two heavy chains wherein each LC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 49 and each HC is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 50.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody of the present invention or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition comprises an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody of the present invention or antigen-binding fragment thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient. In another preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition additionally comprises one or more therapeutic ingredients.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of treating a condition associated with Aβ peptide activity, comprising administering to a human patient in need thereof an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the present invention.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of treating a condition selected from a group consisting of clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, prodromal Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and clinical or pre-clinical CAA, comprising administering to a human in need thereof an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody of the present invention or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a method of treating Alzheimer's disease.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, for use in therapy. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, for use in the treatment of a condition selected from clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, prodromal Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical CAA. In a more preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, for use in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. In another preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, for use in the prevention of a condition selected from clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, prodromal Alzheimer's disease, clinical or pre-clinical CAA. In a more preferred embodiment, the present invention provides an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof for use in the prevention of Alzheimer's disease.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a use of an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition selected from a group consisting of clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, prodromal Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and clinical or pre-clinical CAA. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention provides a use of an anti- N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

A full-length antibody is an immunoglobulin molecule comprising 2 heavy (H) chains and 2 light (L) chains interconnected by disulfide bonds. The amino terminal portion of each chain includes a variable region of about 100-110 amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition via the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) contained therein. The carboxy-terminal portion of each chain defines a constant region primarily responsible for effector function.

The CDRs are interspersed with regions that are conserved, termed framework regions (FR). Each light chain variable region (LCVR) and heavy chain variable region (HCVR) is composed of 3

CDRs and 4 FRs, arranged from amino-terminus to carboxy-terminus in the following order: FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3, FR4. The 3 CDRs of the light chain are referred to as "LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3" and the 3 CDRs of the heavy chain are referred to as "HCDR1, HCDR2, and HCDR3." The CDRs contain most of the residues which form specific interactions with the antigen. The numbering and positioning of CDR amino acid residues within the LCVR and HCVR regions is in accordance with the well-known Kabat numbering convention.

Light chains are classified as kappa or lambda, and are characterized by a particular constant region as known in the art. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, and define the isotype of an antibody as IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD, or IgE, respectively. IgG antibodies can be further divided into subclasses, e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4. Each heavy chain type is characterized by a particular constant region with a sequence well known in the art.

As used herein, the term "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) refers to an antibody that is derived or isolated from a single copy or clone including, for example, any eukaryotic, prokaryotic, or phage clone, and not the method by which it is produced. Mabs of the present invention preferably exist in a homogeneous or substantially homogeneous population. Complete Mabs contain 2 heavy chains and 2 light chains. The phrase "antigen-binding fragments" includes, for example, Fab fragments, Fab' fragments, $F(ab')_2$ fragments, and single chain Fv fragments. Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention and antigen-binding fragments thereof can be produced, for example, by recombinant technologies, phage display technologies, synthetic technologies, e.g., CDR-grafting, or combinations of such technologies, or other technologies known in the art. For example, mice can be immunized with human Anti-N3pGlu Aβ or fragments thereof, the resulting antibodies can be recovered and purified, and determination of whether they possess binding and functional properties similar to or the same as the antibody compounds disclosed herein can be assessed by the methods disclosed essentially as described in Examples below. Antigen-binding fragments can also be prepared by conventional methods. Methods for producing and purifying antibodies and antigen-binding fragments are well known in the art and can be found, for example, in Harlow and Lane (1988) *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, chapters 5-8 and 15, ISBN 0-87969-314-2.

The phrase "human engineered antibodies" refers to monoclonal antibodies that have binding and functional properties according to the invention, and that have framework regions that are substantially human or fully human surrounding CDRs derived from a non-human antibody. "Antigen-binding fragments" of such human engineered antibodies include, for example, Fab

fragments, Fab' fragments, $F(ab')_2$ fragments, and single chain Fv fragments. "Framework region" or "framework sequence" refers to any one of framework regions 1 to 4. Human engineered antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof encompassed by the present invention include molecules wherein any one or more of framework regions 1 to 4 is substantially or fully human, i.e., wherein any of the possible combinations of individual substantially or fully human framework regions 1 to 4, is present. For example, this includes molecules in which framework region 1 and framework region 2, framework region 1 and framework region 3, framework region 1, 2, and 3, etc., are substantially or fully human. Substantially human frameworks are those that have at least about 80% sequence identity to a known human germline framework sequence. Preferably, the substantially human frameworks have at least about 85%, about 90%, about 95%, or about 99% sequence identity to a known human germline framework sequence.

Fully human frameworks are those that are identical to a known human germline framework sequence. Human framework germline sequences can be obtained from ImMunoGeneTics (IMGT) via their website http://imgt.cines.fr, or from *The Immunoglobulin FactsBook* by Marie-Paule Lefranc and Gerard Lefranc, Academic Press, 2001, ISBN 012441351. For example, germline light chain frameworks can be selected from the group consisting of: All, A17, A18, A19, A20, A27, A30, LI, L1I, L12, L2, L5, L15, L6, L8, O12, O2, and O8, and germline heavy chain framework regions can be selected from the group consisting of: VH2-5, VH2-26, VH2-70, VH3-20, VH3-72, VHI-46, VH3-9, VH3-66, VH3-74, VH4-31, VHI-18, VHI-69, VI-13-7, VH3-11, VH3-15, VH3-21, VH3-23, VH3-30, VH3-48, VH4-39, VH4-59, and VH5-5I.

Human engineered antibodies in addition to those disclosed herein exhibiting similar functional properties according to the present invention can be generated using several different methods. The specific antibody compounds disclosed herein can be used as templates or parent antibody compounds to prepare additional antibody compounds. In one approach, the parent antibody compound CDRs are grafted into a human framework that has a high sequence identity with the parent antibody compound framework. The sequence identity of the new framework will generally be at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 95%, or at least about 99% identical to the sequence of the corresponding framework in the parent antibody compound. This grafting may result in a reduction in binding affinity compared to that of the parent antibody. If this is the case, the framework can be back-mutated to the parent framework at certain positions based on specific criteria disclosed by Queen et al. (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:2869. Additional references describing methods useful in humanizing mouse antibodies include U.S. Patent Nos.

4,816,397; 5,225,539, and 5,693,761; computer programs ABMOD and ENCAD as described in Levitt (1983) *J. Mol. Biol.* 168:595-620; and the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones et al. (1986) *Nature* 321:522-525; Riechmann et al. (1988) *Nature* 332:323-327; and Verhoeyen et al. (1988) *Science* 239:1534-1536.

The identification of residues to consider for back-mutation can be carried out as follows:

When an amino acid falls under the following category, the framework amino acid of the human germ-line sequence that is being used (the "acceptor framework") is replaced by a framework amino acid from a framework of the parent antibody compound (the "donor framework"):

(a) the amino acid in the human framework region of the acceptor framework is unusual for human frameworks at that position, whereas the corresponding amino acid in the donor immunoglobulin is typical for human frameworks at that position;

(b) the position of the amino acid is immediately adjacent to one of the CDRs; or

(c) any side chain atom of a framework amino acid is within about 5-6 angstroms (center-to-center) of any atom of a CDR amino acid in a three dimensional immunoglobulin model.

