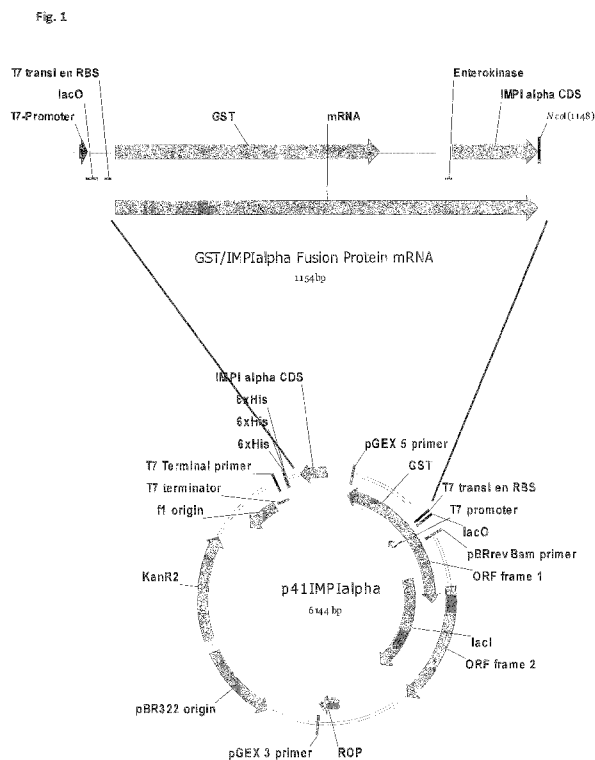




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- (71) **Applicant:** FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V. [DE/DE]; Hansastrasse 27c, 80686 Munich (DE).
- (72) **Inventors:** VILCINSKAS, Andreas; Blumenstr. 15, 35463 Fernwald (DE). SALZIG, Mark; Rodheimer Str. 27, 35398 Gießen (DE). FISCHER, Rainer; Pommerotter Weg 31, 52076 Aachen (DE).
- (74) **Agent:** VON KREISLER SELTING WERNER; Deichmannhaus am Dom, Bahnhofsvorplatz 1, 50667 Köln (DE).
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(54) **Title:** INSECT METALLOPROTEINASE INHIBITORS

(57) **Abstract:** A polypeptide having at least 70% homology, in particular 80%, 90% or 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID No 2 representing the wild-type of the protein insect metalloproteinase inhibitor IMPI α and having at least one mutation at position 35, 36 and/or 39 of the amino acid sequence of IMPI α and the polypeptide having an IC₅₀ value to thermolysine of less than the IC₅₀ value of IMPI α wherein - the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 35 of IMPI α is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of leucine, methionine and phenylalanine or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of cysteine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or - the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 36 of IMPI α is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of valine, phenylalanine and tryptophan or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of tyrosine, serine, threonine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or - the polar amino acid position 39 of IMPI α is replaced either by the nonpolar amino acid valine or by the polar amino acids histidine or lysine.



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Insect Metalloproteinase Inhibitors

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to peptides and proteins inhibiting protease activity. More specifically, the invention relates to peptides exhibiting activity against a spectrum of proteases of microbial or fungal origin, in particular against the metzincin family including thermolysin, anthrax neutral protease 599 (npr599), pseudolysin, and aureolysin. The invention relates further to methods for producing the peptides, to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the peptides or proteins, and to methods of using the peptides or proteins to prevent and/or treat bacterial or fungal infections and their symptoms, in particular to reduce the toxic effects of secreted or membrane bound bacterial proteases such as aureolysin, bacillolysin, pseudolysin, vibriolysin, and anthrax npr599 by inhibiting their respective proteolytic activity.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Antibiotics are the actual standard treatment for bacterial infections. The widespread and sometimes inadequate use of antibiotics, however, has led to pathogens developing resistance against one or even multiple antibiotics. Multidrug resistant bacteria pose an increasing and serious threat to infected patients. Therefore the search for new companion compounds dampening the bacterial virulence has become an urgent need during the last years. A rapid effect of compounds against dangerous or life threatening symptoms of bacterial infection is desirable to protect the patient immediately against these symptoms even before antibiotics or alternative compounds can kill the microbes.

For decades it has been known that bacteria release proteases (Duthie et al. 1949). Later the pathogenic role of microbial proteases as virulence factors was recognized experimentally (Snell et al. 1978). Proteolytic enzymes produced by pathogens and parasites are essential for their successful infection of the host. Regardless of their substrate specificity the key function of individual pathogen-derived proteinases is the degradation of host proteins and peptides (Armstrong et al. 2006). Extracellular digestion of host proteins facilitates, for example, penetration across physical barriers of the host, for which the degradation of the extracellular matrix may serve as a prominent example. Furthermore, the degradation of immunity-related defense molecules of the host, including antimicrobial

peptides (AMP) (Otto 2008), and the acquisition of nutrients are important functions for the pathogen to survive. However, only those pathogen-associated proteolytic enzymes can serve as virulence factors that cannot or can only partially be inactivated by corresponding, endogenous host proteinase inhibitors.

5 Virulence factors usually complement each other in degrading host peptides and proteins during infection. Consequently, pathogen-derived proteinases without corresponding endogenous inhibitors in the host will be evolutionarily selected because pathogens would otherwise waste their limited resources (Vilcinskas 2010).

10 Mammals and many invertebrates lack specific inhibitors for proteases of the M4 or Metzincin family of metalloproteinases, of which thermolysin from *Bacillus thermoproteolyticus* is a salient example. Thermolysin-like metalloproteinases encompass many prominent toxins produced by human pathogens, including aureolysin, bacillolysin, pseudolysin, vibriolysin, and anthrax npr599, which are
15 presumably at the origin of many pathological symptoms associated with severe infections such as septicemia, hemorrhagic tissue bleeding, necrosis and enhancement of vascular permeability (Chung et al. 2006). Severe diseases like gastric and peptic ulcers and gastric carcinoma originate at least partly from the effect of metalloproteinases of the M4 family from pathogens (Schmidtchen et al.
20 2003, Smith et al. 1994).

For example, the major symptoms of an infection with bacillus anthracis are caused by the release of virulence factors from the bacteria. The well known virulence factor anthrax toxin leads to the destruction of the host macrophages, thereby enabling the bacteria to spread in the host tissue without encountering
25 host defense. The anthrax toxin is a holoenzyme containing three different proteins, each of which is present in multiple copies. They are called protective antigen (PA), edema factor (EF), and lethal factor (LF). To become active, it is required that at least PA and EF or PA and LF are combined. Just a single protein or just EF and LF without PA are not active in laboratory animals.

30 More recently it became evident that the combined activity of the PA, EF and LF alone does not cover all observed clinical anthrax symptoms. It was shown that anthrax harbors further genes coding for secreted proteins exhibiting proteolytic activity. Amongst those, gene BA0599 from bacillus anthracis (BA) codes for a protease called neutral protease 599 (npr599), which belongs to the M4 family of

proteases and is highly homologous to bacillolysins from other *bacillus* species (Popov et al. 2005, Chung et al. 2006, Chung et al. 2008).

Currently several treatment options for anthrax infections exist. A vaccine is available which protects with a safety of more than 90%, but usually the degree of vaccination against anthrax in a human population is low and so far it is not expected that this degree will increase. Anthrax can further be treated with antibiotics in case of an acute infection. However, the toxins shed by the bacteria continue to cause irreversible damage to tissue before the number of bacteria is sufficiently reduced by antibiotics. It is even likely that exposure to antibiotics stimulates bacteria to temporarily shed increased amounts of virulence factors, causing accelerated and irreversible damage of patient tissue. Furthermore, manmade synthetic or recombinant versions of the natural bacterial toxins may be inhaled by humans without bacteria being present, in which cases an antibiotic would have no curing effect at all.

Therefore the task of inhibiting or antagonizing bacterial toxins directly was recognized as a challenge, and inhibition strategies were published. In the case of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* virulence factor LasB (Cathcart G.R. et al, 2011), N-mercaptoacetyl-Phe-Tyr-amide ($K(i) = 41 \text{ nM}$) was suggested as inhibitor. Similarly, Anthrax Lethal Factor protease inhibitors were suggested in the past, for example (2R)-2-[(4-fluoro-3-methylphenyl)sulfonylamino]-N-hydroxy-2-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)acetamide (Xiong Y. et al, 2006, US 7,504,425 B2), as well as a compound named NSC12155 (Panchal R.G. et al. 2004), and substrate derived hydroxamates with K_i of up to 1 nM (In-2-LF) (Tonello F. et al 2002). A peptide derived from the substrate (MLARRKKVYPMEPTIAEG-amide) was found to inhibit LF with a K_i of 1 nM as well (Turk B.E. et al. 2002). No inhibitor of LF reached a clinical development stage so far. Side effects of some inhibitors are known, comprising, for example, the inhibition of endogenous furin in parallel to LF. In the laboratory, Nrp599 can be inhibited with EDTA and 1,10-phenanthroline (Chung et al. 2006), but further, therapeutically acceptable Nrp599 inhibitors are not published up to now.

Several inhibitors of other members of the thermolysin family were described earlier. Phosphoramidon is produced by the Bacterium *Streptomyces tanashiensis*, and Talopeptin is derived from it. Phosphonomadites termed ZG^PLL

and ZF^PLA display inhibitory constants in the low nanomolar range (Holden et al. 1987) with respect to thermolysin.

Khan et al described 1 β -d-arabinofuranosyl-*N*⁴-lauroylcytosine as potent inhibitor of thermolysin out of set of 12 inhibitors found in virtual screening run (Khan et al. 2009); and 3-Phenyl-2-(trifluoromethyl) quinazolin-4(3*H*)-one as most potent inhibitor out of a set of novel 38 quinazolin-4(3*H*)-ones (Khan et al. 2010).

Therapeutic inhibition of thermolysin activity by administering non-specific metalloproteinase inhibitors, however, is biased by negative side effects induced by collateral inhibition of essential host enzymes such as its matrix metalloproteinases. Phosphoramidon, for example, is inhibiting the endogenous protein *endothelin converting enzyme* (ECE). Furthermore, some of these compounds are toxic, while for others the toxicity is obviously unknown. Consequently, a strong demand for molecules capable of specifically inhibiting one microbial enzyme (Adekoya et al. 2009) or a corresponding enzyme family persists.

Streptomyces metalloproteinase inhibitor (SMPI) (Oda et al. 1979) is a known proteinaceous inhibitor of thermolysin. SMPI consists of 102 amino acids and exhibits two cystein bridges exhibiting an IC₅₀ of 0.6 nM for Thermolysin (Hiraga et al. 1999). It was discovered, however, that SMPI is degraded by other bacterial proteases (Tsuru et al.1992), disqualifying SMPI for use as a compound for treating bacterial infections. Furthermore, its low molecular weight of ca. 12 kD means that it is rapidly cleared from the bloodstream by renal filtration.

The only other peptide inhibitor of thermolysin reported to date which specifically inhibits thermolysin-like enzymes is the insect metalloproteinase inhibitor IMPI α . It was originally discovered in and purified from the hemolymph of immunized *G. mellonella* larvae (Wedde et al. 1998). Its active moiety comprises 69 amino acids including intramolecular cystein bonds, and a molecular weight of 7667.7 Da. The molecule has a reported IC₅₀ of 0.62, 0.86 and only 81.66 nM for thermolysin, bacillolysin and pseudolysin, respectively, all of which are enzymes belonging to the M4 protease family (Clermont et al.2004). IMPI α was tested against human metallo-matrix proteases MMP1,2,3,7,8, and -9, of which only MMP1 and MMP2 showed a negligible inhibition. IMPI α was recombinantly produced in Schneider cells (Clermont et al. 2004) and later in E.coli. Although the structure of IMPI was not known until recently (Gomes-Rueth. 2011), it was suggested by homology searches that IMPI α should belong to the I8 or Ascaris fami-

ly of serin protease inhibitors, despite the fact that IMPI α inhibits a metalloprotease and not a serin protease (Wedde et al., 2007). From this comparison it was further deduced that an active site loop would be present in IMPI α between aa 33 – aa40, including a cleavage site between aa37 (Asparagine) and aa38 (Isoleucin). Other known protein inhibitors of metalloproteinases do not inhibit proteinases of the M4 protease family.

In summary, most known inhibitors of members of the M4 protease family are too toxic, unspecific, unstable or difficult to manufacture or express, or require a different specificity profile against metalloproteases..

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide inhibitors of M4 protease family members with an increased potency for specific M4 proteases, a selected if not engineered specificity profile including the potential requirement for a broad band metzincin inhibitor. Furthermore, higher stability, lower toxicity or more efficient manufacturing or expression profile is requested.

The object underlying the invention is accomplished by a polypeptide according to claim 1 and other independent claims. The claims depending on one or more independent claims are concerning specific embodiment of the invention.

The polypeptide is a polypeptide having at least 70% homology, in particular 80%, 90% or 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID No 2 representing the wild-type of the protein insect metalloproteinase inhibitor IMPI α and having at least one mutation at position 35, 36 and/or 39 of the amino acid sequence of IMPI α wherein

- the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 35 of IMPI α is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of leucine, methionine and phenylalanine or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of cysteine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or
- the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 36 of IMPI α is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of valine, phenylalanine and tryptophan or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of tyrosine, serine, threonine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or

- the polar amino acid position 39 of IMPIa is replaced either by the nonpolar amino acid valine or by the polar amino acids histidine or lysine.

The polypeptide of of the invention shows in particular an IC₅₀ value to thermolysine of less than the IC₅₀ value of IMPIa.

- 5 In an embodiment of the invention the polypeptide of the invention has the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID numbers 10, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84.

- 10 In an another embodiment of the invention the polypeptide of the invention may comprise chemical modifications in the side chain or at the N and/or C terminal for improving biological or chemical properties such as bio availability, stability, effectivity. The modification may also provide for a detectable label, for example a chemiluminescent structural element, one or more radioactive isotopes in one or more side chains of an amino acid in the polypeptide, an enzyme which is able
15 to generate a colour reaction and the like.

