(11) Application No. AU 2003215337 B2

(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title

Methods of extending corneal graft survival

(51)[6] International Patent Classification(s)

A61K 45/00 (2006.01) 31/7105
A61K 31/00 (2006.01) 20060101ALI2005122
A61K 31/404 0BMJP **A61K**
(2006.01) 35/12
A61K 31/7088 20060101ALI2005122
(2006.01) 0BMJP **A61K**
A61K 31/7105 38/17
(2006.01) 20060101ALI2005100
A61K 35/12 (2006.01) 8BMEP **A61K**
A61K 38/17 (2006.01) 39/395
A61K 39/395 20060101ALI2005122
(2006.01) 0BMJP **A61K**
A61K 45/06 (2006.01) 45/06
A61K 48/00 (2006.01) 20060101ALI2005100
A61P 9/00 (2006.01) 8BMEP **A61K**
A61P 27/02 (2006.01) 48/00
A61P 37/06 (2006.01) 20060101ALI2005122
A61P 43/00 (2006.01) 0BMJP **A61P**
A61K 45/00 9/00
20060101AFI2005122 20060101ALI2005122
0BMJP **A61K** 0BMJP **A61P**
31/00 27/02
20060101ALI2005100 20060101ALI2005122
8BMEP **A61K** 0BMJP **A61P**
31/404 37/06
20060101ALI2005100 20060101ALI2005122
8BMEP **A61K** 0BMJP **A61P**
31/7088 43/00
20060101ALI2005122 20060101ALI2005122
0BMJP **A61K** 0BMJP
PCT/US03/05125

(21) Application No: 2003215337 (22) Application Date: 2003.02.20

(87) WIPO No: WO03/072029

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
10/081,126	2002.02.22	US

(43) Publication Date : 2003.09.09

(43) Publication Journal Date : 2003.10.16

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(56) Related Art

Veikkola et al., EMBO, vol 20, 2001, 1223-1231
Kirkin et al., Eur J Biochem Vol 268, 2001, 5530-5540
Mimura et al., Exp. Eye Res. Vol 72, 2001, 71-78

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

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
4 September 2003 (04.09.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2003/072029 A3

(51) International Patent Classification[7]: A61K 39/395, 39/38

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US2003/005125

(22) International Filing Date: 20 February 2003 (20.02.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
10/081,126 22 February 2002 (22.02.2002) US

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— with international search report
— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
1 April 2004

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 2003/072029 A3

(54) Title: METHODS OF EXTENDING CORNEAL GRAFT SURVIVAL

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3 (VEGFR-3) inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient.

METHODS OF EXTENDING CORNEAL GRAFT SURVIVAL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the fields of ophthalmology, transplantation and molecular medicine and, in particular, to the use of drugs that regulate lymphangiogenesis for inhibiting corneal allograft rejection.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Corneal transplantation is, arguably, the most successful tissue transplantation procedure in humans, due in part to the relative immunological privilege of the cornea. The overall first year survival rate of corneal transplants is as high as 90%, even in the absence of routine HLA typing and with minimal immunosuppressive therapy. However, the initial success of corneal transplantation is marred by longer term success rates, which diminish to about 74% by year 5 and about 62% by year 10. Furthermore, in high risk patients such as those with corneal neovascularization or ongoing ocular inflammation, the 10 year graft survival rate is less than 35%. Despite advances in immunological, surgical procedures and medical management, corneal graft survival has not improved over the last ten years (Naacke et al., Cornea 350-353 (2001); Waldock and Cook, Brit. J. Ophthal. 84:813-815 (2000); and Foulks, "Clinical Aspects of Corneal Allograft Rejection," in Krachmer et

al., Cornea Volume III pages 1687-1696 (1997)). In addition, because corneal transplantation is relatively common with about 45,000 surgeries performed per year in the United States, allograft rejection effects a large number of individuals.

The primary cause of corneal transplant failure is allograft rejection. Unfortunately, current treatments for allograft rejection, principally immunosuppressive agents such as corticosteroids, are effective in only about 50% of cases. Furthermore, in spite of evidence that recipient corneal vascularization is associated with graft failure, inhibition of allograft vascularization, for example, with a platelet-activating factor (PAF) antagonist, has not been successful in increasing graft survival (Cohen et al., Curr. Eye Res. 13:139-144 (1994)). Thus, there is a need for novel methods of treating corneal allograft rejection to extend graft survival. The present invention satisfies this need and provides related advantages as well.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3 (VEGFR-3) inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient.

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A first aspect of the invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient, comprising administering to said patient an effective amount of a VEGFR-3 inhibitor, wherein said inhibitor is selected from anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material or anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material.

A second aspect of the invention provides a use of a VEGFR-3 inhibitor selected from anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material and anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material for the manufacture of a medicament for extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient.

COMS ID No: ARCS-200722 Received by IP Australia: Time (H:m) 10:27 Date (Y-M-d) 2008-08-04

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. Such a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor can be, for example, a kinase-inactive VEGFR-3 receptor or a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor. Similarly, a VEGFR-3 inhibitor useful for extending corneal graft survival can be, for example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor such as a kinase-inactive VEGFR-3 receptor or a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor.

The present invention also provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. In one embodiment, the VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor binds the VEGFR-3 catalytic domain, and, in another embodiment, the VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor is an ATP analog.

The present invention additionally provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor that is a VEGFR-3 binding molecule, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. Such a

VEGFR-3 binding molecule can bind, for example, the extracellular domain of VEGFR-3. A VEGFR-3 binding molecule useful in the invention also can be anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material, which, in one embodiment, is monoclonal antibody material.

Further provided by the invention is a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor that down-regulates VEGFR-3 expression, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. Such a VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be, for example, a sequence-specific ribonuclease such as a ribozyme or a VEGFR-3 antisense nucleic acid molecule.

The invention also provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. Anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material useful in the invention can be, for example, monoclonal antibody material.

In addition, the invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor that down-regulates VEGF-C expression, whereby lymphangiogenesis

is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. Such a VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be, for example, a sequence-specific ribonuclease such as a ribozyme, or can be, for example, a VEGF-C antisense nucleic acid molecule.

The invention also provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a cell that expresses a VEGFR-3 inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient.

In a method of the invention, an anti-angiogenic agent can be administered to the patient in addition to the pharmaceutical composition containing the VEGFR-3 inhibitor. Similarly, an immunosuppressive agent can be administered to the patient in addition to the pharmaceutical composition containing the VEGFR-3 inhibitor and, if desired, can be administered in conjunction with an anti-angiogenic agent.

In the methods of the invention, a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be administered prior to, during, or subsequent to corneal transplantation. Furthermore, administration of the pharmaceutical composition containing VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be repeated, as needed. In one embodiment, administration is repeated over a period of at least one month. In another

embodiment, administration is repeated over a period of at least six months.

Also provided by the invention is a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient prior to corneal transplantation an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor; and administering to the patient subsequent to corneal transplantation an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. The pre- and post- surgical pharmaceutical compositions can be the same or different and can be administered using the same or different routes of delivery.

A variety of routes of administration can be useful in the methods of the invention. In one embodiment, a method of the invention for extending corneal graft survival is practiced by systemic administration of the pharmaceutical composition. In another embodiment, a method of the invention is practiced by local administration of the pharmaceutical composition. In further embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is administered topically, or by local injection, or is released from an intraocular or periocular implant.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows the structure of endothelial-cell receptor tyrosine kinases and growth factors involved in vasculogenesis, angiogenesis and lymphangiogenesis. The structurally divergent Tie and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor families are shown with the specificity of ligand binding to the receptors is indicated by arrows. The VEGF receptor family contains three transmembrane receptors, VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3. A soluble form of VEGFR-1 (sVEGFR-1) has also been characterized. The extracellular regions of the VEGF receptors contain seven immunoglobulin domains that are stabilized by disulfide links (SS) between paired cysteine residues; in VEGFR-3, the fifth domain is proteolytically processed into two disulfide-linked polypeptides. In the intracellular region of the VEGF receptors, the tyrosine kinase domains are interrupted by a small stretch of amino acids commonly referred to as a kinase insert. Some biological processes mediated by the receptors also are indicated.

Figure 2 shows the nucleotide and amino acid sequence of human vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3 (VEGFR-3). A. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1) of human VEGFR-3. B. The amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of human VEGFR-3. The start codon is underlined. Genbank accessions X69878 and S66407. See, also, Galland et al., Oncogene 8:1233-1240 (1993) and Pajusola et al., Oncogene 8:2931-2937 (1993).

Figure 3 shows the nucleotide and amino acid sequence of human vascular endothelial growth factor-C (VEGF-C). A. The nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 3) of human VEGF-C. B. The amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 4) of human VEGF-C. The start codon is underlined. Genbank accession NM_005429.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-3 (VEGFR-3) inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient.

The methods of the invention are useful to extend corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient. As used herein, the term "corneal transplantation" refers to any procedure whereby allogeneic or xenogeneic corneal tissue is orthotopically grafted to a recipient patient. In one embodiment, allogeneic corneal tissue is grafted in the corneal transplantation procedure. In a further embodiment, the corneal transplantation procedure is a penetrating keratoplasty, in which a section of full-thickness cornea is transplanted. The methods of the invention also are applicable to corneal transplantation procedures such as lamellar keratoplasty, in which the anterior half of the cornea is transplanted with the anterior chamber remaining

intact; optic keratoplasty, in which donor corneal material is transplanted to replace recipient scar tissue that interferes with vision; refractive keratoplasty, in which a section of donor cornea is shaped to the desired curvature, and inserted between layers of recipient cornea, or on recipient's cornea, to change the recipient's corneal curvature and correct optical errors; and tectonic keratoplasty, in which corneal material is transplanted to replace lost recipient tissue, for example, following trauma.

HLA class I antigens are expressed in abundance on corneal epithelial, stromal, and endothelial cells, while there is relatively low indigenous expression of MHC class II molecules within the cornea, either on Langerhans cells in the epithelium or dendritic cells present within the stroma (Treseler, Am. J. Ophthalmol. 98:763-772 (1984); McCallum et al., Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 34: 1793-1803 (1993)). It is understood that the methods of the invention can be useful to extend corneal graft survival following the transplantation of a corneal graft that has been matched to the recipient patient for one or more HLA antigens (Waldock and Cook, *supra*, 2000). Such a molecule can be a major or class I antigens (HLA-A and HLA-B) or a minor or class II antigen (HLA-DR).

Thus, a method of the invention can be practiced to extend survival of a corneal graft that has been selected, for example, to share at least one HLA class I antigen, or at least two HLA class I antigens, with the recipient patient. Similarly, a

method of the invention can be practiced to extend survival of a corneal graft that has been selected to share at least one HLA class II antigen with the recipient patient, or that has been selected to share at least one HLA class I antigen and at least one HLA class II antigen with the recipient patient. A method of the invention also can be practiced, for example, to extend survival of a corneal graft that has been selected to share at least one HLA class I antigen but which is mismatched for HLA class II antigens.

The term "patient," as used herein, means the recipient of donor corneal tissue in a corneal transplantation procedure. A patient can be, for example, a mammal such as a primate, rabbit or rodent. In one embodiment, the patient is a human patient.

The methods of the invention are practiced to extend corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation. As used herein, the phrase "extend corneal graft survival" means that, on average, irreversible graft rejection is delayed or prevented. Thus, corneal graft survival is "extended" in a population when the number of months prior to irreversible allograft rejection is increased, on average, in the population, as compared to a corresponding population that was not treated with a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor. Corneal graft survival also is extended in a population when the percentage of individuals with irreversible graft rejection decreases, on average, in the population, as compared to a corresponding

population that was not treated with a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor.

One skilled in the art uses established criteria to determine whether there is irreversible graft rejection. Rejection generally is evidenced as one or more pathologic events that involve the grafted cornea and progress toward the center of the graft but which do not effect the recipient cornea. Epithelial rejection is characterized by an epithelial rejection line appearing as a raised ridge of epithelium; subepithelial rejection is characterized by subepithelial infiltrates that resemble those seen in epidemic keratoconjunctivitis. Furthermore, stromal rejection is characterized by stromal infiltrates that progress toward the center of the graft, and endothelial rejection is characterized by at least one of the following: a Khodadoust line, keratic precipitates, stromal edema or aqueous cells. One skilled in the art understands that, in many cases, rejection is reversible with treatment such as topical dexamethasone; topical dexamethasone accompanied by subconjunctival dexamethasone injection and, if needed, accompanied by intravenous methylprednisone for several days. Rejection is considered irreversible when signs of rejection (rejection lines, subepithelial infiltrates, keratic precipitates, stromal infiltrates, stromal edema and aqueous cells) observed using slit-lamp examination fail to disappear; or there is abnormal graft thickness or loss of visual acuity.

The methods of the invention rely on an inhibitor of vascular endothelial growth factor

receptor-3 or another anti-lymphangiogenic agent. There are at least three vascular endothelial growth factor receptors: VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3, originally named Flt1 (Fms-like tyrosine kinase, KDR/Flk-1 (kinase insert-domain containing receptor or fetal-liver kinase) and Flt4, respectively. These subclass-III receptor tyrosine kinases, which are homologous to the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)-receptor family, are characterized by seven immunoglobulin homology domains in the extracellular domain, and a tyrosine kinase intracellular domain split by a kinase insert sequence (Klagsbrun and D'Amore, Cytokine Growth Factor Rev. 7:259-270 (1996)).

Human VEGFR-3 shows approximately 35% amino acid identity with VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2 in the extracellular domain and about 80% in the tyrosine kinase domain. Human VEGFR-3 has been cloned from placental and erythroleukemia cell cDNA libraries (Aprelikova et al., Cancer Res. 52:746-748 (1992); Galland et al., Genomics 13:475-4878 (1992); Galland et al., *supra*, 1993; Pajusola et al., Cancer Res. 52:5738-5743 (1992); and Pajusola et al., *supra*, 1993, and mouse and quail homologs also have been cloned (Finnerty et al., Oncogene 8:2293-2298 (1993); Eichmann et al., Gene 174:3-8 (1996)). VEGFR-3 homologs are well conserved in evolution, with the quail homolog having about 70% amino acid identity with the human receptor and similar ligand-binding characteristics.

The major human VEGFR-3 mRNA transcript is about 5.8 kb in size; an alternative 3' polyadenylation signal results in a minor 4.5 kb transcript encoding a

protein with a 65 residue truncation at the C-terminus. The longer form of VEGFR-3, which is the major form detected in tissues, is synthesized as a 195 kDa precursor that is glycosylated and proteolytically cleaved after Arg472 to yield a disulfide linked two-chain form. In the carboxy-terminal region of the longer form are three tyrosine residues not encoded in the shorter transcript: Tyr 1333, Tyr 1337 and Tyr 1363.

VEGFR-3 has an amino-terminal extracellular domain, a small transmembrane region and a carboxy-terminal cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular domain of VEGFR-3 has seven immunoglobulin-like C2-type domains; upon dimerization, the protein becomes disulfide bonded within the fifth immunoglobulin-like domain. VEGFR-3 is a type I membrane protein containing a transmembrane region of about 20 residues; the carboxy-terminal cytoplasmic domain includes two tyrosine kinase domains (see Figure 1). As shown in Figure 2B, the long isoform of human VEGFR-3 (SEQ ID NO: 2) is a protein of 1363 residues, with amino acids 24 to 1363 making up the mature protein. Residues 24 to 775 of human VEGFR-3 (SEQ ID NO: 2) make up the extracellular domain; residues 776 to 797 of SEQ ID NO: 2 make up the transmembrane region; and residues 798 to 1363 of SEQ ID NO: 2 make up the cytoplasmic domain. The seven immunoglobulin-like domains can be localized within the extracellular portion of human VEGFR-3 (SEQ ID NO: 2) as follows: immunoglobulin-like domain 1 (residues 44 to 118); immunoglobulin-like domain 2 (residues 151 to 213); immunoglobulin-like domain 3 (residues 245 to 317); immunoglobulin-like

domain 4 (residues 351 to 403); immunoglobulin-like domain 5 (residues 438 to 541); immunoglobulin-like domain 6 (residues 571 to 660); and immunoglobulin-like domain 7 (residues 692 to 758). The ligand-binding domain of VEGFR is made up of the first three immunoglobulin-like domains.

The vascular endothelial growth factors, VEGF-A, VEGF-B, VEGF-C, and VEGF-D, share structural features typical but display different biological activities attributable to different specificities for VEGF receptors, VEGFR-1, VEGFR-2 and VEGFR-3. Within the VEGF family of growth factors, VEGF-C and VEGF-D are most closely related and form a subgroup characterized by unique amino- and carboxy-terminal extensions flanking the common VEGF-homology domain. Human VEGF-C is a protein of 419 amino acids with a predicted molecular mass of 46.9 kDa; murine VEGF-C is a protein of 415 amino acids.