When each of the amino acids in the human framework region of the acceptor framework and a corresponding amino acid in the donor framework is generally unusual for human frameworks at that position, such amino acid can be replaced by an amino acid typical for human frameworks at that position. This back-mutation criterion enables one to recover the activity of the parent antibody compound.

Another approach to generating human engineered antibodies exhibiting similar functional properties to the antibody compounds disclosed herein involves randomly mutating amino acids within the grafted CDRs without changing the framework, and screening the resultant molecules for binding affinity and other functional properties that are as good as or better than those of the parent antibody compounds. Single mutations can also be introduced at each amino acid position within each CDR, followed by assessing the effects of such mutations on binding affinity and other functional properties. Single mutations producing improved properties can be combined to assess their effects in combination with one another.

Further, a combination of both of the foregoing approaches is possible. After CDR grafting, one can back-mutate specific framework regions in addition to introducing amino acid changes in the CDRs. This methodology is described in Wu et al. (1999) *J. Mol. Biol.* 294:151-162.

Applying the teachings of the present invention, a person skilled in the art can use common techniques, e.g., site-directed mutagenesis, to substitute amino acids within the presently disclosed

CDR and framework sequences and thereby generate further variable region amino acid sequences derived from the present sequences. All alternative naturally occurring amino acids can be introduced at a specific substitution site. The methods disclosed herein can then be used to screen these additional variable region amino acid sequences to identify sequences having the indicated *in vivo* functions. In this way, further sequences suitable for preparing human engineered antibodies and antigen-binding portions thereof in accordance with the present invention can be identified. Preferably, amino acid substitution within the frameworks is restricted to one, two, or three positions within any one or more of the 4 light chain and/or heavy chain framework regions disclosed herein. Preferably, amino acid substitution within the CDRs is restricted to one, two, or three positions within any one or more of the 3 light chain and/or heavy chain CDRs. Combinations of the various changes within these framework regions and CDRs described above are also possible.

The term "treating" (or "treat" or "treatment") refers to processes involving a slowing, interrupting, arresting, controlling, stopping, reducing, or reversing the progression or severity of an existing symptom, disorder, condition, or disease, but does not necessarily involve a total elimination of all disease-related symptoms, conditions, or disorders associated with the anti- N3pGlu Aβ antibody.

The antibodies of the present invention can be used as medicaments in human medicine, administered by a variety of routes. Most preferably, such compositions are for parenteral administration. Such pharmaceutical compositions can be prepared by methods well known in the art (*See*, e.g., *Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 19th ed. (1995), A. Gennaro et al., Mack Publishing Co.) and comprise an antibody as disclosed herein or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

The results of the following assays demonstrate that the monoclonal antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof of the present invention are useful for treating a condition associated with Aβ peptide activity such as Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, and CAA.

Example 1: Production of Antibodies

Initial Antibody Generation: FVB transgenic mice are immunized with the N-terminal truncated and pyroglutamate-modified human amyloid β peptide 3-42 (N3pGlu) pretreated at 37°C overnight to form aggregate. Mice spleen cells are harvested and Aβ1-40 reactive B cells depleted by MACS. Remaining cells are sorted for binding to aggregated N3pGlu Aβ peptide. RNA is isolated

from the selected B-cells and converted into cDNA using oligo dT. Antibody heavy and light chain variable regions are obtained by PCR using antibody signal sequence primers and cloned into phage vector by Kunkel mutagenesis to make the Fab library. The Fab library is screened for binding to the aggregated N3pGlu peptide by Single-Point ELISA (SPE) and counter-screened against Aβ1-40. Positive clones are characterized by DNA sequencing, fab expression, and binding to the N3pGlu Aβ peptide, and lack of binding to soluble Aβ1-40 or Aβ1-42 peptide.

Single amino acid mutant libraries are constructed and screened by SPE for binding to aggregated N3pGlu Aβ peptide, but not to Aβ1-42. Beneficial mutations are combined into combinatorial libraries. The affinity-optimized combinatorial variants are selected and converted into mouse IgG1 for affinity measurement by BIACORE® and Aβ plaque binding by immunohistochemistry. From an identified clone, mAb protein is made in both mouse IgG1 (mE8) and IgG2a (mE8c) isotypes for *in vivo* efficacy studies. mE8 does not bind to mouse N3pGlu Aβ sequence (mpE3-16) or human Aβ1-42.

Human germline frameworks VH1-69/JH6 and Vk-A18/JK2 are used for the initial humanization. CDRs of mE8 antibody (with four affinity mutations) are grafted into the human frameworks resulting in antibody hE8-C6. Further affinity optimization is carried out on hE8-C6 backbone, and beneficial mutations are combined to make the high affinity, humanized variant R5, R17, R24 and 2420.

Second round of optimization to improve drug developability: Two humanized variants, hE8-C6 and R17, are chosen as backbone for a second round of optimization to improve antibody serum half life by reducing non-specific binding to cells and to increase antibody affinity to soluble N3pGlu Aβ peptide. A biotinylated soluble peptide consisting of the N-terminal 14 amino acid of N3pGlu Aβ (pE3-16B) is synthesized and evaluated to be equivalent to N3pGlu Aβ peptide for antibody mE8 binding. A high-throughput filter life assay using pE3-16B is developed and applied to all subsequent library screening. All hits from filter lift screen are confirmed by binding to aggregated N3pGlu Aβ.

Libraries of hE8-C6 variants are re-screened using the filter lift assay and a set of beneficial mutations are identified. A subset of them is used to make the combinatorial library. Four combi variants (CoII-E10, CoII-G2, CoII-G8 and CoII-E2) are selected from this approach.

Computer modeling is employed to create V-region structural models of hE8-C6, R17, R24 and other variants. Structural model analysis identifies positive charges introduced for affinity optimization clustering in the binding site, a potential cause of antibody non-specific binding to cells. Based on the modeling, several positions are selected for introducing changes to balance the surface

electrostatic potential. A combinatorial library is synthesized by combining some beneficial mutations from library screening and the changes defined by structural modeling. Three variants (R17m-B4, R17m-A12 and R17m-B12) are selected from this effort for further studies.

Structural model analysis also discovers a steric clash between the light chain framework residue Y36 and residues in the heavy chain CDR3. Mutation Y36L is introduced to hE8-C6 light chain to produce variant hE8L. This framework change alone is found to have significant impact on both increasing antibody affinity and reducing non-specific cell binding.