- Subject matter of the present invention is also a fusion polypeptide comprising the polypeptide of the invention and at least one polypeptide having a physiological function in particular an antibody or antibody fragment, scaffolds such as lipocalin, ankyrin, fibronectin, transferrin, tetranectin, adnectin, albumin,
20 uteroglobin, or protein A, functional peptides such as transferrin, peptides useful for diagnostic applications, such as green fluorescent protein (GFP), or peptide tags enabling immobilization on technical surfaces, such as hexahistidine, or glutathione-S-transferase (GST).

- 25 In an embodiment of the invention the polypeptide of the invention has the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID numbers ,6,8, 12, 86, 88, 90, 92.

- There are three superfamilies (cytosolic, mitochondrial, and MAPEG) of GSTs: while classes from the cytosolic superfamily of GSTs possess more than 40% sequence homology, those from other classes may have less than 25%. Cytosolic GSTs are divided into 13 classes based upon their structure: alpha, beta, delta, epsilon, zeta, theta, mu, nu, pi, sigma, tau, phi, and omega. Mitochondrial GSTs
30 are in class kappa. The MAPEG superfamily of microsomal GSTs consists of subgroups designated I-IV, between which amino acid sequences share less than 20% identity. Human cytosolic GSTs belong to the alpha, zeta, theta, mu, pi,

sigma, and omega classes, while six isozymes belonging to classes I, II, and IV of the MAPEG superfamily are known to exist:

GST Class	<i>Homo sapiens</i> GST Class Members
Alpha	GSTA1, GSTA2, GSTA3, GSTA4, GSTA5
Kappa	GSTK1
Mu	GSTM1, GSTM1L (RNAi), GSTM2, GSTM3, GSTM4, GSTM5
Omega	GSTO1, GSTO2
Pi	GSTP1
Theta	GSTT1, GSTT2, GSTT4
Zeta	GSTZ1 (aka GSTZ1 MAAI-Maleylacetoacetate isomerase)
Microsomal	MGST1, MGST2, MGST3

In a further embodiment of the invention the fusion polypeptide of the invention is linked by a peptide of 1 to 100 amino acids in length to the the polypeptide of the invention. Alternatively polypeptide of the invention can be conjugated by a chemical linking group with a polypeptide having a physiological function to yield the fusion polypeptide of the invention.

Polypeptides or proteins can be manufactured by chemical methods, such as solid phase syntheses or by means of genetic engineering by means of utilizing coding polynucleotides in a suitable expression system. Subject matter of the present invention is also a polynucleotide coding for the polypeptide of the invention or the fusion polypeptide of the invention. The polynucleotide of the invention may be operably linked to a heterologous promoter.

Subject matter of the present invention is also a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide of the invention and/or the fusion polypeptide of the invention or their derivatives and/or a nucleic acid comprising a section coding for the polypeptide of invention.

The polypeptide of the invention or the fusion polypeptide of the invention can be used in the treatment of an animal or human infected by microorganisms secret-

ing bacterial toxins of the M4 or Metzincin family of metalloproteinases, in particular thermolysine, aureolysin, bacillolysin, pseudolysin, vibriolysin or anthrax npr599.

The polypeptide and/or the fusion polypeptide of the invention can be used for detection of the presence or activity of proteases belonging to the M4 family in a sample.

The invention is based on the result that mutations between amino acid 35 and 39 of IMPI α (SEQ ID NO: 10, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84) could be used to alter systematically the specificity profile and potency related to specifically inhibiting members of the thermolysin M4 protease family. Accordingly, the polypeptide IMPI α of the invention inhibit further proteases of the thermolysinM4 protease family, particular thermolysine, aureolysin, bacillolysin, pseudolysin, vibriolysin or anthrax npr599, and that the mutein IMPI α exhibit different inhibitory constants with respect to the various proteases.

It was further found that all polypeptides of the invention and wtIMPI α consisting of SEQ ID NO:2 can all be produced very effectively employing the same recombinant process in bacteria, particularly in *E.coli*, in high quantities, high quality and without requiring refolding. In case of wtIMPI α , the DNA is including an oligonucleotide as SEQ ID NO:1. This discovery is surprising because wtIMPI α and all the polypeptide of the invention contain five cystein bridges each. Proteins or peptides containing many cystein bridges are usually considered as difficult or impossible to express in any bacteria, including *E.coli*., and published protocols reveal low production efficacy and requirement for cooling (see, for example, Comis Ruets, 2011) while according to the method of invention wtIMPI α and the polypeptide of the invention can be produced without requiring cooling of the fermenter during the protein expression phase, and without requiring protease inhibitors to be added to protect the protein product from degradation.

As used herein, the following terms have the following meanings unless expressly stated to the contrary.

The term "wtIMPI α " refers to a protein with an amino acid sequence as in SEQ ID NO:2 and consists of the N-terminal fragment of the full length IMPI molecule which is endogenously cleaved from the larger precursor molecule IMPI.

The term "wtIMPI β " refers to a protein with an amino acid sequence as in SEQ ID NO:4 and consists of the C-terminal fragment of the full length IMPI molecule which is endogenously cleaved from the larger precursor molecule IMPI.

5 The term "loop mutein IMPI α " comprises all proteins comprising an amino acid sequence identical to SEQ ID NO:2 (wtIMPI α), with the exception of the amino acid stretch 35 to 39, and in particular with exception of the amino acid stretch 35, 36, or 39, in which at least one amino acid is exchanged, added, or deleted. By this definition "Loop mutein IMPI α " includes, for example, amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO: 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46,
10 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, in which one amino acid at position 35,36, or 39 is exchanged. In SEQ ID NO 10 two additional amino acids at positions 37 and 38 are exchanged.

The term "mtIMPI α " or "Mutein IMPI α " is the polypeptide of the invention and includes all recombinant or synthetic proteins with an amino acid sequence which
15 is at least 70%, especially 80% 90%, 95% homologous, but not identical to SEQ ID NO: 2 and which inhibits thermolysin or another protease of the M4 protease family with an $IC_{50} < 1000$ nM, especially $IC_{50} < 100$ nM, in particular those which can be expressed in E.coli and especially those including proteins of the group "loop mutein IMPI α " and "structure variants of IMPI α ". mtIMPI α include
20 inserted, substituted or deleted residues, including N-terminal and C-terminal and intrasequence deletions, provided the selected mutations preserve the biological activity of the Mutein IMPI α .

The term "M4 family of proteases" refers to the definition given in the MEROPS online database of peptidases (<http://merops.sanger.ac.uk/cgi-bin/famsum?family=M4>), and described also by Barret et al. (2004).
25

The term "biologically active" as used herein refers to wtIMPI α or the polypeptide of the invention demonstrating inhibition of thermolysin or another protease of the M4 protease family with an $IC_{50} < 1000$ nM especially $IC_{50} < 100$ nM or better.

30 The term "IMPI α family" alone shall include biologically active mtIMPI α and wtIMPI α

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig.1: Vectormap of the hybridplasmid pET41IMPI α . Total mRNA was isolated from immunchallenged *Galleria melonella* und subsequently used as template for the amplification of DNA coding for IMPI α . The amplicon
5 was then cloned into the PshA1 linearized pET-41A vector (Novagen) resulting in a GST (Glutathion-S-transferase) fusionprotein. Accurate in frame cloning of IMPI α into the vector was verified by sequencing.

Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE of the soluble cytoplasmatic fraction of Rosetta gami 2 three hours after induction of the T7-Expression system. The overex-
10 pressed fusionprotein is marked by an arrow. The corresponding controls (empty pET-41 and the uninduced T7-Expression system) show no corresponding bands.

Fig. 3 HPLC UV detector data from purification run of GST-tagged IMPI α . The purification has been carried out by affinity chromatography on a
15 HPLC, using a resin with immobilized glutathion at room temperature. The purification has been carried out by affinity chromatography on a HPLC, using a resin with immobilized glutathion at room temperature.

Fig. 4a SDS-PAGE of the purified GST-tagged IMPI α For larger amounts of muterin GST Bind Fractogel Cartridges (Merck, Darmstadt) were used,
20 while for amounts less than 40 mg glutathione spin columns (Pierce; Thermo Scientific, Rockford) have been deployed.

Fig. 4b: SDS-PAGE after the specific cleavage of the n-terminal GST-tagged IMPI α by recombinant enterokinase (Merck, Darmstadt). The cleavage was carried out for 16 hours at room temperature. Untagged
25 IMPI α is marked by an arrow.

Fig. 5: Sucessfull downstream processing was verfied by mass spectroscopy on a micrOTOF-Q mass spectrometer (Bruker Daltonics). Analysis of samples was achieved by chromatography on a reverse-phase column (Acclaim 120, C8, 3 μ m, 120 Å, 2.1 x 150 mm; Dionex) by applying a
30 gradient of 1-80 % (1,63 %/min) acetonitril in water containing 0.1 percent formic acid. By-product (peak termed 1 and 3) and main product (peak 1) show the correct mass of 7,677 kDa.

Fig. 6: wild type protein assembly of full length IMPI, including IMPI α and IMPI β in *G. melonella*.

Fig. 7: inhibitory plot of wtIMPI α and phenanthronin vs. the anthrax protein npr599 and InhA

5 Fig. 8a: Multiple alignment of IMPI α homologues of *Galleria melonella*.

Fig. 8b: Multiple alignment of IMPI's found in the transcriptome of other lepidoptera species (Sequences unpublished).

Fig. 8c: Pairwise alignment of the M4-metalloprotease thermolysin from *Bacillus thermoproteolyticus* with the metalloprotease npr599 from *Bacillus anthracis* (strain A0248)

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Fig. 9: The binding of the peptidic inhibitor IMPI α to the M4-metalloprotease thermolysin (*Bacillus thermoproteolyticus*) is depicted. Red areas represent Van der Waals contact areas between inhibitor and protease. The isoleucin (P1')(purple) fits perfectly into the S1' pocket which is responsible for specificity of the metalloprotease hence the inhibitor is binding in a lock and key kind of fashion

15

Fig. 10: Schematic drawing of a lateral flow device for detecting protease specific activity. The principle is based on thin layer chromatography. The eluent carries ichor collected by a cotton swap via tangential flow through the device. M4-metalloproteases produced by pathogens therefore also migrate through the device, until they get bound to IMPI muteins exhibiting certain specificity for different metalloproteases. The different muteins are bound at concentrated spots on the solid phase of the device, so that different metalloproteases can be clearly identified. Spots are made visible afterwards by detection antibodies present in the mobile phase.

20

25

Table 1: Overview of amino acid exchanges and respective functionality for Thermolysine and Pseudolysine, and respective ratio of IC₅₀ values. The ratio changes mean that an inhibitor with designed ratio of IC₅₀s with respect to different proteases can be created.

30

Table 2: Detailed experimental parameters and results for inhibition of Thermolysine.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect of the invention, biologically active loop polypeptide of the invention polypeptides are provided which exhibit a specificity profile different from the wtIMPI α profile for inhibiting members of the M4 protease family. The fact that the loop polypeptide of the invention are biologically active at all is surprising because the loop amino acids were particularly well conserved during evolution. It is even more surprising that altering a specific loop amino acid could increase the binding constant for thermolysin or pseudolysin, or even both.

New ways of improving the inhibitory constant by substituting I36 (Isoleucine) of wtIMPI α have been developed, which is surprising since it was assumed that at this position 36 isoleucine would already exhibit a perfect profile for a C-C interaction with amino acids H146 (histidine) and T157 (tyrosine) of the peptidase, and therefore no attempts were reported to design IMPI mutants or small molecules with the goal to strengthen this interaction further. The inventors found, however, that a long aliphatic side chain of an amino acid or modified amino acid at this position, preferably with an elevated pKa of 12 or higher, improves the inhibitory constant substantially. Examples of well suited amino acids comprise K, M, H, and in particular R.

Surprisingly it was found that further substitutions, for example those listed in the ensuing paragraph, could increase the potency of the inhibitor (Tables 1, 2):

Loop the polypeptide of the invention molecules exhibiting improved inhibition of Thermolysin comprise I35L, I36F, K, R, V, Y, Q, D, H, M, T, or W, R39K or V.

Loop the polypeptide of the invention molecules exhibiting improved inhibition of Pseudolysin comprise I35L or F, M, W or Y, I36R, Q, or M, R39K and A.

Loop polypeptide of the invention molecules exhibiting improved inhibition of both, Thermolysin and Pseudolysin in parallel comprise I35L, I36R, Q, or M, R39K.

Loop polypeptide of the invention exhibiting equal potency against both, Thermolysin and Pseudolysin, comprise I35L, or W.

This result is surprising because there no reasonable expectation of success if one amino acid is altered close to an area associated with the function of the respective protein. In particular this result is surprising considering the general assumption that a peptidic inhibitor of an enzyme should contain hydrophobic ami-

no acids binding to the enzyme close to its hydrophobic active center (Handbook of proteolytic Enzymes 2013, Biela et al. 2013) The results show, however, that hydrophobicity of the amino acids in the polypeptide of the invention is not the dominant factor for the inhibition.

- 5 It is understood that combinations of single site mutations could alter the properties of the polypeptide of the invention even further, and further increase the potency of the inhibitor.

The polypeptide of the invention may be obtained by known techniques for directed evolution as described by Arnold et al., 2003a and Arnold et al., 2003b, or
10 may further be obtained by knowledge based engineering of the respective amino acid sequence, including application of rules for conservative or non-conservative amino acid replacement considering size, charge, polarity and other biochemical parameters of the amino acids as know by one of ordinary skill in the art by the teaching and principles disclosed in US Pat. Nos. 7,732,587 and
15 4,554,101, or by using suitable computer programs calculating or estimating the binding energy of the Mutant IMPIa and the selected target proteases, by assessing homologies to other proteins or the antigenicity of the protein sequence, and introducing the calculated, modified gene sequence into the bacterial genome by standard molecular biotechnology methods. Amino acid deletions within
20 any IMPIa and its muteins may be made in regions outside the loop region (aa 35 to 39 of SEQ ID NO:2), where they are supposed to not directly interact with the target protease. Amino acid deletions may also be made within the loop region, where they are supposed to more likely modify the biological activity.