The central core (VEGF homology domain) exhibits about 30% amino acid identity to VEGF and is encoded by the third and fourth of seven exons, as for other members of the VEGF family. The VEGF homology domains of VEGF-C and VEGF-D share 60% amino acid identity. The carboxy-terminal domain contains a repetitive pattern of cysteine residues, Cys-X_{10}-Cys-X-Cys-Cys (SEQ ID NO: 5), similar to a motif present in the Balbiani ring 3 protein, a secretory protein which is a component of silk produced in larval salivary glands of the midge *Chironomus tentans*.

VEGF-C is synthesized as a precursor, subsequently proteolytically processed in a manner similar to PDGF-A and B chain processing. VEGF-C is secreted as a disulfide-bonded homodimer containing the C-terminal silk domain. Following secretion, the carboxy-terminal silk domain is cleaved and disulfide bonded to the amino-terminal domain to produce a disulfide-linked tetramer composed of 29 and 31 kDa polypeptides. Proteolytic processing of the amino-terminal propeptide releases the mature form made up of two 21 kDa polypeptide chains encoding the VEGF homology domain.

As disclosed herein, corneal graft survival can be extended by treatment of the patient by a VEGFR-3 inhibitor. As used herein, the term "VEGFR-3 inhibitor" means a molecule that reduces VEGFR-3 expression, activity or intracellular signaling. Such an inhibitor can be, for example, a small molecule, protein, peptide, peptidomimetic, ribozyme, nucleic acid molecule or oligonucleotide, oligosaccharide, cell, phage or virus, or a combination thereof. As described further below, VEGFR-3 inhibitors useful in the invention encompass, without limitation, dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptors including soluble receptors and kinase inactive receptors; VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors, including selective VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors and molecules that bind the VEGFR-3 catalytic domain such as ATP analogs; VEGFR-3 binding molecules including molecules that bind the VEGFR-3 extracellular domain, including antibodies, proteins, small molecules and oligonucleotides that prevent or diminish ligand binding to VEGFR-3; anti-VEGF-C

antibodies; VEGF-C antagonists; conjugates in which a VEGFR-3 ligand is linked to a toxin; ribozymes, antisense nucleic acid molecules and nucleic acid molecules encoding negative regulatory transcription factors that prevent or reduce VEGFR-3 expression, as well as cells or viruses containing such ribozymes and nucleic acid molecules; ribozymes, antisense nucleic acid molecules and nucleic acid molecules encoding negative regulatory transcription factors that prevent or reduce VEGF-C expression, and cells and viruses containing such ribozymes or nucleic acid molecules; nucleic acid molecules encoding, for example, dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptors, transcription factors, and antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, and cells and viruses including such nucleic acid molecules; and selective inhibitors of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling. One skilled in the art understands that these and other VEGFR-3 inhibitors can be useful in the methods of the invention, as described further below.

A VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be a specific, selective or non-selective inhibitor of VEGFR-3 expression, activity or intracellular signaling. A specific VEGFR-3 inhibitor reduces the expression, activity or intracellular signaling of VEGFR-3 in preference to the activity of most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as FGFR1 and in preference to the activity of VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2. A selective VEGFR-3 inhibitor reduces the expression, activity or intracellular signaling of VEGFR-3 in preference to most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as FGFR1. In contrast, a non-selective

VEGFR-3 inhibitor reduces the expression, activity or intracellular signaling of VEGFR-1 or VEGFR-2 or both to a similar extent as VEGFR-3. One skilled in the art recognizes that specific, selective and non-selective VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors can be useful in the methods disclosed herein.

As set forth herein, a variety of VEGFR-3 inhibitors are useful for extending corneal graft survival according to a method of the invention. In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. Such a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor can be, for example, a kinase-inactive VEGFR-3 receptor or a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor. Similarly, a VEGFR-3 inhibitor useful for extending corneal graft survival can be, for example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor. In such a method, the nucleic acid molecule can encode, for example, a kinase-inactive VEGFR-3 receptor or a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor.

As used herein, the term "dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor" means a variant of a wild type VEGFR-3 receptor that acts to reduce activity of wild type VEGFR-3 receptor. While it is recognized that a dominant negative receptor can function through a variety of mechanisms, exemplary mechanisms through which a VEGFR-3 dominant negative receptor can function

include, without limitation, depletion of free ligand and formation of inactive wild type/dominant negative receptor dimers. Thus, a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor can be a soluble or membrane-bound form of the VEGFR-3 receptor and can include, for example, one or a few point mutations, or a gross deletion of several hundred amino acids relative to the wild type receptor sequence. Exemplary dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptors include, without limitation, a variant VEGFR-3 receptor consisting essentially of the cytoplasmic domain (soluble VEGFR-3) or another soluble receptor containing a functional ligand-binding domain; a variant VEGFR-3 receptor consisting essentially of the cytoplasmic and transmembrane domains; a variant VEGFR-3 receptor with an inactive tyrosine kinase domain having, for example, a deletion of some or all of the tyrosine kinase domain or one or more point substitutions within the tyrosine kinase domain. It is understood that a dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor also can contain one or more heterologous sequences in addition to the VEGFR-3 receptor sequence. Methods for preparing dominant negative vascular endothelial growth factor receptors are well known in the art. See, for example, Mäkinen et al., Nature Medicine 7:199-205 (2001); and Millauer et al., Nature 367:576-579 (1994).

A dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor, or nucleic acid molecule encoding same, acts to reduce activity of endogenous VEGFR-3 receptor present in the patient undergoing corneal transplantation. Where the patient is a human, the dominant negative VEGFR-3 receptor or encoding nucleic acid molecule acts to reduce activity of endogenous human VEGFR-3 receptor.

In the human VEGFR-3 receptor (long isoform) shown in Figure 2B, residues 24 to 775 of SEQ ID NO: 2 make up the extracellular domain; residues 776 to 797 of SEQ ID NO: 2 make up the transmembrane domain; and residues 798 to 1363 of SEQ ID NO: 2 make up the cytoplasmic domain, with the tyrosine kinase domain positioned from amino acids 845 to 1173. The short isoform is similar to the long isoform, but lacks the carboxy-terminal 65 residues. Exemplary dominant negative human VEGFR-3 receptors include, without limitation, soluble human VEGFR-3 receptor variants such as the variant having residues 24 to 350 of SEQ ID NO: 2 (ligand-binding domain containing immunoglobulin-like domains 1 to 3) or the variant having residues 24 to 775 (complete extracellular domain), or nucleic acid molecules encoding these variants; the human VEGFR-3 receptor variant having residues 24 to 797 (extracellular and transmembrane domains), or a nucleic acid molecule encoding this variant; the human VEGFR-3 receptor variant having residues 24 to 844 (deleted for tyrosine kinase domain), or a nucleic acid molecule encoding this variant.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering a VEGFR-3 inhibitor which is a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor. Such a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor lacks a functional transmembrane domain. A soluble VEGFR-3 receptor can be a VEGFR-3 variant with a deletion of the native transmembrane domain. In one embodiment, a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor consists of the extracellular domain or a portion thereof. Such a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor

can be a VEGFR-3 variant having, for example, three, four, five, six or seven of the extracellular Ig-homology domains of a VEGFR-3 such as human VEGFR-3. This and other soluble VEGFR-3 receptors can be prepared by routine methods. See, for example, Mäkinen et al., *supra*, 2001, which describes a soluble VEGFR-3 receptor consisting of the three amino-terminal Ig-homology domains of VEGFR-3 and an IgG Fc domain, which binds VEGF-C with the same efficiency as the full-length extracellular domain and inhibits VEGF-C-induced VEGFR-3 phosphorylation and subsequent p42/p44 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) activation in VEGFR-3 expressing endothelial cells.

The invention also provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. In one, the VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor binds the VEGFR-3 catalytic domain, and, in a further embodiment, the VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor is an ATP analog.

As used herein, the term "VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor" means an inhibitor of receptor tyrosine kinase activity that selectively or non-selectively reduces the tyrosine kinase activity of a VEGFR-3 receptor. Such an inhibitor generally reduces VEGFR-3 tyrosine kinase activity without significantly effecting the expression of VEGFR-3 and without effecting other VEGFR-3 activities such as

ligand-binding capacity. A VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor can be a molecule that directly binds the VEGFR-3 catalytic domain, for example, an ATP analog. A VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor can bind the VEGFR-3 catalytic domain through one or more hydrogen bonds similar to those anchoring the adenine moiety of ATP to VEGFR-3 (Engh et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271:26157-26164 (1996); Tong et al., Nature Struc. Biol. 4:311-316 (1997); and Wilson et al., Chem. Biol. 4:423-431 (1997)). A VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor also can bind the hydrophobic pocket adjacent to the adenine binding site (Mohamedi et al., EMBO J. 17:5896-5904 (1998); Tong et al., *supra*, 1997; and Wilson et al., *supra*, 1997).

VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors useful in the invention include specific VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors such as indolinones that differentially block VEGF-C and VEGF-D induced VEGFR-3 kinase activity compared to that of VEGFR-2. Such specific VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors, for example, MAE106 and MAZ51 can be prepared as described in Kirkin et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 268:5530-5540 (2001). Additional VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors, including specific, selective and non-selective inhibitors, are known in the art or can be identified using one of a number of well known methods for assaying for receptor tyrosine kinase inhibition.

As an example, a VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor can be identified using a well known ELISA assay to analyze production of phosphorylated tyrosine as described, for example in Hennequin et al., J. Med. Chem. 42: 5369-5389 (1999) and Wedge et al., Cancer Res.

60:970-975 (2000). Such an assay can be used to screen for molecules that inhibit VEGFR-3 in preference to other vascular endothelial growth factor receptors such as VEGFR-1 and in preference to unrelated tyrosine kinases such as fibroblast growth factor receptor1 (FGFR1). Briefly, molecules to be screened can be incubated for 20 minutes at room temperature with a cytoplasmic receptor domain in a HEPES (pH 7.5) buffered solution containing 10 mM $MnCl_2$ and 2 μM ATP in 96-well plates coated with a poly(Glu, Ala, Tyr) 6:3:1 random copolymer substrate (SIGMA; St. Louis, MO). Phosphorylated tyrosine can be detected by sequential incubation with mouse IgG anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (Upstate Biotechnology; Lake Placid, New York), a horseradish peroxidase-linked sheep anti-mouse immunoglobulin antibody (Amersham; Piscataway, NJ), and 2,2'azino-bis (3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN). In such an *in vitro* kinase assay, the source of VEGFR-3 can be, for example, a lysate prepared from an insect cell infected with recombinant baculovirus containing a cytoplasmic receptor domain, for example, encoding residues 798 to 1363 of human VEGFR-3 (SEQ ID NO: 2).

The term VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor, as used herein, encompasses specific, selective and non-selective inhibitors of VEGFR-3. A specific VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor reduces the tyrosine kinase activity of VEGFR-3 in preference to the activity of most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as FGFR1 and in preference to the activity of the vascular endothelial growth factor receptors, VEGFR-1 and

VEGFR-2. A selective VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor reduces the tyrosine kinase activity of VEGFR-3 in preference to most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as FGFR1. Such a selective VEGFR-3 inhibitor can have an IC_{50} for inhibition of an isolated VEGFR-3 cytoplasmic domain that is, for example, at least 10-fold less than the IC_{50} for both VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2. In particular embodiments, the invention provides a selective VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor having an IC_{50} for inhibition of an isolated VEGFR-3 cytoplasmic domain that is at least 20-fold, 30-fold, 40-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold, 200-fold, 300-fold, 400-fold or 500-fold less than the IC_{50} for both VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2. In contrast, a non-selective VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitor reduces the tyrosine kinase activity of VEGFR-1 or VEGFR-2 or both to a similar extent as VEGFR-3. It is understood that specific, selective and non-selective VEGFR-3 kinase inhibitors can be useful for extending corneal graft survival according to a method of the invention.

The invention also provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor that is a VEGFR-3 binding molecule, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. Such a VEGFR-3 binding molecule can bind, for example, the extracellular domain of VEGFR-3 or the kinase domain of VEGFR-3. A VEGFR-3 binding molecule useful in the invention also can be anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material,

which, in one embodiment, is monoclonal antibody material.

In one embodiment, the anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material binds the ligand-binding site of VEGFR-3 and inhibits binding of VEGF-C or VEGF-D or both to VEGFR-3. Such antibody material can be monoclonal or polyclonal. For example, the anti-mouse VEGFR-3 monoclonal antibody AFL4 blocks binding of VEGF-C to VEGFR-3 and further inhibits receptor signaling (Kubo et al., Blood 96:546-553 (2000)). Anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material useful in the invention can have, for example, an IC_{50} for inhibition of VEGF-C binding to VEGFR-3 of less than 50 µg/ml, less than 5 µg/ml, less than 0.5 µg/ml, less than 0.05 µg/ml, less than 0.005 µg/ml or less than 0.0005 µg/ml. In particular embodiments, a method of the invention utilizes anti-human-VEGFR-3 antibody material having an IC_{50} for inhibition of VEGF-C binding to human VEGFR-3 of less than 50 µg/ml, less than 5 µg/ml, less than 0.5 µg/ml, less than 0.05 µg/ml, less than 0.005 µg/ml or less than 0.0005 µg/ml. Anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material which inhibits binding of VEGF-C or VEGF-D or both to VEGFR-3 also can reduce receptor signaling as evidenced, for example, by a reduction in VEGF-C induced tyrosine phosphorylation of VEGFR

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient, in which an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material is administered to the patient, whereby

lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the patient's cornea. Anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material useful in the invention can be, for example, monoclonal anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material.

As used herein, the term "antibody material" is used in its broadest sense to include polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, as well as polypeptide fragments of antibodies that retain binding activity for VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C of at least about 1 x 10^5 M^{-1}. One skilled in the art understands that anti-VEGFR-3 antibody fragments and anti-VEGF-C antibody fragments, such as Fab, $F(ab')_2$ and Fv fragments, can retain binding activity for VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C and, thus, are included within the definition of antibody material. In addition, the term "antibody material," as used herein, encompasses non-naturally occurring antibodies and fragments containing, at a minimum, one V_H and one V_L domain, such as chimeric antibodies, humanized antibodies and single chain Fv fragments (scFv) that specifically bind VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C. Such non-naturally occurring antibodies can be constructed using solid phase peptide synthesis, produced recombinantly or obtained, for example, by screening combinatorial libraries consisting of variable heavy chains and variable light chains as described by Borrebaeck (Ed.), Antibody Engineering (Second edition) New York: Oxford University Press (1995)).

Antibody material "specific for" VEGFR-3, or that "specifically binds" VEGFR-3, binds with substantially higher affinity to VEGFR-3 than to most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as

FGFR1 and other vascular endothelial growth factor receptors such as VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2. Similarly, antibody material "specific for" VEGF-C, or that "specifically binds" VEGF-C, binds with substantially higher affinity to VEGF-C than to most or all unrelated growth factors and as compared to other vascular endothelial growth factors such as VEGF-B.

Antibody material "selective for" VEGFR-3, or that "selectively binds" VEGFR-3, binds with substantially higher affinity to VEGFR-3 than to most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as FGFR1. Similarly, antibody material "selective for" VEGF-C, or that "selectively binds" VEGF-C, binds with substantially higher affinity to VEGF-C than to most or all unrelated growth factors. It is understood that specific and selective anti-VEGFR-3 and anti-VEGF-C antibody material can be used in the methods of the invention.

Anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material can be prepared, for example, using a VEGFR-3 fusion protein or a synthetic peptide encoding a portion of a VEGFR-3 such as SEQ ID NO: 2 as an immunogen. Similarly, anti-VEGF-C antibody material can be prepared using a VEGF-C fusion protein or a synthetic peptide encoding a portion of a VEGF-C such as SEQ ID NO: 4 as an immunogen. One skilled in the art understands that purified VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C, which can be produced recombinantly, or fragments of VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C, including peptide portions of VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C such as synthetic peptides, can be used as immunogens. Furthermore, non-immunogenic fragments or synthetic

peptides of VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C can be made immunogenic by coupling the hapten to a carrier molecule such as bovine serum albumin (BSA) or keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). In addition, various other carrier molecules and methods for coupling a hapten to a carrier molecule are well known in the art are described, for example, by Harlow and Lane, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1988)).

Anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material which binds the ligand-binding site of VEGFR-3 and inhibits ligand binding to VEGFR-3 also can be prepared by routine methods, for example, using the extracellular domain of VEGFR-3 as an immunogen, if desired, as an Fc fusion protein. Hybridomas or antibody libraries can be screened, for example, by ELISA using plates coated with 50 ng/ml of the extracellular domain of VEGFR-3 or with the same amount of the extracellular domain of another receptor such as VEGFR-2 as a control. Subsequently, positive hybridomas or library clones can be screened for VEGF-C binding inhibition, for example, with an ELISA assay using mature VEGF-C containing the N-terminal signal sequence of mouse stem cell factor and a myc epitope tag. ELISA plates coated with the extracellular domain of VEGFR-3/Fc can be incubated with various dilutions of antibodies and then with conditioned media from cells transfected with the myc-tagged VEGF-C gene. Binding with myc-tagged VEGF-C can be detected, for example, with anti-myc antibody (9E10; Santa Cruz Biotechnology; Santa Cruz, CA). See, for example, Kubo et al., *supra*, 2000.

