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**Antibodies and chimeric antigen receptors specific for ROR1**

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(54) **Title:** ANTIBODIES AND CHIMERIC ANTIGEN RECEPTORS SPECIFIC FOR ROR1

(57) **Abstract:** Provided are ROR1 binding molecules, including anti-ROR1 antibodies, including antibody fragments such as variable heavy chain (VH) regions, single-chain fragments, and chimeric receptors including the antibodies, such as chimeric antigen receptors (CARs). In some embodiments, the antibodies specifically bind to ROR1. Among the antibodies are human antibodies, including those that compete for binding to ROR1 with reference antibodies, such as a non-human reference antibody. Also provided are genetically engineered cells expressing the chimeric receptors, and uses of the binding molecules and cells adoptive cell therapy.



## ANTIBODIES AND CHIMERIC ANTIGEN RECEPTORS SPECIFIC FOR ROR1

### Cross-Reference to Related Applications

**[0001]** This application claims priority from U.S. provisional application No. 62/104,664 filed January 16, 2015, entitled “Antibodies and Chimeric Antigen Receptors Specific for ROR1,” the contents of which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

### Incorporation By Reference of Sequence Listing

**[0002]** The present application is being filed with a Sequence Listing in electronic format. The Sequence Listing is provided as a file entitled 735042001740seqlist.txt, created January 18, 2016, which is 215,631 kilobytes in size. The information in electronic format of the Sequence Listing is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

### Field

**[0003]** The present disclosure relates in some aspects to ROR1 binding molecules, in particular, to anti-ROR1 antibodies, including antibody fragments. The present disclosure further relates to recombinant receptors containing such antibodies, including chimeric antigen receptors (CARs), which contain such antibodies. The disclosure further relates to genetically engineered cells expressing such receptors and antibodies, and use thereof in adoptive cell therapy.

### Background

**[0004]** Receptor tyrosine kinase-like orphan receptor 1 (ROR1) is a transmembrane receptor that is expressed during embryogenesis, but generally is not expressed on normal adult cells. ROR1, however, is expressed in the context of a variety of different cancers, where it is involved in cell signaling to promote tumor cell survival. Because ROR1 is generally not expressed on normal cells, ROR1 is a tumor-specific and/or tumor-associated target for therapy. Various ROR1-binding molecules, including anti-ROR1 antibodies are available. Chimeric antigen receptors containing anti-ROR1 antibody portions, and cells expressing such chimeric receptors, also are available.

Improved ROR1-binding molecules and engineered ROR1-targeting cells are needed. For example, there is a need for molecules and cells with reduced immunogenicity and fully human antibodies, including antibody fragments, that specifically bind to ROR1, and chimeric receptors expressing such human antibodies for use in adoptive cell therapy. Provided are embodiments that meet such needs.

### Summary

**[0005]** Provided are ROR1-binding molecules, including polypeptides, such as anti-ROR1 antibodies, including antigen-binding antibody fragments such as single domain antibodies (*e.g.* V<sub>H</sub> alone), single-chain fragments including scFv fragments, and polypeptides containing such antibodies, including fusion proteins, receptors, *e.g.*, recombinant receptors, including chimeric receptors such as chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) containing the antibody as an antigen-recognition component. In particular embodiments, the antibodies are human antibodies, such as human single-chain fragments including scFvs.

**[0006]** Provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof, including those that specifically bind to ROR1, such as specifically bind to human ROR1. In some embodiments, the antibodies contain particular complementarity determining regions (CDRs), including heavy chain CDRs (CDR-Hs) and light chain CDRs (CDR-Ls), such as any described. In some embodiments, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof includes a heavy chain variable (V<sub>H</sub>) region. In some embodiments, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof includes a V<sub>H</sub> region and a light chain variable (V<sub>L</sub>) region.

**[0007]** In some embodiments, provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that include a heavy chain variable (V<sub>H</sub>) region containing a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174 and/or a CDR-H3 contained within the heavy chain variable (V<sub>H</sub>) sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.



**[0008]** Provided are antibody or antigen-binding fragments thereof that include a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising at least 90% sequence identity to the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that include a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region having at least 90% sequence identity to the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19, such as at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity thereto.

**[0009]** In some of any such embodiments, the  $V_H$  region comprises a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174; or a CDR-H3 contained within the  $V_H$  sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some of any such embodiments, the  $V_H$  region includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174 and/or a CDR-H3 contained within the  $V_H$  sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19. In some embodiments, the  $V_H$  region includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 and/or a CDR-H3 contained within the  $V_H$  sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 85.

**[0010]** In some of any such embodiments, the  $V_H$  region includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162 or 163, and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278 or 279 and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 75, 77, 79, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288 or 289 and/or a CDR-H1 contained within the  $V_H$  sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188,

189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209; and/or a heavy chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-H2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173 or 318 and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302 or 303 and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316 or 317 and/or a CDR-H2 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, or 33 and/or a CDR-H1 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19; and/or a heavy chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-H2) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, or 34 and/or a CDR-H2 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.

**[0011]** Provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that include a heavy chain variable (VH) region comprising a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1), CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, wherein the CDR-H1 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162 or 163; the CDR-H2 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 80, 81, 82, 83, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, or 318; and/or the CDR-H3 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174. In some embodiments, provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that include a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, or 33; a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, or 34; and a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174.

**[0012]** In some of any of such embodiments, the antibody includes a CDR-H3 that has the amino acid sequence VSNYEYYFDY (SEQ ID NO: 29), DFGRWGYYFDY (SEQ ID NO: 52), DFGRWSYYFDY (SEQ ID NO: 35) or DSSYDAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 22).

**[0013]** In some of any of such embodiments, the antibody includes a V<sub>H</sub> region that includes the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 21, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 26, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 52, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 45, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 68, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 64, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 66, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 318, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 70, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 55, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 53, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 56, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 61, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 59, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 171 and 60, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 155, 34 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 156, 34 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 162, 170 and 50, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 162, 170 and 51, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 161, 169 and 54, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the

sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 159, 167 and 57, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 168 and 58, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 62, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 63, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 65, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 157, 165 and 67, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 163, 173 and 69, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 172, 71, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 172, 174, respectively. In some embodiments, any of the above provided antibodies or fragments can contain the corresponding CDR (e.g. CDR-H1 or CDR-H2) in accord with an alternative numbering scheme as is described and known to a skilled artisan.

**[0014]** In some of any of such embodiments, the antibody includes a V<sub>H</sub> region that includes the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 21, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 26, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 52, respectively. In some embodiments, the antibody includes a V<sub>H</sub> region that includes the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 52, respectively. In some embodiments, the antibody includes a V<sub>H</sub> region that includes the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 21, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 26, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively.

**[0015]** Provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1), a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3, respectively, comprising the amino acid sequences of a CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof includes a V<sub>H</sub> region that includes a heavy chain CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3, respectively having the amino acid sequences of a CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19. In some embodiments, the antibody includes a V<sub>H</sub> region that includes a heavy chain CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3, respectively having the amino acid sequences of a CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 or 10. In some embodiments, the antibody includes a V<sub>H</sub> region that includes a heavy chain CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3, respectively having the amino acid sequences of a CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15, 17, or 19.

**[0016]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region contains a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 comprising at least 90% sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region contains a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 sequence having at least 90% sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region contains a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 sequence having at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 98%, 99% sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region contains a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and a FR4 sequence having at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 98%, 99%

sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19.

**[0017]** In some of any of such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 or 10. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15, 17, or 19.