Comparison of wtIMPIa with similar proteins from other species, such as SEQ ID:
25 NO 95 from Solenopsis, and 23 other insect related aa sequences depicted in Fig. 9 reveals that the loop region (aa 33 to 41 in SEQ ID: NO 2, and in particular in region 35 to 39) is highly conserved with the exception of aa39 (R). It is thus surprising that Loop Mutein IMPIa, for example, SEQ ID: NO 10, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64,
30 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84 also exhibit a strong, unexpected thermolysin inhibiting activity.

In another aspect of the present invention it has been found that wtIMPIa and Mutein IMPIa, and in particular Loop polypeptide of the invention can be recombinantly produced in bacterial cells under conditions identified by the in-

ventors, especially at room temperature and up to 37°C, under conditions which do not require cooling of the fermenter or refolding of the protein produced. The method according to the invention, equipment and reagents used are described in detail in example 2 below. It should be understood, however, that modifications in concentrations of reagents used, and modifications in the genetic configuration of the producer organism (E.coli) could be made without affecting the output of correctly folded protein. For example, E.coli could be replaced by other bacteria as production host, additional plasmids or gene stretches with additional function could be added to the producer bacteria. Furthermore, medium components could be provided in different order or concentrations, and incubation times could be varied. It should be understood that those modifications which influence the production efficacy of biologically active Mutein or wtIMPIα negatively by 50% or less or even positively are considered within the scope of the invention.

The invention contemplates further modifications of elements of the expression system inasmuch as the expression of a functional Mutein or wtIMPIα without the need for refolding is maintained to at least 50% compared to the system disclosed in Example 3 and 4, and no cooling of the fermenter is required. For example, other expression vectors than pET-41a(+) may be used, which may not be linked to a fusion tag, or may be linked to a fusion tag other than GST, His-tag; and other promoters than T7, and may also include further regulators or other fusion elements. Depending on the operons employed, IPTG or other inducers may be employed. Other restriction sites than PshAI may be used in pET-41a(+) or in other vectors, for example XhoI, EcoR I, BamH 1. Other E.coli strains than Rosetta-gami 2 pLysS may be used, with or without additional t-RNA genes or ahp C mutation, and other bacteria than E.coli may also be employed.

Further modifications may relate to the downstream process steps which are known to the one skilled in the art, including but not limited, to incubation times, reagents and their concentrations and disposables used, for example capture resins and chromatography equipment and separation media for purification.

Recombinant production of Mutein or wtIMPIα in bacteria is very cost effective compared to all other production methods for proteins. Cloning and the subsequent development of a cell line producing the peptide are faster and less costly with bacteria as, for example, with mammalian or insect cells. During production,

the amount of protein produced per volume fermentation broth is much higher compared to eukaryotic cell cultures. Consequently there is a strong demand for methods of recombinant protein producing in bacteria, especially in *E.coli* since they are a proven host frequently used for protein production. It is known that wtIMPI α retains its biological activity after deglycosylation (Wedde et al. 1998); therefore bacterially produced Mutein or wtIMPI α lacking glycosylation are biologically active once folded correctly.

The skilled artisan would expect, however, that a protein like Mutein or wtIMPI α exhibiting 5 cystein bridges would not be correctly folded and thus be accumulated almost entirely in inclusion bodies of the *E.coli* host. While several processes were developed earlier to isolate and dissolve inclusion bodies, and to denature its protein content using chaotropic salts like urea or guanidylchloride, and to withdraw the salts again in an ensuing step, for example by dialysis, to enable refolding of the protein in a kinetically controlled manner. However, the success rate of refolding proteins with multiple cystein bridges, such as as IMPI α , is usually low, and even today time consuming and resource consuming trial and error methods are required to find adequate refolding conditions. It is generally not yet possible to predict or experimentally determine suitable refolding conditions.

It is thus surprising that, without any known exception, a family of cystein rich proteins such as Mutein or wtIMPI α with a complex tertiary structure can be recombinantly produced in bacteria by the method of invention and without the need for refolding steps, in particular that the production can take place without cooling of the fermenter, the latter being a common measure to reduce the protein production rate of the bacteria and thereby to reduce the ratio of incorrectly folded protein vs. correctly folded protein.

In another aspect of the invention, the use of Mutein or wtIMPI α , and in particular of wtIMPI α is provided for inhibition of the anthrax protease nrp599. Current approaches to treat Anthrax include vaccination such as BioThrax (Emergent Biosolutions, Rockville MD, U.S.A) for disease prevention, or antibiotics such as Ciprofloxacin or Doxycyclin (<http://www.nationalterroralert.com/anthraxtreatment/>). While the vaccine is only approved for preventive use, it takes several days until antibiotics exert effects on bacteria to an extent that the symptoms caused by their virulence factors are reduced. Compounds neutralizing virulence factors were developed re-

cently and are generally well known in the state of the art and for anthrax most compounds targeting virulence factors developed so far target LF. However, no specific inhibitor of nrp599 was reported so far, although recent evidence shows that nrp599 is one of the major anthrax virulence factors inducing hemorrhagic
5 bleeding, for example (Chung et al., 2006) by targeting the fibrinolytic system (Chung et al, 2011), and that it also degrades the van Willebrand-Factor and thereby interferes with the coagulation cascade (Chung et al., 2008).

US 2004/018193 teaches the concurrent or offset administration of both, antibiotics and antigenic compounds, in particular to treat anthrax infected humans.
10 The authors provide several examples of protease inhibitors including hypothetical antibodies, but they do not disclose nrp599 as a target.

Surprisingly it was found that polypeptides of the invention and in particular wt IMPI α is a potent and specific inhibitor of nrp599, despite the fact that bacillus anthracis is not known to infect insects. It was found that wtIMPI α inhibits
15 npr599 at nanomolar concentrations.

To treat anthrax infection or symptoms caused by anthrax toxins, the polypeptide of the invention and in particular wt IMPI α may be combined with antibiotics, in particular Ciprofloxacin or Doxycyclin, with antimicrobial peptides, with other inhibitors of bacterial proteases, or with compounds improving the physiological
20 state of the infected patient.

The polypeptide of the invention may also be produced effectively in recombinant cell lines and tissue, including mammalian and insect expression systems, plant and bacterial systems; or synthetically.

Mutein and wtIMPI α each may typically be isolated and purified to be free of other proteins and protein fragments. Preferably, Mutein and wtIMPI α is about 80%
25 free of other proteins which may be present due to the production technique used in the manufacturing process. More preferably, the polypeptide of the invention or wtIMPI α is about 90% free of other proteins, particularly preferably about 95% free of other proteins, and most preferably about >98% free of other
30 proteins. It will be appreciated, however, that the desired protein may be combined with other active ingredients, chemical compositions and/or suitable pharmaceutical formulation materials prior to administration as medication, as described in further detail below.

The biological activity of Mutein or wtIMPIa can be assessed in vitro by means of assays, such as measuring binding of the polypeptide of the invention or wtIMPIa to a protease immobilized on coated glass carrier used for Plasmon resonance spectroscopy. Alternatively, the polypeptide of the invention or wtIMPIa can be immobilized on the glass carrier and the protease could be added to start the assay. This assay is able to measure on- and off-rates for the respective interaction.

The biological activity can also be tested by means of an Parallel Line assay, for example in a microtiter plate format, and by detecting a coloration effect or by measuring changes in the fluorescence emitted upon excitation with a suitable light source.

Amino acid sequence additions may further include N- or C-terminal fusions ranging in length from one residue to 150 or more residues, as well as internal intrasequence insertions of single or multiple amino acid residues into Mutein or wtIMPIa ranging typically from about 1 to 10 amino acids, more typically from 1 to 5 amino acids, and most typical from 1 to 3 amino acids. N-terminal additions include the addition of a methionine or an additional amino acid residue or sequence. Another example of N-terminal addition includes the fusion of a signal sequence – provided the signal sequence SEQ ID NO: 94 is not bluntly added to wtIMPIa of SEQ ID NO: 2.

Further examples for additions to Mutein or wtIMPIa comprise fusions with antibodies (Abs) or antibody fragments. Ab fragments may comprise for example scFAB, scFv fragments, or single domain antibodies, or antibodies of camelid (hcIG) or shark (IgNAR) origin, or their respective VHH domains. The fusion may serve to provide a targeting moiety (the CDR domains) fused to Mutein or wtIMPIa so that the fusion protein could be accumulated and enriched at surface displaying antigens specific for the antibody fragments. Another motivation for fusing Mutein or wtIMPIa to antibodies may be to benefit from the dimerization properties of the constant antibody regions to obtain a bivalent form of Mutein or wtIMPIa, in a way similar to Etanercept (Enbrel) in which 2 TNF receptor fragments are fused to the constant domains of an antibody. In addition, such bivalent antibody chimera is sufficiently large to escape from rapid renal clearance, for which a size exclusion barrier of roughly 65 kDa exists, so that the lifetime of the fusion protein in the patient body is strongly prolonged. Additions may also

comprise other scaffolds derived, for example, from lipocalin, ankyrin, fibronectin, transferrin, tetranectin, adnectin, albumin, uteroglobin, or protein A. Other additions contemplated comprise functional peptides, for example transfer-
5 rin enabling the fusion protein to cross the blood brain barrier, a property potentially useful for inhibiting bacterial toxins accumulated in the brain or spinal cord, or additions useful for diagnostic applications, such as green fluorescent protein (GFP) enabling fluorescence detection, or peptide tags enabling immobilization on technical surfaces

Specific the polypeptide of the invention described herein may involve addition or
10 deletion of or substitution with a non-native amino acid at the N- or C-terminus or at any site of the protein that is modified by the addition of an N-linked or O-linked carbohydrate. A cystein, for example, may be added for linking a water soluble polymer such as polyethylene glycol, or other amino acids like lysine, cysteine, histidine, arginine, asparaginic acid, glutamic acid, serine, threonine, or
15 tyrosin could also be used for coupling polymers to the peptide.. Another example is the insertion of tripeptide sequences NXT or NXS or fragments thereof with X designating any amino acid except P, which may be recognized by a cellular enzyme adding glycosylation elements. Suitable, clinically acceptable, water soluble polymers include polyethylenglycol (PEG) and polysialic acid (PSA).

20 Another mutation or addition may include tags, in particular peptide tags, such as hexa-histidine which can be used to facilitate binding, for example, to a moiety of a purification column. These tags may comprise a peptide sequence serving as a substrate for a protease, so that the tag can be cleaved in purpose once it is not required anymore.

25 Further contemplated are Mutein or wtIMPI α to which chemical compounds or nanoparticles are added. This can be achieved for example by employing the enzyme O-6-Alkylguanine-alkyltransferase (AGT) or derivatives thereof to Mutein or wtIMPI α , or to a peptide tag. Other examples comprise conjugation to a cysteine being introduced by a mutation (Jagath et al. 2008), or to carbohydrate moieties
30 (Fischer-Durand et al. 2010). Chemical compounds may include for example labeling moieties, in particular for in vivo imaging applications, targeting moieties such as receptor ligands to enrich the conjugated IMPI α family members in specific organs. Another compound suited to immobilize conjugated IMPI α family members on a surface or particle is biotin, for example for diagnostic purposes.

Nanoparticles such as quantum dots may be added for in vivo detection or imaging applications. Dendrimers or others particles increasing the size of the conjugate may be added to prevent the conjugate from cleared rapidly from the blood stream by the kidneys.

- 5 Modifications to the peptide backbone are also contemplated under the invention, such as beta peptides, where the amino group is attached to the beta carbon of the respective amino acid instead of the alpha carbon, rendering them invulnerable to proteases. Other modifications of the peptide backbone are possible, such as alkylation of the amid nitrogen and bioisosteric replacement of amide groups.
- 10 The present invention further provides polynucleotides which contain nucleotide sequences encoding Mutein or wtIMPIa, provided the polynucleotide is not identical to the complete wild type sequence SEQ ID NO:1, or SEQ ID NO:1 directly followed by SEQ ID NO:3. Further are considered nucleotide sequences in which oligonucleotide stretches are inserted which do not code for wtIMPIa. Based upon
- 15 the present description and using the universal codon table, one of ordinary skill in the art can determine all of the nucleic acid sequences which encode Mutein or wtIMPIa. Presently preferred nucleic acid sequences include those encoding SEQ ID NO: 9, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83.
- 20 Chemical synthesis of Mutein or wtIMPIa is also contemplated, and is the obligatory route for synthesizing modified Mutein or wtIMPIa containing non-natural amino acids or backbone modifications. While chemical synthesis was traditionally regarded as being too expensive for larger peptides, recent advances in synthesizing technology like microwave assisted synthesis have recently shifted this
- 25 limit towards larger proteins. Recent approaches also solve the issue of correct configuration of currently up to 3 cystein bridges by using several distinct protective groups in parallel.

While the invention contemplates the use of E.coli for producing Mutein or wtIMPIa with high quality and efficiency, other hosts may also be used for

30 recombinantly producing Mutein or wtIMPIa, including other strains of E.coli, other bacteria like bacillus megaterium, fungal systems like yeast, pichia, or hansenula, eukaryotic cells like protozoa, insect cell lines like Schneider T7 or Sf9 mammalian animal cell lines like CHO, human cell lines like HEK293, or transgenic animals like goats, or plants like tobacco.

Mutein or wtIMPIa or modified versions thereof may be combined with ingredients to form a pharmaceutical composition. The pharmaceutical composition may include water and salts at physiological concentrations, solubilizing or dispersing agents, or anti-oxidant, or particles forming micelles, such as liposomes. Liposomes may also contain baIMPIa or modified versions thereof internally. This pharmaceutical composition may be filled in a glass or plastic vial, or in a syringe. The pharmaceutical composition may also contain additives supporting drying or freeze-drying of the pharmaceutical composition, for example cyclodextrins or saccharides, in particular disaccharides.