Where substantially purified antibody material is used to prepare a pharmaceutical composition of the invention, such antibody material is substantially devoid of polypeptides, nucleic acids and other cellular material which with an antibody is normally associated in a cell. Such substantially purified antibody material also can be substantially devoid of antibody material of unrelated specificities, i.e. that does not specifically bind VEGFR-3 or that does not specifically bind VEGF-C. Antibody material can be prepared in substantially purified form, for example, by VEGFR-3 affinity purification of polyclonal anti-VEGFR-3 antisera, by screening phage displayed antibodies against a VEGFR-3 polypeptide such as SEQ ID NO: 2, or as monoclonal antibodies purified from hybridoma supernatants.

A VEGFR-3 inhibitor useful in the invention also can be a molecule that down-regulates VEGFR-3 expression, for example, a sequence-specific ribonuclease such as a ribozyme or a VEGFR-3 antisense nucleic acid molecule. Thus, the invention further provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor that down-regulates VEGFR-3 expression, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient.

Similarly, a VEGFR-3 inhibitor useful in the invention also can be a molecule that down-regulates VEGF-C expression, for example, a sequence-specific

ribonuclease such as a ribozyme, or can be, for example, a VEGF-C antisense nucleic acid molecule. Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor that down-regulates VEGF-C expression, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient.

In further embodiments, the methods of the invention are practiced with a VEGFR-3 inhibitor which is a sequence-specific ribonuclease that down-regulates VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C expression. Such a sequence-specific ribonuclease can catalyze, for example, the specific cleavage of VEGFR-3 mRNA or VEGF-C mRNA or the mRNA of a regulatory molecule that positively modulates the expression or activity of VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C. In one embodiment, a method of the invention is practiced with a sequence-specific ribonuclease, such as a ribozyme, that down-regulates VEGFR-3 expression by cleaving VEGFR-3 RNA. In another embodiment, a method of the invention is practiced with a sequence-specific ribonuclease, such as a ribozyme, that down-regulates VEGF-C expression by cleaving VEGF-C RNA.

The term "sequence-specific ribonuclease," as used herein, means a molecule that catalyzes the cleavage of RNA at a defined ribonucleotide sequence. A sequence-specific ribonuclease can be, for example, a ribozyme or a DNA enzyme. As used herein, the term

"ribozyme" refers to a RNA molecule that catalyzes the cleavage of RNA at a defined ribonucleotide sequence.

Ribozymes such as hammerheads and hairpins can be designed and prepared by routine methods. It is understood that the specificity of ribozymes such as hammerheads and hairpins for a target cleavage site such as a site present in VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C mRNA is determined by base-pairing between the ribozyme and its RNA target. A hammerhead ribozyme, for example, cleaves after "UX" dinucleotides, where X is any ribonucleotide except guanosine, with a higher rate of cleavage when X is cytosine. "NUX" triplets generally are present in the target sequence, where N is any ribonucleotide, and GUC, CUC or UUC triplets are often present in the target RNA. Two stretches of antisense sequence 6-8 nucleotides long that flank the 21 nucleotide sequence forming the catalytic hammerhead between them are then designed based on the target sequence surrounding the third nucleotide ("X") of the triplet. This nucleotide is not based paired with the ribozyme. Methods of designing hammerhead ribozymes are well known as described, for example, in Hauswirth and Lewin, Prog. Retin. Eye Res. 19:689-710 (2000), and Lewin and Hauswirth, Trends. Mol. Med. 7:221-228 (2001).

Hairpin ribozymes also are well known in the art and can be useful in extending corneal graft survival according to a method of the invention. Hairpin ribozymes have a catalytic core of about 34 nucleotides and recognize the sequence NNYNGUCNNNNNN (SEQ ID NO: 6), where N is any nucleotide and Y is a

pyrimidine. The "NGUC" (SEQ ID NO: 7) sequence is not base-paired with the ribozyme. In one embodiment, a method of the invention is practiced with a hairpin ribozyme that recognizes a "NGUC" (SEQ ID NO: 7) motif present, for example, in a VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C mRNA. In further embodiments, a method of the invention relies on a hairpin ribozyme having a tetraloop in the catalytic core rather than a 3-base loop, or a U to C substitution at position 39 of the catalytic core, or both (Hauswirth and Lewin, supra, 2000; and Lewin and Hauswirth, *supra*, 2001).

One skilled in the art understands that target sequences, for example, in VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C mRNA generally are selected to avoid secondary structures, which can interfere with the ability of a ribozyme to bind to the target site. Well-known structure-predicting algorithms can be used; in addition, potential ribozymes can be evaluated, if desired, for accessibility to hybridization with complementary sequences using a ribonuclease protection assay. The nucleotide sequences encoding human VEGFR-3 and human VEGF-C are disclosed herein as SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 3, respectively. Additional nucleotide sequences encoding species homologs also are well known in the art, as described, for example, in Finnerty et al., *supra*, 1993; and Eichmann et al., *supra*, 1996.

Sequence-specific ribonucleases, including ribozymes and DNA enzymes, can be designed as described above and prepared by standard methods for synthesis of nucleic acid molecules. See, also, Ke et al., Int. J. Oncol. 12:1391-1396 (1998); Doherty et al., Ann. Rev.

Biophys.Biomol. Struct. 30:457-475 (2001); Hauswirth and Lewin, supra, 2000; and Lewin and Hauswirth, *supra*, 2001. Sequence-specific ribozymes also can be identified by *in vitro* selection from pools of random sequences. Such methods are well-established, as described, for example, in Bartel and Szostak, Science 261:1411-1418 (1993), Breaker, Chem. Rev. 97:371-390 (1997) and Santoro and Joyce, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 94:4262-4266 (1997)).

Where a ribozyme is to be administered to a patient without being delivered using a viral or other vector, the ribozyme can be modified, if desired, to enhance stability. Modifications useful in a therapeutic ribozyme include, but are not limited to, blocking the 3' end of the molecule and the 2' positions of pyrimidines. Stabilized ribozymes can have half-lives of hours and can be administered repeatedly using, for example, intravenous or topical injection. Those skilled in the art understand that a ribozyme also can be administered by expression in a viral gene therapy vector. A DNA oligonucleotide encoding the ribozyme can be cloned downstream of a RNA pol II or RNA pol III promoter and, if desired, can be embedded within the transcripts of genes such as $tRNA_{val}$, U6 snRNA or the adenoviral VA1 RNA.

A VEGFR-3 inhibitor useful in the methods of the invention also can be an antisense nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C expression. Such an antisense nucleic acid molecule can reduce mRNA translation or increase mRNA degradation of VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C mRNA or the mRNA of a

regulatory molecule that positively modulates the expression or activity of VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C. In one embodiment, a method of the invention is practiced with a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 antisense nucleic acid molecule. In another embodiment, a method of the invention is practiced with a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGF-C antisense nucleic acid molecule.

The term "antisense nucleic acid molecule" as used herein, means a nucleic acid molecule that is complementary in sequence to all or part of a molecule of messenger RNA or another specific RNA transcript. Thus, a VEGFR-3 antisense nucleic acid molecule is complementary to some or all of a VEGFR-3 mRNA such as a human VEGFR-3 mRNA. Similarly, a VEGF-C antisense nucleic acid molecule is complementary to some or all of a VEGF-C mRNA such as a human VEGF-C mRNA. An antisense nucleic acid molecule can be, for example, DNA or RNA, and can include naturally occurring nucleotides as well as synthetic nucleotides or other non-naturally occurring modifications such as modifications to the phosphate backbone that improve stability. Antisense oligonucleotides, including phosphorothioate and other modified oligonucleotides, are encompassed by the term antisense nucleic acid molecule as used herein.

Without being bound by the following, an antisense nucleic acid molecule useful in the invention can reduce mRNA translation or increase mRNA degradation, thereby reducing expression of the target mRNA such as human VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C mRNA. It is

understood that an antisense nucleic acid molecule can be perfectly complementary to a target nucleic acid sequence, for example, in a VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C mRNA such as human VEGFR-3 mRNA or human VEGF-C mRNA, or can contain one or mismatches relative to the patient's endogenous nucleic acid sequence. The homology requirement for reduction of expression using antisense methodology can be determined empirically. Generally, at least about 80-90% nucleic acid sequence identity is present in an antisense nucleic acid molecule useful in the invention, with higher nucleic acid sequence identity often used in antisense oligonucleotides, which can be perfectly identical to the patient's endogenous transcript. The target sequence can be chosen, if desired, to have a small single-stranded region at which nucleation takes place, in addition to a double-stranded, helically ordered stem that is invaded by the antisense molecule to displace one of the strands (Mir and Southern, Nature Biotech. 17:788-792 (1999). Methods for selecting and preparing antisense nucleic acid molecules are well known in the art and include *in silico* approaches (Patzel et al. Nucl. Acids Res. 27:4328-4334 (1999); Cheng et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 93:8502-8507 (1996); Lebedeva and Stein, Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 41:403-419 (2001); Juliano and Yoo, Curr. Opin. Mol. Ther. 2:297-303 (2000); and Cho-Chung, Pharmacol. Ther. 82:437-449 (1999)).

An antisense nucleic acid molecule can include, for example, at least 10 contiguous nucleotides complementary to the human VEGFR-3 sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1, or another VEGFR-3 encoding

sequence or control sequence or a 5' or 3' untranslated sequence. An antisense nucleic acid molecule also can include, for example, at least 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500 or more contiguous nucleotides complementary to SEQ ID NO: 1 or another VEGFR-3 encoding sequence or control sequence or a 5' or 3' untranslated sequence. If desired, an antisense nucleic acid molecule can be complementary to the full-length of the target message. Similarly, an antisense nucleic acid molecule useful in the invention can include, for example, at least 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 100, 200, 300 or more contiguous nucleotides complementary to the human VEGF-C sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3 or another VEGF-C encoding sequence or control sequence or a 5' or 3' untranslated sequence. Antisense oligonucleotides useful in the invention, including phosphorothioate and other oligonucleotides with otherwise modified backbones, can have, for example, from 12 to 100 nucleotides, for example, from 12 to 50 or from 12 to 30 nucleotides, or from 15 to 100, 15 to 50, or 15 to 30 nucleotides, or from 20 to 100, 20 to 50, or 20 to 30 nucleotides complementary to VEGFR-3 or VEGF-C, for example, complementary to the human VEGFR-3 sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1 or the human VEGF-C sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3. Antisense oligonucleotides useful in the invention can have, for example, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 or 30 nucleotides complementary, for example, to the human VEGFR-3 sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 1 or the human VEGF-C sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 3.

In one embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule is a nuclease-resistant nucleic acid molecule with a modified backbone such as a phosphorothiorate oligodeoxynucleotide, in which a sulfur atom is substituted for a nonbridging oxygen at each phosphorus. Antisense nucleic acid molecules useful in the invention further include mixed backbone oligonucleotides such as phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotides containing segments of 2'-*O*-methyloligoribonucleotides (2'-*O*-meRNA) or methylphosphonate oligodeoxynucleotides (me-PDNA), which are more resistant to nucleases and form more stable duplexes with RNA than the corresponding phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide (Cho-Chung, *supra*, 1999). Antisense nucleic acid molecules useful in the invention also include chimeric antisense oligonucleotides (denoted "gap-mers") containing a "central core" of several consecutive oligodeoxy-containing bases and 2'-*O*-alkylloligoribonucleotide (methyl or methoxyethoxy) modifications incorporated into the remaining bases, with the backbone composed entirely of phosphorothioate linkages. For example, a central core of 6 to 8 oligodeoxyribonucleotides can be flanked by 6 to 8 2'-*O*-alkylloligoribonucleotides at the 5' and 3' ends.

While not wishing to be bound by the following, antisense activity can result from cleavage of the mRNA strand by RNase H at the site of hybridization. Thus, in one embodiment, the antisense nucleic acid molecule includes a backbone portion that is RNase H competent. Such competent backbones have phosphodiester or phosphorothioate linkages and

deoxyribose sugar moieties. Uncharged backbones, for example, methylphosphonate or peptide nucleic acid linkages, or 2'-*O*-methylribose or another substitution at the 2' position, are not competent for cleavage by RNase H.

A VEGFR-3 inhibitor useful in the invention also can be an inhibitor of the intracellular signaling that occurs upon VEGFR-3 stimulation. VEGFR-3 signaling begins with VEGF-C or VEGF-D binding to the second immunoglobulin-homology domain of VEGFR-3, with subsequent receptor dimerization and transphosphorylation. The long VEGFR-3 isoform is autophosphorylated to a greater extent than the short isoform, and the two isoforms also differ in their signaling properties, with the long isoform able to mediate cell growth in soft agar and tumorigenicity in nude mice (Fournier et al., Oncogene 11:921-931 (1995); Pajusola et al., *supra*, 1993; Karkkainen and Petrova, Oncogene 19:5598-5605 (2000); and Petrova et al., Exper. Cell Res. 253:117-130 (1999)).

Stimulation with VEGFR-3 ligand also induces rapid tyrosine phosphorylation of the Shc protein. Shc phosphorylation levels are higher in cells expressing the long isoform of VEGFR-3, and mutation of Tyr1377, which is only present in the long isoform, to phenylalanine reduces Shc phosphorylation and prevents tumorigenic cell transformation by VEGFR-3. Shc appears to serve as a negative regulator of VEGFR-3 activity, because mutations of Shc phosphorylation sites lead to increased transforming activity of VEGFR-3 (Fournier et al., 18:507-514 (1999)). In

addition, both VEGFR-3 isoforms bind in a ligand-dependent manner to the SH2 domains of Grb2 and PLCγ but not to the SH2 domain of PI3-K (Fournier et al., *supra*, 1995; Pajusola et al., Oncogene 9:3545-3555 (1994); and Founier et al., J. Biol. Chem. 271:12956-12963 (1996)).

Results obtained in a human erythroleukemia cell line that expresses high levels of VEGFR-3 indicate that VEGF-C stimulation induces cell growth and recruitment of the signaling molecules Shc, Grb2 and human son of sevenless (hSOS) to activated VEGFR-3 (Wang et al., Blood 90:3507-3515 (1997)). In addition, VEGF-C stimulation induces tyrosine phosphorylation of paxillin, a cytoskeletal protein, and results in an increased association of paxillin with related adhesion focal tyrosine kinase (RAFTK). c-Jun NH_2-terminal kinase (JNK) also can be activated following VEGF-C stimulation (Liu et al., J. Clin. Invest. 99:1798-1804 (1997)). Furthermore, tyrosine phosphorylation of Shc leads to activation of the mitogen activated protein kinases, ERK1 and ERK2 (see Figure 1).

Thus, a VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be an inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling that acts by modulating, for example, recruitment, expression or activity of Shc, Grb2, hSOS or PLCγ. A VEGFR-3 inhibitor also can effect VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling, for example, by modulating the association of paxillin with RAFTK or by modulating the expression or activity of paxillin or RAFTK. Similarly, an inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling can modulate the recruitment, expression or activity of

JNK, or the recruitment, expression or activity of ERK1 or ERK2. As used herein, the term "inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling" means a molecule that acts to reduce one or more cellular responses to VEGF-C binding to VEGFR-3 down stream of VEGFR-3 and without directly effecting the expression or activity of VEGFR-3. It is understood that an inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling can act positively or negatively on a component of the VEGFR-3 intracellular pathway and that such an inhibitor can be, without limitation, a small molecule, ATP analog, protein or nucleic acid molecule, including a dominant negative protein, kinase inhibitor, ribozyme or antisense molecule. As an example, an inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling can be a molecule that enhances the recruitment, expression or activity of Shc, since Shc is a negative regulator of VEGFR-3 signaling.

An inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling can be a specific, selective or non-selective inhibitor. Such a selective inhibitor reduces VEGFR-3 signaling in preference to the signaling induced by most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as FGFR1. A specific inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling reduces VEGFR-3 signaling in preference to the signaling of most or all unrelated receptor tyrosine kinases such as FGFR1 and in preference to the vascular endothelial growth factor receptors VEGFR-1 and VEGFR-2. A non-selective inhibitor of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling reduces the signaling of other tyrosine kinase receptors and one or all other vascular endothelial growth factor receptors to a similar extent as the signaling induced by VEGFR-3. One skilled in

the art understands that specific, selective and non-selective inhibitors of VEGFR-3 intracellular signaling can be useful for extending corneal graft survival, according to the methods disclosed herein.