**[0018]** In some of any of such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 20, 26, and 22, respectively, and/or the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19. In some of any of such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, and 52, respectively, and/or the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10. In some of any of such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, and 35, respectively, and/or the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13. In some of any of such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 27, 28, and 29, respectively, and/or the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

**[0019]** In any of such provided embodiments, the antibody or antigen-binding fragment is a heavy chain only, a V<sub>H</sub>-only, and/or does not include a V<sub>L</sub> or antigen-binding portion thereof and/or the antigen-binding site of the antibody or fragment includes residues from the heavy chain only and/or does not include residues from a light chain.

**[0020]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment does not contain a light chain variable (V<sub>L</sub>) region, does not contain a CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and/or CDR-L3, and/or is a single-domain antibody (sdAb) containing only the V<sub>H</sub> region. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment is a sdAb that only contains a V<sub>H</sub> region from any as described.

**[0021]** In some embodiments of any of the antibodies or fragments containing any of the above VH region sequences, the antibody or fragment further contains a light chain variable (V<sub>L</sub>) region. In some such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region has at least 90% sequence identity to the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248, such as at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region has at least 90% sequence identity to the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18, such as at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0022]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 232 or 233. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48 or 49.

**[0023]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, 36, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 216, 218, 219 or 220 and/or a CDR-L1 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248; and/or a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, 37, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 or 231 and/or a CDR-L2 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36 and/or a CDR-L1 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18; and/or a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2) having the amino acid

sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37 and/or a CDR-L2 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0024]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a CDR-L1 containing the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, 36, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 216, 218, 219 or 220; a CDR-L2 containing the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, 37, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 or 231; and a CDR-L3 containing the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 232 or 233. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36; a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37; and a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, or 49.

**[0025]** In some of any such embodiments, the CDR-L3 has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32 or 38.

**[0026]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody includes a V<sub>L</sub> region that includes the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 30, 31, and 32, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 216, 227, and 40, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 218, 229, and 39, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 219, 230, and 43, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 220, 231, and 46, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 210, 221, and 49, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 210, 221, and 233, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 211, 222, and 48, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 212, 223, and 42, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 214, 225, and 232, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 215, 226, and 44, respectively; the CDR-



L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 217, 228, and 41, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively; or the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 213, 224, and 47, respectively. In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment includes a V<sub>L</sub> region that includes the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 30, 31, and 32, respectively; or the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively.

**[0027]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0028]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 having at least 90% sequence identity, respectively, to the FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 sequence having at least 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 98%, 99% sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and a FR4 sequence having at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 98%, 99% sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0029]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0030]** Provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that contain the amino acid sequences of CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 sequences contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209; and/or contain the amino acid sequences of CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some embodiments, provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that contain the amino acid sequences of CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 sequences contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19; and/or contain the amino acid sequences of CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0031]** Provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that include the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively; V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences having at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively; V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences having at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16, respectively; V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences having at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 242 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 246, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 247, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 185 and 248, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences

having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 186 and 248, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 234, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 235, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 236, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 237, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 177 and 238, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 179 and 240 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 241, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 181 and 241, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 243 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 244 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 243, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 244 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 245, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 245, respectively; or a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid

sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 178 and 239, respectively.

**[0032]** In some embodiments, provided are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that include the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively; V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively; V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16, respectively; V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions having amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 242 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 246, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 247, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 185 and 248, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 186 and 248, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 234, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 235, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 236, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 237, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 177 and 238, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 179 and 240 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 241, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 181 and 241, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 243 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 244 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 243, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 244 respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 245, respectively; a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 184

and 245, respectively; or a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 178 and 239, respectively.

**[0033]** In some of any such embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions include the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions include the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions include the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16 respectively; or the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions include the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14 respectively.

**[0034]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment specifically binds to a ROR1 protein. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment has a binding affinity for a ROR1 protein with an EC<sub>50</sub> that is from or from about 0.1 nM to 100 nM, 0.5 nM to 50 nM or 1 nM to 10 nM. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment has a binding affinity for a ROR1 protein with an EC<sub>50</sub> that is less than or less than about 100 nM, less than or less than about 50 nM, less than or less than about 10 nM or less than or less than about 1 nM.

**[0035]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment has a binding affinity for a ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein, that is at least as high or substantially as high as the binding affinity for the same ROR1 protein of the corresponding form of the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12.

**[0036]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment specifically binds to the same or an overlapping epitope of a ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein, as the epitope specifically bound by the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment inhibits the binding of the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12, to a ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein, by greater than or greater than about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%, such as greater than or greater than about 80% or greater than or greater than about 90%.

**[0037]** In some of any such embodiments, the ROR1 protein is a human ROR1 protein and the antibody or fragment binds to a human ROR1 protein. In some embodiments, the human ROR1 protein has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 103. In some embodiments, provided are anti-human ROR1 antibodies.

**[0038]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment binds an epitope within an extracellular portion of the ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein. In some embodiments, the extracellular portion of ROR1 contains the amino acids 1-377 of SEQ ID NO: 103. In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment binds to an epitope of a ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein, containing residues within the fz domain or the Ig domain of the ROR1 protein. In some embodiments, the epitope contains a residue within the fz domain of the ROR1 protein and a residue within the Ig domain of the ROR1 protein. In some embodiments, the Ig domain is one that contains residues 13-118 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 103; and/or the fz domain contains residues 136-270 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:103.

**[0039]** In some embodiments, the ROR1 protein is a mouse ROR1 protein and the antibody or fragment binds to a mouse ROR1 protein. In some embodiments, the mouse ROR1 protein has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:106. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment binds to an overlapping epitope of a human ROR1 protein as the epitope specifically bound by the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12 and the antibody or fragment also binds to mouse ROR1.

**[0040]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment does not specifically bind to a mouse ROR1 protein or does not specifically bind to a protein having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 106.

**[0041]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment does not contain the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3 and/or CDR-L1, CDR-L2, CDR-L3 sequences of the anti-ROR1 antibody, R12, and/or of the anti-ROR1 antibody 2A2. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment does not contain a CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3, CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and/or CDR-L3 sequences having at least 90 %, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to the CDR-H1, CDR-H2,

CDR-H3 and/or CDR-L1, CDR-L2, CDR-L3 sequences of the anti-ROR1 antibody, R12, and/or of the anti-ROR1 antibody 2A2.

**[0042]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment is human.

**[0043]** Provided are human antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that specifically bind to the same or an overlapping epitope of a ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein, as the epitope specifically bound by any of the above provided antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof or by the anti-ROR1 antibody designated R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Also provided are human antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that specifically bind to ROR1 and competes for binding to ROR1, such as a human ROR1 protein, with any of the above provided antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof or by the anti-ROR1 antibody designated R12 or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some such embodiments, the human antibody or fragment contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3, CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and/or CDR-L3 that is distinct from a corresponding CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3, CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and/or CDR-L3 present in an antibody designated R12 and/or 2A2.

**[0044]** In some of any such embodiments, the human antibody or fragment contains a V<sub>H</sub> region with a portion having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment, a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain D segment, and/or a portion having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain J segment. In some of any such embodiments, the human antibody or fragment contains a V<sub>L</sub> region with a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda chain V segment, and/or a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda chain J segment.

**[0045]** In some of any such embodiments, the human antibody or fragment contains a CDR-H1 and/or CDR-H2 that has a sequence 100% identical or with no more than one amino acid difference as compared to an amino acid sequence of a CDR-H1 and/or CDR-H2, respectively, within a

sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment; and/or contains a CDR-L1 and/or CDR-L2 that has a sequence 100% identical or with no more than one amino acid difference as compared to an amino acid sequence of a CDR-L1 and/or CDR-L2, respectively, within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda v segment.

**[0046]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment is recombinant. In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment is monoclonal.