Mutein or wtIMPIa or modified versions thereof may be used as a medicine, in particular as a medicine for parenteral injection, to treat diseases in an animal, in particular in a mammal or bird, or in a human, and which are related to the activity of proteases from the M4 family. Such disease could be, for example, a bacterial infection, in particular infection by staphylococcus aureus, in particular multi-resistant staphylococcus aureus, bacillus anthracis, pseudomonas aeruginosa, helicobacter pylori, vibrio cholerae, or legionella pneumophilia. Such a disease could further be systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS), or sepsis

Mutein or wtIMPIa or modified versions thereof may be administered parenterally, orally, or topically using suitable pharmaceutical compositions, or attached to a patch or wound debridement from where the medication elutes into a wound of the patient.

Mutein or wtIMPIa or modified versions thereof may be administered in combination with other treatments, in parallel or staggered, in particular with other inhibitors of virulence factors, antibiotics, or antimicrobial peptides.

Further contemplated are RNA molecules whose sequences comprise RNA sequences of Mutein or wtIMPIa, in particular sequences like SEQ ID 1, 5, 9, 11, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, and which can be transcribed into Mutein or wtIMPIa protein in the target organism. Such RNA molecules may be administered in combination with transfection agent like liposomes or PEI.

The invention also contemplates the application of Mutein or wtIMPIa in devices for diagnostic purposes. In several cases it is beneficial to determine the prote-

ase activity in biological fluids, and in particular the protease activity profile if several of them are present.

For fluids contaminated with bacteria determining the protease activity would provide information not only about the presence of bacteria, but also of their activity and relative concentrations.

In wounds, and especially in slowly healing or chronic wounds, determining the protease activity profile also is of interest since the physiological stages of wound healing are characterized also by a specific evolution of protease activity during healing. It is even more important to distinguish between the activity of endogenous host proteases and the activity of bacterial proteases.

PCR or real time PCR assays do not provide sufficient information because these tests quantify the concentration of particular bacteria present, but they are not suited to test for the activity of the bacteria.

Currently laboratory tests for protease activity exist where the cleaved protease substrate becomes fluorogenic. Many of these tests determine overall protease presence; some of them are able to profile the protease concentrations (Chen et al. 2013). Currently the only Point-of-Care test for protease activity, Woundchek[®] manufactured by Systagenix, (Gatwick, Großbritannien) measures overall protease activity, but cannot quantify the concentration of each protease species separately (Strohal et al. 2012).

A diagnostic method according to the invention solves this issue. Mutein or wtIMPI α is used therein to bind M4 proteases specifically. Different concentrations of proteases can be determined when more than one type of Mutein or wtIMPI α is used. The difference in binding strength between the polypeptide of the invention or wtIMPI α is then used to calculate differences in concentrations of Mutein or wtIMPI α .

A preferred embodiment of the diagnostic method uses a device similar to Lateral Flow tests known in the state of the art; in which a membrane strip (saugfähig) is used to take up the fluid sample and to transport the sample across the membrane by capillary forces. In a preferred embodiment, the membrane consists of nitrocellulose or nitrocellulose endorsed by nylon fibres or tissue. At a particular location on that strip, Mutein or wtIMPI α are immobilized so that at least part of the sample fluid passes across this location during flow. Proteases present in the

sample are captured by the immobilized Mutein or wtIMPIa. In a second step one further solution containing detection capture molecules targeted against different binding epitopes of the proteases are added. These detection capture molecules are prepared to deliver a detection signal, which can be, for example, chromophoric, fluorescent, or electrochemical by means of a direct or enzymatic label. It is possible to increase signal strength by secondary capture molecules targeting the detection capture molecule. In a preferred embodiment, at least one kind of capture molecule is an antibody. A particular advantage of the diagnostic method according to the invention is that several proteases can be distinguished by means of specific binding to specific locations where different Mutein or wtIMPIa are immobilized, while only a single sort of antibody is required. Furthermore, a control area is present at a different location on the membrane strip where detection capture molecules or secondary capture molecules bind to even if no proteases are present in the sample. In a preferred embodiment, the capture functionality in the control area is provided by immobilized proteases or immobilized detection capture molecules.

In a different embodiment, capture molecules other than Mutein or wtIMPIa, in particular antibodies are immobilized on the membrane strip and the proteases are added as detection capture molecule, in particular in combination with secondary capture molecules. This embodiment also requires a control area containing immobilized proteases or Mutein or wtIMPIa.

The assessment of the protease content is made by visual inspection or a sensor device, including CMOS based imaging sensor or scanners. In case that sensors are used, a software can be employed to calculate the true concentration ratios of the proteases from potentially overlapping binding profiles of the polypeptide of the invention or wtIMPIa if the individual binding constants or other binding parameters are known. In particular such software may use a linear equation system to calculate the individual concentrations.

In another preferred embodiment, the binding kinetics are sampled, in particular by using an imaging sensor, to determine concentrations more accurately.

The sample may be added, for example, by a pipetting device, a paper strip, a cotton swab or a needle. The device may dispose of a seal preventing uncontrolled flow across the membrane strip.

To assist in understanding the present invention, the following examples are included which describe the results of a series of experiments. The following examples relating to this invention should not, of course, be construed in specifically limiting the invention and such variations of the invention, now known or later
5 developed, which would be within the purview of one skilled in the art are considered to fall within the scope of the present invention as hereinafter claimed.

	wt (avg)	Pos39																
		RnG	RnK	RnL	RnV	RnW	RnF	RnI	RnM	RnA	RnQ	RnT	RnY					
IC50 mutein TLN		347,031	7,78	58,729	9,244	64,356	245,863	87,136	24,551	18,073	56,329							
IC50 wt TLN	12,53	12,728	12,524	12,41	12,538	12,362	12,489	12,548	12,571	12,542	12,605							
IC50 mutein PLN		1053,848	11,373	587,631	139,828	525,002	95,622	384,625	85,036	13,284	105,717	26,032	10000					
IC50 wt PLN	21,39	20,318	21,987	20,102	21,757	19,948	20,523	21,168	22,142	22,076	22,145	21,943	22,526					
ratio TLN:PLN	0,59	0,33	0,68	0,10	0,07	0,12	2,57	0,23	0,29	1,36	0,53							
	wt (avg)	InF	InG	InQ	InL	InV	InH	InM	InW	InY								
IC50 mutein TLN		38,331	144,113	267,172	92,044	26,282	336,219	210,619	571,873	5,625								
IC50 wt TLN	12,52	12,571	12,481	12,614	12,563	12,563	12,491	12,478	12,375	12,553								
IC50 mutein PLN		86,095	484,676	291,099	273,497	35,181	777,328	280,957	128,451	10000								
IC50 wt PLN	21,80	21,085	22,796	22,201	21,734	21,523	23,139	21,397	21,148	21,148								
ratio TLN:PLN	0,57	0,45	0,30	0,92	0,34	0,75	0,43	0,75	4,45	0,00								
	wt (avg)	NnC	NnD	NnE	NnG	NnH	NnQ	NnS	NnY	NnA	NnM	NnP	NnV	NnW	NnL			
IC50 mutein TLN		307,492	1379,887	183,989	590,669	198,251	10000	489,91	179,264	5000	428,764	749,35	227,708	250,085	97,854			
IC50 wt TLN	12,37	12,674	12,136	12,644	12,649	12,78	12,553	12,499	12,546	12,553	11,678	11,982	12,679	12,674	11,097			
IC50 mutein PLN		332,781	45,714	5000	68,213	174,993	310,997	176,936	296,224	5000	136,086	137,03	234,271	125,939	137,03			
IC50 wt PLN	22,17	20,731	22,607	21,945	21,827	21,18	22,224	21,472	21,501	21,945	30,792	20,761	21,194	21,464	20,761			
ratio TLN:PLN	0,56	0,92	30,19	0,04	8,66	1,13	32,15	2,76	0,61	1,00	3,15	5,47	0,97	1,99	0,71			
	wt (avg)	InA	InF	InG	InK	InR	InV	InY	InQ	InD	InE	InH	InM	InT	InW			
IC50 mutein TLN		13,887	11,627	10000	5,656	3,816	11,119	10,893	10,371	10,599	43,488	5,344	4,795	10,841	10,599			
IC50 wt TLN	12,51	12,408	12,555	12,553	12,545	12,581	12,551	12,553	12,552	12,53	12,526	12,379	12,415	12,432	12,53			
IC50 mutein PLN		74,4	105,107	28,916	45,25	16,069	22,275	34,934	15,404	47,007	5000	71,648	11,097	103,341	62,954			
IC50 wt PLN	21,91	22,009	22,338	21,56	22,028	22,261	22,087	22,167	21,925	20,857	21,56	22,032	21,961	21,923	22,076			
ratio TLN:PLN	0,57	0,19	0,11	345,83	0,12	0,24	0,50	0,31	0,67	0,23	0,01	0,07	0,43	0,10	0,17			
	wt (avg)	InA	InF	InL	InV	InM	InW	InY										
IC50 mutein TLN		34,34	13,26	9,06	14,93	12,55	14,10	16,25										
IC50 wt TLN	12,57	12,58	12,58	12,57	12,60	12,55	12,58	12,55										
IC50 mutein PLN		259,77	16,27	8,26	63,55	8,22	13,92	12,43										
IC50 wt PLN	21,98	21,81	21,95	21,91	22,19	21,94	22,12	21,95										
ratio TLN:PLN	0,57	0,13	0,81	1,10	0,23	1,53	1,01	1,31										

Table 1

THERMOLYSINE					Pos 35	Pos 36	Pos 37	Pos 38	Pos 39
	3-letter	1-letter	Side-chain polarity	Thresh.	P3	P2	P1	P1"	P2"
Amino acid					IC ₅₀	IC ₅₀	IC ₅₀	IC ₅₀	IC ₅₀
					Std. Error	Std. Error	Std. Error	Std. Error	Std. Error
Alanine	Ala	A	nonpolar	12,60	34,90	16,10	NM	320,00	18,00
Proline	Pro	P	nonpolar	12,60	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Valine	Val	V	nonpolar	12,60	15,00	11,10	NM	26,10	9,20
Leucine	Leu	L	nonpolar	12,60	8,84	0,81	NM	96,20	67,50
Isoleucine	Ile	I	nonpolar	12,60	12,60	12,60	NM	12,60	82,80
Methionine	Met	M	nonpolar	12,60	12,50	4,47	NM	285,00	24,80
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	nonpolar	12,60	12,30	1,12	NM	34,10	248,00
Tryptophan	Trp	W	nonpolar	12,60	14,00	0,79	NM	NM	74,00
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	polar	12,60	16,40	10,80	NM	NM	141,00
Glycine	Gly	G	nonpolar	12,60		1100,00	900,00	NM	314,00
Serine	Ser	S	polar	12,60	24,50	2,70	700,00	NM	14,30
Cysteine	Cys	C	nonpolar	12,60	11,00	400,00	NM	300,00	NM
Threonine	Thr	T	polar	12,60	36,50	11,00	NM	NM	26,80
Asparagine	Asn	N	polar	12,60	6,64	0,91	12,60	NM	65,90
Glutamine	Gln	Q	polar	12,60	9,24	0,81	NM	NM	57,00
Histidine	His	H	basic polar	12,60	10,70	4,97	181,00	NM	10,50
Lysine	Lys	K	basic polar	12,60	11,60	5,63		NM	7,77
Arginine	Arg	R	basic polar	12,60	8,76	3,30	NM	NM	12,60
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	acidic polar	12,60	40,00	600,00	NM	NM	54,70
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	acidic polar	12,60	30,40	41,50	NM	NM	460,00

Table 2

NM = not measurable

Grey: Higher IC₅₀ than wildtype (wildtype in bold and grey)

EXAMPLE 1

Total RNA isolation and cDNA synthesis

Last instar larvae were used for immunization using the following solutions: (4.05*10⁴ cfu/ml) *Escherichia coli* strain BL21 (DE3) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and (0.7*10⁴ cfu/ml) *Micrococcus luteus* (DMSZ Reference number 495). Ten microliters of sample volume from each solution was injected dorsolaterally into the hemocoel using 1-ml disposable syringes and 0.4-mm needles mounted on a microapplicator. Larvae were homogenized at 8 h postinjection for total RNA isolation using the TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen, Germany) according to manufacturer's instructions. cDNA was synthesized using the OneStep RT-PCR System (Qiagen, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

EXAMPLE 2

preparation of IMPIs (Expression and purification)

1. Construction of a heterologous expression system

The T7-based expression system, pET-41a(+), which allows protein expression upon induction of the T7-polymerase in *Escherichia coli* cells by IPTG, was chosen to obtain strong and reproducible expression of the recombinant protein. The sequence of the mature IMPI α was amplified using the forward primer (5' - GATAGTCCTAATTTGTAACGGTGGACAC-3') and the reverse primer (5' - CTACGAACGTATTTTAGGACAGTCTTTTATCG-3'). The fragment was cloned into the *Psh*AI site of vector pET-41a(+), which was then designated p41IMPI α and transformed into *E. coli* Rosetta-gami 2 pLysS (Novagen, Germany). The resulting clones were verified via sequencing (Eurofins MWG Operon, Germany)

2. Expression and production of recombinant IMPI α

- i. Preparatory Culture: LB-medium containing 1% (w/v) Glucose, Cm₃₄, Kan₅₀ und Tc_{12,5} was inoculated with cell material from a colony and cultivation started on an orbital shaker at 32°C up to a OD₆₀₀ of 1. The preparatory culture was subsequently stored at 4°C in a refrigerator.
- ii. Main culture: LB-Medium containing 1% (w/v) Glucose, Cm₃₄, Kan₅₀, was inoculated with 3 % (v/v) of the preparatory culture and cultivation started on an orbital shaker at 32°C up to a OD₆₀₀ of 1. Upon reaching

an OD₆₀₀ of 1 the expression of the recombinant protein was induced with 1 mM IPTG. The main culture was subsequently incubated for further 3 hours at 32°C on an orbital shaker.

iii. Cells were harvested from liquid culture by centrifugation at 10,000 g for 10 min using a centrifuge tube of known weight. The pellet was decanted and allowed to drain, removing a maximum amount of liquid before the wet weight of the pellet was determined.

iv. The cell pellet was resuspended in BugBuster Reagent (Novagen, Germany) at room temperature by pipeting and gentle vortexing. 5 ml reagent per g wet cell paste was used. 1 µl (25 units) Benzonase[®] Nuclease (Novagen, Germany) per 1 ml of BugBuster Reagent was added.

v. The suspension obtained in step(iv) of this protocol was incubated at room temperature on a shaking platform at a slow setting for 20 min. Care was taken that the extract was not viscous at the end of the incubation.

vi. Insoluble cell debris was removed by centrifugation at 16,000 × g for 20 min at 4°C.

vii. The supernatant was transferred to a fresh tube. The soluble extract was applied directly to GST•Bind[™] Resin (Novagen, Germany).

viii. Affinity chromatography was performed according to manufacturer's instructions (GE Healthcare Life Sciences).