The invention also provides methods of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient an anti-lymphangiogenic agent, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. As used herein, the term "anti-lymphangiogenic agent" means a molecule that reduces or inhibits the sprouting or formation of new lymphatic vessels from pre-existing vessels. Such an anti-lymphangiogenic agent can be, for example, a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or an inhibitor of another molecule that functions in nature to promote lymphangiogenesis. As described above in regard to VEGFR-3 inhibitors, such a molecule can be, without limitation, a dominant negative inhibitor, a sequence-specific ribonuclease, an antisense molecule, an antibody, a small molecule inhibitor or an inhibitor of an intracellular pathway that is normally activated by the lymphangiogenic agent.

In one embodiment, corneal graft survival also is extended by administering to the patient an anti-angiogenic agent in addition to the pharmaceutical composition containing the VEGFR-3 inhibitor. In another embodiment, an immunosuppressive agent is administered to the patient in addition to the pharmaceutical composition containing the VEGFR-3

inhibitor and, if desired, in conjunction with administration of an anti-angiogenic agent.

The term "anti-angiogenic agent," as used herein, means a molecule that reduces or inhibits angiogenesis. It is understood that the anti-angiogenic agent and VEGFR-3 inhibitor, or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent, can be administered independently or simultaneously, in the same or different pharmaceutical compositions, and by the same or different routes of administration. In one embodiment, the invention is practiced by administering a bi-functional molecule having both anti-lymphangiogenic and anti-angiogenic activity. In a further embodiment, the invention is practiced by administering a bi-functional molecule that contains a VEGFR-3 inhibitor and anti-angiogenic agent.

A variety of anti-angiogenic agents useful in the invention are known in the art and can be prepared by routine methods. See, for example, Hagedorn and Bikfalvi, Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol. 34:89-110 (2000) and Kirsch et al., J. Neurooncol. 50:149-163 (2000). Anti-angiogenic agents include, without limitation, small molecules; proteins such as angiogenic factors and receptors, transcription factors, and antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof; peptides and peptidomimetics; and nucleic acid molecules including ribozymes, antisense oligonucleotides, and nucleic acid molecules encoding, for example, dominant negative angiogenic factors and receptors, transcription factors, and antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof.

An anti-angiogenic agent can be, for example, an inhibitor or neutralizing antibody that reduces the expression or signaling of an angiogenic factor such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), which is a major inducer of angiogenesis in normal and pathological conditions, and is essential in embryonic vasculogenesis. The biological effects of VEGF include stimulation of endothelial cell proliferation, survival, migration and tube formation, and regulation of vascular permeability. An anti-angiogenic agent also can inhibit another angiogenic factor such as a member of the fibroblast growth factor (FGF) family such as FGF-1 (acidic), FGF-2 (basic), FGF-4 or FGF-5 (Slavin et al., Cell Biol. Int. 19:431-444 (1995); Folkman and Shing, J. Biol. Chem. 267:10931-10934 (1992)) or angiopoietin-1, a factor that signals through the endothelial cell-specific Tie2 receptor tyrosine kinase (Davis et al., Cell 87:1161-1169 (1996); and Suri et al., Cell 87:1171-1180 (1996)), or the receptor of one of these angiogenic factors. It is understood that a variety of mechanisms can act to inhibit activity of an angiogenic factor including, without limitation, direct inhibition of receptor binding, indirect inhibition by reducing secretion of the angiogenic factor into the extracellular space, or inhibition of signaling, expression or function of the angiogenic factor.

A variety of other molecules also can function as anti-angiogenic agents useful in the invention including, without limitation, angiostatin; endostatin; heparin-binding fragments of fibronectin; a modified form of antithrombin; collagenase inhibitors;

basement membrane turnover inhibitors; angiostatic steroids; platelet factor 4, and fragments and peptides thereof; thrombospondin, and fragments and peptides thereof; and doxorubicin (O'Reilly et al., Cell 79:315-328 (1994)); O'Reilly et al., Cell 88: 277-285 (1997); Homandberg et al., Am. J. Path. 120:327-332 (1985); Biochim. Biophys. Acta 874:61-71 (1986); and O'Reilly et al., Science 285:1926-1928 (1999)).

Exemplary anti-angiogenic agents useful in the invention include, yet are not limited to, angiostatin, endostatin, metastatin and 2ME2 (EntreMed; Rockville, MD); anti-VEGF antibodies such as Avastin (Genentech; South San Francisco, CA); and VEGFR-2 inhibitors such as SU5416, a small molecule inhibitor of VEGFR-2 (SUGEN; South San Francisco, CA) and SU6668 (SUGEN), a small molecule inhibitor of VEGFR-2, platelet derived growth factor and fibroblast growth factor I receptor. It is understood that these as well as other anti-angiogenic agents well known in the art or that can be prepared by routine methods are encompassed by the term "anti-angiogenic agent" and can be used to extend corneal graft survival according to a method of the invention.

An immunosuppressive agent also can be administered to the corneal transplantation patient in addition to the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent. Such immunosuppressive agents can be useful, for example, for treating a corneal transplantation patient with an elevated risk of allograft rejection or a patient exhibiting one or more symptoms consistent with allograft rejection.

Immunosuppressive agents useful in the methods of the invention encompass, without limitation, steroids such corticosteroids; the steroid prednisolone acetate; cyclosporin and tacrolimus (FK506); and therapeutic monoclonal antibodies such as anti-T lymphocyte, anti-CD4+ cell, anti-ICAM-1 and anti-IL-2 antibodies.

A corticosteroid immunosuppressive agent can be administered, for example, topically, periocularly, systemically, or using multiple routes of administration. For example, prednisolone acetate can be administered topically as a 1% preparation. Topical prednisolone acetate can be applied hourly for mild reactions combined with intravenous methylprednisolone pulse therapy (3 to 5 mg/kg IV push) followed by 5 days of oral prednisone (1 mg/kg/day) for severe reactions. A single dose of intravenous methylprednisolone (500 mg) can be substituted, if desired, for daily oral prednisone (60 to 80 mg) when combined with topical therapy. One skilled in the art understands that these and other corticosteroid immunosuppressive agents can be useful in the methods of the invention.

The immunosuppressive agent cyclosporin also can be useful in the methods of the invention and can be administered systemically for a period of, for example, months or years, or can be administered topically, for example, as a 2% cyclosporin formulation. Therapeutic monoclonal antibodies also can be useful in the methods of the invention; for example, anti-T lymphocyte or other immunosuppressive monoclonal antibodies can be administered intracamerally. It is understood that these and other

immunosuppressive agents can be administered, as desired, in combination with a pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-VEGFR-3 inhibitor according to a method of the invention.

In the methods of the invention, a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be administered prior to, during, or subsequent to corneal transplantation. If desired, administration of the pharmaceutical composition containing the VEGFR-3 inhibitor can be administered repeatedly as needed. In one embodiment, administration is repeated over a period of at least one month. In another embodiment, administration is repeated over a period of at least six months.

In a further embodiment, the invention provides a method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient by administering to the patient prior to corneal transplantation an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor; and administering to the patient subsequent to corneal transplantation an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor, whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of the patient. The pre- and post- surgical pharmaceutical compositions can be the same or different and can be administered using the same or different routes of delivery.

It is understood that a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent can be administered prior to corneal transplantation, during corneal transplantation, or subsequent to corneal transplantation, or at a combination of these times. It further is understood that a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent can be administered prior to the onset of symptoms of allograft rejection, for example, as a routine precaution for all patients prior to, during or subsequent to surgery, or can be administered selectively in high risk patients, for example, those with a history of graft rejection. Administration can be repeated, for example, over a period of two weeks, one month, two months, three months, four months, five months, six months, one year or two years, as often as necessary to maintain the beneficial effect of the anti-lymphangiogenic agent. Those skilled in the art recognize that the frequency of administration depends on the precise nature of the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent, as well as the concentration at which it is administered, and the extended release formulation used, if any. An ophthalmic composition useful in a method of the invention can be administered, for example, once or twice daily, or three or four times daily. It is understood that during critical periods, such as immediately post-surgery or upon the occurrence of one or more symptoms of allograft rejection, an ophthalmic composition such as a topical ophthalmic composition can be administered more frequently, for example, on an hourly basis.

In a method of the invention, the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is administered in a pharmaceutical composition. A pharmaceutical composition useful in the invention includes a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent in a concentration range of, for example, approximately 0.0001% to approximately 0.1% weight by volume. A pharmaceutical composition useful in the methods of the invention further can include an excipient well known in the art for preparing pharmaceutical compositions such as ophthalmic compositions.

In accordance with the invention, the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is administered in sufficient concentration so as to deliver an effective amount of the inhibitor or agent to the eye. An ophthalmic solution generally contains, for example, VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent in a concentration range of approximately 0.0001% to approximately 0.1% (weight by volume), for example, approximately 0.0005% to approximately 0.1% (weight by volume).

The VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent can be administered, if desired, in an ophthalmic composition containing an ophthalmically acceptable carrier, which is any carrier that has substantially no long term or permanent detrimental effect on the eye to which it is administered. Examples of ophthalmically acceptable carriers include, without limitation, water, such as distilled or deionized water; saline; and other aqueous

media. In one embodiment, the ophthalmic composition is an ophthalmic solution containing a soluble anti-lymphangiogenic agent such as a soluble VEGFR-3 inhibitor. In another embodiment, the ophthalmic composition contains the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent as a suspension in a suitable carrier.

Topical ophthalmic compositions can be useful in the methods of the invention for extending corneal graft survival and include, without limitation, ocular drops, ocular ointments, ocular gels and ocular creams. Such ophthalmic compositions are easy to apply and deliver the active ingredient effectively and avoid possible systemic side effects.

The components of an exemplary topical composition are shown below in Table 1.

TABLE I

Ingredient	Amount (% W/V)
VEGFR-3 inhibitor or anti-lymphangiogenic agent	about 0.0001 to about 0.1
Preservative	0-0.10
Vehicle	0-40
Tonicity Adjustor	1-10
Buffer	0.01-10
pH Adjustor	q.s. pH 4.5-7.5
antioxidant	As needed
Purified Water	As needed to make 100%

A preservative can be included, if desired, in an ophthalmic composition useful in the invention, such as the topical composition shown in Table 1. Such preservatives include, without limitation, benzalkonium chloride, chlorobutanol, thimerosal, phenylmercuric acetate, and phenylmercuric nitrate. Vehicles useful in a topical ophthalmic composition include, yet are not limited to, polyvinyl alcohol, povidone, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, poloxamers, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose and purified water.

A tonicity adjustor can be included, if desired, in an ophthalmic composition administered to extend corneal graft survival according to a method of the invention. Such a tonicity adjustor can be, for example, a salt such as sodium chloride, potassium chloride, mannitol or glycerin, or another pharmaceutically or ophthalmically acceptable tonicity adjustor.

Various buffers and means for adjusting pH can be used to prepare an ophthalmic composition useful in the invention, provided that the resulting preparation is ophthalmically acceptable. Such buffers include, without limitation, acetate buffers, citrate buffers, phosphate buffers and borate buffers. It is understood that acids or bases can be used to adjust the pH of the composition as needed. Ophthalmically acceptable antioxidants useful in preparing an ophthalmic composition include, yet are not limited to, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate,

acetylcysteine, butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene.

A VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent can be administered to a patient by a variety of means depending, in part, on the type of agent to be administered and the history, risk factors and symptoms of the patient. Routes of administration suitable for the methods of the invention include both systemic and local administration. Thus, in one embodiment, a method of the invention for extending corneal graft survival is practiced by systemic administration of a pharmaceutical composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent. In another embodiment, a method of the invention is practiced by local administration of a pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-lymphangiogenic agent such as a VEGFR-3 inhibitor. In further embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition containing the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is administered topically, or by local injection, or is released from an intraocular or periocular implant.

As used herein, the term "systemic administration" means a mode of administration resulting in delivery of a pharmaceutical composition to essentially the whole body of the patient. Exemplary modes of systemic administration include, without limitation, intravenous injection and oral administration. The term "local administration," as used herein, means a mode of administration resulting in significantly more pharmaceutical composition being

delivered to and about the eyes than to regions distal from the eyes.

Systemic and local routes of administration useful in the methods of the invention encompass, without limitation, oral gavage; intravenous injection; intraperitoneal injection; intramuscular injection; subcutaneous injection; transdermal diffusion and electrophoresis; topical eye drops and ointments; periocular and intraocular injection including subconjunctival injection; extended release delivery devices including locally implanted extended release devices; and intraocular and periocular implants including bioerodible and reservoir-based implants.

In one embodiment, an ophthalmic composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is administered topically to the eye. The ophthalmic composition can be for example, an ophthalmic solution (ocular drops). In another embodiment, an ophthalmic composition containing VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is injected directly into the eye. In a further embodiment, an ophthalmic composition containing the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is released from an intraocular or periocular implant such as a bioerodible or reservoir-based implant.

In one embodiment, an ophthalmic composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is administered locally in an extended release formulation. For example, an

ophthalmic composition containing a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent can be administered via an intraocular or periocular implant, which can be, for example, bioerodible or reservoir-based. As used herein, the term "implant" refers to any material that does not significantly migrate from the insertion site following implantation. An implant can be biodegradable, non-biodegradable, or composed of both biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials; a non-biodegradable implant can include, if desired, a refillable reservoir. Implants useful in the methods of the invention include, for example, patches, particles, sheets, plaques, microcapsules and the like, and can be of any shape and size compatible with the selected site of insertion, which can be, without limitation, the posterior chamber, anterior chamber, suprachoroid or subconjunctiva. It is understood that an implant useful in the invention generally releases the implanted pharmaceutical composition at an effective dosage to the cornea of the patient over an extended period of time. A variety of ocular implants and extended release formulations suitable for ocular release are well known in the art, as described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,869,079 and 5,443,505.

Where a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic is a nucleic acid molecule, administration of a pharmaceutical composition containing the nucleic acid molecule can be carried out using one of numerous methods well known in the art of gene therapy. Such methods include, but are not limited to, ballistic gun delivery, lentiviral transformation, adenoviral transformation,

cytomegaloviral transformation, microinjection and electroporation as described further below.

As an example, ballistic gun delivery can be useful in the methods of the invention for extending corneal graft survival and can be performed as described in Tanelian et al., BioTechniques, 23:484-488 (1997), to achieve focal delivery and expression of a plasmid in corneal epithelium with high efficiency. In this method, 0.2-0.5 mg gold particles are coated with plasmid DNA, which is then delivered into cornea using a ballistic gun. The depth of delivery of the plasmid DNA is a function of the pressure of the gun, thus facilitating delivery of plasmid DNA to a desired depth.

A lentivirus also can be used to administer a pharmaceutical composition containing a nucleic acid molecule according to a method of the invention. Cells can be transduced with lentivirus *in vitro* or *in situ* as described, for example, in Wang et al., Gene Therapy 7:196-200 (2000). Corneal endothelial cells, epithelial cells and stromal keratocytes in human cornea can be exposed to a lentivirus that includes a nucleic acid molecule which is an anti-lymphangiogenic agent such as a VEGFR-3 inhibitor. Exposed cells can continue to express the encoded protein for at least 60 days after transduction.

An adenovirus also can be used to administer a nucleic acid molecule to the cornea *in vivo* after surgical removal of superficial epithelial cells from the cornea. For example, adenovirus can be

administered to the anterior chamber of the eye. Procedures for administration of adenovirus are well known in the art, as described, for example, in U.S. Patent 5,827,702.

Microinjection and electric pulse also can be used to administer a pharmaceutical composition which contains a nucleic acid molecule that is a VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent. Microinjection and electric pulse can be used, for example, to introduce cytomegalovirus, or a plasmid expression vector, into cornea (Sakamoto et al., Hum. Gene Ther. 10:2551-2557 (1999), and Oshima et al., Gene Therapy 5:1347-1354 (1998)). Injection of virus or plasmid into the anterior chamber at the limbus, followed by electric pulses, results in transduction of corneal endothelial cells. It is understood that these and other methods can be used, as desired, to administer a pharmaceutical composition in which the VEGFR-3 inhibitor or other anti-lymphangiogenic agent is a nucleic acid molecule.

The following examples are intended to illustrate but not limit the present invention.

EXAMPLE I

INCREASED CORNEAL GRAFT SURVIVAL IN ANIMALS TREATED WITH INHIBITORS OF LYMPHANGIOGENESIS

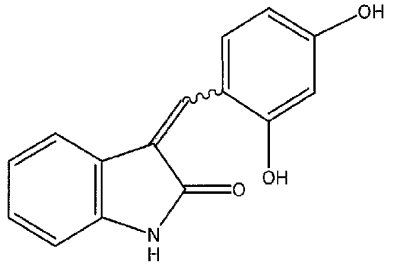
Grafts are prepared and transferred according to the well-characterized rat model of keratoplasty with transplantation of corneas from Lewis strain rats to Wistar-Furth recipients (Callanan et al.,

Transplantation 45:437-443 (1988)). Each treatment group administered vehicle or test agent includes nine to fourteen rats. Grafts are observed clinically and scored three times per week for signs of rejection according to the criteria in Callanan et al., *supra*, 1988. Day 60 following surgery represents a two-fold prolongation in the expected mean survival time for corneal transplants in the Lewis/Wistar-Furth combination and therefore is selected as an advantageous time for terminating treatment. Rats bearing grafts not rejected by day 60 are observed for an additional 14 days to determine if the host's immune system has been tolerized. At this time, 80% of the grafted eyes are snap frozen for cryostat sectioning, and the remaining 20% of the eyes are fixed in formalin for H & E staining.