**[0047]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment is an antigen-binding fragment. In some embodiments, the antibody is a single chain fragment. In some embodiments, the antibody is a single domain antibody, such as a single domain antibody containing only a V<sub>H</sub> region. In some embodiments, the antibody contains both a V<sub>H</sub> region and a V<sub>L</sub> region and is a fragment in which the antibody variable regions are joined by a flexible linker.

**[0048]** In some of any such embodiments, the fragment is an scFv. In some embodiments, the scFv contains a linker having the sequence set forth SEQ ID NO: 91. In some embodiments, the scFv contains the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268. In some embodiments, the scFv contains the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12, or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12. In some embodiments, the scFv contains the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12.

**[0049]** In some aspects, the scFv contains the V<sub>H</sub>, linker and V<sub>L</sub> as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, or a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to such a sequence, but in which the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> are configured in the opposite orientation, i.e. V<sub>L</sub>-V<sub>H</sub>, as compared to such sequence.



**[0050]** In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment comprises the  $V_H$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19 and the  $V_L$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment comprises the  $V_H$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 and the  $V_L$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 6. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment comprises the  $V_H$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15 and the  $V_L$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment comprises the  $V_H$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17 and the  $V_L$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

**[0051]** Provided is a single chain cell-surface protein containing any of the provided single chain antibody fragment. In some embodiments, the single chain cell surface protein contains any of the provided single domain antibodies. In some embodiments, the single chain cell surface protein contains the  $V_H$  sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiment, the single chain cell surface protein contains the  $V_H$  region sequence having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19. In some embodiments, the single chain cell surface protein contains any of the provided scFv antibody fragments. In some embodiments, the single chain cell surface protein contains the scFv sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268. In some embodiment, the single chain cell surface protein contains the scFv sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 12. In some embodiments, the single chain cell surface protein contains the scFv sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, but in which the  $V_H$  and  $V_L$  are configured in the opposite orientation, i.e.  $V_L$ - $V_H$ , as compared to such sequence.

**[0052]** In some of any such embodiments, the antibody or fragment further contains at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment further contains a spacer. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment contains a spacer set forth in SEQ ID NO: 108. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment contains a spacer set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment contains a spacer set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment contains an immunoglobulin constant region containing an Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region is an Fc region of a human IgG.

**[0053]** Also provided is a conjugate containing any of the provided antibodies or fragments. Also provided is a conjugate containing any of the provided single chain cell-surface proteins. In some embodiments, the conjugate contains a heterologous moiety that is linked directly or indirectly to the antibody or antigen-binding fragment. In some embodiments, the conjugate can be a fusion protein or chimeric molecule. In some embodiments, the heterologous moiety is an effect domain.

**[0054]** In some embodiments, provided is a conjugate, fusion protein or chimeric molecule containing a) any of the provided antibodies or antigen-binding fragments and b) an effector domain. In some embodiments, the effector domain is not naturally associated in a single polypeptide chain with the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In some embodiments, the effector domain is a chemotherapeutic agent or toxin. In some embodiments, the effector domain contains a signaling domain that is capable of delivering a signal to a cell, such as an immune cell, such as a lymphocyte, for example, an activating signal, a costimulatory signal, a suppressive signal and/or an inhibitory signal.

**[0055]** Also provided is a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) including an extracellular portion containing any of the provided antibodies or antigen-binding fragments and an intracellular signaling domain. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment is an scFv and the intracellular signaling domain contains an ITAM. In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain contains a signaling domain of a zeta chain of a CD3-zeta (CD3 $\zeta$ ) chain.

**[0056]** In some of any such embodiments, the CAR also contains a transmembrane domain linking the extracellular domain and the intracellular signaling domain. In some embodiments, the transmembrane domain contains a transmembrane portion of a costimulatory molecule, such as a T cell costimulatory molecule, e.g., CD28 and/or 41BB. In some embodiments, the T cell costimulatory molecule is CD28 or 41BB. In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain also includes an intracellular domain of a T cell costimulatory molecule. In some aspects, the T cell costimulatory molecule is CD28 or 41BB.

**[0057]** In some embodiments of any of the provided CARs, the CAR contains an antibody or antigen-binding fragment as provided herein, a transmembrane domain that is a portion of CD28 or variant thereof, and an intracellular signaling domain containing a signaling portion of CD28 or functional variant thereof and a signaling portion of CD3 zeta or functional variant thereof. In some such embodiments, the receptor further includes a spacer containing an Ig hinge, e.g., an IgG4 hinge, such as a hinge-only spacer, between the antibody or antigen-binding fragment and the transmembrane domain.

**[0058]** In some embodiments of any of the provided CARs, the CAR contains an antibody or antigen-binding fragment as provided herein, a transmembrane domain that is a portion of CD28 or variant thereof, and an intracellular signaling domain containing a signaling portion of a 4-1BB or functional variant thereof and a signaling portion of CD3 zeta or functional variant thereof. In some such embodiments, the receptor further includes a spacer containing an Ig hinge, e.g., an IgG4 hinge, such as a hinge-only spacer, between the antibody or antigen-binding fragment and the transmembrane domain.

**[0059]** Provided are nucleic acids encoding any of the provided antibodies or fragments thereof, any of the provided single chain cell-surface proteins, any of the provided conjugates, or any of the provided CARs. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encoding an antibody or antigen-binding fragment comprises the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID NO:7 or 9 or a sequence of nucleotides that exhibits at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:7 or 9. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encoding an antibody or antigen-binding fragment comprises the sequence of nucleotides set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 or 11 or a sequence of

nucleotides that exhibits at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5 or 11.

**[0060]** Also provided are cells that contain any of the provided antibodies or fragments, any of the provided single chain cell-surface proteins, any of the provided conjugates, or any of the provided CARs. In some embodiments, the cell is an engineered cell expressing a receptor and contains any of the provided antibodies or fragments, any of the single chain cell-surface proteins, any of the provided conjugates, or any of the provided CARs. In some embodiments, the cell or engineered cell is a T cell.

**[0061]** Provided are compositions or pharmaceutical compositions containing any of the provided antibodies or fragments, any of the provided single chain cell-surface proteins, any of the provided conjugates, any of the provided CARs or any of the provided cells. In some embodiments, the composition or pharmaceutical composition contains a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

**[0062]** Provided are methods of treatments that include administering any of the provided compositions or pharmaceutical compositions to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1. Provided are methods of treatment that include administering any of the provided antibodies or fragments, any of the provided single chain cell-surface proteins, any of the provided conjugates, any of the provided CARs or any of the provided cell to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

**[0063]** Provided are any of the provided compositions or pharmaceutical compositions for use in treating a disease or disorder associated with ROR1. Provided is use of any of the provided compositions or pharmaceutical compositions for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

**[0064]** In some of any such embodiments, the disease or disorder is a ROR-1-expressing cancer. In some embodiments, the ROR-1-expressing cancer is a B cell leukemia, lymphoma, B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), AML, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), Burkett's Lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), neuroblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, epithelial squamous cell cancer, melanoma, myeloma, stomach cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic

cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, adrenal cancer or head and neck cancer.

**[0065]** In some embodiments, administration of the antibody or receptor, or conjugate or cell containing the same, is associated with a lower degree of immunogenicity as compared to administration of a reference antibody (or receptor containing the reference antibody) that competes for binding with the antibody or binds to an overlapping epitope. In some aspects, the reference antibody is a humanized, chimeric, or non-human antibody.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

**[0066]** **FIG. 1A** shows cytolytic activity of primary human CD8+ T cells expressing various anti-ROR1 specific CARs against ROR1-expressing cells. tEGFR alone is a negative control; R12 is R12 scFv CAR. **FIG. 1B** shows cytokine secretion of primary human CD8+ T cells expressing various anti-ROR1 specific CARs after co-culture with ROR1-expressing cells. tEGFR alone is a negative control; R12 is R12 scFv CAR.