The other effort was to test different human framework for the humanization. CDRs of mE8 antibody are grafted on frameworks VH5-51/VKO2 and VH3-23/VKA2. The humanized Fab with VH5-51/VKO2 (hE8-51O2) is determined as equivalent, if not better, to hE8-C6 in N3pGlu Aβ binding. Introduction of additional beneficial mutations into hE8-51O2 generates combi variants CI-A1, CI-B6, CI-C7 and CI-B8.

After passing all in vitro assays, including ELISA and BIACORE® for antigen specificity and affinity, non-specific cell binding, and IHC staining, five variant mAbs, B12L, CI-C7, hE8L, R17L, and R17 are selected.

Antibodies can be made and purified essentially as follows. An appropriate host cell, such as HEK 293 EBNA or CHO, is either transiently or stably transfected with an expression system for secreting antibodies using an optimal predetermined HC:LC vector ratio or a single vector system encoding both HC, such as SEQ ID NO: 56, and SEQ ID NO: 43, and LC, such as SEQ ID NO: 55. Clarified media, into which the antibody has been secreted, is purified using any of many commonly-used techniques. For example, the medium may be conveniently applied to a Protein A or G Sepharose FF column that has been equilibrated with a compatible buffer, such as phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4). The column is washed to remove nonspecific binding components. The bound antibody is eluted, for example, by pH gradient (such as 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer pH 6.8 to 0.1 M sodium citrate buffer pH 2.5). Antibody fractions are detected, such as by SDS-PAGE, and then are pooled. Further purification is optional, depending on the intended use. The antibody may be concentrated and/or sterile filtered using common techniques. Soluble aggregate and multimers may be effectively removed by common techniques, including size exclusion, hydrophobic interaction, ion exchange, or hydroxyapatite chromatography. The purity of the antibody after these chromatography steps is greater than 99%. The product may be immediately frozen at -70°C or may be lyophilized. The amino acid sequences for these antibodies of the present invention are provided below.

Table 1-Antibody SEQ ID NOs

Antibody	Light Chain	Heavy Chain	LCVR	HCVR
I (B12L)	14	15	11	12
II (R17L)	14	16	11	13
III (hE8L)	14	44	11	42
IV (R17)	38	39	36	37
V (CI-C7)	49	50	47	48
VI (mE8)	22	23	20	21
VII (mE8c)	22	24		

Example 2: Binding Affinity to soluble N3pGlu

Surface plasmon resonance measured with the BIACORE® 2000 instrument is used to measure binding of N3pGlu Aβ to anti-N3pGlu antibodies. Except as noted, all reagents and materials are from BIACORE® AB (Upsala, Sweden). All measurements are performed at 25°C. Samples are dissolved in HBS-EP buffer (150 mM sodium chloride, 3 mM EDTA, 0.005% (w/v) surfactant P-20, and 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4).

A series of Abeta peptides with positional changes (glycine mutants) are synthesized to assess the impact of a given residue on antibody binding and thereby identify the characteristics and the sequence required for antibody recognition:

Peptide name	Abeta 3-16 Sequence	
pE3-16	Pyr-EFRHDSGYEVHHQK-biotin	SEQ ID NO: 25
E3-16	EFRHDSGYEVHHQK-biotin	SEQ ID NO: 26
pEG4	Pyr-EGRHDSGYEVHHQK-biotin	SEQ ID NO: 27
mpE3-16	Pyr-EFGHDSGFEVHHQK-biotin (rodent)	SEQ ID NO: 28
pEG6	Pyr-EFRGDSGYEVHHQK-biotin	SEQ ID NO: 29

pEG7	Pyr-EFRHGSGYEVHHQK-biotin	SEQ ID NO: 30
pEG8	Pyr-EFRHDGGYEVHHQK-biotin	SEQ ID NO: 37
pEF10	Pyr-EFRHDSGFEVHHQK-biotin	SEQ ID NO: 39

The importance of a truncated (des 1,2) and modified form of glutamic acid (3 pyr-E or 3 pyr-Glu) is assessed by comparing Aβ 1-42 binding versus Aβ 3-16 versus pE3-16 (SEQ ID NO:1 versus SEQ ID NO:26 versus SEQ ID NO:25, respectively). Peptides are dissolved in PBS at 5mg/ml prior to dilution for binding experiments.

Binding is evaluated using multiple analytical cycles of antibody capture, peptide injection/association, prolonged buffer flow for dissociation, and surface regeneration. For the antibody capture step, depending on the type of antibody to be captured, a CM5 chip is immobilized with either protein A or goat anti-mouse Fc. Except for mouse antibodies, each cycle consists of: injection of ~5-7 μL of 10 μg/mL anti-N3pGlu antibody at 5 μl/min (capture app. 3,000 RU), injection of 100 μL of peptide at 50 μl/min (1000 nM – 62.5 nM in two-fold serial dilutions for each cycle), followed by 10 minutes for dissociation. For a mouse antibody, the flow rate is 50 μL/min, and 20 μL of mouse antibody at 50μg/ml is injected. In both cases, the chip surface is regenerated using 20 μL of 10 mM glycine hydrochloride, pH 1.5. The binding affinity (K_D) is then obtained from association and dissociation rates for each cycle using a 1:1 binding model in the BIAevaluation analysis software. The anti-N3pGlu antibodies, B12L and R17L and the parental mouse antibody (mE8C) recognize N3pGlu Aβ specifically, with a K_D less than 1 nM. Anti-N3pGlu antibodies, B12L and R17L and parental mouse antibody (mE8C) also bind to pE3-16 with similar affinity, indicating the epitope is located within this region of the peptides. Binding analysis of antibodies to glycine mutant peptides shows that the residues critical for binding were from 3 to 7: pyroE at position 3, F at position 4, R at position 5, H at position 6, D at position 7. Detectable binding to $Aβ_{1-40}$ is not detected for the antibodies of the present invention.

Example 3: Binding Affinity to aggregated N3pGlu

BIACORE® experiments are also conducted to monitor the binding of anti-N3pGlu antibodies to aggregated N3pGlu Aβ. In this experiment, N3pGlu Aβ peptide is immobilized at different densities to flow cells 2 (low density, LD), 3 (medium density, MD), and 4 (high density, HD) on a CM-5 chip through amine coupling chemistry. Different levels of N3pGlu Aβ peptide are

immobilized to examine the impact of surface density on binding of anti-N3pGlu antibodies. Upon immobilization, the majority of N3pGlu Aβ aggregates on the surface as demonstrated by the lack of the binding of a control Mab which only recognizes the monomeric peptide. This aggregated form of peptide mimics the property of aggregated abeta peptide in fibril or amyloid form, where the N-terminal region of the peptides is exposed and can be targeted with antibodies.