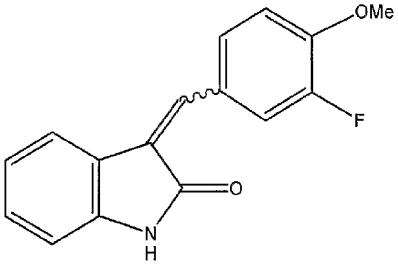
3(2,4-dihydroxy-benzylidene)-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one (MAE87), 3-(3-fluoro-4-methoxy-benzylidene)-1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one (MAE106) and 3-(4-dimethylamino-naphthalen-1-ylmethylene) -1,3-dihydro-indol-2-one (MAZ51) were prepared essentially as follows. Indolin-2-one (10 mmol) is mixed with 10 mmol of either 2,4-dihydroxy-benzaldehyde (MAE87), 3-fluoro-4-methoxy-benzaldehyde (MAE106) or 4-dimethylamino-naphthalene-1-carbaldehyde (MAZ51). The reactions are refluxed for 5 hours with three drops piperidine in 40 mL ethanol (Kirkin et al., *supra*, 2001). The products are filtered, washed with ethanol and dried under vacuum. The structures are shown below in Table 2. The melting point of MAE87 is 250°C; the melting point of MAE106 is 220°C; and the melting point of MAZ51 is greater than 250°C.

Table 2

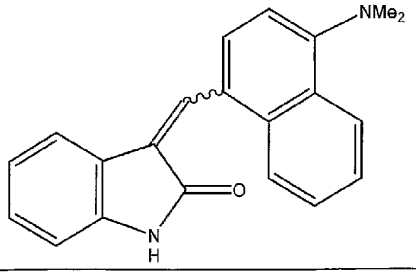
MAE87



MAE106



MAZ51



The VEGFR-3 tyrosine kinase inhibitor MAE87, MAE106 or MAZ51 is administered systemically at various concentrations, ranging from 0.5 to 200 mg/kg/day. In other animals, the compound is administered as an eye drop solution in various concentrations ranging from 0.05% to 5.0% and administered as various frequencies (once per day, two times per day and three times per day).

Animals receiving only vehicle demonstrate evidence of graft rejection, on average, at day 30. In contrast, in animals receiving MAE87, MAE106 or MAZ51 exhibit increased mean graft survival as demonstrated by a significant delay in evidence of graft rejection.

These results demonstrate that inhibitors of VEGFR-3 tyrosine kinase activity act to increase mean corneal graft survival time in a well-accepted rat model of keratoplasty.

All journal article, reference and patent citations provided above, in parentheses or otherwise, whether previously stated or not, are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Although the invention has been described with reference to the examples provided above, it should be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is limited only by the claims.

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Throughout this specification and the claims which follow, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or group of integers or steps but not the exclusion of any other integer or group of integers or steps.

The reference in this specification to any prior publication (or information derived from it), or to any matter which is known, is not, and should not be taken as an acknowledgment or admission or any form of suggestion that prior publication (or information derived from it) or known matter forms part of the common general knowledge in the field of endeavour to which this specification relates.

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The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A method of extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient, comprising administering to said patient an effective amount of a VEGFR-3 inhibitor, wherein said inhibitor is selected from anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material or anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said inhibitor is anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said inhibitor is anti-VEGF-C antibody material.

4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said antibody material is monoclonal.

5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said inhibitor is administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition.

6. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5, comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising a cell that secretes said VEGFR-3 inhibitor.

7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, further comprising administering to said patient an anti-angiogenic agent.

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8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, further comprising administering to said patient an immunosuppressive agent.

9. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said administration is prior to corneal transplantation.

10. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said administration is subsequent to corneal transplantation.

11. The method of any one of claims 1 to 10, comprising repeating said administration two or more times.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said repeated administration is over a period of at least one month.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein said repeated administration is over a period of at least six months.

14. The method of claim 11, comprising:

(a) administering to said patient prior to corneal transplantation said VEGFR-3 inhibitor; and

(b) administering to said patient subsequent to corneal transplantation said VEGFR-3 inhibitor,

whereby lymphangiogenesis is suppressed in the cornea of said patient.

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15. The method of any one of claims 1 to 14, comprising systemic administration of said inhibitor.

16. The method of any one of claims 1 to 14, comprising local administration of said inhibitor.

17. The method of claim 16, comprising topical administration of said inhibitor.

18. The method of claim 16, comprising local injection of said inhibitor.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein said inhibitor is released from an intraocular or periocular implant.

20. Use of a VEGFR-3 inhibitor selected from anti-VEGFR-3 antibody material and anti-VEGF-C neutralizing antibody material for the manufacture of a medicament for extending corneal graft survival following corneal transplantation in a patient

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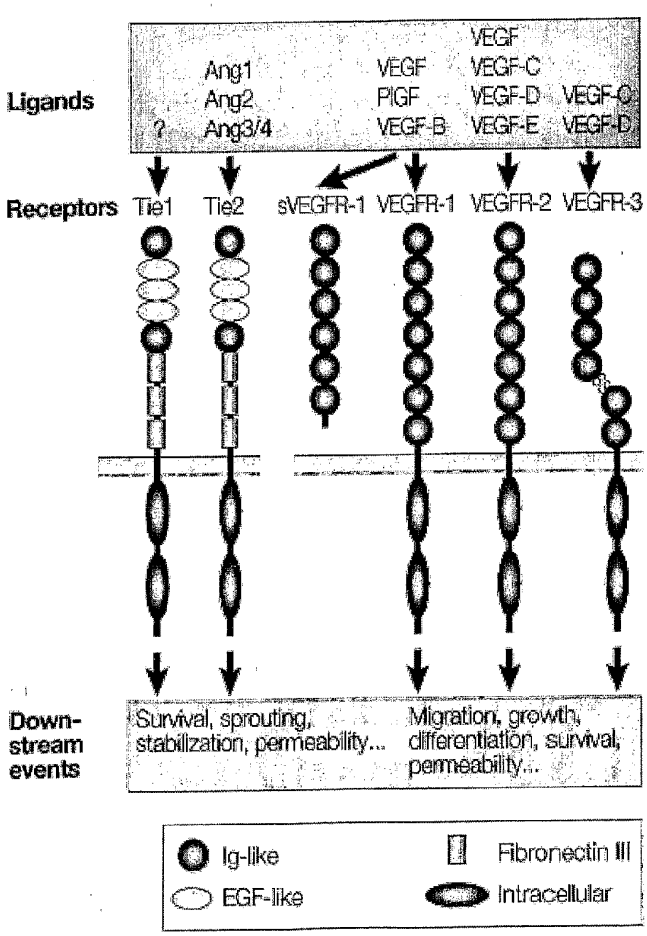
Ligands
Ang1
Ang2
?
Ang3/4
VEGF
PlGF
VEGF-B
VEGF
VEGF-C
VEGF-D
VEGF-E
VEGF-C
VEGF-D
Receptors
Tie1
Tie2
sVEGFR-1
VEGFR-1
VEGFR-2
VEGFR-3
Down-stream events
Survival, sprouting, stabilization, permeability...
Migration, growth, differentiation, survival, permeability...
Ig-like
EGF-like
Fibronectin III
Intracellular

FIGURE 1

```
1    ACCCACGCGC AGCGGCCGGA GATGCAGCGG GGCGCCGCGC TGTGCCTGCG ACTGTGGCTC
61   TGCCTGGGAC TCCTGGACGG CCTGGTGAGT GACTACTCCA TGACCCCCCC GACCTTGAAC
121  ATCACGGAGG AGTCACACGT CATCGACACC GGTGACAGCC TGTCCATCTC CTGCAGGGGA
181  CAGCACCCCC TCGAGTGGGC TTGGCCAGGA GCTCAGGAGG CGCCAGCCAC CGGAGACAAG
241  GACAGCGAGG ACACGGGGGT GGTGCGAGAC TGCGAGGGCA CAGACGCCAG GCCCTACTGC
301  AAGGTGTTGC TGCTGCACGA GGTACATGCC AACGACACAG GCAGCTACGT CTGCTACTAC
361  AAGTACATCA AGGCACGCAT CGAGGGCACC ACGGCCGCCA GCTCCTACGT GTTCGTGAGA
421  GACTTTGAGC AGCCATTCAT CAACAAGCCT GACACGCTCT TGGTCAACAG GAAGGACGCC
481  ATGTGGGTGC CCTGTCTGGT GTCCATCCCC GGCCTCAATG TCACGCTGCG CTCGCAAAGC
541  TCGGTGCTGT GGCCAGACGG GCAGGAGGTG GTGTGGGATG ACCGGCGGGG CATGCTCGTG
601  TCCACGCCAC TGCTGCACGA TGCCCTGTAC CTGCAGTGCG AGACCACCTG GGGAGACCAG
661  GACTTCCTTT CCAACCCCTT CCTGGTGCAC ATCACAGGCA ACGAGCTCTA TGACATCCAG
721  CTGTTGCCCA GGAAGTCGCT GGAGCTGCTG GTAGGGGAGA AGCTGGTCCT CAACTGCACC
781  GTGTGGGCTG AGTTTAACTC AGGTGTCACC TTTGACTGGG ACTACCCAGG GAAGCAGGCA
841  GAGCGGGGTA AGTGGGTGCC CGAGCGACGC TCCCAACAGA CCCACACAGA ACTCTCCAGC
901  ATCCTGACCA TCCACAACGT CAGCCAGCAC GACCTGGGCT CGTATGTGTG CAAGGCCAAC
961  AACGGCATCC AGCGATTTCG GGAGAGCACC GAGGTCATTG TGCATGAAAA TCCCTTCATC
1021 AGCGTCGAGT GGCTCAAAGG ACCCATCCTG GAGGCCACGG CAGGAGACGA GCTGGTGAAG
1081 CTGCCCGTGA AGCTGGCAGC GTACCCCCCG CCCGAGTTCC AGTGGTACAA GGATGGAAAG
1141 GCACTGTCCG GGCGCCACAG TCCACATGCC CTGGTGCTCA AGGAGGTGAC AGAGGCCAGC
1201 ACAGGCACCT ACACCCTCGC CCTGTGGAAC TCCGCTGCTG GCCTGAGGCG CAACATCAGC
1261 CTGGAGCTGG TGGTGAATGT GCCCCCCCAG ATACATGAGA AGGAGGCCTC CTCCCCCAGC
1321 ATCTACTCGC GTCACAGCCG CCAGGCCCTC ACCTGCACGG CCTACGGGGT GCCCCTGCCT
1381 CTCAGCATCC AGTGGCACTG GCGGCCCTGG ACACCCTGCA AGATGTTTGC CCAGCGTAGT
1441 CTCCGGCGGC GGCAGCAGCA AGACCTCATG CCACAGTGCC GTGACTGGAG GGCGGTGACC
1501 ACGCAGGATG CCGTGAACCC CATCGAGAGC CTGGACACCT GGACCGAGTT TGTGGAGGGA
1561 AAGAATAAGA CTGTGAGCAA GCTGGTGATC CAGAATGCCA ACGTGTCTGC CATGTACAAG
1621 TGTGTGGTCT CCAACAAGGT GGGCCAGGAT GAGCGGCTCA TCTACTTCTA TGTGACCACC
1681 ATCCCCGACG GCTTCACCAT CGAATCCAAG CCATCCGAGG AGCTACTAGA GGGCCAGCCG
1741 GTGCTCCTGA GCTGCCAAGC CGACAGCTAC AAGTACGAGC ATCTGCGCTG GTACCGCCTC
1801 AACCTGTCCA CGCTGCACGA TGCGCACGGG AACCCGCTTC TGCTCGACTG CAAGAACGTG
1861 CATCTGTTCG CCACCCCTCT GGCCGCCAGC CTGGAGGAGG TGGCACCTGG GGCGCGCCAC
1921 GCCACGCTCA GCCTGAGTAT CCCCCGCGTC GCGCCCGAGC ACGAGGGCCA CTATGTGTGC
1981 GAAGTGCAAG ACCGGCGCAG CCATGACAAG CACTGCCACA AGAAGTACCT GTCGGTGCAG
2041 GCCCTGGAAG CCCCTCGGCT CACGCAGAAC TTGACCGACC TCCTGGTGAA CGTGAGCGAC
2101 TCGCTGGAGA TGCAGTGCTT GGTGGCCGGA GCGCACGCGC CCAGCATCGT GTGGTACAAA
2161 GACGAGAGGC TGCTGGAGGA AAAGTCTGGA GTCGACTTGG CGGACTCCAA CCAGAAGCTG
2221 AGCATCCAGC GCGTGCGCGA GGAGGATGCG GGACCGTATC TGTGCAGCGT GTGCAGACCC
2281 AAGGGCTGCG TCAACTCCTC CGCCAGCGTG GCCGTGGAAG GCTCCGAGGA TAAGGGCAGC
2341 ATGGAGATCG TGATCCTTGT CGGTACCGGC GTCATCGCTG TCTTCTTCTG GGTCCTCCTC
2401 CTCCTCATCT TCTGTAACAT GAGGAGGCCG GCCCACGCAG ACATCAAGAC GGGCTACCTG
2461 TCCATCATCA TGGACCCCGG GGAGGTGCCT CTGGAGGAGC AATGCGAATA CCTGTCCTAC
2521 GATGCCAGCC AGTGGGAATT CCCCCGAGAG CGGCTGCACC TGGGGAGAGT GCTCGGCTAC
2581 GGCGCCTTCG GGAAGGTGGT GGAAGCCTCC GCTTTCGGCA TCCACAAGGG CAGCAGCTGT
2641 GACACCGTGG CCGTGAAAAT GCTGAAAGAG GGCGCCACGG CCAGCGAGCA GCGCGCGCTG
2701 ATGTCGGAGC TCAAGATCCT CATTCACATC GGCAACCACC TCAACGTGGT CAACCTCCTC
2761 GGGGCGTGCA CCAAGCCGCA GGGCCCCCTC ATGGTGATCG TGGAGTTCTG CAAGTACGGC
2821 AACCTCTCCA ACTTCCTGCG CGCCAAGCGG GACGCCTTCA GCCCCTGCGC GGAGAAGTCT
2881 CCCGAGCAGC GCGGACGCTT CCGCGCCATG GTGGAGCTCG CCAGGCTGGA TCGGAGGCGG
2941 CCGGGGAGCA GCGACAGGGT CCTCTTCGCG CGGTTCTCGA AGACCGAGGG CGGAGCGAGG
3001 CGGGCTTCTC CAGACCAAGA AGCTGAGGAC CTGTGGCTGA GCCCGCTGAC CATGGAAGAT
3061 CTTGTCTGCT ACAGCTTCCA GGTGGCCAGA GGGATGGAGT TCCTGGCTTC CCGAAAGTGC
3121 ATCCACAGAG ACCTGGCTGC TCGGAACATT CTGCTGTCGG AAAGCGACGT GGTGAAGATC
3181 TGTGACTTTG GCCTTGCCCG GGACATCTAC AAAGACCCCG ACTACGTCCG CAAGGGCAGT
```

FIGURE 2A

```
3241 GCCCGGCTGC CCCTGAAGTG GATGGCCCCT GAAAGCATCT TCGACAAGGT GTACACCACG
3301 CAGAGTGACG TGTGGTCCTT TGGGGTGCTT CTCTGGGAGA TCTTCTCTCT GGGGGCCTCC
3361 CCGTACCCTG GGGTGCAGAT CAATGAGGAG TTCTGCCAGC GCGTGAGAGA CGGCACAAGG
3421 ATGAGGGCCC CGGAGCTGGC CACTCCCGCC ATACGCCACA TCATGCTGAA CTGCTGGTCC
3481 GGAGACCCCA AGGCGAGACC TGCATTCTCG GACCTGGTGG AGATCCTGGG GGACCTGCTC
3541 CAGGGCAGGG GCCTGCAAGA GGAAGAGGAG GTCTGCATGG CCCCGCGCAG CTCTCAGAGC
3601 TCAGAAGAGG GCAGCTTCTC GCAGGTGTCC ACCATGGCCC TACACATCGC CCAGGCTGAC
3661 GCTGAGGACA GCCCGCCAAG CCTGCAGCGC CACAGCCTGG CCGCCAGGTA TTACAACTGG
3721 GTGTCCTTTC CCGGGTGCCT GGCCAGAGGG GCTGAGACCC GTGGTTCCTC CAGGATGAAG
3781 ACATTTGAGG AATTCCCCAT GACCCCAACG ACCTACAAAG GCTCTGTGGA CAACCAGACA
3841 GACAGTGGGA TGGTGCTGGC CTCGGAGGAG TTTGAGCAGA TAGAGAGCAG GCATAGACAA
3901 GAAAGCGGCT TCAGCTGTAA AGGACCTGGC CAGAATGTGG CTGTGACCAG GGCACACCCT
3961 GACTCCCAAG GGAGGCGGCG GCGGCCTGAG CGGGGGGCCC GAGGAGGCCA GGTGTTTTAC
4021 AACAGCGAGT ATGGGGAGCT GTCGGAGCCA AGCGAGGAGG ACCACTGCTC CCCGTCTGCC
4081 CGCGTGACTT TCTTCACAGA CAACAGCTAC TAA
```