**[0067]** **FIG. 2** shows cytokine secretion of primary human CD8+ T cells expressing various anti-ROR1 specific CARs after co-culture with human ROR1-expressing cells (hROR1) or mouse ROR1-expressing cells (mROR1). tEGFR alone is a negative control; R12 is R12 scFv CAR.

#### Detailed Description

**[0068]** Provided are ROR1-binding molecules, including antibodies (including antigen-binding antibody fragments, such as heavy chain variable (VH) regions and single chain fragments, including scFvs) and recombinant receptors, including chimeric receptors containing such antibodies and fragments, nucleic acids encoding such antibodies and fragments, and cells, such as recombinant cells, expressing and for production of these antibodies and fragments. The invention also provides methods of making and using the antibodies and fragments as well as cells expressing or containing the antibodies and fragments.

## **I. ROR1 Binding Molecules**

**[0069]** Provided in some aspects are ROR1 binding molecules, such as ROR1-binding polypeptides. Such binding molecules include antibodies (including antigen-binding fragments) that specifically bind to ROR1 proteins, such as human ROR1 protein. Also among the binding molecules are polypeptides containing such antibodies, including single chain cell surface proteins, e.g., recombinant receptors such as chimeric antigen receptors, containing such antibodies.

### **A. ROR1 Antibodies**

**[0070]** Provided are anti-ROR1 antibodies, including functional antibody fragments. In some embodiments, the antibodies include those that are single domain antibodies, containing a variable heavy chain that without pairing with a light chain antigen-binding site and/or without any additional antibody domain or binding site are capable of specifically binding to ROR1. Also among the antibodies are multi-domain antibodies, such as those containing V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> domains, comprised of the V<sub>H</sub> domain or antigen-binding site thereof of the single-domain antibody. In some embodiments, the antibodies include a variable heavy chain and a variable light chain, such as scFvs. The antibodies include antibodies that specifically bind to ROR1, e.g., human ROR1. Among the provided anti-ROR1 antibodies are human antibodies. The antibodies include isolated antibodies. The molecules include isolated molecules. Also provided are molecules containing such antibodies, e.g., single-chain proteins, fusion proteins, and/or recombinant receptors such as chimeric receptors, including antigen receptors.

**[0071]** The term “antibody” herein is used in the broadest sense and includes polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, including intact antibodies and functional (antigen-binding) antibody fragments, including fragment antigen binding (Fab) fragments, F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments, Fab' fragments, Fv fragments, recombinant IgG (rIgG) fragments, variable heavy chain (V<sub>H</sub>) regions capable of specifically binding the antigen, single chain antibody fragments, including single chain variable fragments (scFv), and single domain antibodies (e.g., sdAb, sdFv, nanobody) fragments. The term encompasses genetically engineered and/or otherwise modified forms of immunoglobulins, such as intrabodies, peptibodies, chimeric antibodies, fully human antibodies, humanized antibodies, and heteroconjugate antibodies, multispecific, e.g., bispecific, antibodies, diabodies, triabodies, and

tetrabodies, tandem di-scFv, tandem tri-scFv. Unless otherwise stated, the term “antibody” should be understood to encompass functional antibody fragments thereof. The term also encompasses intact or full-length antibodies, including antibodies of any class or sub-class, including IgG and sub-classes thereof, IgM, IgE, IgA, and IgD.

**[0072]** The terms “complementarity determining region,” and “CDR,” synonymous with “hypervariable region” or “HVR,” are known in the art to refer to non-contiguous sequences of amino acids within antibody variable regions, which confer antigen specificity and/or binding affinity. In general, there are three CDRs in each heavy chain variable region (CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3) and three CDRs in each light chain variable region (CDR-L1, CDR-L2, CDR-L3). “Framework regions” and “FR” are known in the art to refer to the non-CDR portions of the variable regions of the heavy and light chains. In general, there are four FRs in each full-length heavy chain variable region (FR-H1, FR-H2, FR-H3, and FR-H4), and four FRs in each full-length light chain variable region (FR-L1, FR-L2, FR-L3, and FR-L4).

**[0073]** The precise amino acid sequence boundaries of a given CDR or FR can be readily determined using any of a number of well-known schemes, including those described by Kabat et al. (1991), “Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest,” 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD (“Kabat” numbering scheme), Al-Lazikani et al., (1997) JMB 273,927-948 (“Chothia” numbering scheme), MacCallum et al., J. Mol. Biol. 262:732-745 (1996), “Antibody-antigen interactions: Contact analysis and binding site topography,” J. Mol. Biol. 262, 732-745,” (“Contact” numbering scheme), Martin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 86:9268-9272 (1989) (“AbM” numbering scheme), Lefranc MP et al., “IMGT unique numbering for immunoglobulin and T cell receptor variable domains and Ig superfamily V-like domains,” Dev Comp Immunol, 2003 Jan;27(1):55-77 (“IMGT” numbering scheme), and Honegger A and Plückthun A, “Yet another numbering scheme for immunoglobulin variable domains: an automatic modeling and analysis tool,” J Mol Biol, 2001 Jun 8;309(3):657-70, (“Aho” numbering scheme).

**[0074]** The boundaries of a given CDR or FR may vary depending on the scheme used for identification. For example, the Kabat scheme is based structural alignments, while the Chothia scheme is based on structural information. Numbering for both the Kabat and Chothia schemes is based upon the most common antibody region sequence lengths, with insertions accommodated by

insertion letters, for example, “30a,” and deletions appearing in some antibodies. The two schemes place certain insertions and deletions (“indels”) at different positions, resulting in differential numbering. The Contact scheme is based on analysis of complex crystal structures and is similar in many respects to the Chothia numbering scheme.

**[0075]** Table 1, below, lists exemplary position boundaries of CDR-L1, CDR-L2, CDR-L3 and CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3 as identified by Kabat, Chothia, and Contact schemes, respectively. For CDR-H1, residue numbering is listed using both the Kabat and Chothia numbering schemes. FRs are located between CDRs, for example, with FR-L1 located between CDR-L1 and CDR-L2, and so forth. It is noted that because the shown Kabat numbering scheme places insertions at H35A and H35B, the end of the Chothia CDR-H1 loop when numbered using the shown Kabat numbering convention varies between H32 and H34, depending on the length of the loop.

**Table 1**

<b>CDR</b>	<b>Kabat</b>	<b>Chothia</b>	<b>AbM</b>	<b>Contact</b>
CDR-L1	L24--L34	L24--L34	L24--L34	L30--L36
CDR-L2	L50--L56	L50--L56	L50--L56	L46--L55
CDR-L3	L89--L97	L89--L97	L89--L97	L89--L96
CDR-H1 (Kabat Numbering <sup>1</sup> )	H31--H35B	H26--H32..34	H26--H35B	H30--H35B
CDR-H1 (Chothia Numbering <sup>2</sup> )	H31--H35	H26--H32	H26--H35	H30--H35
CDR-H2	H50--H65	H52--H56	H50--H58	H47--H58
CDR-H3	H95--H102	H95--H102	H95--H102	H93--H101

1 - Kabat et al. (1991), “Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest,” 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

2 - Al-Lazikani et al., (1997) JMB 273,927-948

**[0076]** Thus, unless otherwise specified, a “CDR” or “complementary determining region,” or individual specified CDRs (e.g., “CDR-H1, CDR-H2), of a given antibody or region thereof, such as a variable region thereof, should be understood to encompass a (or the specific) complementary determining region as defined by any of the aforementioned schemes. For example, where it is stated that a particular CDR (e.g., a CDR-H3) contains the amino acid sequence of a corresponding CDR in a given V<sub>H</sub> or V<sub>L</sub> amino acid sequence, it is understood that such a CDR has a sequence of



the corresponding CDR (e.g., CDR-H3) within the variable region, as defined by any of the aforementioned schemes. In some embodiments, specific CDR sequences are specified.