3. Main culture: LB-Medium containing 1% (w/v) Glucose, Cm₃₄, Kan₅₀ was inoculated with 3 % (v/v) of the preparatory culture and cultivation started on an orbital shaker at 32°C until an OD₆₀₀ of 1 was reached. At 1 OD the expression of the recombinant protein was induced with 1 mM IPTG. The main culture was subsequently incubated for further 3 hours at 32°C on an orbital shaker.

EXAMPLE 3

Bioinformatics Analysis

Protein motifs were identified using SMART (<http://smart.embl-heidelberg.de/>) and the Conserved Domain Database from NCBI (<http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Structure/cdd/wrpsb.cgi>). The signal peptide was pre-

dicted using SignalP (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/SignalP/>), and the theoretical isoelectric point and molecular weight were predicted using Compute pI/MW (<http://expasy.org/tools/protparam.html>). Cysteine disulfide bonding state and connectivity prediction was done by using DISULFIND (<http://disulfind.dsi.unifi.it/>). Sequence similarity was analysed by BLAST from NCBI (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/>). Multi-sequence alignment was generated using Vector NTI 9.0 (Invitrogen, Germany). Homology modeling was performed by the CPHmodels 3.0 server (<http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/CPHmodels/>) using the Swiss-Model server (<http://swissmodel.expasy.org/>) for structure assessment. All models were energy minimized by using GROMOS force field (http://www.gromacs.org/Documentation/Terminology/Force_Fields/GROMOS).

The subsequent table lists the sequences printed in the ensuing sequence protocol. The leading number denotes the SEQ ID Nr. for the nucleotide sequence, the subsequent even number missing number would denote the SEQ ID of the respective peptide sequence.

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93 : IMPI signal peptide,

95 : IMPI like (Solenopsis, Peptide only, no nucleotide sequence provided)

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	cct	aaa	ata	cgt	tcg												207
	Pro	Lys	Ile	Arg	Ser												
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	1				5					10					15		
	Ala	Cys	Asp	Asn	Val	Cys	Ala	Asp	Leu	His	Ile	Gln	Asn	Lys	Thr	Asn	
				20					25					30			
	Cys	Pro	Ile	Ile	Asn	Ile	Arg	Cys	Asn	Asp	Lys	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Asp	
			35					40					45				
55	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	Lys	Cys	Ile	Pro	Ile	Lys	Asp	Cys	
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	Pro	Lys	Ile	Arg	Ser												
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	Met	Ser	Pro	Ile	Leu	Gly	Tyr	Trp	Lys	Ile	Lys	Gly	Leu	Val	Gln	Pro	
	1				5					10					15		

	act cga ctt ctt ttg gaa tat ctt gaa gaa aaa tat gaa gag cat ttg	96
	Thr Arg Leu Leu Leu Glu Tyr Leu Glu Glu Lys Tyr Glu Glu His Leu	
	20 25 30	
5	tat gag cgc gat gaa ggt gat aaa tgg cga aac aaa aag ttt gaa ttg	144
	Tyr Glu Arg Asp Glu Gly Asp Lys Trp Arg Asn Lys Lys Phe Glu Leu	
	35 40 45	
	ggt ttg gag ttt ccc aat ctt cct tat tat att gat ggt gat gtt aaa	192
	Gly Leu Glu Phe Pro Asn Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Ile Asp Gly Asp Val Lys	
	50 55 60	
10	tta aca cag tct atg gcc atc ata cgt tat ata gct gac aag cac aac	240
	Leu Thr Gln Ser Met Ala Ile Ile Arg Tyr Ile Ala Asp Lys His Asn	
	65 70 75 80	
	atg ttg ggt ggt tgt cca aaa gag cgt gca gag att tca atg ctt gaa	288
15	Met Leu Gly Gly Cys Pro Lys Glu Arg Ala Glu Ile Ser Met Leu Glu	
	85 90 95	
	gga gcg gtt ttg gat att aga tac ggt gtt tcg aga att gca tat agt	336
	Gly Ala Val Leu Asp Ile Arg Tyr Gly Val Ser Arg Ile Ala Tyr Ser	
	100 105 110	
20	aaa gac ttt gaa act ctc aaa gtt gat ttt ctt agc aag cta cct gaa	384
	Lys Asp Phe Glu Thr Leu Lys Val Asp Phe Leu Ser Lys Leu Pro Glu	
	115 120 125	
	atg ctg aaa atg ttc gaa gat cgt tta tgt cat aaa aca tat tta aat	432
	Met Leu Lys Met Phe Glu Asp Arg Leu Cys His Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn	
	130 135 140	
25	ggt gat cat gta acc cat cct gac ttc atg ttg tat gac gct ctt gat	480
	Gly Asp His Val Thr His Pro Asp Phe Met Leu Tyr Asp Ala Leu Asp	
	145 150 155 160	
	gtt gtt tta tac atg gac cca atg tgc ctg gat gcg ttc cca aaa tta	528
30	Val Val Leu Tyr Met Asp Pro Met Cys Leu Asp Ala Phe Pro Lys Leu	
	165 170 175	
	gtt tgt ttt aaa aaa cgt att gaa gct atc cca caa att gat aag tac	576
	Val Cys Phe Lys Lys Arg Ile Glu Ala Ile Pro Gln Ile Asp Lys Tyr	
	180 185 190	
35	ttg aaa tcc agc aag tat ata gca tgg cct ttg cag ggc tgg caa gcc	624
	Leu Lys Ser Ser Lys Tyr Ile Ala Trp Pro Leu Gln Gly Trp Gln Ala	
	195 200 205	
	acg ttt ggt ggt ggc gac cat cct cca aaa tcg gat ggt tca act agt	672
	Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Asp His Pro Pro Lys Ser Asp Gly Ser Thr Ser	
	210 215 220	
40	ggt tct ggt cat cac cat cac cat cac tcc gcg ggt ctg gtg cca cgc	720
	Gly Ser Gly His His His His His His Ser Ala Gly Leu Val Pro Arg	
	225 230 235 240	
	ggt agt act gca att ggt atg aaa gaa acc gct gct gct aaa ttc gaa	768
45	Gly Ser Thr Ala Ile Gly Met Lys Glu Thr Ala Ala Ala Lys Phe Glu	
	245 250 255	
	cgc cag cac atg gac agc cca gat ctg ggt acc ggt ggt ggc tcc ggt	816
	Arg Gln His Met Asp Ser Pro Asp Leu Gly Thr Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly	
	260 265 270	
50	gat gac gac gac aag ata gtc cta att tgt aac ggt gga cac gaa tac	864
	Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Ile Val Leu Ile Cys Asn Gly Gly His Glu Tyr	
	275 280 285	
	tac gag tgc ggt gga gcc tgc gat aat gta tgt gca gat tta cat ata	912
	Tyr Glu Cys Gly Gly Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile	
	290 295 300	
55	cag aat aaa aca aac tgt ccc atc att aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag	960
	Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn Cys Pro Ile Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys	
	305 310 315 320	
	tgc tac tgt gaa gat ggc tat gca aag gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata	1008
60	Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp Gly Tyr Ala Lys Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile	
	325 330 335	
	ccg ata aaa gac tgt cct aaa ata cgt tcg tag	1041
	Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser	
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	Thr	Arg	Leu	Leu	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Glu	His	Leu	
				20					25					30			
5	Tyr	Glu	Arg	Asp	Glu	Gly	Asp	Lys	Trp	Arg	Asn	Lys	Lys	Phe	Glu	Leu	
			35					40					45				
	Gly	Leu	Glu	Phe	Pro	Asn	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Asp	Val	Lys	
		50					55					60					
	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Met	Ala	Ile	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Lys	His	Asn	
10	65				70						75					80	
	Met	Leu	Gly	Gly	Cys	Pro	Lys	Glu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Ile	Ser	Met	Leu	Glu	
				85						90					95		
	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Val	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Ser	
				100					105					110			
15	Lys	Asp	Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Val	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Lys	Leu	Pro	Glu	
			115					120					125				
	Met	Leu	Lys	Met	Phe	Glu	Asp	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	
		130					135					140					
	Gly	Asp	His	Val	Thr	His	Pro	Asp	Phe	Met	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Leu	Asp	
20	145				150						155					160	
	Val	Val	Leu	Tyr	Met	Asp	Pro	Met	Cys	Leu	Asp	Ala	Phe	Pro	Lys	Leu	
				165						170					175		
	Val	Cys	Phe	Lys	Lys	Arg	Ile	Glu	Ala	Ile	Pro	Gln	Ile	Asp	Lys	Tyr	
				180					185					190			
25	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Trp	Pro	Leu	Gln	Gly	Trp	Gln	Ala	
			195					200					205				
	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Asp	His	Pro	Pro	Lys	Ser	Asp	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ser	
		210				215						220					
	Gly	Ser	Gly	His	His	His	His	His	His	Ser	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Pro	Arg	
30	225				230						235					240	
	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ile	Gly	Met	Lys	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Lys	Phe	Glu	
				245						250					255		
	Arg	Gln	His	Met	Asp	Ser	Pro	Asp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	
				260					265					270			
35	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asp	Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Ile	Cys	Asn	Gly	Gly	His	Glu	Tyr	
			275					280					285				
	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Cys	Asp	Asn	Val	Cys	Ala	Asp	Leu	His	Ile	
		290					295					300					
	Gln	Asn	Lys	Thr	Asn	Cys	Pro	Ile	Ile	Asn	Ile	Arg	Cys	Asn	Asp	Lys	
40	305				310						315					320	
	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	Lys	Cys	Ile	
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 20 25 30
 15 Cys Pro Leu Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
 35 40 45
 Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Xaa Asp Cys
 50 55 60
 Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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 gcc tgc gat aat gta tgt gca gat tta cat ata cag aat aaa aca aac 96
 Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
 20 25 30
 35 tgt ccc atg att aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat 144
 Cys Pro Met Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
 35 40 45
 ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg ata aaa gac tgt 192
 Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
 40 50 55 60
 cct aaa ata cgt tcg 207
 Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
 65
 45 <210> 20
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 Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
 20 25 30
 Cys Pro Met Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
 35 40 45
 55 Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
 50 55 60
 Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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 1 5 10 15

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	Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn	
	20 25 30	
5	tgt ccc ttc att aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat	144
	Cys Pro Phe Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp	
	35 40 45	
	ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg ata aaa gac tgt	192
	Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys	
	50 55 60	
10	cct aaa ata cgt tcg	207
	Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser	
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	20 25 30	
	Cys Pro Phe Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp	
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40	gcc tgc gat aat gta tgt gca gat tta cat ata cag aat aaa aca aac	96
	Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn	
	20 25 30	
	tgt ccc tgt att aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat	144
	Cys Pro Cys Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp	
	35 40 45	
45	ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg ata aaa gac tgt	192
	Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys	
	50 55 60	
	cct aaa ata cgt tcg	207
	Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser	
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   gcc tgc gat aat gta tgt gca gat tta cat ata cag aat aaa aca aac      96
   Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
   10          20          25          30
   tgt ccc aat att aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat      144
   Cys Pro Asn Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
   15          35          40          45
   ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg ata aaa gac tgt      192
   Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
   20          50          55          60
   cct aaa ata cgt tcg
   Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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   Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
   20          25          30
   Cys Pro Asn Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
   30          35          40          45
   Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
   35          50          55          60
   Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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   45  1           5           10           15
   gcc tgc gat aat gta tgt gca gat tta cat ata cag aat aaa aca aac      96
   Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
   50          20          25          30
   tgt ccc cag att aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat      144
   Cys Pro Gln Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
   55          35          40          45
   ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg ata aaa gac tgt      192
   Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
   60          50          55          60
   cct aaa ata cgt tcg
   Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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   20          25          30
   Cys Pro Gln Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
   35          40          45
   Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys

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[illegible]

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30

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40

45

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55

60

65

cct aaa ata cgt tcg 207

Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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 20 25 30
 Cys Pro Ile Val Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
 35 40 45
 15 Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
 50 55 60
 Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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 Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
 20 25 30
 tgt ccc atc atg aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat 144
 Cys Pro Ile Met Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
 35 35 40 45
 35 ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg ata aaa gac tgt 192
 Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
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 Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
 20 25 30

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 Cys Pro Ile Phe Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
 35 40 45
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 Gly Tyr Ala Arg Asp Val Asn Gly Lys Cys Ile Pro Ile Lys Asp Cys
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 Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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 35 <223> n is a, c, g, or t
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 <223> n is a, c, g, or t
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 1 5 10 15
 gcc tgc gat aat gta tgt gca gat tta cat ata cag aan naa aca aac 96
 Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Xaa Xaa Thr Asn