FIGURE 2A

```
1    MQRGAALCLR LWLCLGLLDG LVSGYSMTPP TLNITEESHV IDTGDSLSIS CRGQHPLEWA
61   WPGAQEAPAT GDKDSEDTGV VRDCEGTDAR PYCKVLLLHE VHANDTGSYV CYYKYIKARI
121  EGTTAASSYV FVRDFEQPFI NKPDTLLVNR KDAMWVPCLV SIPGLNVTLR SQSSVLWPDG
181  QEVVWDDRRG MLVSTPLLHD ALYLQCETTW GDQDFLSNPF LVHITGNELY DIQLLPRKSL
241  ELLVGEKLVL NCTVWAEFNS GVTFDWDYPG KQAERGKWVP ERRSQQTHTE LSSILTIHNV
301  SQHDLGSYVC KANNGIQRFR ESTEVIVHEN PFISVEWLKG PILEATAGDE LVKLPVKLAA
361  YPPPEFQWYK DGKALSGRHS PHALVLKEVT EASTGTYTLA LWNSAAGLRR NISLELVVNV
421  PPQIHEKEAS SPSIYSRHSR QALTCTAYGV PLPLSIQWHW RPWTPCKMFA QRSLRRRQQQ
481  DLMPQCRDWR AVTTQDAVNP IESLDTWTEF VEGKNKTVSK LVIQNANVSA MYKCVVSNKV
541  GQDERLIYFY VTTIPDGFTI ESKPSEELLE GQPVLLSCQA DSYKYEHLRW YRLNLSTLHD
601  AHGNPLLLDC KNVHLFATPL AASLEEVAPG ARHATLSLSI PRVAPEHEGH YVCEVQDRRS
661  HDKHCHKKYL SVQALEAPRL TQNLTDLLVN VSDSLEMQCL VAGAHAPSIV WYKDERLLEE
721  KSGVDLADSN QKLSIQRVRE EDAGRYLCSV CNAKGCVNSS ASVAVEGSED KGSMEIVILV
781  GTGVIAVFFW VLLLLIFCNM RRPAHADIKT GYLSIIMDPG EVPLEEQCEY LSYDASQWEF
841  PRERLHLGRV LGYGAFGKVV EASAFGIHKG SSCDTVAVKM LKEGATASEH RALMSELKIL
901  IHIGNHLNVV NLLGACTKPQ GPLMVIVEFC KYGNLSNFLR AKRDAFSPCA EKSPEQRGRF
961  RAMVELARLD RRRPGSSDRV LFARFSKTEG GARRASPDQE AEDLWLSPLT MEDLVCYSFQ
1021 VARGMEFLAS RKCIHRDLAA RNILLSESDV VKICDFGLAR DIYKDPDYVR KGSARLPLKW
1081 MAPESIFDKV YTTQSDVWSF GVLLWEIFSL GASPYPGVQI NEEFCQRLRD GTRMRAPELA
1141 TPAIRRIMLN CWSGDPKARP AFSELVEILG DLLQGRGLQE EEEVCMAPRS SQSSEEGSFS
1201 QVSTMALHIA QADAEDSPPS LQRHSLAARY YNWVSFPGCL ARGAETRGSS RMKTFEEFPM
1261 TPTTYKGSVD NQTDSGMVLA SEEFEQIESR HRQESGFSCK GPGQNVAVTR AHPDSQGRRR
1321 RPERGARGGQ VFYNSEYGEL SEPSEEDHCS PSARVTFFTD NSY
```

FIGURE 2B

```
1    CGCGGGGTGT TCTGGTGTCC CCCGCCCCGC CTCTCCAAAA AGCTACACCG ACGCGGACCG
61   CGGCGGCGTC CTCCCTCGCC CTCGCTTCAC CTCGCGGGCT CCGAATGCGG GGAGCTCGGA
121  TGTCCGGTTT CCTGTGAGGC TTTTACCTGA CACCCGCCGC CTTTCCCCGG CACTGGCTGG
181  GAGGGCGCCC TGCAAAGTTG GGAACGCGGA GCCCCGGACC CGCTCCCGCC GCCTCCGGCT
241  CGCCCAGGGG GGGTCGCCGG GAGGAGCCCG GGGGAGAGGG ACCAGGAGGG GCCCGCGGCC
301  TCGCAGGGGC GCCCGCGCCC CCACCCCTGC CCCCGCCAGC GGACCGGTCC CCCACCCCCG
361  GTCCTTCCAC CATGCACTTG CTGGGCTTCT TCTCTGTGGC GTGTTCTCTG CTCGCCGCTG
421  CGCTGCTCCC GGGTCCTCGC GAGGCGCCCG CCGCCGCCGC CGCCTTCGAG TCCGGACTCG
481  ACCTCTCGGA CGCGGAGCCC GACGCGGGCG AGGCCACGGC TTATGCAAGC AAAGATCTGG
541  AGGAGCAGTT ACGGTCTGTG TCCAGTGTAG ATGAACTCAT GACTGTACTC TACCCAGAAT
601  ATTGGAAAAT GTACAAGTGT CAGCTAAGGA AAGGAGGCTG GCAACATAAC AGAGAACAGG
661  CCAACCTCAA CTCAAGGACA GAAGAGACTA TAAAATTTGC TGCAGCACAT TATAATACAG
721  AGATCTTGAA AAGTATTGAT AATGAGTGGA GAAAGACTCA ATGCATGCCA CGGGAGGTGT
781  GTATAGATGT GGGGAAGGAG TTTGGAGTCG CGACAAACAC CTTCTTTAAA CCTCCATGTG
841  TGTCCGTCTA CAGATGTGGG GGTTGCTGCA ATAGTGAGGG GCTGCAGTGC ATGAACACCA
901  GCACGAGCTA CCTCAGCAAG ACGTTATTTG AAATTACAGT GCCTCTCTCT CAAGGCCCCA
961  AACCAGTAAC AATCAGTTTT GCCAATCACA CTTCCTGCCG ATGCATGTCT AAACTGGATG
1021 TTTACAGACA AGTTCATTCC ATTATTAGAC GTTCCCTGCC AGCAACACTA CCACAGTGTC
1081 AGGCAGCGAA CAAGACCTGC CCCACCAATT ACATGTGGAA TAATCACATC TGCAGATGCC
1141 TGGCTCAGGA AGATTTTATG TTTTCCTCGG ATGCTGGAGA TGACTCAACA GATGGATTCC
1201 ATGACATCTG TGGACCAAAC AAGGAGCTGG ATGAAGAGAC CTGTCAGTGT GTCTGCAGAG
1261 CGGGGCTTCG GCCTGCCAGC TGTGGACCCC ACAAAGAACT AGACAGAAAC TCATGCCAGT
1321 GTGTCTGTAA AAACAAACTC TTCCCCAGCC AATGTGGGGC CAACCGAGAA TTTGATGAAA
1381 ACACATGCCA GTGTGTATGT AAAAGAACCT GCCCCAGAAA TCAACCCCTA AATCCTGGAA
1441 AATGTGCCTG TGAATGTACA GAAAGTCCAC AGAAATGCTT GTTAAAAGGA AAGAAGTTCC
1501 ACCACCAAAC ATGCAGCTGT TACAGACGGC CATGTACGAA CCGCCAGAAG GCTTGTGAGC
1561 CAGGATTTTC ATATAGTGAA GAAGTGTGTC GTTGTGTCCC TTCATATTGG AAAAGACCAC
1621 AAATGAGCTA AGATTGTACT GTTTTCCAGT TCATCGATTT TCTATTATGG AAAACTGTGT
1681 TGCCACAGTA GAACTGTCTG TGAACAGAGA GACCCTTGTG GGTCCATGCT AACAAAGACA
1741 AAAGTCTGTC TTTCCTGAAC CATGTGGATA ACTTTACAGA AATGGACTGG AGCTCATCTG
1801 CAAAAGGCCT CTTGTAAAGA CTGGTTTTCT GCCAATGACC AAACAGCCAA GATTTTCCTC
1861 TTGTGATTTC TTTAAAAGAA TGACTATATA ATTTATTTCC ACTAAAAATA TTGTTTCTGC
1921 ATTCATTTTT ATAGCAACAA CAATTGGTAA AACTCACTGT GATCAATATT TTTATATCAT
1981 GCAAAATATG TTTAAAATAA AATGAAAATT GTATT
```