**[0077]** Likewise, unless otherwise specified, a FR or individual specified FR(s) (e.g., FR-H1, FR-H2), of a given antibody or region thereof, such as a variable region thereof, should be understood to encompass a (or the specific) framework region as defined by any of the known schemes. In some instances, the scheme for identification of a particular CDR, FR, or FRs or CDRs is specified, such as the CDR as defined by the Kabat, Chothia, or Contact method. In other cases, the particular amino acid sequence of a CDR or FR is given.

**[0078]** The term “variable region” or “variable domain” refers to the domain of an antibody heavy or light chain that is involved in binding the antibody to antigen. The variable domains of the heavy chain and light chain ( $V_H$  and  $V_L$ , respectively) of a native antibody generally have similar structures, with each domain comprising four conserved framework regions (FRs) and three CDRs. (See, e.g., Kindt et al. *Kuby Immunology*, 6th ed., W.H. Freeman and Co., page 91 (2007)). A single  $V_H$  or  $V_L$  domain may be sufficient to confer antigen-binding specificity. Furthermore, antibodies that bind a particular antigen may be isolated using a  $V_H$  or  $V_L$  domain from an antibody that binds the antigen to screen a library of complementary  $V_L$  or  $V_H$  domains, respectively. See, e.g., Portolano et al., *J. Immunol.* 150:880-887 (1993); Clarkson et al., *Nature* 352:624-628 (1991).

**[0079]** Among the provided antibodies are antibody fragments. An “antibody fragment” refers to a molecule other than an intact antibody that comprises a portion of an intact antibody that binds the antigen to which the intact antibody binds. Examples of antibody fragments include but are not limited to Fv, Fab, Fab', Fab'-SH, F(ab')<sub>2</sub>; diabodies; linear antibodies; variable heavy chain ( $V_H$ ) regions, single-chain antibody molecules such as scFvs and single-domain  $V_H$  single antibodies; and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments. In particular embodiments, the antibodies are single-chain antibody fragments comprising a variable heavy chain region and/or a variable light chain region, such as scFvs.

**[0080]** Single-domain antibodies are antibody fragments comprising all or a portion of the heavy chain variable domain or all or a portion of the light chain variable domain of an antibody. In certain embodiments, a single-domain antibody is a human single-domain antibody.

**[0081]** Antibody fragments can be made by various techniques, including but not limited to proteolytic digestion of an intact antibody as well as production by recombinant host cells. In some embodiments, the antibodies are recombinantly-produced fragments, such as fragments comprising arrangements that do not occur naturally, such as those with two or more antibody regions or chains joined by synthetic linkers, e.g., peptide linkers, and/or that are may not be produced by enzyme digestion of a naturally-occurring intact antibody. In some aspects, the antibody fragments are scFvs.

**[0082]** A “humanized” antibody is an antibody in which all or substantially all CDR amino acid residues are derived from non-human CDRs and all or substantially all FR amino acid residues are derived from human FRs. A humanized antibody optionally may include at least a portion of an antibody constant region derived from a human antibody. A “humanized form” of a non-human antibody, refers to a variant of the non-human antibody that has undergone humanization, typically to reduce immunogenicity to humans, while retaining the specificity and affinity of the parental non-human antibody. In some embodiments, some FR residues in a humanized antibody are substituted with corresponding residues from a non-human antibody (e.g., the antibody from which the CDR residues are derived), e.g., to restore or improve antibody specificity or affinity.

**[0083]** Among the provided anti-ROR1 antibodies are human antibodies. A “human antibody” is an antibody with an amino acid sequence corresponding to that of an antibody produced by a human or a human cell, or non-human source that utilizes human antibody repertoires or other human antibody-encoding sequences, including human antibody libraries. The term excludes humanized forms of non-human antibodies comprising non-human antigen-binding regions, such as those in which all or substantially all CDRs are non-human. The term includes antigen-binding fragments of human antibodies.

**[0084]** Human antibodies may be prepared by administering an immunogen to a transgenic animal that has been modified to produce intact human antibodies or intact antibodies with human variable regions in response to antigenic challenge. Such animals typically contain all or a portion of the human immunoglobulin loci, which replace the endogenous immunoglobulin loci, or which are present extrachromosomally or integrated randomly into the animal’s chromosomes. In such transgenic animals, the endogenous immunoglobulin loci have generally been inactivated. Human

antibodies also may be derived from human antibody libraries, including phage display and cell-free libraries, containing antibody-encoding sequences derived from a human repertoire.

**[0085]** Among the provided antibodies are monoclonal antibodies, including monoclonal antibody fragments. The term “monoclonal antibody” as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from or within a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical, except for possible variants containing naturally occurring mutations or arising during production of a monoclonal antibody preparation, such variants generally being present in minor amounts. In contrast to polyclonal antibody preparations, which typically include different antibodies directed against different epitopes, each monoclonal antibody of a monoclonal antibody preparation is directed against a single epitope on an antigen. The term is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method. A monoclonal antibody may be made by a variety of techniques, including but not limited to generation from a hybridoma, recombinant DNA methods, phage-display and other antibody display methods.

**[0086]** The terms “polypeptide” and “protein” are used interchangeably to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues, and are not limited to a minimum length. Polypeptides, including the provided antibodies and antibody chains and other peptides, e.g., linkers and ROR1-binding peptides, may include amino acid residues including natural and/or non-natural amino acid residues. The terms also include post-expression modifications of the polypeptide, for example, glycosylation, sialylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, and the like. In some aspects, the polypeptides may contain modifications with respect to a native or natural sequence, as long as the protein maintains the desired activity. These modifications may be deliberate, as through site-directed mutagenesis, or may be accidental, such as through mutations of hosts which produce the proteins or errors due to PCR amplification.

#### *Exemplary Antibodies*

**[0087]** In some embodiments, the antibody, e.g., the anti-ROR1 antibody, e.g., antigen-binding antibody fragment, contains a heavy and/or light chain variable ( $V_H$  or  $V_L$ ) region sequence as described, or a sufficient antigen-binding portion thereof. In some embodiments, the anti-ROR1 antibody, e.g., antigen-binding antibody fragment, contains a  $V_H$  region sequence or sufficient

antigen-binding portion thereof that contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and/or CDR-H3 as described. In some embodiments, the anti-ROR1 antibody, e.g., antigen-binding antibody fragment, contains a  $V_L$  region sequence or sufficient antigen-binding portion that contains a CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and/or CDR-L2 as described. In some embodiments, the anti-ROR1 antibody, e.g., antigen-binding antibody fragment, contains a  $V_H$  region sequence that contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and/or CDR-H3 as described and contains a  $V_L$  region sequence that contains a CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and/or CDR-L2 as described. Also among the provided antibodies are those having sequences at least at or about 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, or 99% identical to such a sequence.

**[0088]** In some embodiments, the antibody, e.g., antigen-binding fragment thereof, has a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19, or an amino acid sequence that has at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity to the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19, or contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and/or CDR-H3 present in such a  $V_H$  sequence.