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                20                25                30
tgt ccc atc tgg aat ata aga tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat      144
Cys Pro Ile Trp Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
                    35                40                45
5  ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg att aan gnn tgt      192
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cct aaa ata cgt tcg      207
Pro Lys Ile Arg Ser
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    <223> The 'Xaa' at location 6 stands for Asn, Ser, Thr, or Ile.
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    <223> The 'Xaa' at location 11 stands for Tyr.
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30 <223> The 'Xaa' at location 12 stands for Tyr, Trp, Cys, Ser, Leu, or
    Phe.
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35 <223> The 'Xaa' at location 13 stands for Glu, Gly, Ala, or Val.
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    <223> The 'Xaa' at location 29 stands for Lys, or Asn.
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    <223> The 'Xaa' at location 30 stands for Lys, Glu, or Gln.
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    <223> The 'Xaa' at location 62 stands for Lys, or Asn.
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    <223> The 'Xaa' at location 63 stands for Glu, Asp, Gly, Ala, or Val.
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Cys Pro Ile Trp Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
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	Gly Tyr Ala	Arg Asp Val	Asn Gly	Lys Cys Ile	Pro Ile Lys	Asp Cys			
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		20		25		30			
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	Ala Cys Asp	Asn Val Cys	Ala Asp	Leu His Ile	Gln Asn Lys	Thr Asn			
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	tgt ccc tgg	att aat ata	aga tgt	aat gac aag	tgc tac tgt	gaa gat		144	
	Cys Pro Trp	Ile Asn Ile	Arg Cys	Asn Asp Lys	Cys Tyr Cys	Glu Asp			
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	ggc tat gca	agg gat gtc	aat ggc	aaa tgt ata	ccg ata aaa	gac tgt		192	
	Gly Tyr Ala	Arg Asp Val	Asn Gly	Lys Cys Ile	Pro Ile Lys	Asp Cys			
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           20           25           30
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    gcc tgc gat aat gta tgt gca gat tta cat ata cag aat aaa aca aac      96
    Ala Cys Asp Asn Val Cys Ala Asp Leu His Ile Gln Asn Lys Thr Asn
           20           25           30
50  tgt ccc atc att aat ata gca tgt aat gac aag tgc tac tgt gaa gat      144
    Cys Pro Ile Ile Asn Ile Ala Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
           35           40           45
    ggc tat gca agg gat gtc aat ggc aaa tgt ata ccg ata aaa gac tgt      192
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           20           25           30
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 35 40 45
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Cys Pro Met Ile Asn Ile Arg Cys Asn Asp Lys Cys Tyr Cys Glu Asp
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225 230 235 240
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	1 5 10 15								
	act cga ctt ctt ttg gaa tat ctt gaa gaa aaa tat gaa gag cat ttg							96	
	Thr Arg Leu Leu Leu Glu Tyr Leu Glu Glu Lys Tyr Glu Glu His Leu								

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	tat	gag	cgc	gat	gaa	ggc	gat	aaa	tgg	cga	aac	aaa	aag	ttt	gaa	ttg	144
	Tyr	Glu	Arg	Asp	Glu	Gly	Asp	Lys	Trp	Arg	Asn	Lys	Lys	Phe	Glu	Leu	
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	Gly	Leu	Glu	Phe	Pro	Asn	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Tyr	Ile	Asp	Gly	Asp	Val	Lys	
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						70						75				80	
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	Met	Leu	Gly	Gly	Cys	Pro	Lys	Glu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Ile	Ser	Met	Leu	Glu	
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	gga	gcg	gtt	ttg	gat	att	aga	tac	ggc	gtt	tcg	aga	att	gca	tat	agt	336
15	Gly	Ala	Val	Leu	Asp	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Val	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Ser	
				100					105					110			
	aaa	gac	ttt	gaa	act	ctc	aaa	gtt	gat	ttt	ctt	agc	aag	cta	cct	gaa	384
	Lys	Asp	Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Val	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ser	Lys	Leu	Pro	Glu	
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	Met	Leu	Lys	Met	Phe	Glu	Asp	Arg	Leu	Cys	His	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	
			130				135					140					
	ggc	gat	cat	gta	acc	cat	cct	gac	ttc	atg	ttg	tat	gac	gct	ctt	gat	480
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	Arg	Gln	His	Met	Asp	Ser	Pro	Asp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	
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	gat	gac	gac	gac	aag	ata	gtc	cta	att	tgt	aac	ggc	gga	cac	gaa	tac	864
	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asp	Lys	Ile	Val	Leu	Ile	Cys	Asn	Gly	Gly	His	Glu	Tyr	
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	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Cys	Asp	Asn	Val	Cys	Ala	Asp	Leu	His	Ile	
				290			295					300					
	cag	aat	aaa	aca	aac	tgt	ccc	tgt	att	aat	ata	aga	tgt	aat	gac	aag	960
	Gln	Asn	Lys	Thr	Asn	Cys	Pro	Cys	Ile	Asn	Ile	Arg	Cys	Asn	Asp	Lys	
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	tgc	tac	tgt	gaa	gat	ggc	tat	gca	agg	gat	gtc	aat	ggc	aaa	tgt	ata	1008
	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Asp	Val	Asn	Gly	Lys	Cys	Ile	
					325					330					335		
60	ccg	ata	aaa	gac	tgt	cct	aaa	ata	cgt	tcg	tag						1041
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35 40 45
10 Ser Ser Pro Cys Ile Pro Ile
50 55

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Claims

1. A polypeptide having at least 70% homology, in particular 80%, 90% or 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID No 2 representing the wild-type of the protein insect metalloproteinase inhibitor IMPI α and having at least one mutation at position 35, 36 and/or 39 of the amino acid sequence of IMPI α and the polypeptide having an IC₅₀ value to thermolysine of less than the IC₅₀ value of IMPI α wherein
 - the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 35 of IMPI α is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of leucine, methionine and phenylalanine or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of cysteine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or
 - the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 36 of IMPI α is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of valine, phenylalanine and tryptophan or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of tyrosine, serine, threonine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or
 - the polar amino acid position 39 of IMPI α is replaced either by the nonpolar amino acid valine or by the polar amino acids histidine or lysine.
2. The polypeptide of claim 1 having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID numbers 10, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84.
3. The polypeptide of claim 1 or 2 having chemical modifications in the side chain or at the N and/or C terminal for improving biological or chemical properties such as bio availability, stability, effectivity or comprising a detectable label.
4. A fusion polypeptide comprising a wtIMPI α , wtIMPI β and/or a polypeptide of at least one of the claims 1 to 3 fused with at least one polypeptide having a physiological function selected from the group consisting of an antibody or antibody fragment, scaffolds such as lipocalin, ankyrin, fibronectin, transferrin, tetranectin, adnectin, albumin, uteroglobin, or protein A; functional peptides such as transferrin; peptides useful for diagnostic applications, such as green fluorescent protein (GFP); or peptide tags

enabling immobilization on technical surfaces, such as hexahistidine; or a transferase such as glutathione-S-transferase (GST).

5. The fusion polypeptide of claim 4 being linked by a peptide of 1 to 100 amino acids in length.

5 6. The fusion polypeptide of claim 4 wherein a chemical linking group conjugates the polypeptide of at least one of the claims 1 to 3 and the at least one polypeptide having a physiological function.

7. A polynucleotide coding for the polypeptide of at least one of the claims 1 or 2 or the fusion polypeptide of claim 5 or 6.

10 8. The polynucleotide of claim 7 operably linked to the heterologous promoter.

9. A host cell comprising the recombinant nucleic acid of claim 7 or 8.

10. A method of producing a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 9, expression of said nucleic acid in the host cell and isolation of the polypeptide.

15 11. A kit for diagnosis comprising a peptide of claim 3 and/or a fusion polypeptide of anyone of the claims 4 to 6 the polypeptide.

12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the

20 polypeptide having at least 70% homology, in particular 80%, 90% or 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID No 2 representing the wild-type of the protein insect metalloproteinase inhibitor IMPIa, in particular having at least one mutation at position 35, 36 and/or 39 of the amino acid sequence of IMPIa wherein

– the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 35 of IMPIa is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of leucine, methionine and phenylalanine or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of cysteine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or

25 – the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 36 of IMPIa is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of valine, phenylalanine and tryptophan or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of tyrosine, serine, threonine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or the polar amino acid position 39 of IMPIa is replaced either by the nonpolar amino acid valine or by the polar amino acids histidine or lysine. and/or the fusion polypeptide of at least

35

one of the claims 4 to 6 or a polynucleotide comprising a section coding for at least one of the polypeptides of claim 1 to 6.

13. The polypeptide having at least 70% homology, in particular 80%, 90% or 95% homology to the polypeptide of SEQ ID No 2 representing the wild-type of the protein insect metalloproteinase inhibitor IMPIa and having at least one mutation at position 35, 36 and/or 39 of the amino acid sequence of IMPIa wherein

- the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 35 of IMPIa is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of leucine, methionine and phenylalanine or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of cysteine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or
- the nonpolar amino acid isoleucine at position 36 of IMPIa is replaced either by a nonpolar amino acid selected from the group consisting of valine, phenylalanine and tryptophan or by polar amino acid selected from the group consisting of tyrosine, serine, threonine, asparagine, glutamine, histidine, lysine and arginine; and/or
- the polar amino acid position 39 of IMPIa is replaced either by the nonpolar amino acid valine or by the polar amino acids histidine or lysine. or the fusion polypeptide of anyone of the claims 4 to 6 or the polynucleotide of claim 7 for use in the treatment of an animal or human infected by microorganisms secreting bacterial toxins of the M4 or Metzincin family of metalloproteinases, in particular thermolysine, aureolysin, bacillolysin, pseudolysin, vibriolysin or anthrax npr599.

14. Use of a polypeptide of claim 3 and/or a fusion polypeptide of anyone of the claims 4 to 6 for detection of the presence or activity of proteases belonging to the M4 family in a sample.

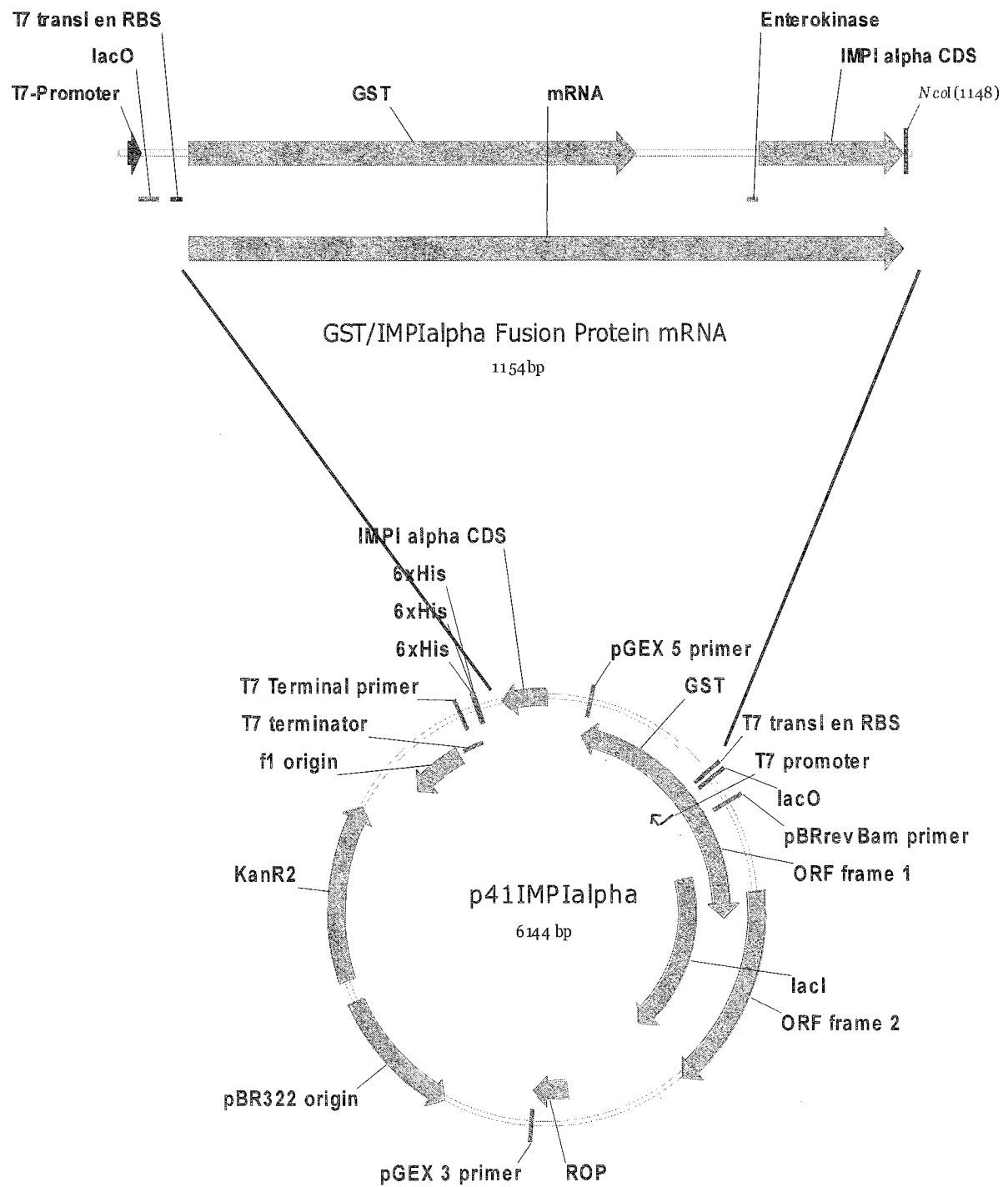
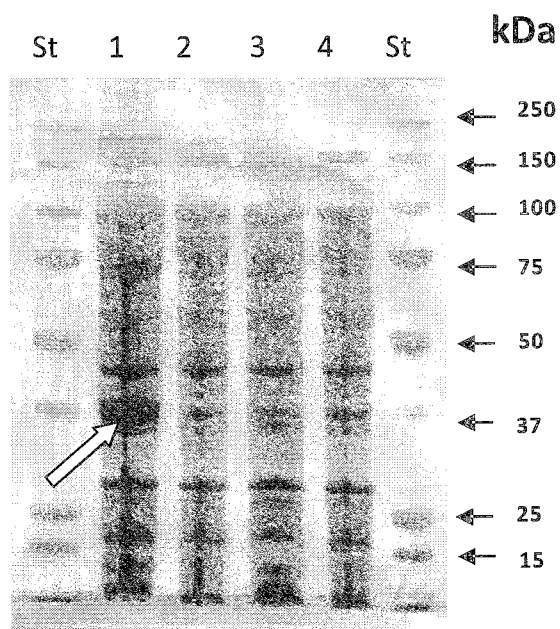