FIGURE 3A

```
MHLLGFFSVACSLLAAALLPGPREAPAAAAAFESGLDLSDAEPDAGEATAYASKDLEEQLRSVSSVDELM
TVLYPEYWKMYKCQLRKGGWQHNREQANLNSRTEETIKFAAAHYNTEILKSIDNEWRKTQCMPREVCIDV
GKEFGVATNTFFKPPCVSVYRCGGCCNSEGLQCMNTSTSYLSKTLFEITVPLSQGPKPVTISFANHTSCR
CMSKLDVYRQVHSIIRRSLPATLPQCQAANKTCPTNYMWNNHICRCLAQEDFMFSSDAGDDSTDGFHDIC
GPNKELDEETCQCVCRAGLRPASCGPHKELDRNSCQCVCKNKLFPSQCGANREFDENTCQCVCKRTCPRN
QPLNPGKCACECTESPQKCLLKGKKFHHQTCSCYRRPCTNRQKACEPGFSYSEEVCRCVPSYWKRPQMS
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FIGURE 3B

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> De Vries, Gerald W.

<120> Methods of Extending Corneal Graft Survival

<130> P-AR 4951

<160> 7

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 4.0

<210> 1
<211> 4113
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (22)...(4110)

<400> 1

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acccacgcgc agcggccgga g atg cag cgg ggc gcc gcg ctg tgc ctg cga   51
                        Met Gln Arg Gly Ala Ala Leu Cys Leu Arg
                         1               5                  10

ctg tgg ctc tgc ctg gga ctc ctg gac ggc ctg gtg agt gac tac tcc   99
Leu Trp Leu Cys Leu Gly Leu Leu Asp Gly Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Ser
                 15                  20                  25

atg acc ccc ccg acc ttg aac atc acg gag gag tca cac gtc atc gac   147
Met Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu Asn Ile Thr Glu Glu Ser His Val Ile Asp
             30                  35                  40

acc ggt gac agc ctg tcc atc tcc tgc agg gga cag cac ccc ctc gag   195
Thr Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser Ile Ser Cys Arg Gly Gln His Pro Leu Glu
         45                  50                  55

tgg gct tgg cca gga gct cag gag gcg cca gcc acc gga gac aag gac   243
Trp Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp Lys Asp
     60                  65                  70

agc gag gac acg ggg gtg gtg cga gac tgc gag ggc aca gac gcc agg   291
Ser Glu Asp Thr Gly Val Val Arg Asp Cys Glu Gly Thr Asp Ala Arg
 75                  80                  85                  90

ccc tac tgc aag gtg ttg ctg ctg cac gag gta cat gcc aac gac aca   339
Pro Tyr Cys Lys Val Leu Leu Leu His Glu Val His Ala Asn Asp Thr
                 95                 100                 105

ggc agc tac gtc tgc tac tac aag tac atc aag gca cgc atc gag ggc   387
```

```
Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Tyr Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile Glu Gly
            110                 115                 120

acc acg gcc gcc agc tcc tac gtg ttc gtg aga gac ttt gag cag cca   435
Thr Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser Tyr Val Phe Val Arg Asp Phe Glu Gln Pro
        125                 130                 135

ttc atc aac aag cct gac acg ctc ttg gtc aac agg aag gac gcc atg   483
Phe Ile Asn Lys Pro Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Arg Lys Asp Ala Met
    140                 145                 150

tgg gtg ccc tgt ctg gtg tcc atc ccc ggc ctc aat gtc acg ctg cgc   531
Trp Val Pro Cys Leu Val Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu Asn Val Thr Leu Arg
155                 160                 165                 170

tcg caa agc tcg gtg ctg tgg cca gac ggg cag gag gtg gtg tgg gat   579
Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu Trp Pro Asp Gly Gln Glu Val Val Trp Asp
                175                 180                 185

gac cgg cgg ggc atg ctc gtg tcc acg cca ctg ctg cac gat gcc ctg   627
Asp Arg Arg Gly Met Leu Val Ser Thr Pro Leu Leu His Asp Ala Leu
            190                 195                 200

tac ctg cag tgc gag acc acc tgg gga gac cag gac ttc ctt tcc aac   675
Tyr Leu Gln Cys Glu Thr Thr Trp Gly Asp Gln Asp Phe Leu Ser Asn
        205                 210                 215

ccc ttc ctg gtg cac atc aca ggc aac gag ctc tat gac atc cag ctg   723
Pro Phe Leu Val His Ile Thr Gly Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asp Ile Gln Leu
    220                 225                 230

ttg ccc agg aag tcg ctg gag ctg ctg gta ggg gag aag ctg gtc ctc   771
Leu Pro Arg Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Leu Val Leu
235                 240                 245                 250

aac tgc acc gtg tgg gct gag ttt aac tca ggt gtc acc ttt gac tgg   819
Asn Cys Thr Val Trp Ala Glu Phe Asn Ser Gly Val Thr Phe Asp Trp
                255                 260                 265

gac tac cca ggg aag cag gca gag cgg ggt aag tgg gtg ccc gag cga   867
Asp Tyr Pro Gly Lys Gln Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys Trp Val Pro Glu Arg
            270                 275                 280

cgc tcc caa cag acc cac aca gaa ctc tcc agc atc ctg acc atc cac   915
Arg Ser Gln Gln Thr His Thr Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Thr Ile His
        285                 290                 295

aac gtc agc cag cac gac ctg ggc tcg tat gtg tgc aag gcc aac aac   963
Asn Val Ser Gln His Asp Leu Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala Asn Asn
    300                 305                 310

ggc atc cag cga ttt cgg gag agc acc gag gtc att gtg cat gaa aat   1011
Gly Ile Gln Arg Phe Arg Glu Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Val His Glu Asn
```

```
315                 320                 325                 330

ccc ttc atc agc gtc gag tgg ctc aaa gga ccc atc ctg gag gcc acg   1059
Pro Phe Ile Ser Val Glu Trp Leu Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Glu Ala Thr
                335                 340                 345

gca gga gac gag ctg gtg aag ctg ccc gtg aag ctg gca gcg tac ccc   1107
Ala Gly Asp Glu Leu Val Lys Leu Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Ala Tyr Pro
            350                 355                 360

ccg ccc gag ttc cag tgg tac aag gat gga aag gca ctg tcc ggg cgc   1155
Pro Pro Glu Phe Gln Trp Tyr Lys Asp Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser Gly Arg
        365                 370                 375

cac agt cca cat gcc ctg gtg ctc aag gag gtg aca gag gcc agc aca   1203
His Ser Pro His Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Glu Val Thr Glu Ala Ser Thr
    380                 385                 390

ggc acc tac acc ctc gcc ctg tgg aac tcc gct gct ggc ctg agg cgc   1251
Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ala Leu Trp Asn Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu Arg Arg
395                 400                 405                 410

aac atc agc ctg gag ctg gtg gtg aat gtg ccc ccc cag ata cat gag   1299
Asn Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu Val Val Asn Val Pro Pro Gln Ile His Glu
                415                 420                 425

aag gag gcc tcc tcc ccc agc atc tac tcg cgt cac agc cgc cag gcc   1347
Lys Glu Ala Ser Ser Pro Ser Ile Tyr Ser Arg His Ser Arg Gln Ala
            430                 435                 440

ctc acc tgc acg gcc tac ggg gtg ccc ctg cct ctc agc atc cag tgg   1395
Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Pro Leu Ser Ile Gln Trp
        445                 450                 455

cac tgg cgg ccc tgg aca ccc tgc aag atg ttt gcc cag cgt agt ctc   1443
His Trp Arg Pro Trp Thr Pro Cys Lys Met Phe Ala Gln Arg Ser Leu
    460                 465                 470

cgg cgg cgg cag cag caa gac ctc atg cca cag tgc cgt gac tgg agg   1491
Arg Arg Arg Gln Gln Gln Asp Leu Met Pro Gln Cys Arg Asp Trp Arg
475                 480                 485                 490

gcg gtg acc acg cag gat gcc gtg aac ccc atc gag agc ctg gac acc   1539
Ala Val Thr Thr Gln Asp Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu Asp Thr
                495                 500                 505

tgg acc gag ttt gtg gag gga aag aat aag act gtg agc aag ctg gtg   1587
Trp Thr Glu Phe Val Glu Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser Lys Leu Val
            510                 515                 520

atc cag aat gcc aac gtg tct gcc atg tac aag tgt gtg gtc tcc aac   1635
Ile Gln Asn Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Met Tyr Lys Cys Val Val Ser Asn
        525                 530                 535
```

```
aag gtg ggc cag gat gag cgg ctc atc tac ttc tat gtg acc acc atc   1683
Lys Val Gly Gln Asp Glu Arg Leu Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Val Thr Thr Ile
    540                 545                 550

ccc gac ggc ttc acc atc gaa tcc aag cca tcc gag gag cta cta gag   1731
Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Ile Glu Ser Lys Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu Leu Glu
555                 560                 565                 570

ggc cag ccg gtg ctc ctg agc tgc caa gcc gac agc tac aag tac gag   1779
Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Leu Ser Cys Gln Ala Asp Ser Tyr Lys Tyr Glu
                575                 580                 585

cat ctg cgc tgg tac cgc ctc aac ctg tcc acg ctg cac gat gcg cac   1827
His Leu Arg Trp Tyr Arg Leu Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu His Asp Ala His
            590                 595                 600

ggg aac ccg ctt ctg ctc gac tgc aag aac gtg cat ctg ttc gcc acc   1875
Gly Asn Pro Leu Leu Leu Asp Cys Lys Asn Val His Leu Phe Ala Thr
        605                 610                 615

cct ctg gcc gcc agc ctg gag gag gtg gca cct ggg gcg cgc cac gcc   1923
Pro Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu Glu Glu Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Arg His Ala
    620                 625                 630

acg ctc agc ctg agt atc ccc cgc gtc gcg ccc gag cac gag ggc cac   1971
Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ile Pro Arg Val Ala Pro Glu His Glu Gly His
635                 640                 645                 650

tat gtg tgc gaa gtg caa gac cgg cgc agc cat gac aag cac tgc cac   2019
Tyr Val Cys Glu Val Gln Asp Arg Arg Ser His Asp Lys His Cys His
                655                 660                 665

aag aag tac ctg tcg gtg cag gcc ctg gaa gcc cct cgg ctc acg cag   2067
Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ser Val Gln Ala Leu Glu Ala Pro Arg Leu Thr Gln
            670                 675                 680

aac ttg acc gac ctc ctg gtg aac gtg agc gac tcg ctg gag atg cag   2115
Asn Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu Met Gln
        685                 690                 695

tgc ttg gtg gcc gga gcg cac gcg ccc agc atc gtg tgg tac aaa gac   2163
Cys Leu Val Ala Gly Ala His Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Trp Tyr Lys Asp
    700                 705                 710

gag agg ctg ctg gag gaa aag tct gga gtc gac ttg gcg gac tcc aac   2211
Glu Arg Leu Leu Glu Glu Lys Ser Gly Val Asp Leu Ala Asp Ser Asn
715                 720                 725                 730

cag aag ctg agc atc cag cgc gtg cgc gag gag gat gcg gga ccg tat   2259
Gln Lys Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly Pro Tyr
                735                 740                 745
```

```
ctg tgc agc gtg tgc aga ccc aag ggc tgc gtc aac tcc tcc gcc agc   2307
Leu Cys Ser Val Cys Arg Pro Lys Gly Cys Val Asn Ser Ser Ala Ser
            750                 755                 760

gtg gcc gtg gaa ggc tcc gag gat aag ggc agc atg gag atc gtg atc   2355
Val Ala Val Glu Gly Ser Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser Met Glu Ile Val Ile
        765                 770                 775

ctt gtc ggt acc ggc gtc atc gct gtc ttc ttc tgg gtc ctc ctc ctc   2403
Leu Val Gly Thr Gly Val Ile Ala Val Phe Phe Trp Val Leu Leu Leu
    780                 785                 790

ctc atc ttc tgt aac atg agg agg ccg gcc cac gca gac atc aag acg   2451
Leu Ile Phe Cys Asn Met Arg Arg Pro Ala His Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr
795                 800                 805                 810

ggc tac ctg tcc atc atc atg gac ccc ggg gag gtg cct ctg gag gag   2499
Gly Tyr Leu Ser Ile Ile Met Asp Pro Gly Glu Val Pro Leu Glu Glu
                815                 820                 825

caa tgc gaa tac ctg tcc tac gat gcc agc cag tgg gaa ttc ccc cga   2547
Gln Cys Glu Tyr Leu Ser Tyr Asp Ala Ser Gln Trp Glu Phe Pro Arg
            830                 835                 840

gag cgg ctg cac ctg ggg aga gtg ctc ggc tac ggc gcc ttc ggg aag   2595
Glu Arg Leu His Leu Gly Arg Val Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ala Phe Gly Lys
        845                 850                 855

gtg gtg gaa gcc tcc gct ttc ggc atc cac aag ggc agc agc tgt gac   2643
Val Val Glu Ala Ser Ala Phe Gly Ile His Lys Gly Ser Ser Cys Asp
    860                 865                 870

acc gtg gcc gtg aaa atg ctg aaa gag ggc gcc acg gcc agc gag cag   2691
Thr Val Ala Val Lys Met Leu Lys Glu Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Glu Gln
875                 880                 885                 890

cgc gcg ctg atg tcg gag ctc aag atc ctc att cac atc ggc aac cac   2739
Arg Ala Leu Met Ser Glu Leu Lys Ile Leu Ile His Ile Gly Asn His
                895                 900                 905

ctc aac gtg gtc aac ctc ctc ggg gcg tgc acc aag ccg cag ggc ccc   2787
Leu Asn Val Val Asn Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Thr Lys Pro Gln Gly Pro
            910                 915                 920

ctc atg gtg atc gtg gag ttc tgc aag tac ggc aac ctc tcc aac ttc   2835
Leu Met Val Ile Val Glu Phe Cys Lys Tyr Gly Asn Leu Ser Asn Phe
        925                 930                 935

ctg cgc gcc aag cgg gac gcc ttc agc ccc tgc gcg gag aag tct ccc   2883
Leu Arg Ala Lys Arg Asp Ala Phe Ser Pro Cys Ala Glu Lys Ser Pro
    940                 945                 950

gag cag cgc gga cgc ttc cgc gcc atg gtg gag ctc gcc agg ctg gat   2931
```

```
Glu Gln Arg Gly Arg Phe Arg Ala Met Val Glu Leu Ala Arg Leu Asp
955                 960                 965                 970

cgg agg cgg ccg ggg agc agc gac agg gtc ctc ttc gcg cgg ttc tcg   2979
Arg Arg Arg Pro Gly Ser Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Phe Ala Arg Phe Ser
                975                 980                 985

aag acc gag ggc gga gcg agg cgg gct tct cca gac caa gaa gct gag   3027
Lys Thr Glu Gly Gly Ala Arg Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Gln Glu Ala Glu
            990                 995                1000

gac ctg tgg ctg agc ccg ctg acc atg gaa gat ctt gtc tgc tac agc   3075
Asp Leu Trp Leu Ser Pro Leu Thr Met Glu Asp Leu Val Cys Tyr Ser
        1005                1010                1015

ttc cag gtg gcc aga ggg atg gag ttc ctg gct tcc cga aag tgc atc   3123
Phe Gln Val Ala Arg Gly Met Glu Phe Leu Ala Ser Arg Lys Cys Ile
    1020                1025                1030

cac aga gac ctg gct gct cgg aac att ctg ctg tcg gaa agc gac gtg   3171
His Arg Asp Leu Ala Ala Arg Asn Ile Leu Leu Ser Glu Ser Asp Val
1035                1040                1045                1050

gtg aag atc tgt gac ttt ggc ctt gcc cgg gac atc tac aaa gac ccc   3219
Val Lys Ile Cys Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Asp Ile Tyr Lys Asp Pro
                1055                1060                1065

gac tac gtc cgc aag ggc agt gcc cgg ctg ccc ctg aag tgg atg gcc   3267
Asp Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly Ser Ala Arg Leu Pro Leu Lys Trp Met Ala
            1070                1075                1080

cct gaa agc atc ttc gac aag gtg tac acc acg cag agt gac gtg tgg   3315
Pro Glu Ser Ile Phe Asp Lys Val Tyr Thr Thr Gln Ser Asp Val Trp
        1085                1090                1095

tcc ttt ggg gtg ctt ctc tgg gag atc ttc tct ctg ggg gcc tcc ccg   3363
Ser Phe Gly Val Leu Leu Trp Glu Ile Phe Ser Leu Gly Ala Ser Pro
    1100                1105                1110

tac cct ggg gtg cag atc aat gag gag ttc tgc cag cgc gtg aga gac   3411
Tyr Pro Gly Val Gln Ile Asn Glu Glu Phe Cys Gln Arg Val Arg Asp
1115                1120                1125                1130

ggc aca agg atg agg gcc ccg gag ctg gcc act ccc gcc ata cgc cac   3459
Gly Thr Arg Met Arg Ala Pro Glu Leu Ala Thr Pro Ala Ile Arg His
                1135                1140                1145

atc atg ctg aac tgc tgg tcc gga gac ccc aag gcg aga cct gca ttc   3507
Ile Met Leu Asn Cys Trp Ser Gly Asp Pro Lys Ala Arg Pro Ala Phe
            1150                1155                1160

tcg gac ctg gtg gag atc ctg ggg gac ctg ctc cag ggc agg ggc ctg   3555
Ser Asp Leu Val Glu Ile Leu Gly Asp Leu Leu Gln Gly Arg Gly Leu
```

```
       1165                1170                1175

caa gag gaa gag gag gtc tgc atg gcc ccg cgc agc tct cag agc tca   3603
Gln Glu Glu Glu Glu Val Cys Met Ala Pro Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Ser
    1180                1185                1190

gaa gag ggc agc ttc tcg cag gtg tcc acc atg gcc cta cac atc gcc   3651
Glu Glu Gly Ser Phe Ser Gln Val Ser Thr Met Ala Leu His Ile Ala
1195                1200                1205                1210

cag gct gac gct gag gac agc ccg cca agc ctg cag cgc cac agc ctg   3699
Gln Ala Asp Ala Glu Asp Ser Pro Pro Ser Leu Gln Arg His Ser Leu
                1215                1220                1225

gcc gcc agg tat tac aac tgg gtg tcc ttt ccc ggg tgc ctg gcc aga   3747
Ala Ala Arg Tyr Tyr Asn Trp Val Ser Phe Pro Gly Cys Leu Ala Arg
            1230                1235                1240

ggg gct gag acc cgt ggt tcc tcc agg atg aag aca ttt gag gaa ttc   3795
Gly Ala Glu Thr Arg Gly Ser Ser Arg Met Lys Thr Phe Glu Glu Phe
        1245                1250                1255

ccc atg acc cca acg acc tac aaa ggc tct gtg gac aac cag aca gac   3843
Pro Met Thr Pro Thr Thr Tyr Lys Gly Ser Val Asp Asn Gln Thr Asp
    1260                1265                1270

agt ggg atg gtg ctg gcc tcg gag gag ttt gag cag ata gag agc agg   3891
Ser Gly Met Val Leu Ala Ser Glu Glu Phe Glu Gln Ile Glu Ser Arg
1275                1280                1285                1290

cat aga caa gaa agc ggc ttc agc tgt aaa gga cct ggc cag aat gtg   3939
His Arg Gln Glu Ser Gly Phe Ser Cys Lys Gly Pro Gly Gln Asn Val
                1295                1300                1305

gct gtg acc agg gca cac cct gac tcc caa ggg agg cgg cgg cgg cct   3987
Ala Val Thr Arg Ala His Pro Asp Ser Gln Gly Arg Arg Arg Arg Pro
            1310                1315                1320

gag cgg ggg gcc cga gga ggc cag gtg ttt tac aac agc gag tat ggg   4035
Glu Arg Gly Ala Arg Gly Gly Gln Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Glu Tyr Gly
        1325                1330                1335

gag ctg tcg gag cca agc gag gag gac cac tgc tcc ccg tct gcc cgc   4083
Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Ser Glu Glu Asp His Cys Ser Pro Ser Ala Arg