**[0089]** In some embodiments, the  $V_H$  region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) that contains the amino acid sequence:  $X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8X_9X_{10}X_{11}X_{12}X_{13}X_{14}X_{15}X_{16}$  (SEQ ID NO: 92), wherein  $X_1$  is D, V, Q, I, T, G, A, or E;  $X_2$  is S, F, N, R, G, T, Y, D, Q, M, K, I, L, or P;  $X_3$  is S, N, G, E, D, P, I, V, R, F, N, or L;  $X_4$  is Y, R, V, G, S, P, E, A, or L;  $X_5$  is D, E, W, R, S, L, A, V, G, or P;  $X_6$  is A, W, S, E, G, Y, R, F, H, V, D, S, or Q;  $X_7$  is F, Y, A, W, L, G, D, V, N, S, K, or R;  $X_8$  is F, Y, H, E, L, W, V, N, I, D, or null;  $X_9$  is F, L, V, S, E, W, G, P, Y, or null;  $X_{10}$  is S, E, L, Y, W, F, N, G, P, or null;  $X_{11}$  is Y, V, L, F, I, W, N, or null;  $X_{12}$  is F, Y, W, or null;  $X_{13}$  is Y, F, T, or null;  $X_{14}$  is F or null;  $X_{15}$  is D or Q; and  $X_{16}$  is I, Y, or P. In some such embodiments, in said CDR-H3,  $X_1$  is D or V;  $X_2$  is S or F;  $X_3$  is S, N, G, or E;  $X_4$  is Y, R, or V;  $X_5$  is D, E, W, or R;  $X_6$  is A, Y, S, or E;  $X_7$  is F, Y, or A;  $X_8$  is F, Y, H, or null;  $X_9$  is F, L, or null;  $X_{10}$  is S or null;  $X_{11}$  is Y or null;  $X_{12}$  is F or null;  $X_{13}$  is null;  $X_{14}$  is null;  $X_{15}$  is D; and  $X_{16}$  is I or Y. In some such embodiments, in said CDR-H3,  $X_1$  is V or D;  $X_2$  is S or F;  $X_3$  is N or G;  $X_4$  is Y or R;  $X_5$  is E or W;  $X_6$  is Y or G;  $X_7$  is Y;  $X_8$  is F or Y;  $X_9$  is F or null;  $X_{10}$  is null;  $X_{11}$  is null;  $X_{12}$  is null;  $X_{13}$  is null;  $X_{14}$  is null;  $X_{15}$  is D; and  $X_{16}$  is Y.

**[0090]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a CDR-H3 that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>DX<sub>14</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 93), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is D or V; X<sub>2</sub> is S or F; X<sub>3</sub> is S, N, G, or E; X<sub>4</sub> is Y, R, or V; X<sub>5</sub> is D, E, W, or R; X<sub>6</sub> is A, Y, S, or E; X<sub>7</sub> is F, Y, or A; X<sub>8</sub> is F, Y, H, or null; X<sub>9</sub> is F, L, or null; X<sub>10</sub> is S or null; X<sub>11</sub> is Y or null; X<sub>12</sub> is F or null; and X<sub>14</sub> is I or Y.

**[0091]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a CDR-H3 that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>YX<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>DY (SEQ ID NO: 94), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is V or D; X<sub>2</sub> is S or F; X<sub>3</sub> is N or G; X<sub>4</sub> is Y or R; X<sub>5</sub> is E or W; X<sub>6</sub> is Y or G; X<sub>8</sub> is F or Y; and X<sub>9</sub> is F or null.

**[0092]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a CDR-H3 that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>SX<sub>3</sub>YX<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>DX<sub>10</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 109), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is V or D; X<sub>3</sub> is S or N; X<sub>5</sub> is D or E; X<sub>6</sub> is Y or A; X<sub>7</sub> is F or Y; X<sub>8</sub> is F or null; and X<sub>10</sub> is I or Y.

**[0093]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a CDR-H3 that contains the amino acid sequence: VX<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>EYYFDY (SEQ ID NO: 110), wherein X<sub>2</sub> is S or N or R; X<sub>3</sub> is N or G; X<sub>4</sub> is Y or G or S.

**[0094]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174. In any of such examples, the provided antibody can contain a V<sub>H</sub> region sequence set forth in any of SEQ ID NOs: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209 in which the corresponding CDR-H3 sequence contained therein (e.g. corresponding to amino acid residues H95-H102 by Kabat numbering) is replaced by the CDR-H3 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174.

**[0095]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, or 52. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29 or 35. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29 or 35. In some embodiments,

the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29 or 52. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 contained within the CDR-H3 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 contained within the CDR-H3 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 or 10. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 contained within the CDR-H3 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 contained within the CDR-H3 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H3 contained within the CDR-H3 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 or 15.

**[0096]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1) that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>MX<sub>5</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 95), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is S, D, or N; X<sub>2</sub> is Y or A; X<sub>3</sub> is Y, A, or W; and X<sub>5</sub> is H or S. In some embodiments, in said CDR-H1, X<sub>1</sub> is D or N; X<sub>2</sub> is Y or A; X<sub>3</sub> is A or W; and X<sub>5</sub> is S.

**[0097]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a CDR-H1 that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>MS (SEQ ID NO: 97), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is D or N; X<sub>2</sub> is Y or A; and X<sub>3</sub> is A or W.

**[0098]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162 or 163. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278 or 279. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 75, 77, 79, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289 or 290. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 75, 77, 79, 269, 270 or 271. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27, 33, 77,

79, 270 or 271. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 74, 76 or 78. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 contained within the CDR-H1 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 contained within the CDR-H1 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 or 10. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 contained within the CDR-H1 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 contained within the CDR-H1 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 contained within the CDR-H1 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 or 15.

**[0099]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a heavy chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-H2) that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>IX<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>GX<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>TX<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>AX<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>G (SEQ ID NO: 96), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is I, S, or R; X<sub>3</sub> is N, S, or K; X<sub>4</sub> is P, G, or S; X<sub>5</sub> is K or null; X<sub>6</sub> is T or null; X<sub>7</sub> is S, D, or N; X<sub>9</sub> is G or R; X<sub>10</sub> is S or T; X<sub>12</sub> is S or D; X<sub>13</sub> is Y or H; X<sub>15</sub> is Q, D, or A; X<sub>16</sub> is K, Y, or P; X<sub>17</sub> is F or V; and X<sub>18</sub> is Q or K. In some embodiments in said CDR-H2, X<sub>1</sub> is S or R; X<sub>3</sub> is S or K; X<sub>4</sub> is G or S; X<sub>5</sub> is K or null; X<sub>6</sub> is T or null; X<sub>7</sub> is S or D; X<sub>9</sub> is G or R; X<sub>10</sub> is S or T; X<sub>12</sub> is D; X<sub>13</sub> is Y or H; X<sub>15</sub> is D or A; X<sub>16</sub> is Y or P; X<sub>17</sub> is F; and X<sub>18</sub> is K.

**[0100]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a CDR-H2 that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>IX<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>GX<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>TX<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>AX<sub>15</sub>X<sub>16</sub>X<sub>17</sub>X<sub>18</sub>G (SEQ ID NO: 98), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is I, S, or R; X<sub>3</sub> is N, S, or K; X<sub>4</sub> is P, G, or S; X<sub>5</sub> is K or null; X<sub>6</sub> is T or null; X<sub>7</sub> is S, D, or N; X<sub>9</sub> is G or R; X<sub>10</sub> is S or T; X<sub>12</sub> is S or D; X<sub>13</sub> is Y or H; X<sub>15</sub> is Q, D, or A; X<sub>16</sub> is K, Y, or P; X<sub>17</sub> is F or V; and X<sub>18</sub> is Q or K.

**[0101]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173 or 318. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 having the amino acid

sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302 or 303. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316 or 317. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 291, 292, 293, 294, 304, 305, 306, 307. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26, 28, 34, 291, 292, 294, 304, 305 or 307. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28, 34, 291, 292, 304 or 305. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 80, 81, 82 or 83. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 contained within the CDR-H2 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 contained within the CDR-H2 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 or 10. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 contained within the CDR-H2 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 contained within the CDR-H2 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H2 contained within the CDR-H2 of the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 or 15.

**[0102]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162 or 163; a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173 or 318; and a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278 or 279; a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 291, 292, 293, 294, 295,



296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302 or 303; and a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 75, 77, 79, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288 or 289; a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316 or 317; and a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174.