Fig. 1



St: Precision Plus All Blue (Fa. Biorad)

- 1: E. coli Rosetta-gami 2 p41IM Plalpha Soluble Cytoplasmatic Fraction (induced)
- 2: E. coli Rosetta-gami 2 p41IM Plalpha Soluble Cytoplasmatic Fraction (uninduced)
- 3: E. coli Rosetta-gami 2 pET-41a(+) Soluble Cytoplasmatic Fraction (induced)
- 4: E. coli Rosetta-gami 2 pET-41a(+) Soluble Cytoplasmatic Fraction (uninduced)

Fig. 2

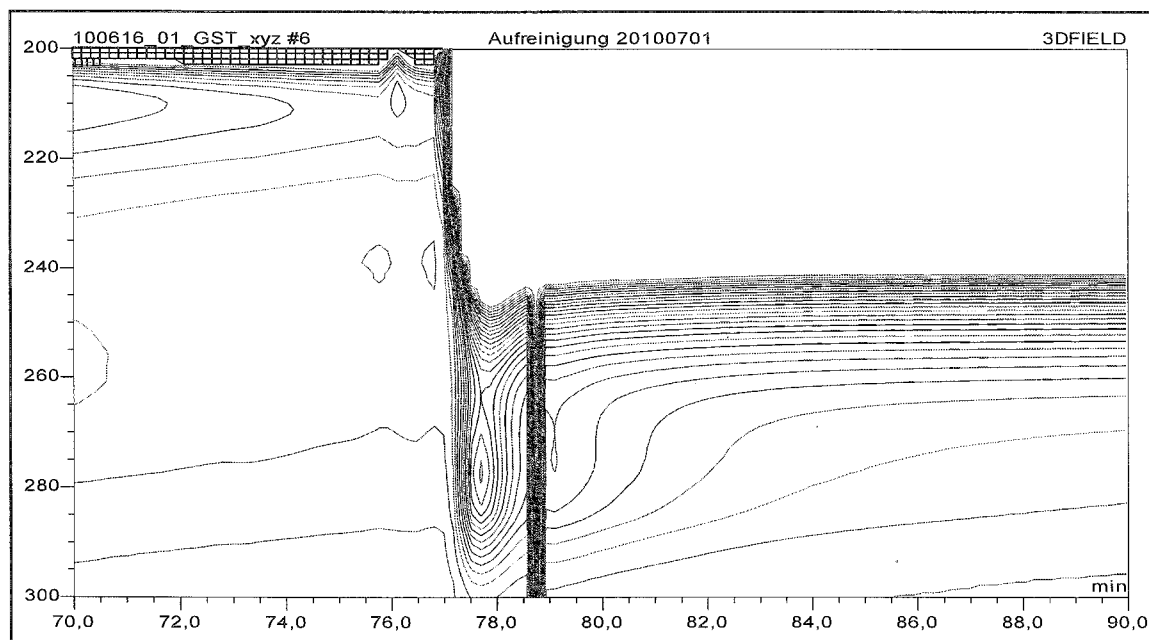
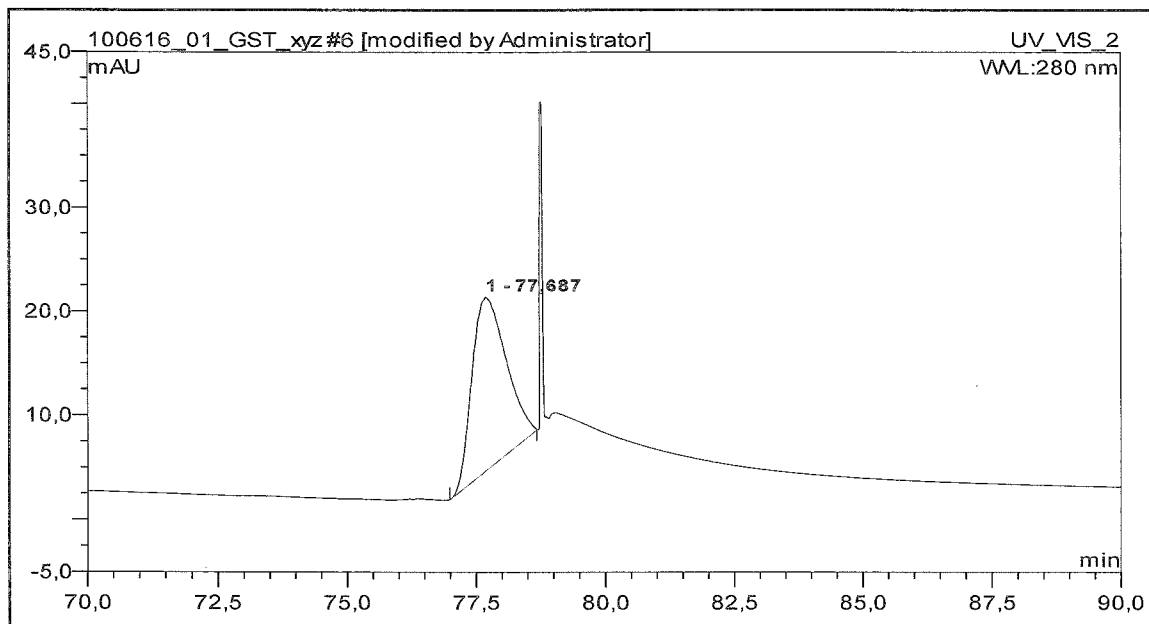
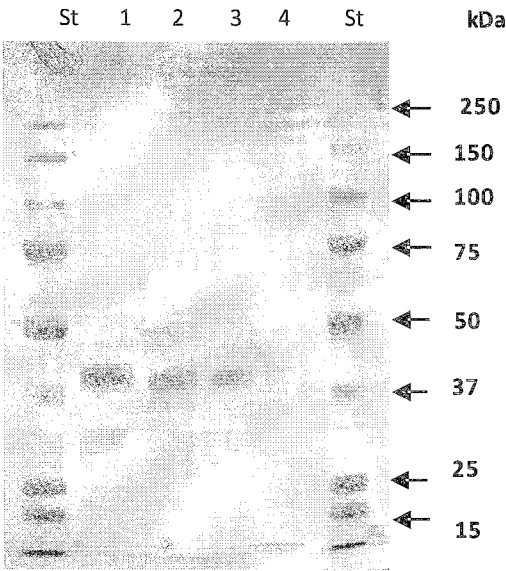
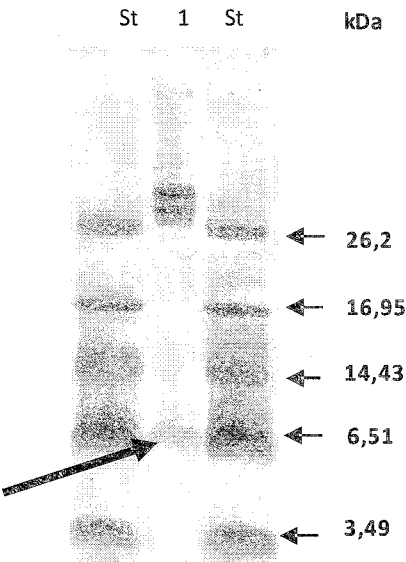


Fig. 3



St: Precision Plus All Blue (Fa. Biorad)
Lane 1-4: Pooled Fractions

Fig. 4a



St: Polypeptide SDS-PAGEStandard (Fa. Biorad)
Lane 1- Enterokinase digested fusion-protein