    1340                1345                1350

gtg act ttc ttc aca gac aac agc tac taa                          4113
Val Thr Phe Phe Thr Asp Asn Ser Tyr
1355                1360
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<210> 2
<211> 1363

<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 2
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Leu Leu Asp Gly Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr Ser Met Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu
20 25 30
Asn Ile Thr Glu Glu Ser His Val Ile Asp Thr Gly Asp Ser Leu Ser
35 40 45
Ile Ser Cys Arg Gly Gln His Pro Leu Glu Trp Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala
50 55 60
Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Thr Gly Asp Lys Asp Ser Glu Asp Thr Gly Val
65 70 75 80
Val Arg Asp Cys Glu Gly Thr Asp Ala Arg Pro Tyr Cys Lys Val Leu
85 90 95
Leu Leu His Glu Val His Ala Asn Asp Thr Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Tyr
100 105 110
Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Lys Ala Arg Ile Glu Gly Thr Thr Ala Ala Ser Ser
115 120 125
Tyr Val Phe Val Arg Asp Phe Glu Gln Pro Phe Ile Asn Lys Pro Asp
130 135 140
Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Arg Lys Asp Ala Met Trp Val Pro Cys Leu Val
145 150 155 160
Ser Ile Pro Gly Leu Asn Val Thr Leu Arg Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu
165 170 175
Trp Pro Asp Gly Gln Glu Val Val Trp Asp Asp Arg Arg Gly Met Leu
180 185 190
Val Ser Thr Pro Leu Leu His Asp Ala Leu Tyr Leu Gln Cys Glu Thr
195 200 205
Thr Trp Gly Asp Gln Asp Phe Leu Ser Asn Pro Phe Leu Val His Ile
210 215 220
Thr Gly Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asp Ile Gln Leu Leu Pro Arg Lys Ser Leu
225 230 235 240
Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Leu Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Val Trp Ala
245 250 255
Glu Phe Asn Ser Gly Val Thr Phe Asp Trp Asp Tyr Pro Gly Lys Gln
260 265 270
Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys Trp Val Pro Glu Arg Arg Ser Gln Gln Thr His
275 280 285
Thr Glu Leu Ser Ser Ile Leu Thr Ile His Asn Val Ser Gln His Asp
290 295 300
Leu Gly Ser Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala Asn Asn Gly Ile Gln Arg Phe Arg
305 310 315 320
Glu Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Val His Glu Asn Pro Phe Ile Ser Val Glu
325 330 335
Trp Leu Lys Gly Pro Ile Leu Glu Ala Thr Ala Gly Asp Glu Leu Val
340 345 350
Lys Leu Pro Val Lys Leu Ala Ala Tyr Pro Pro Pro Glu Phe Gln Trp
355 360 365
Tyr Lys Asp Gly Lys Ala Leu Ser Gly Arg His Ser Pro His Ala Leu
370 375 380
Val Leu Lys Glu Val Thr Glu Ala Ser Thr Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ala

385 390 395 400
Leu Trp Asn Ser Ala Ala Gly Leu Arg Arg Asn Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu
405 410 415
Val Val Asn Val Pro Pro Gln Ile His Glu Lys Glu Ala Ser Ser Pro
420 425 430
Ser Ile Tyr Ser Arg His Ser Arg Gln Ala Leu Thr Cys Thr Ala Tyr
435 440 445
Gly Val Pro Leu Pro Leu Ser Ile Gln Trp His Trp Arg Pro Trp Thr
450 455 460
Pro Cys Lys Met Phe Ala Gln Arg Ser Leu Arg Arg Arg Gln Gln Gln
465 470 475 480
Asp Leu Met Pro Gln Cys Arg Asp Trp Arg Ala Val Thr Thr Gln Asp
485 490 495
Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu Asp Thr Trp Thr Glu Phe Val Glu
500 505 510
Gly Lys Asn Lys Thr Val Ser Lys Leu Val Ile Gln Asn Ala Asn Val
515 520 525
Ser Ala Met Tyr Lys Cys Val Val Ser Asn Lys Val Gly Gln Asp Glu
530 535 540
Arg Leu Ile Tyr Phe Tyr Val Thr Thr Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Thr Ile
545 550 555 560
Glu Ser Lys Pro Ser Glu Glu Leu Leu Glu Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Leu
565 570 575
Ser Cys Gln Ala Asp Ser Tyr Lys Tyr Glu His Leu Arg Trp Tyr Arg
580 585 590
Leu Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu His Asp Ala His Gly Asn Pro Leu Leu Leu
595 600 605
Asp Cys Lys Asn Val His Leu Phe Ala Thr Pro Leu Ala Ala Ser Leu
610 615 620
Glu Glu Val Ala Pro Gly Ala Arg His Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ile
625 630 635 640
Pro Arg Val Ala Pro Glu His Glu Gly His Tyr Val Cys Glu Val Gln
645 650 655
Asp Arg Arg Ser His Asp Lys His Cys His Lys Lys Tyr Leu Ser Val
660 665 670
Gln Ala Leu Glu Ala Pro Arg Leu Thr Gln Asn Leu Thr Asp Leu Leu
675 680 685
Val Asn Val Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu Met Gln Cys Leu Val Ala Gly Ala
690 695 700
His Ala Pro Ser Ile Val Trp Tyr Lys Asp Glu Arg Leu Leu Glu Glu
705 710 715 720
Lys Ser Gly Val Asp Leu Ala Asp Ser Asn Gln Lys Leu Ser Ile Gln
725 730 735
Arg Val Arg Glu Glu Asp Ala Gly Pro Tyr Leu Cys Ser Val Cys Arg
740 745 750
Pro Lys Gly Cys Val Asn Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Val Glu Gly Ser
755 760 765
Glu Asp Lys Gly Ser Met Glu Ile Val Ile Leu Val Gly Thr Gly Val
770 775 780
Ile Ala Val Phe Phe Trp Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Phe Cys Asn Met
785 790 795 800
Arg Arg Pro Ala His Ala Asp Ile Lys Thr Gly Tyr Leu Ser Ile Ile
805 810 815

Met Asp Pro Gly Glu Val Pro Leu Glu Glu Gln Cys Glu Tyr Leu Ser
820 825 830
Tyr Asp Ala Ser Gln Trp Glu Phe Pro Arg Glu Arg Leu His Leu Gly
835 840 845
Arg Val Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ala Phe Gly Lys Val Val Glu Ala Ser Ala
850 855 860
Phe Gly Ile His Lys Gly Ser Ser Cys Asp Thr Val Ala Val Lys Met
865 870 875 880
Leu Lys Glu Gly Ala Thr Ala Ser Glu Gln Arg Ala Leu Met Ser Glu
885 890 895
Leu Lys Ile Leu Ile His Ile Gly Asn His Leu Asn Val Val Asn Leu
900 905 910
Leu Gly Ala Cys Thr Lys Pro Gln Gly Pro Leu Met Val Ile Val Glu
915 920 925
Phe Cys Lys Tyr Gly Asn Leu Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Ala Lys Arg Asp
930 935 940
Ala Phe Ser Pro Cys Ala Glu Lys Ser Pro Glu Gln Arg Gly Arg Phe
945 950 955 960
Arg Ala Met Val Glu Leu Ala Arg Leu Asp Arg Arg Arg Pro Gly Ser
965 970 975
Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Phe Ala Arg Phe Ser Lys Thr Glu Gly Gly Ala
980 985 990
Arg Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Gln Glu Ala Glu Asp Leu Trp Leu Ser Pro
995 1000 1005
Leu Thr Met Glu Asp Leu Val Cys Tyr Ser Phe Gln Val Ala Arg Gly
1010 1015 1020
Met Glu Phe Leu Ala Ser Arg Lys Cys Ile His Arg Asp Leu Ala Ala
1025 1030 1035 1040
Arg Asn Ile Leu Leu Ser Glu Ser Asp Val Val Lys Ile Cys Asp Phe
1045 1050 1055
Gly Leu Ala Arg Asp Ile Tyr Lys Asp Pro Asp Tyr Val Arg Lys Gly
1060 1065 1070
Ser Ala Arg Leu Pro Leu Lys Trp Met Ala Pro Glu Ser Ile Phe Asp
1075 1080 1085
Lys Val Tyr Thr Thr Gln Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Phe Gly Val Leu Leu
1090 1095 1100
Trp Glu Ile Phe Ser Leu Gly Ala Ser Pro Tyr Pro Gly Val Gln Ile
1105 1110 1115 1120
Asn Glu Glu Phe Cys Gln Arg Val Arg Asp Gly Thr Arg Met Arg Ala
1125 1130 1135
Pro Glu Leu Ala Thr Pro Ala Ile Arg His Ile Met Leu Asn Cys Trp
1140 1145 1150
Ser Gly Asp Pro Lys Ala Arg Pro Ala Phe Ser Asp Leu Val Glu Ile
1155 1160 1165
Leu Gly Asp Leu Leu Gln Gly Arg Gly Leu Gln Glu Glu Glu Glu Val
1170 1175 1180
Cys Met Ala Pro Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Ser Glu Glu Gly Ser Phe Ser
1185 1190 1195 1200
Gln Val Ser Thr Met Ala Leu His Ile Ala Gln Ala Asp Ala Glu Asp
1205 1210 1215
Ser Pro Pro Ser Leu Gln Arg His Ser Leu Ala Ala Arg Tyr Tyr Asn
1220 1225 1230
Trp Val Ser Phe Pro Gly Cys Leu Ala Arg Gly Ala Glu Thr Arg Gly

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      1235                1240                1245
Ser Ser Arg Met Lys Thr Phe Glu Glu Phe Pro Met Thr Pro Thr Thr
    1250                1255                1260
Tyr Lys Gly Ser Val Asp Asn Gln Thr Asp Ser Gly Met Val Leu Ala
1265                1270                1275                1280
Ser Glu Glu Phe Glu Gln Ile Glu Ser Arg His Arg Gln Glu Ser Gly
                1285                1290                1295
Phe Ser Cys Lys Gly Pro Gly Gln Asn Val Ala Val Thr Arg Ala His
            1300                1305                1310
Pro Asp Ser Gln Gly Arg Arg Arg Arg Pro Glu Arg Gly Ala Arg Gly
        1315                1320                1325
Gly Gln Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Glu Tyr Gly Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Ser
    1330                1335                1340
Glu Glu Asp His Cys Ser Pro Ser Ala Arg Val Thr Phe Phe Thr Asp
1345                1350                1355                1360
Asn Ser Tyr
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<210> 3
<211> 2015
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (372)...(1628)

<400> 3

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cggcggcgtc ctccctcgcc ctcgcttcac ctcgcgggct ccgaatgcgg ggagctcgga 120
tgtccggttt cctgtgaggc ttttacctga cacccgccgc ctttccccgg cactggctgg 180
gagggcgccc tgcaaagttg ggaacgcgga gccccggacc cgctcccgcc gcctccggct 240
cgcccagggg gggtcgccgg gaggagcccg ggggagaggg accaggaggg gcccgcggcc 300
tcgcaggggc gcccgcgccc ccaccctgc ccccgccagc ggaccggtcc cccacccccg 360
gtccttccac c atg cac ttg ctg ggc ttc ttc tct gtg gcg tgt tct ctg  410
             Met His Leu Leu Gly Phe Phe Ser Val Ala Cys Ser Leu
              1               5                  10

ctc gcc gct gcg ctg ctc ccg ggt cct cgc gag gcg ccc gcc gcc gcc   458
Leu Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Pro Gly Pro Arg Glu Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala
     15                  20                  25

gcc gcc ttc gag tcc gga ctc gac ctc tcg gac gcg gag ccc gac gcg   506
Ala Ala Phe Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Leu Ser Asp Ala Glu Pro Asp Ala
 30                  35                  40                  45

ggc gag gcc acg gct tat gca agc aaa gat ctg gag gag cag tta cgg   554
Gly Glu Ala Thr Ala Tyr Ala Ser Lys Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Leu Arg
                 50                  55                  60

tct gtg tcc agt gta gat gaa ctc atg act gta ctc tac cca gaa tat   602
Ser Val Ser Ser Val Asp Glu Leu Met Thr Val Leu Tyr Pro Glu Tyr
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            65                  70                  75

tgg aaa atg tac aag tgt cag cta agg aaa gga ggc tgg caa cat aac   650
Trp Lys Met Tyr Lys Cys Gln Leu Arg Lys Gly Gly Trp Gln His Asn
         80                  85                  90

aga gaa cag gcc aac ctc aac tca agg aca gaa gag act ata aaa ttt   698
Arg Glu Gln Ala Asn Leu Asn Ser Arg Thr Glu Glu Thr Ile Lys Phe
     95                 100                 105

gct gca gca cat tat aat aca gag atc ttg aaa agt att gat aat gag   746
Ala Ala Ala His Tyr Asn Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys Ser Ile Asp Asn Glu
110                 115                 120                 125

tgg aga aag act caa tgc atg cca cgg gag gtg tgt ata gat gtg ggg   794
Trp Arg Lys Thr Gln Cys Met Pro Arg Glu Val Cys Ile Asp Val Gly
                130                 135                 140

aag gag ttt gga gtc gcg aca aac acc ttc ttt aaa cct cca tgt gtg   842
Lys Glu Phe Gly Val Ala Thr Asn Thr Phe Phe Lys Pro Pro Cys Val
            145                 150                 155

tcc gtc tac aga tgt ggg ggt tgc tgc aat agt gag ggg ctg cag tgc   890
Ser Val Tyr Arg Cys Gly Gly Cys Cys Asn Ser Glu Gly Leu Gln Cys
        160                 165                 170

atg aac acc agc acg agc tac ctc agc aag acg tta ttt gaa att aca   938
Met Asn Thr Ser Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ser Lys Thr Leu Phe Glu Ile Thr
    175                 180                 185

gtg cct ctc tct caa ggc ccc aaa cca gta aca atc agt ttt gcc aat   986
Val Pro Leu Ser Gln Gly Pro Lys Pro Val Thr Ile Ser Phe Ala Asn
190                 195                 200                 205

cac act tcc tgc cga tgc atg tct aaa ctg gat gtt tac aga caa gtt  1034
His Thr Ser Cys Arg Cys Met Ser Lys Leu Asp Val Tyr Arg Gln Val
                210                 215                 220

cat tcc att att aga cgt tcc ctg cca gca aca cta cca cag tgt cag  1082
His Ser Ile Ile Arg Arg Ser Leu Pro Ala Thr Leu Pro Gln Cys Gln
            225                 230                 235

gca gcg aac aag acc tgc ccc acc aat tac atg tgg aat aat cac atc  1130
Ala Ala Asn Lys Thr Cys Pro Thr Asn Tyr Met Trp Asn Asn His Ile
        240                 245                 250

tgc aga tgc ctg gct cag gaa gat ttt atg ttt tcc tcg gat gct gga  1178
Cys Arg Cys Leu Ala Gln Glu Asp Phe Met Phe Ser Ser Asp Ala Gly
    255                 260                 265

gat gac tca aca gat gga ttc cat gac atc tgt gga cca aac aag gag  1226
Asp Asp Ser Thr Asp Gly Phe His Asp Ile Cys Gly Pro Asn Lys Glu
270                 275                 280                 285
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ctg gat gaa gag acc tgt cag tgt gtc tgc aga gcg ggg ctt cgg cct   1274
Leu Asp Glu Glu Thr Cys Gln Cys Val Cys Arg Ala Gly Leu Arg Pro
                290                 295                 300

gcc agc tgt gga ccc cac aaa gaa cta gac aga aac tca tgc cag tgt   1322
Ala Ser Cys Gly Pro His Lys Glu Leu Asp Arg Asn Ser Cys Gln Cys
            305                 310                 315

gtc tgt aaa aac aaa ctc ttc ccc agc caa tgt ggg gcc aac cga gaa   1370
Val Cys Lys Asn Lys Leu Phe Pro Ser Gln Cys Gly Ala Asn Arg Glu
        320                 325                 330

ttt gat gaa aac aca tgc cag tgt gta tgt aaa aga acc tgc ccc aga   1418
Phe Asp Glu Asn Thr Cys Gln Cys Val Cys Lys Arg Thr Cys Pro Arg
    335                 340                 345

aat caa ccc cta aat cct gga aaa tgt gcc tgt gaa tgt aca gaa agt   1466
Asn Gln Pro Leu Asn Pro Gly Lys Cys Ala Cys Glu Cys Thr Glu Ser
350                 355                 360                 365

cca cag aaa tgc ttg tta aaa gga aag aag ttc cac cac caa aca tgc   1514
Pro Gln Lys Cys Leu Leu Lys Gly Lys Lys Phe His His Gln Thr Cys
                370                 375                 380

agc tgt tac aga cgg cca tgt acg aac cgc cag aag gct tgt gag cca   1562
Ser Cys Tyr Arg Arg Pro Cys Thr Asn Arg Gln Lys Ala Cys Glu Pro
            385                 390                 395

gga ttt tca tat agt gaa gaa gtg tgt cgt tgt gtc cct tca tat tgg   1610
Gly Phe Ser Tyr Ser Glu Glu Val Cys Arg Cys Val Pro Ser Tyr Trp
        400                 405                 410

aaa aga cca caa atg agc taagattgta ctgttttcca gttcatcgat          1658
Lys Arg Pro Gln Met Ser
    415

tttctattat ggaaaactgt gttgccacag tagaactgtc tgtgaacaga gagacccttg 1718
tgggtccatg ctaacaaaga caaaagtctg tctttcctga accatgtgga taactttaca 1778
gaaatggact ggagctcatc tgcaaaaggc ctcttgtaaa gactggtttt ctgccaatga 1838
ccaaacagcc aagattttcc tcttgtgatt tctttaaaag aatgactata taatttattt 1898
ccactaaaaa tattgtttct gcattcattt ttatagcaac aacaattggt aaaactcact 1958
gtgatcaata tttttatatc atgcaaaata tgtttaaaat aaaatgaaaa ttgtatt    2015

<210> 4
<211> 419
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 4
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 1               5                  10                  15
Ala Leu Leu Pro Gly Pro Arg Glu Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Phe
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            20                  25                  30
Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Leu Ser Asp Ala Glu Pro Asp Ala Gly Glu Ala
        35                  40                  45
Thr Ala Tyr Ala Ser Lys Asp Leu Glu Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Val Ser
    50                  55                  60
Ser Val Asp Glu Leu Met Thr Val Leu Tyr Pro Glu Tyr Trp Lys Met
65                  70                  75                  80
Tyr Lys Cys Gln Leu Arg Lys Gly Gly Trp Gln His Asn Arg Glu Gln
                85                  90                  95
Ala Asn Leu Asn Ser Arg Thr Glu Glu Thr Ile Lys Phe Ala Ala Ala
            100                 105                 110
His Tyr Asn Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys Ser Ile Asp Asn Glu Trp Arg Lys
        115                 120                 125
Thr Gln Cys Met Pro Arg Glu Val Cys Ile Asp Val Gly Lys Glu Phe
    130                 135                 140
Gly Val Ala Thr Asn Thr Phe Phe Lys Pro Pro Cys Val Ser Val Tyr
145                 150                 155                 160
Arg Cys Gly Gly Cys Cys Asn Ser Glu Gly Leu Gln Cys Met Asn Thr
                165                 170                 175
Ser Thr Ser Tyr Leu Ser Lys Thr Leu Phe Glu Ile Thr Val Pro Leu
            180                 185                 190
Ser Gln Gly Pro Lys Pro Val Thr Ile Ser Phe Ala Asn His Thr Ser
        195                 200                 205
Cys Arg Cys Met Ser Lys Leu Asp Val Tyr Arg Gln Val His Ser Ile
    210                 215                 220
Ile Arg Arg Ser Leu Pro Ala Thr Leu Pro Gln Cys Gln Ala Ala Asn
225                 230                 235                 240
Lys Thr Cys Pro Thr Asn Tyr Met Trp Asn Asn His Ile Cys Arg Cys
                245                 250                 255
Leu Ala Gln Glu Asp Phe Met Phe Ser Ser Asp Ala Gly Asp Asp Ser
            260                 265                 270
Thr Asp Gly Phe His Asp Ile Cys Gly Pro Asn Lys Glu Leu Asp Glu
        275                 280                 285
Glu Thr Cys Gln Cys Val Cys Arg Ala Gly Leu Arg Pro Ala Ser Cys
    290                 295                 300
Gly Pro His Lys Glu Leu Asp Arg Asn Ser Cys Gln Cys Val Cys Lys
305                 310                 315                 320
Asn Lys Leu Phe Pro Ser Gln Cys Gly Ala Asn Arg Glu Phe Asp Glu
                325                 330                 335
Asn Thr Cys Gln Cys Val Cys Lys Arg Thr Cys Pro Arg Asn Gln Pro
            340                 345                 350
Leu Asn Pro Gly Lys Cys Ala Cys Glu Cys Thr Glu Ser Pro Gln Lys
        355                 360                 365
Cys Leu Leu Lys Gly Lys Lys Phe His His Gln Thr Cys Ser Cys Tyr
    370                 375                 380
Arg Arg Pro Cys Thr Asn Arg Gln Lys Ala Cys Glu Pro Gly Phe Ser
385                 390                 395                 400
Tyr Ser Glu Glu Val Cys Arg Cys Val Pro Ser Tyr Trp Lys Arg Pro
                405                 410                 415
Gln Met Ser
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<210> 5
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> synthetic construct

<221> VARIANT
<222> 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13
<223> Xaa = Any Amino Acid

<400> 5
Cys Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Xaa Cys Xaa Cys Cys
1 5 10 15

<210> 6
<211> 13
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> synthetic construct

<221> misc_feature
<222> 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 6
nnyngucnnn nnn 13

<210> 7
<211> 4
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> synthetic construct

<221> misc_feature
<222> 1
<223> n = A,T,C or G

<400> 7
nguc 4