**[0103]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 75, 77, 79, 269, 270, or 271, ; a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 291, 292, 293, 294, 304, 305 306 or 307 ; and a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 75, 77, 79, 269, 270, or 271; a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 291, 292, 293, 294, 304, 305 306 or 307; and a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35 or 52. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27, 33, 77, 79, 269, 271; a CDR-H2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28, 34, 291, 292, 304 or 305; and a CDR-H3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29 or 352.

**[0104]** In some embodiments, the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 20, 21, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 20, 26, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 27, 28, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, and 52, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 27, 164 and 45, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 27, 164 and 68,

respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 64, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 66, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 318, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 70, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 55, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 53, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 56, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 61, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 59, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 171 and 60, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 155, 34 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 156, 34 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 162, 170 and 50, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 162, 170 and 51, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 161, 169 and 54, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 159, 167 and 57, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 168 and 58, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 62, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 63, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 65, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 157, 165 and 67, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 163, 173 and 69, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 172, 71, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 172, 174, respectively.

[0105] In some embodiments, the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 269, 293, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 269, 294, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 270, 292, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291, and 52, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291, and 52, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 270, 296 and 45, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 270, 296 and 68, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 270, 296 and 64, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 270, 296 and 66, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 295, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 295, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291 and 70, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291 and 70, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291 and 55, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291 and 55, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291 and 53, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291 and 53, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291 and 56, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291 and 56, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291 and 61, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291 and 61, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291 and 59, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 276, 291 and 59, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 271, 291

and 60, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 276, 291 and 60, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 274, 291 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 275, 291 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 273, 302 and 50, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 273, 302 and 51, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 279, 301 and 54, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 277, 299 and 57, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 278, 300 and 58, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 273, 298 and 62, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 273, 298 and 63, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 273, 298 and 65, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 272, 297 and 67, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 273, 303 and 69, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 278, 300, 71, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 278, 300, 174, respectively.

**[0106]** In some embodiments, the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 75, 306, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 75, 307, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 77, 305, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304, and 52, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 77, 309 and 45, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 77, 309 and 68, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 77, 309 and 64, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 77, 309 and 66, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 308, and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of

SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304 and 70, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304 and 55, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 284, 304 and 55, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304 and 53, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304 and 56, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304 and 61, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304 and 59, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304 and 60, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 280, 304 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 283, 304 and 35, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 288, 315 and 50, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 288, 315 and 51, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 287, 314 and 54, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 285, 312 and 57, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 286 or 289, 313 and 58, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 282, 311 and 62, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 282, 311 and 63, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 282, 311 and 65, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 281, 310 and 67, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 290, 317 and 69, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 286 or 289, 316, 71, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 286 or 289, 316, 174, respectively.

**[0107]** In some embodiments, the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 20, 80, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 83, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 81, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and

CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 82, and 35, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 82, and 52, respectively.

**[0108]** In some embodiments, the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 269, 293, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 269, 294, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 270, 292, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 271, 291, and 35, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 271, 291, and 52, respectively.

**[0109]** In some embodiments, the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 75, 306, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 75, 307, and 22, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 77, 305, and 29, respectively; the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304, and 35, respectively; or the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 79, 304, and 52, respectively.

**[0110]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 or 10. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 or 15.

**[0111]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region contains any of the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 as described and contains a framework region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region set forth in the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, the anti-ROR1 antibody can contain a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209, and a framework region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.

**[0112]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region contains any of the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 as described and contains a framework region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region set forth in the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19. For example, the anti-ROR1 antibody can contain a CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19, and a framework region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.

**[0113]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>H</sub> region that has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>H</sub> region that has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>H</sub> region that has the sequence of

amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>H</sub> region that has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 19. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>H</sub> region that has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 or 15.

**[0114]** Also provided are antibodies having sequences at least at or about at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to such sequences.

**[0115]** In some embodiments, the antibody is a single domain antibody (sdAb) containing only the V<sub>H</sub> region sequence, such as any of the above described V<sub>H</sub> region sequences, or a sufficient antigen-binding portion thereof.

**[0116]** In some embodiments, the anti-ROR1 antibody containing a V<sub>H</sub> region further contains a light chain or a sufficient antigen binding portion thereof. For example, in some embodiments, the antibody contains a V<sub>H</sub> region and a V<sub>L</sub> region, or a sufficient antigen-binding portion of a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> region. In such embodiments, a V<sub>H</sub> region sequence can be any of the above described V<sub>H</sub> sequence. In some such embodiments, the antibody is an antigen-binding fragment, such as a Fab or a scFv. In some such embodiments, the antibody is a full-length or intact antibody that also contains a constant region.

**[0117]** In some embodiments, the antibody, e.g., antigen-binding fragment thereof, has a light chain variable (VL) region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248, or an amino acid sequence that has at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity to the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some embodiments, the antibody, e.g., antigen-binding fragment thereof, has a light chain variable (VL) region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18, or an amino acid sequence that has at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity to the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0118]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 99), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is Q, A, or K; X<sub>2</sub> is Q, V,



A, or S; X<sub>3</sub> is Y, W, or L; X<sub>4</sub> is E, D, K, or N; X<sub>5</sub> is S, D, N, or G; X<sub>6</sub> is L, T, S, D, R, or Y; X<sub>7</sub> is P, G, L, S, N, or T; X<sub>8</sub> is D, S, N, or null; X<sub>9</sub> is H, G, L, or null; X<sub>10</sub> is Y, P, V, R, H, or L; and X<sub>11</sub> is T, V, S, or M. In some embodiments, in said CDR-L3, X<sub>1</sub> is Q or A; X<sub>2</sub> is Q, V, or A; X<sub>3</sub> is Y or W; X<sub>4</sub> is E or D; X<sub>5</sub> is S or D; X<sub>6</sub> is L, T, or S; X<sub>7</sub> is P, G, or L; X<sub>8</sub> is D, S, or null; X<sub>9</sub> is H, G, or null; X<sub>10</sub> is Y, P, or V; and X<sub>11</sub> is T or V.

**[0119]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub>X<sub>14</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 100), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is Q or A; X<sub>2</sub> is Q, V, or A; X<sub>3</sub> is Y or W; X<sub>4</sub> is E or D; X<sub>5</sub> is S or D; X<sub>6</sub> is L, T, or S; X<sub>7</sub> is P, G, or L; X<sub>8</sub> is D, S, or null; X<sub>9</sub> is H, G, or null; X<sub>10</sub> is Y, P, or V; and X<sub>11</sub> is T or V.

**[0120]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 232 or 233. In some embodiments, the provided antibody can contain a V<sub>L</sub> region sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248 in which the corresponding CDR-L3 sequence contained therein (e.g. corresponding to amino acid residues L89 to L97 by Kabat numbering) is replaced by the CDR-L3 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 232 or 233. In some embodiments, the provided antibody can contain a V<sub>L</sub> region sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18 in which the corresponding CDR-L3 sequence contained therein (e.g. corresponding to amino acid residues L89 to L97 by Kabat numbering) is replaced by the CDR-L3 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, and 49.

**[0121]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, or 38. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L3 contained within the CDR-L3 of the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 32, or 38. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L3 contained within the CDR-L3 of the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14 or 16.

**[0122]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) that contains the amino acid sequence: X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>SX<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>SX<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>X<sub>13</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 101), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is Q, G, or S; X<sub>2</sub> is A or G; X<sub>4</sub> is Q, N, or S; X<sub>5</sub> is S or null; X<sub>6</sub> is N or null; X<sub>7</sub> is D or I; X<sub>8</sub> is I or G; X<sub>10</sub> is N or E; X<sub>11</sub> is Y or S; X<sub>12</sub> is L or V; and X<sub>13</sub> is N or Y.