Binding is evaluated using multiple analytical cycles at 25°C. Each cycle is performed at a flow rate of 50 μL/min and consists of the following steps: injection of 250 μL of N3pGlu antibody solution (starting at 500 nM and using two-fold serial dilutions for each cycle) followed by 20 minutes for dissociation, and regeneration using ~30 μL of 10 mM glycine hydrochloride, pH 1.5. Association and dissociation rates for each cycle are evaluated using a heterogeneous ligand model in the BIAevaluation software. Since 1:1 binding model does not fit the data, the heterogeneous fit yields two binding affinities (a low and a high affinity). The R17L and B12L antibodies and parental murine antibody mE8c bind to aggregated N3pGlu Aβ with high affinity $K_{D,1}$ <100 pM and a lower affinity $K_{D,2}$ <10 nM. The maximum binding signal (Rmax) was calculated as the sum of Rmax from low and high affinity binding. The Rmax is shown to increase as the density of the peptide on the surface increased, as expected when more binding sites are available at higher density surface. These binding studies demonstrate that antibodies of the present invention bind to aggregated N3pGlu Aβ.

Example 4: Ex Vivo Target Engagement Studies

Immunohistochemical analysis is performed with exogenously added Aβ antibodies in order to determine ex vivo target engagement on brain sections from a fixed PDAPP brain (24-month old). The PDAPP transgenic mouse has been shown to develop much of the pathology associated with Alzheimer's disease. For murine antibodies, a biotin tag was used as the label since this experiment was conducted on murine tissue, and thus a direct comparison between the non-biotinylated non-murine anti-N3pGlu antibodies is not appropriate. The biotinylated 3D6 N terminal (1-5) antibody robustly labels significant quantities of deposited Aβ in the PDAPP hippocampus, whereas the biotinylated mE8 labels only a subset of deposits. Unlike the human AD brain, the vast majority of deposited Aβ in PDAPP brain is full length. A similar plaque labeling for the non- biotinylated anti-N3pGlu antibodies, such as B12L and R17L (compared to the mE8), is observed. No specific plaque labeling is observed for either the mouse or human control IgG's. Because the composition and likely structure of the deposited Aβ is dramatically different in AD brain, the non-biotinylated anti-N3pGlu

(3 ug/ml) antibodies are investigated to determine whether they bind deposited Aβ on brain sections from a freshly-frozen AD brain. The positive control antibody (biotinylated 3D6) intensely labels many Aβ plaques in the AD brain, whereas the negative control antibodies (murine and human IgG) lacks any appreciable binding. Several of the non-biotinylated anti-N3pGlu antibodies such as B12L and R17L bind similarly to the deposited Aβ. These histological studies demonstrate that the anti-N3pGlu antibodies of the present invention can engage the deposited Aβ target ex vivo.

Example 5: In Vivo Target Engagement Studies

The ability of the anti-N3pGlu antibodies to engage the deposited target in vivo is measured. A sub-chronic 4-week study is performed with biotinylated murine antibodies 3D6 and mE8c at 40 mg/kg administered intraperitoneally (IP) weekly. Brains are harvested at the conclusion of the experiment and the level of target engagement is determined by histological examination of the brain. The animals injected with the biotinylated 3D6 have plaque labeling only along the hippocampal fissure, whereas mice injected with biotinylated mE8c display robust plaque labeling in the hippocampus and cortical regions. Very similar target engagement patterns are observed in a more acute 3-day assay (3D6 hippocampal fissure staining and mE8 labeling both hippocampal and cortical regions). These results strongly suggest that the 3D6 antibody, which binds both soluble and insoluble Aβ, is becoming saturated with soluble Aβ and thus is not able to engage the desired deposited target. In stark contrast, the murine anti-N3pGlu antibody mE8c consistently engages the intended target in both of the critical brain regions. High and low doses of the R17L and B12L anti-N3pGlu antibodies are evaluated in a similar 3-day in vivo study. The antibodies are injected IP at either 10mg/kg (low dose) or 40mg/kg (high dose). At the conclusion of the study, plasma and brains are harvested and plasma PK determined. The brains are sectioned and immunohistochemistry is performed on sister sections with an anti-human antibody (to detect the bound anti-N3pGlu antibody) and 3D6 (to detect the total amount of deposited target in the section). In order to better quantify the level of in vivo target engagement, the percent area bound by the anti-N3pGlu antibody is normalized against the total % area of possible target (total deposited Aβ visualized by exogenous 3D6 immunohistochemistry). Additionally, the overall percent target engagement is normalized against the plasma pharmacokinetics (PK) values for each individual mouse since significant exposures are detected at the conclusion of the study. Both the R17L and B12L anti-N3pGlu antibodies are found to engage the deposited plaque with a similar distribution as that observed with the murine anti-

N3pGlu antibody (mE8). These results demonstrate that the R17L and B12L anti-N3pGlu antibodies when administered peripherally can cross the blood-brain barrier and engage the intended target of deposited Aβ, whereas an antibody that binds both soluble and insoluble Aβ becomes saturated with the soluble and cannot engage the intended deposited target.

Example 6: Therapeutic Plaque Lowering Studies

A therapeutic plaque lowering study in 23-month old PDAPP mice is performed with the following antibodies: negative control antibody (IgG2a), 3D6, mE8 (IgG1), and mE8c (IgG2a). The aged PDAPP mice are injected subcutaneously with 12.5 mg/kg of each antibody weekly for three months. A group of mice is necropsied at the beginning of the study (time zero)in order to determine the initial plaque load at 23-months of age. At the conclusion of the study, plasma is obtained and the brains are processed for biochemical and histological outcomes (one hemi-brain each). The hippocampus and cortical regions are homogenized in 5M guanidine and the Aβ content measured by acid urea gels followed by Western blotting. An analysis of the hippocampal guanidine lysates from the 23-month old time zero and negative antibody control (26-month old) cohorts show a non-significant increase in deposited $A\beta_{1-42}$; thereby confirming that the brains of the PDAPP mice are at the plaque plateau. Similar to previous studies in aged PDAPP mice, treatment with the comparator antibody 3D6 has no effect on plaque lowering. The treatment with either N3pGlu antibody, mE8 or mE8c, results in significant plaque lowering as compared to the IgG2a negative control antibody ($p<0.01$ and $p<0.001$, respectively)(Table 2). The mE8 and mE8c lowers the hippocampal $A\beta_{1-42}$ by ~38% and ~53%, respectively. The N3pGlu antibody mE8c with maximal effector function trends to being more efficacious than the minimal effector function antibody mE8 (compared to control), however this difference does not reach statistical significance. Also, the mE8c antibody has a significant ~30% lowering of $A\beta_{1-42}$ in the hippocampus as compared to the time zero mice (t-test; $p<0.0066$), thus indicating clearance of previously deposited plaque. The analyses of the cortical guanidine lysates yield very similar outcomes with the exception that only the mE8c with maximal effector function significantly decreases $A\beta_{1-42}$ deposition. These results demonstrate that chronic treatment with N3pGlu antibodies of this Example significantly decreases plaque deposition in aged PDAPP mice in an effector function dependent manner. Additionally, these results support the hypothesis that poor target engagement for Aβ antibodies that bind both soluble and insoluble Aβ (as opposed to senescence) was the causative factor for their lack of efficacy when used in therapeutic paradigms.