Fig. 4b

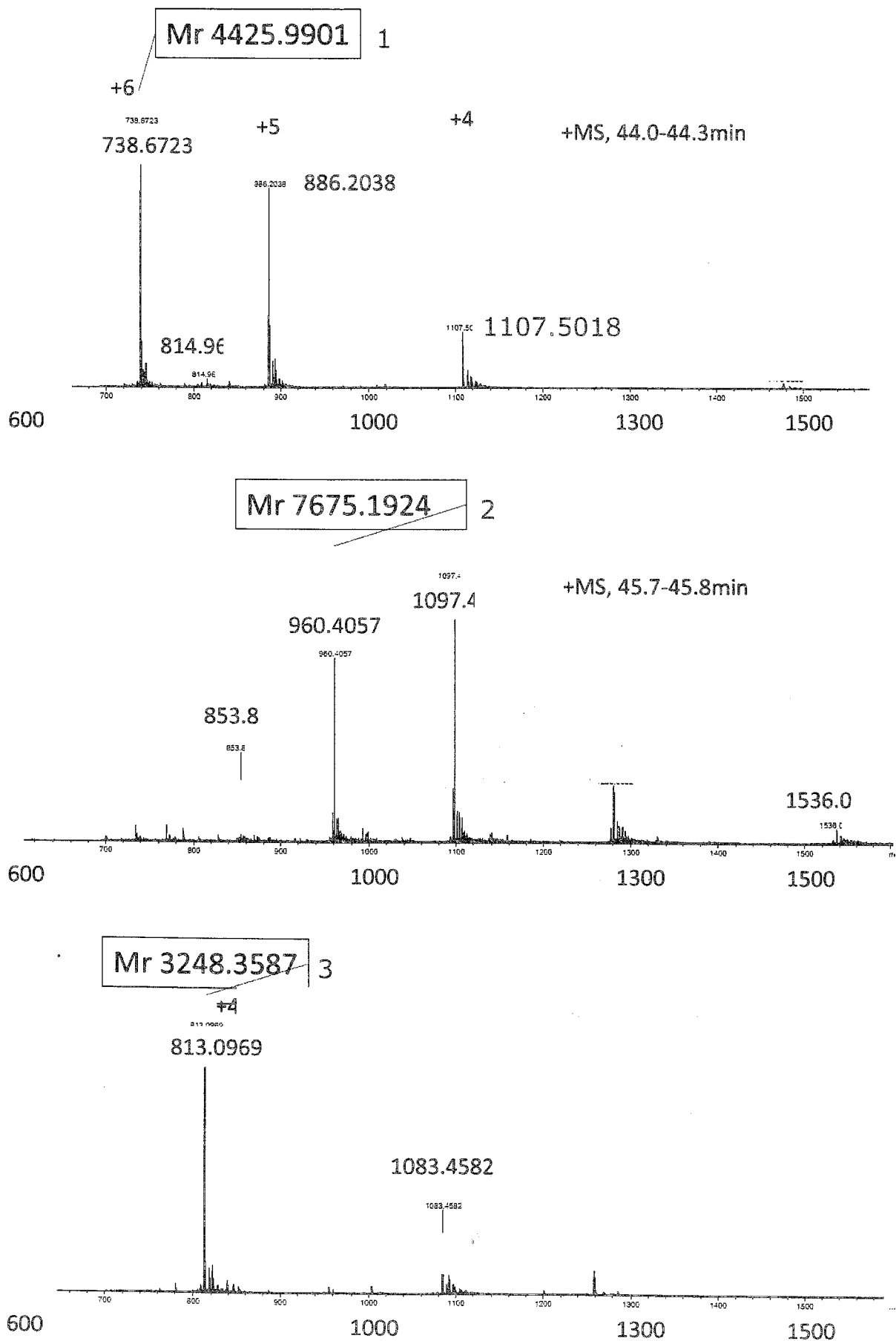


Fig. 5

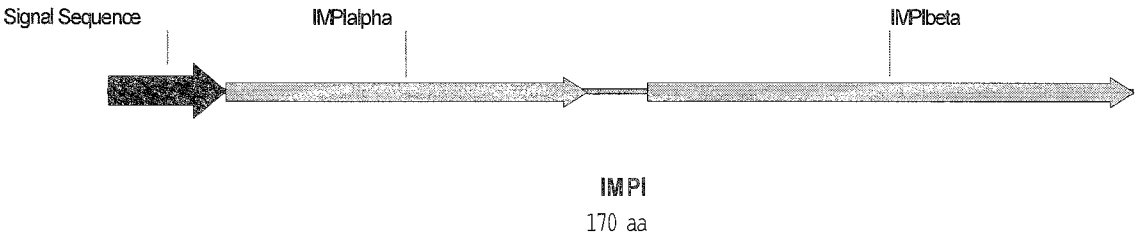


Fig. 6

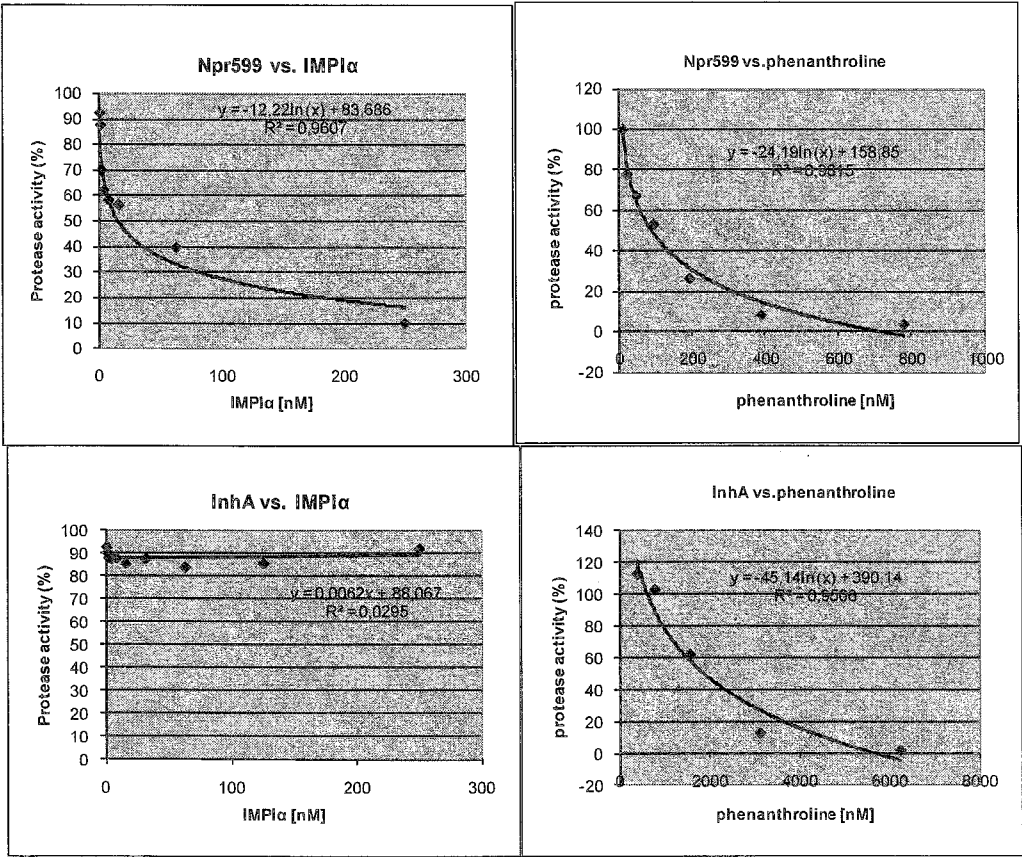


Fig. 7

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 ACIMPI (1) --ITTECLQCTKPNYFEGGECUNECDKSRWNOHCPVATQCNKKCYCEGYARDFKKDCYPLSECFPE--
 Bek00381 (1) -----DKPKHEFFSCGSDTEATHEP-----CPIVWKCNKCYCGGAGARNEOGKCIPLADCEVP--
 fmSc1508a (1) -----CTGLNEHSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDC-----
 fmSc1508b (1) -----CTPPEFFSCGACDNVATISQOHNCPVNIKNEMCYCEGAGARDEIGTCEIEIOQ-----
 fmSc1508d (1) TSPVYIAEKCKGPNYFSCGACDNVATIKEOHCPVNIKNEMCYCEGAGARDENNICIEIEDCEPR--
 HAGLNC2814 (1) -----RKCTGLNEHSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 HAGLNC851 (1) -----RKCTGLNEHSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 HarC1130c (1) -----RKCTGLNEHSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 Inducible metalloprotease inhibitor (Galleria melon... (1) -----IVLIONGHEHYECGACDNVADHIAKCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 MBLNC631 (1) -----PINCTRAHEHYECGACDTEISGOS-----CPIVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 PRC1996a (1) -----EECLQCNPHENYFSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 PRC5636 (1) -----EECLQCNPHENYFSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 PRINC2683 (1) --ITSEELQCNPHENYFSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 SEXC2013 (1) -----AELKCDRONHEHYECGACQTTDNGTV-----CPIVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 SEXC8779 (1) -----AELKCDRONHEHYECGACQTTDNGTV-----CPIVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 SILNC893b (1) -----QTVQCNPHENYFSCGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 Consensus (1) C G NEY SCGGACDN CA L QN TNCPIVNI CN CYCEDGYARD N CIPI CPP

Fig 8a

(291) 291 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 426
 C01101_1EXP Frame 6 (31) -----GGHEHYECGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 C05154_1EXP Frame 5 (31) -----GGHEHYECGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 C17345_1EXP Frame 3 (70) EFTSKLDEEAYVAPKGHKQKODSLEDEHAYAGSADAVSCSHYVQICRPVAVGSEKQDETHPSDADTEPEECOSGOQVRAPEEQ--T-----CGPHLESOCKSCPPDCILVAG
 C21566_1EXP Frame 2 (93) YKRPATLSSSVLILIGQSKDDKLGTPHEIFSCGACDNVATITONQICPTVACIKCICPEAGARHAAVILIEIDCEDYSFVITLASE-----DEEGQDSLIQONTITLHFL
 G28210. Frame 6(291) YGRPAKGPVAPYLLIDQVKKKDLKLTGTPHEIFSCGACDNVATITONQICPTVACIKCICPEAGARHAAVILIEIDCEDYSFVITLASE-----DEEGQDSLIQONTITLHFL
 IMPI alpha (7) -----GGHEHYECGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR--
 Consensus(291) C C CK GY RN CTS C C GGHEHYECGACDNVATINEOQNMCPVNIKNEMCYCEDGYARDNNICIEIEDCEPR-- ND YD KS TD S NAK

Fig. 8b

(1) 1 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 123
 np599 Bacillus anthracis (strain A0248) (1) KCTNAVSTGKVLGDTSKVTLSSATYHQNTRGATITTYDKANSTLIGELIVADAVNNEHDAADADAYAGSTYVYKATFTHNSINDAGPEPSTWYHGSNNHILFNGSOMV
 Thermolysin (Bacillus thermoproteolyticus) (1) EFGISTGVGVSYVIGSQNNTHTST--YVYLOQNTIRNGEFLVDARYLHFLSLVADADQVPSKAPAPAPVAVGVATDYVNVHNLSDYDGNNAFASSTHYSGHAFNGSQVY
 Consensus (1) ITGT VG GRGVLD K INTT S YVLOQNTIRG IFTYDAK RSTLPSGLM DADN F AYDA AVDAHYAG TYDIYK NR S A IKSSVHY YNNAFNGSQVY

Fig. 8c

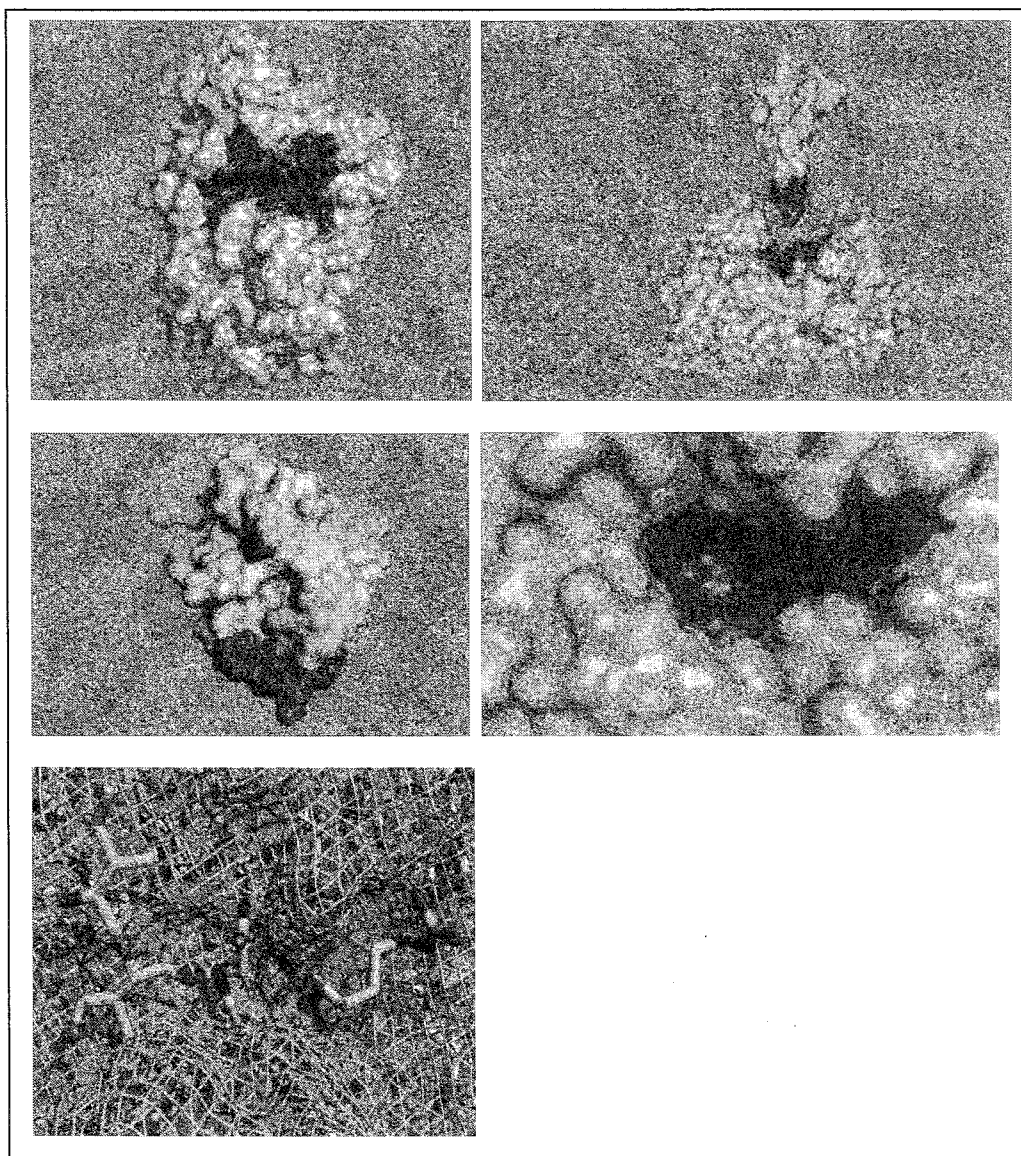


Fig. 9

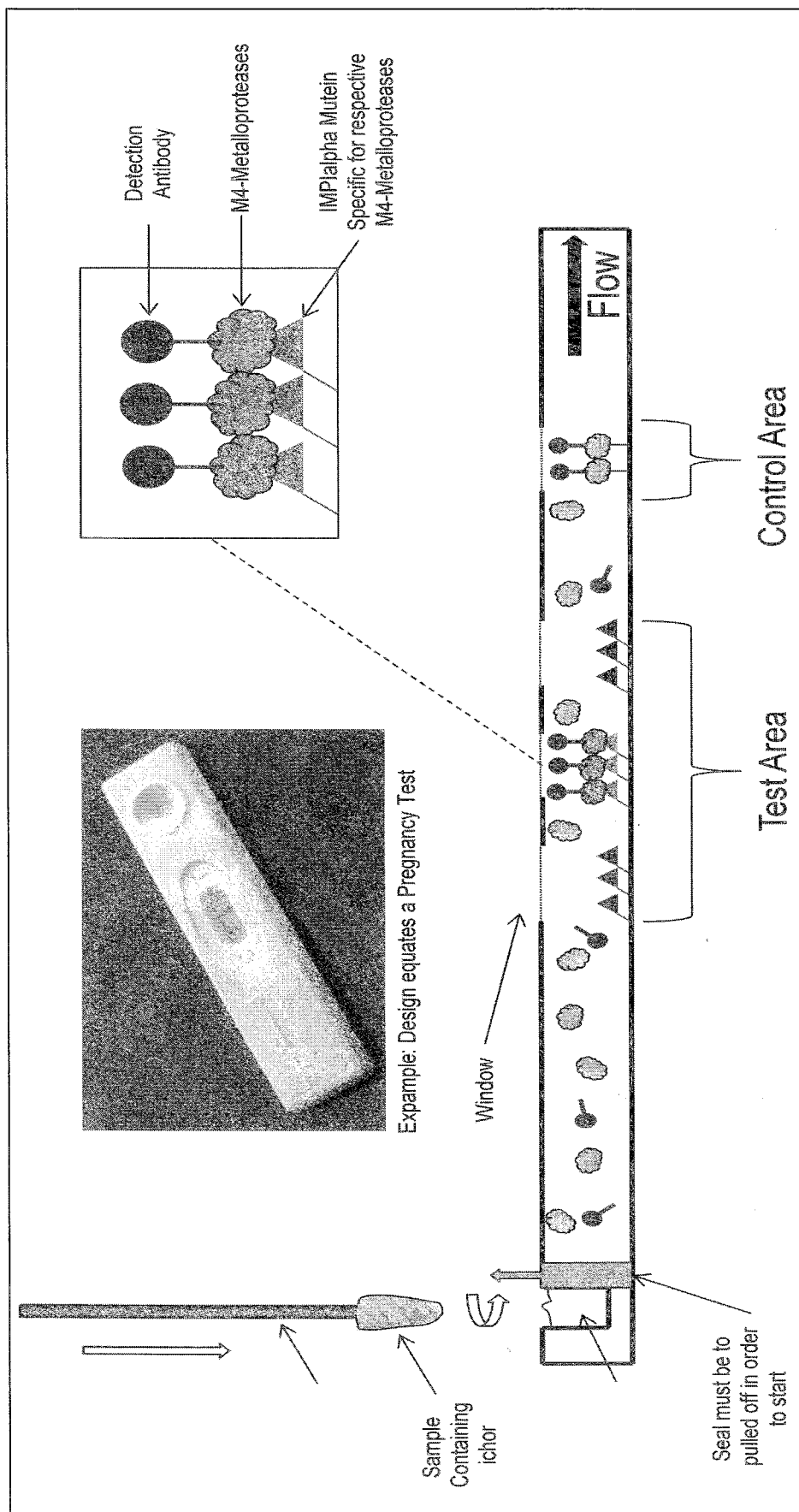


FIG. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2014/066165

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61K38/57 C07K14/81
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61K C07K

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, BIOSIS, Sequence Search, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WEDDE MARIANNE ET AL: "Purification and characterization of an inducible metalloprotease inhibitor from the hemolymph of greater wax moth larvae, Galleria mellonella", EUR. J. BIOCHEM., vol. 255, no. 3, 1 August 1998 (1998-08-01), pages 535-543, XP002214760, cited in the application the whole document ----- -/--	4-7,9,10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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

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

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

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 October 2014

Date of mailing of the international search report

03/11/2014

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Scheffzyk, Irmgard

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2014/066165

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	ANJA CLERMONT ET AL: "Cloning and expression of an inhibitor of microbial metalloproteinases from insects contributing to innate immunity", THE BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL, vol. 382, 15 August 2004 (2004-08-15), pages 315-322, XP055101475, England DOI: 10.1042/BJ20031923 cited in the application the whole document -----	4-7,10, 11