Table 2-Hippocampal and Cortex plaque lowering (ng $A\beta_{1-42}$/mg wet weight)

Hippocampal plaque of 23 to 26-month old PDAPP mice					
	Time Zero Control	Negative Control - IgG2a	m3D6	mE8 - IgG1	mE8c - IgG2a
Number of values	15	27	30	27	23
Mean	48.13	71.96	66.73	44.25	33.62
Std. Deviation	17.12	39.4	29.48	19.64	13.8
Std. Error	4.42	7.583	5.383	3.78	2.877

Cortex plaque of 23 to 26-month old PDAPP mice					
	Time Zero Control	Negative Control - IgG2a	m3D6	mE8 - IgG1	mE8c - IgG2a
Number of values	15	27	30	27	24
Mean	34.43	41.93	40.46	33.66	27.52
Std. Deviation	16.14	19.98	18.14	14.91	16.95
Std. Error	4.168	3.845	3.313	2.869	3.459

Example 7: Analysis of Microhemorrhage in Aged PDAPP Mice

A histological study is performed to investigate whether the mechanism of action of the N3pGlu antibodies that leads to decreased plaque lowering in aged PDAPP mice would result in an exacerbation of CAA-related microhemorrhage. Previous studies have demonstrated that treatment of aged APP transgenic mice with certain anti- Aβ amino-terminal and carboxyl-terminal antibodies will lead to an increase in CAA-related microhemorrhage (Pfeifer et al. 2002; Wilcock et al. 2004; Racke et al. 2005). Although the mechanism underlying this potential adverse event is unclear, two non-mutually exclusive hypotheses have been proposed: the redistribution of Aβ into the cerebral blood vessels (Wilcock et al. 2004) or the direct binding of antibodies to existing CAA (Racke et al. 2005). Biochemical and histological analyses demonstrate that $A\beta_{p3-x}$ is a constituent of CAA in both AD patients and aged PDAPP mice. A detailed histological analysis for microhemorrhage in aged PDAPP mice (23 to 26 months of age) that have been therapeutically treated with N3pGlu and control antibodies is performed for three months with weekly subcutaneously injections of 12.5 mg/kg. The positive control for the microhemorrhage analyses is the 3D6 chronically treated animals which have previously demonstrated that this anti- Aβ amino-terminal antibody significantly exacerbates

microhemorrhage (Racke et al. 2005). At the conclusion of the study, one hemi-brain from each animal is drop-fixed in 4% formaldehyde and imbedded in paraffin. Coronal sections encompassing 2mm of tissue are sectioned on to 50 slides (four 10 μm sections per slide). Eleven slides from even intervals across the 2mm of tissue are stained with Perls Blue in order to visualize hemosiderin (cellular iron accumulation due to microhemorrhage). Two sections per slide are manually counted in a blinded fashion. Chronic treatment of aged PDAPP mice with 3D6 (positive control) dramatically increases microhemorrhage ($p<0.001$). Importantly, it is demonstrated that treatment with either mE8 (IgG1) or mE8c (IgG2a) does not exacerbate microhemorrhage, even though these N3pGlu antibodies significantly lower deposited Aβ in these animals. These results demonstrate that the N3pGlu antibodies of this Example do not exacerbate CAA-related microhemorrhage in aged PDAPP mice.

Sequence Listing

<SEQ ID NO: 1; PRT1; Artificial>
DAEFRHDSGYEVHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNKGAIIGLMVGGVVIA (Aβ 1-42)

<SEQ ID NO: 2; PRT1; Artificial>
[pE]FRHDSGYEVHHQKLVFFAEDVGSNKGAIIGLMVGGVVIA (N3pE Aβ)

<SEQ ID NO: 3; PRT1; Artificial>
KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (LCDR1-B12L/R17L/hE8L/R17)

<SEQ ID NO: 4; PRT1; Artificial>
AVSKLDS (LCDR2 - B12L/R17L/hE8L/CI-C7)

<SEQ ID NO: 5; PRT1; Artificial>
VQGTHYPFT (LCDR3 - B12L/R17L/hE8L/R17/CI-C7)

<SEQ ID NO: 6; PRT1; Artificial>
GYDFTRYYIN (HCDR1 - B12L)

<SEQ ID NO: 7; PRT1; Artificial>
GYTFTRYYIN (HCDR1 – R17L/R17)

<SEQ ID NO: 8; PRT1; Artificial>
WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (HCDR2 - B12L/R17L/R17/CI-C7)

<SEQ ID NO: 9; PRT1; Artificial>
EGITVY (HCDR3 - B12L)

<SEQ ID NO: 10; PRT1; Artificial>
EGTTVY (HCDR3 - R17L/R17)

<SEQ ID NO: 11; PRT1; Artificial> (LCVR - B12L/R17L/hE8L)

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYS**R**GKTYLNW**L**LQKPGQSPQLLIYAVSKLDSGV
PDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGTH**Y**PFTFGQGTKLEIK

<SEQ ID NO: 12; PRT1; Artificial> (HCVR - B12L)

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGY**D**FT**R**YYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTK
YNEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREG**I**T**V**YWGQGTTVTVSS

<SEQ ID NO: 13; PRT1; Artificial> (HCVR – R17L)

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGYTFT**R**YYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREG**T**T**V**YWGQGTTVTVSS

<SEQ ID NO: 14; PRT1; Artificial> (LC - B12L/R17L)

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYS**R**GKTYLNW**L**LQKPGQSPQLLIYAVSKLDSGV
PDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGTH**Y**PFTFGQGTKLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD
EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSK
ADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC

<SEQ ID NO: 15; PRT1; Artificial> (HC - B12L)

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGY**D**FT**R**YYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTK
YNEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREG**I**T**V**YWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGP
SVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVV
TVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKD
TLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLH
QDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGF
YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALH
NHYTQKSLSLSPG

<SEQ ID NO: 16; PRT1; Artificial> (HC – R17L)

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGYTFT**R**YYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREG**TT**V**Y**WGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPS
VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVT
VPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDT
LMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLH
QDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGF
YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALH
NHYTQKSLSLSPG

<SEQ ID NO: 17; DNA; Artificial> (LCVR DNA- B12L/R17L)
GATATTGTGATGACTCAGACTCCACTCTCCCTGTCCGTCACCCCTGGACAGCCGGCCTCC
ATCTCCTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTCGCGGAAAAACCTATTTGAATTGG
CTCCTGCAGAAGCCAGGCCAATCTCCACAGCTCCTAATTTATGCGGTGTCTAAACTGGAC
TCTGGGGTCCCAGACAGATTCAGCGGCAGTGGGTCAGGCACAGATTTCACACTGAAAAT
CAGCAGGGTGGAGGCCGAAGATGTTGGGGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTACACATTACC
CATTCACGTTTGGCCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATCAAA

<SEQ ID NO: 18; DNA; Artificial> (HCVR DNA- B12L)
CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGTCCTCAGTGAAGGT
TTCCTGCAAGGCATCTGGTTACGACTTCACTAGATACTATATAAACTGGGTGCGACAGGC
CCCTGGACAAGGGCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATTAATCCTGGAAGCGGTAATACTAAGT
ACAATGAGAAATTCAAGGGCAGAGTCACCATTACCGCGGACGAATCCACGAGCACAGCC
TACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGA
AGGCATCACGGTCTACTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

<SEQ ID NO: 19; DNA; Artificial> (HCVR DNA- R17L)
CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGTCCTCAGTGAAGGT
TTCCTGCAAGGCATCTGGTTACACCTTCACTAGATATTATATAAACTGGGTGCGACAGGC
CCCTGGACAAGGGCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATTAATCCTGGAAGCGGTAATACTAAGT
ACAATGAGAAATTCAAGGGCAGAGTCACCATTACCGCGGACGAATCCACGAGCACAGCC
TACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGA
AGGCACAACGGTCTACTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA

<SEQ ID NO: 20; PRT1; Artificial> (LCVR - mE8)

NIVLTQTPLTLSVTIGQPASISCKSSQSLLYS**R**GKTYLNWLLQRPGQSPKRLIYAVSKLDSGVP
DRFIGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDLGVYYCVQGTH**Y**PFTFGSGTKLEIK

<SEQ ID NO: 21; PRT1; Artificial> (HCVR - mE8)

EVQLLESGPELVKPGASVKISCKASGYTFTDYYINWVKQRPGQGLEWIGWINPGSGNTKYNE
KFKGKATLTVDTSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYFCTREG**E**T**V**YWGQGTTLTVSS

<SEQ ID NO: 22; PRT1; Artificial> (LC - mE8 and mE8c)

NIVLTQTPLTLSVTIGQPASISCKSSQSLLYS**R**GKTYLNWLLQRPGQSPKRLIYAVSKLDSGVP
DRFIGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDLGVYYCVQGTH**Y**PFTFGSGTKLEIKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSE
QLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINVKWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDSTYSMSSTLTLTKD
EYERHNSYTCEATHKTSTSPIVKSFNRNEC

<SEQ ID NO: 23; PRT1; Artificial> (HC - mE8)

EVQLLESGPELVKPGASVKISCKASGYTFTDYYINWVKQRPGQGLEWIGWINPGSGNTKYNE
KFKGKATLTVDTSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYFCTREG**E**T**V**YWGQGTTLTVSSAKTTPPSVY
PLAPGSAAQTNSMVTLGCLVKGYFPEPVTVTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVP
SSTWPSETVTCNVAHPASSTKVDKKIVPRDCGCKPCICTVPEVSSVFIFPPKPKDVLTITLTPK
VTCVVVDISKDDPEVQFSWFVDDVEVHTAQTQPREEQFNSTFRSVSELPIMHQDWLNGKEF
KCRVNSAAFPAPIEKTISKTKGRPKAPQVYTIPPPKEQMAKDKVSLTCMITDFFPEDITVEWQ
WNGQPAENYKNTQPIMDTDGSYFVYSKLNVQKSNWEAGNTFTCSVLHEGLHNHHTEKSLS
HSPGK

<SEQ ID NO: 24; PRT1; Artificial> (HC - mE8c)

EVQLLESGPELVKPGASVKISCKASGYTFTDYYINWVKQRPGQGLEWIGWINPGSGNTKYNE
KFKGKATLTVDTSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYFCTREG**E**T**V**YWGQGTTLTVSSAKTTAPSVY
PLAPVCGDTTGSSVTLGCLVKGYFPEPVTLTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVTS
STWPSQSITCNVAHPASSTKVDKKIEPRGPTIKPCPPCKCPAPNLLGGPSVFIFPPKIKDVLMIS
LSPIVTCVVVDVSEDDPDVQISWFVNNVEVHTAQTQTHREDYNSTLRVVSALPIQHQDWMS
GKEFKCKVNNKDLPAPIERTISKPKGSVRAPQVYVLPPPEEEMTKKQVTLTCMVTDFMPEDI

YVEWTNNGKTELNYKNTEPVLDSDGSYFMYSKLRVEKKNWVERNSYSCSVVHEGLHNHHT
TKSFSRTPGK

<SEQ ID NO: 25; PRT1; Artificial> (pE3-16)
Pyr-EFRHDSGYEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 26; PRT1; Artificial> (E3-16)
EFRHDSGYEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 27; PRT1; Artificial> (pEG4)
Pyr-EGRHDSGYEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 28; PRT1; Artificial> (mpE3-16)
Pyr-EFGHDSGFEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 29; PRT1; Artificial> (pEG6)
Pyr-EFRGDSGYEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 30; PRT1; Artificial> (pEG7)
Pyr-EFRHGSGYEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 31; PRT1; Artificial> (LCVR - hE8-C6)
DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSRGKTYLNWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYAVSKLDSGV
PDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGTHYPFTFGQGTKLEIK

<SEQ ID NO: 32; PRT1; Artificial> (HCVR - hE8-C6)
QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGYTFTDYYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREGETVYWGQGTTVTVSS

<SEQ ID NO: 33; PRT1; Artificial> (LC - hE8-C6)
DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSRGKTYLNWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYAVSKLDSGV
PDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGTHYPFTFGQGTKLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD

EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPRQAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSK
ADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC

<SEQ ID NO: 34; PRT1; Artificial> (HC - hE8-C6)

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGYTFTDYYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREGETVYWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPS
VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVT
VPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDT
LMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLH
QDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGF
YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALH
NHYTQKSLSLSPG

<SEQ ID NO: 35; PRT1; Artificial> (LCDR2 – R17)

AVSKLGS

<SEQ ID NO: 36; PRT1; Artificial> (LCVR – R17)

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYS**R**GKTYLNWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYAVSKL**G**SGV
PDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGTH**Y**PFTFGQGTKLEIK

<SEQ ID NO: 37; PRT1; Artificial> (pEG8)

Pyr-EFRHDGGYEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 38; PRT1; Artificial> (LC – R17)

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSRGKTYLNWYLQKPGQSPQLLIYAVSKLGSGV
PDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGTHYPFTFGQGTKLEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD
EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSK
ADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC

<SEQ ID NO: 39; PRT1; Artificial> (pEF10)

Pyr-EFRHDSGFEVHHQK-biotin

<SEQ ID NO: 40; PRT1; Artificial> (HCDR1 – hE8L/CI-C7)
GYTFTDYYIN

<SEQ ID NO: 41; PRT1; Artificial> (HCDR3 – hE8L)
EGETVY

<SEQ ID NO: 42; PRT1; Artificial> (HCVR – hE8L)
QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGYTFTDYYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREGETVYWGQGTTVTVSS

<SEQ ID NO: 43; DNA; Artificial> (HC DNA-R17L)
CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGTCCTCAGTGAAGGT
TTCCTGCAAGGCATCTGGTTACACCTTCACTAGATATTATATAAACTGGGTGCGACAGGC
CCCTGGACAAGGGCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATTAATCCTGGAAGCGGTAATACTAAGT
ACAATGAGAAATTCAAGGGCAGAGTCACCATTACCGCGGACGAATCCACGAGCACAGCC
TACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGA
AGGCACAACGGTCTACTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCTCCACCA
AGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCGCTAGCACCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCG
GCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACTC
AGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTA
CTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTG
CAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTT
GTGACAAAACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCA
GTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTC
ACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGT
GGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGC
ACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGA
GTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCA
AAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGACGAG
CTGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACAT
CGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCCCC
GTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGG

TGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTAC
ACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT

<SEQ ID NO: 44; PRT1; Artificial> (HC – hE8L)

QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGYTFTDYYINWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAREGETVYWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPS
VFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVT
VPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDT
LMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLH
QDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGF
YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALH
NHYTQKSLSLSPG

SEQ<SEQ ID NO: 45; PRT1; Artificial> (LCDR1 – CI-C7)

KSTRSLLYSRSKTYLN

<SEQ ID NO: 46; PRT1; Artificial> (HCDR3 – CI-C7)

EGVTVY

<SEQ ID NO: 47; PRT1; Artificial> (LCVR – CI-C7)

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCKS**TR**SLLYS**RS**KTYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAVSKLDSG
VPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCVQGTH**Y**PFTFGGGTKVEIK

<SEQ ID NO: 48; PRT1; Artificial> (HCVR – CI-C7)

EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGESLKISCKGSGYTFTDYYINWVRQMPGKGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGQVTISADKSISTAYLQWSSLKASDTAMYYCAREG**V**T**V**YWGQGTLVTVSS

<SEQ ID NO: 49; PRT1; Artificial> (LC – CI-C7)

DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCKSTRSLLYSRSKTYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAVSKLDSGV
PSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCVQGTHYPFTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE
QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSLSSTLTLSKA
DYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC

<SEQ ID NO: 50; PRT1; Artificial> (HC – CI-C7)

EVQLVQSGAEVKKPGESLKISCKGSGYTFTDYYINWVRQMPGKGLEWMGWINPGSGNTKY
NEKFKGQVTISADKSISTAYLQWSSLKASDTAMYYCAREGVTVYWGQGTLVTVSSASTKGP
SVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVV
TVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKD
TLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLH
QDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGF
YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALH
NHYTQKSLSLSPG

<SEQ ID NO: 51; PRT1; Artificial Sequence> (LCDR1 consensus)

KSx_1x_2SLLYSRx_3KTYLN where x_1 is S or T, x_2 is Q or R, x_3 is G or S

<SEQ ID NO: 52; PRT1; Artificial Sequence> (LCDR2 consensus)

AVSKLx_4S where x_4 is D or G

<SEQ ID NO: 53; PRT1; Artificial Sequence> (HCDR1 consensus)

GYx_5FTx_6YYIN where x_5 is D or T, x_6 is R or D

<SEQ ID NO: 54; PRT1; Artificial Sequence> (HCDR3 consensus)

EGx_7TVY where x_7 is I, T, E, or V

<SEQ ID NO: 55; PRT1; Artificial Sequence> (LC DNA- B12L/R17L)

GATATTGTGATGACTCAGACTCCACTCTCCCTGTCCGTCACCCCTGGACAGCCGGCCTCC
ATCTCCTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTCGCGGAAAAACCTATTTGAATTGG
CTCCTGCAGAAGCCAGGCCAATCTCCACAGCTCCTAATTTATGCGGTGTCTAAACTGGAC
TCTGGGGTCCCAGACAGATTCAGCGGCAGTGGGTCAGGCACAGATTTCACACTGAAAAT
CAGCAGGGTGGAGGCCGAAGATGTTGGGGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTACACATTACC
CATTCACGTTTGGCCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATCAAACGAACTGTGGCTGCACCATCT
GTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTTGAAATCTGGAACTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCC
TGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCAGAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTC

CAATCGGGTAACTCCCAGGAGAGTGTCACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACA
GCCTCAGCAGCACCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAGTCTACGCC
TGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAAGAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGA
GTGC

<SEQ ID NO: 56; PRT1; Artificial Sequence> (HC DNA- B12L)

CAGGTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGTCCTCAGTGAAGGT
TTCCTGCAAGGCATCTGGTTACGACTTCACTAGATACTATATAAACTGGGTGCGACAGGC
CCCTGGACAAGGGCTTGAGTGGATGGGATGGATTAATCCTGGAAGCGGTAATACTAAGT
ACAATGAGAAATTCAAGGGCAGAGTCACCATTACCGCGGACGAATCCACGAGCACAGCC
TACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGA
AGGCATCACGGTCTACTGGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCTCCACCA
AGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCGCTAGCACCCTCCTCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGCACAGCG
GCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGGACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCGTGGAACTC
AGGCGCCCTGACCAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCCTACAGTCCTCAGGACTCTA
CTCCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCCTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGACCTACATCTG
CAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAGAAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTT
GTGACAAAACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCCCAGCACCTGAACTCCTGGGGGGACCGTCA
GTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCCAAAACCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTC
ACATGCGTGGTGGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGT
GGACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAACAGC
ACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTGAATGGCAAGGA
GTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCA
AAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGACGAG
CTGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACAT
CGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCCCCC
GTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTATAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCAGG
TGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTAC
ACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGT

We Claim,

1. A human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprising a light chain variable region (LCVR) and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR), wherein said LCVR comprises LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3 polypeptides and HCVR comprises HCDR1, HCDR2, and HCDR3 polypeptides which are selected from the group consisting of:

a) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYDFTRYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 6), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGITVY (SEQ ID NO: 9);

b) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTRYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 7), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGTTVY (SEQ ID NO: 10);

c) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTDYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 40), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGETVY (SEQ ID NO: 41);

d) LCDR1 is KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 3), LCDR2 is AVSKLGS (SEQ ID NO: 35), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTRYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 7), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGTTVY (SEQ ID NO: 10); and

e) LCDR1 is KSTRSLLYSRSKTYLN (SEQ ID NO: 45), LCDR2 is AVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 4), LCDR3 is VQGTHYPFT (SEQ ID NO: 5), HCDR1 is GYTFTDYYIN (SEQ ID NO: 40), HCDR2 is WINPGSGNTKYNEKFKG (SEQ ID NO: 8), and HCDR3 is EGVTVY (SEQ ID NO: 46).

2. A human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of Claim 1 comprising a light chain variable region (LCVR) and a heavy chain variable region (HCVR), wherein said LCVR and HCVR are polypeptides selected from the group consisting of:

a) LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 12;

b) LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 13;

c) LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 11 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 42;

d) LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 36 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 37; and

e) LCVR of SEQ ID NO: 47 and HCVR of SEQ ID NO: 48.

3. A human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of Claims 1- 2 comprising a light chain (LC) and a heavy chain (HC), wherein the LC and HC polypeptides are selected from the group consisting of:

a) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 15;

b) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 16;

c) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 44;

d) LC of SEQ ID NO: 38 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 39; and

e) LC of SEQ ID NO: 49 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 50.

4. A human engineered anti-N3pGlu Aβ monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of Claim 3 comprising two light chains and two heavy chains wherein each light chain and each heavy chain are polypeptides selected from the group consisting of:

a) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 15;

b) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 16;

c) LC of SEQ ID NO: 14 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 44;

d) LC of SEQ ID NO: 38 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 39; and

e) LC of SEQ ID NO: 49 and HC of SEQ ID NO: 50.

5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the human engineered antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of Claims 1 to 4, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

6. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 5 additionally comprising one or more therapeutic ingredients.

7. A method of treating a condition associated with Aβ peptide activity, comprising administering to a human patient in need thereof the pharmaceutical composition of claim 5 or 6.

8. A method of treating a condition selected from a group consisting of clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, prodromal Alzheimers disease, Down's syndrome, and clinical or pre-clinical amyloid angiopathy (CAA), comprising administering to a human in need thereof the pharmaceutical composition of claim 5 or 6.

9. A method of treating Alzheimer's disease, comprising administering to a human in need thereof the pharmaceutical composition of claim 5 or 6.

10. A human engineered antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, of any one of Claims 1 to 4 for use in therapy.

11. A human engineered antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, of any one of Claims 1 to 4 for use in the treatment of a condition associated with Aβ peptide activity.

12. A human engineered antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, of any one of Claims 1 to 4 for use in the treatment of a condition selected from clinical or pre-clinical Alzheimer's disease, prodromal Alzheimer’s disease, Down's syndrome, or clinical or pre-clinical CAA.

13. A human engineered antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, according to claim 12 for use in the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2011/046994

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07K16/18 G01N33/577 A61K39/395 A61P25/28
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07K G01N A61K A61P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	OLIVER WIRTHS ET AL: "Pyroglutamate Abeta pathology in APP/PS1KI mice, sporadic and familial Alzheimerâ s disease cases", JOURNAL OF NEURAL TRANSMISSION ; BASIC NEUROSCIENCES, GENETICS AND IMMUNOLOGY, PARKINSON'S DISEASE AND ALLIED CONDITIONS, ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY RELATED DISORDERS, BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY, BIOLOGICAL CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIAT, vol. 117, no. 1, 13 October 2009 (2009-10-13), pages 85-96, XP019783126, ISSN: 1435-1463 page 87, left-hand column figure 1 ----- -/--	1-13

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
5 October 2011	24/10/2011

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
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Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	BRODY DAVID L ET AL: "Active and passive immunotherapy for neurodegenerative disorders.", ANNUAL REVIEW OF NEUROSCIENCE 2008 LNKD-PUBMED:18352830, vol. 31, 2008, pages 175-193, XP002660548, ISSN: 0147-006X page 179 - page 181 page 183	1-13
A	FRÉDÉRIQUE BARD ET AL: "Epitope and isotype specificities of antibodies to [beta]-amyloid peptide for protection against Alzheimer's disease-like neuropathology", PROC NATL ACAD SCI (US), WASHINGTON, DC; US, vol. 100, no. 4, 18 February 2003 (2003-02-18), pages 2023-2028, XP002630662, ISSN: 0027-8424, DOI: 10.1073/PNAS.0436286100 paragraph	1-13
A	LUO F ET AL: "P2-304: MRI detection and time course of cerebral microhemorrhages during Abeta antibody treatment in living APP transgenic mice", ALZHEIMER'S & DEMENTIA: THE JOURNAL OF THE ALZHEIMER'SASSOCIATION, ELSEVIER, NEW YORK, NY, US, vol. 4, no. 4, 1 July 2008 (2008-07-01), page T461, XP023174303, ISSN: 1552-5260, DOI: 10.1016/J.JALZ.2008.05.1381 [retrieved on 2008-07-01] table 1	1-13
A	RACKE MARGARET M ET AL: "Exacerbation of cerebral amyloid angiopathy-associated microhemorrhage in amyloid precursor protein transgenic mice by immunotherapy is dependent on antibody recognition of deposited forms of amyloid beta.", THE JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE : THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR NEUROSCIENCE 19 JAN 2005 LNKD- PUBMED:15659599, vol. 25, no. 3, 19 January 2005 (2005-01-19), pages 629-636, XP002660549, ISSN: 1529-2401 cited in the application the whole document	1-13

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WILCOCK DONNA M ET AL: "Passive immunotherapy against A[beta] in aged APP-transgenic mice reverses cognitive deficits and depletes parenchymal amyloid deposits in spite of increased vascular amyloid and microhemorrhage", JOURNAL OF NEUROINFLAMMATION, BIOMED CENTRAL LTD., LONDON, GB, vol. 1, no. 1, 8 December 2004 (2004-12-08), page 24, XP021010076, ISSN: 1742-2094, DOI: 10.1186/1742-2094-1-24 cited in the application the whole document	1-13
A	US 7 122 374 B1 (SAIDO TAKAOMI [JP] ET AL) 17 October 2006 (2006-10-17) cited in the application example 1 column 8	1-13
A	US 2010/021478 A1 (DEMUTH HANS-ULRICH [DE] ET AL) 28 January 2010 (2010-01-28) cited in the application page 13 claims 24-27	1-13
A	WO 2006/036291 A2 (RINAT NEUROSCIENCE CORP [US]; ROSENTHAL ARNON [US]; PONS JAUME [US]; H) 6 April 2006 (2006-04-06) example 4	1-13
A,P	OLIVER WIRTHS ET AL: "Identification of low molecular weight pyroglutamate A{beta} oligomers in Alzheimer disease: a novel tool for therapy and diagnosis", JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, INC, BETHESDA, MD, USA, vol. 285, no. 53, 31 December 2010 (2010-12-31), pages 41517-41524, XP002658320, ISSN: 1083-351X, DOI: 10.1074/JBC.M110.178707 [retrieved on 2010-10-22] the whole document	1-13

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/US2011/046994

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	BAYER T A ET AL: "Intraneuronal A[beta] as a trigger for neuron loss: Can this be translated into human pathology?", BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS, PORTLAND PRESS LTD, GB, [Online] vol. 39, no. 4, 1 January 2011 (2011-01-01), pages 857-861, XP008142494, ISSN: 0300-5127, DOI: DOI:10.1042/BST0390857 the whole document -----	1-13

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
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