**[0123]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, 36, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 216, 218, 219 or 220. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1 contained within the CDR-L1 of the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1 contained within the CDR-L1 of the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0124]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region of the anti-ROR1 antibody is one that includes a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2) that contains the amino acid sequence of X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 102), wherein X<sub>1</sub> is D or R; X<sub>2</sub> is A, T, or N; X<sub>3</sub> is S, T, or N; X<sub>4</sub> is Y, D, or Q; X<sub>5</sub> is L or R; X<sub>6</sub> is E or P; and X<sub>7</sub> is T or S.

**[0125]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, 37, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 or 231. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L2 contained within the CDR-L2 of the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L2 contained within the CDR-L2 of the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0126]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, 36, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219 or 220; a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, 37, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 or 231; and a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence set forth

in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49 or 233. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36; a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37; and a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48 49 or 233. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36; a CDR-L2 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37; and a CDR-L3 having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32 or 38.

**[0127]** In some embodiments, the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 30, 31, and 22, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 216, 227, and 40, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 218, 229, and 39, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 219, 230, and 43, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 220, 231, and 46, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 210, 221, and 49, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 210, 221, and 233, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 211, 222, and 48, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 212, 223, and 42, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 214, 225, and 232, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 215, 226, and 44, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 217, 228, and 41, respectively; the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively; or the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 213, 224, and 47, respectively.

**[0128]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245 246, 247 or 248. In some

embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14 or 16.

**[0129]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains any of the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 as described and contains a framework region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245 246, 247 or 248. For example, the anti-ROR1 antibody can contain a CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245 246, 247 or 248, and a frame work region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245 246, 247 or 248.

**[0130]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>L</sub> region contains any of the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 as described and contains a framework region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. For example, the anti-ROR1 antibody can contain a CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18, and a frame work region that contains at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% sequence identity to the framework region of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

**[0131]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>L</sub> region that has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245 246, 247 or 248. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>L</sub> region that has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains a V<sub>L</sub> region that has the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14 or 16.

**[0132]** Also provided are antibodies having sequences at least at or about at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to such sequences.

**[0133]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209 and the V<sub>L</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19 and the V<sub>L</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15 or 19 and the V<sub>L</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 19 and the V<sub>L</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 or 15 and the V<sub>L</sub> region of the antibody or fragment comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14 or 16.

**[0134]** Also provided are antibodies having sequences at least at or about at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to such sequences.

**[0135]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody contains the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, respectively contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209; and contains the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (V<sub>L</sub>) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody contains the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, respectively contained within the V<sub>H</sub>

region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19; and contains the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody contains the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, respectively contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19; and contains the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody contains the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, respectively contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13, 15 or 19; and contains the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18. In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> region of the antibody contains the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, respectively contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 or 15; and contains the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14 or 16.

**[0136]** In some embodiments, the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16 respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 242 respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 246, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 247, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 185 and 248, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 186 and 248, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 234, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub>

and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 235, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 236, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 237, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 177 and 238, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 179 and 240 respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 241, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 181 and 241, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 243 respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 244 respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 243, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 244 respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 245, respectively; the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 245, respectively; or the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions of the antibody or fragment comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 178 and 239, respectively.

**[0137]** Also provided are antibodies having sequences at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to such sequences.

**[0138]** In some embodiments, the antibody is a single-chain antibody fragment, such as an scFv or diabody or a V<sub>H</sub>-only single domain antibody. In some embodiments, the single-chain antibody includes one or more linkers joining two antibody domains or regions, such as a variable heavy chain (V<sub>H</sub>) region and a variable light chain (V<sub>L</sub>). The linker typically is a peptide linker, e.g., a flexible and/or soluble peptide linker. Among the linkers are those rich in glycine and serine and/or in some cases threonine. In some embodiments, the linkers further include charged residues such as lysine and/or glutamate, which can improve solubility. In some embodiments, the linkers further include one or more proline.

**[0139]** Accordingly, the provided anti-ROR1 antibodies include single-chain antibody fragments, such as scFvs and diabodies, particularly human single-chain fragments, typically comprising linker(s) joining two antibody domains or regions, such V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> domains. The linker typically is a peptide linker, e.g., a flexible and/or soluble peptide linker, such as one rich in glycine and serine.

**[0140]** In some aspects, the linkers rich in glycine and serine (and/or threonine) include at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% such amino acid(s). In some embodiments, they include at least at or about 50%, 55%, 60%, 70%, or 75%, glycine, serine, and/or threonine. In some embodiments, the linker is comprised substantially entirely of glycine, serine, and/or threonine. The linkers generally are between about 5 and about 50 amino acids in length, typically between at or about 10 and at or about 30, e.g., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, or 30, and in some examples between 10 and 25 amino acids in length. Exemplary linkers include linkers having various numbers of repeats of the sequence GGGGS (4GS; SEQ ID NO:111) or GGGS (3GS; SEQ ID NO:112), such as between 2, 3, 4, and 5 repeats of such a sequence. Exemplary linkers include those having or consisting of a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 91 (GGGGSGGGSGGGGS). Exemplary linkers further include those having or consisting of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 113 (GSTSGSGKPGSGEGSTKG).

**[0141]** Accordingly, in some embodiments, the provided embodiments include single-chain fragments, e.g., scFvs, comprising one or more of the aforementioned linkers, such as glycine/serine rich linkers, including linkers having repeats of GGGS or GGGGS, such as the linker set forth as SEQ ID NO: 91.

**[0142]** In some embodiments, the linker has an amino acid sequence containing the sequence set forth SEQ ID NO: 91. The fragment, e.g., scFv, may include a V<sub>H</sub> region or portion thereof, followed by the linker, followed by a V<sub>L</sub> or portions thereof. The fragment, e.g., the scFv, may include the V<sub>L</sub>, followed by the linker, followed by the V<sub>H</sub>.

**[0143]** In some embodiments, the scFv has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, or has a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%,



98%, or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268. In some aspects, the scFv has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12, or has a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12. In some aspects, the scFv has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4 or 6, or has a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4 or 6.

**[0144]** In some aspects, the scFv contains the VH, linker and VL as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, or a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to such a sequence, but in which the VH and VL are configured in the opposite orientation, i.e. VL-VH, as compared to such sequence. In some aspects, the scFv has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 12, or has a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 12, but in which the VH and VL are configured in the opposite orientation, i.e. VL-VH, as compared to such sequence. In some embodiments, the scFv has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:12, but in which the VH and VL are configured in the opposite orientation, i.e. VL-VH, as compared to such sequence. In some embodiments, the scFv has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:6, but in which the VH and VL are configured in the opposite orientation, i.e. VL-VH, as compared to such sequence.

**[0145]** Also provided are human anti-ROR1 antibodies, e.g., antigen-binding antibody fragments that specifically bind to the same or an overlapping epitope of a ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein, as the epitope specifically bound by a reference antibody. Such antibody may be any of the above described antibodies or the anti-ROR1 antibody designated R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

**[0146]** Also provided are human anti-ROR1 antibodies, e.g., antigen-binding antibody fragments, that specifically bind to a ROR1 protein, such as a human ROR1 protein, and compete for binding to the ROR1 protein with a reference antibody that is any of the above described antibodies or is the anti-ROR1 antibody designated R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

**[0147]** In some such embodiments, the reference antibody can be an scFv that comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, or that has a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268. In some such embodiments, the reference antibody can be an scFv that comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12, or that has a sequence at least at or about 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12. In some embodiments, the reference antibody can be an antibody that contains the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> of an scFv that comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, such as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12.

**[0148]** In some embodiments of a provided human anti-ROR1 antibody, the human antibody contains a V<sub>H</sub> region that contains a portion having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment, a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain D segment, and/or a portion having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain J segment; and/or contains a V<sub>L</sub> region that contains a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda chain V segment, and/or a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda chain J segment. In some embodiments, the portion of the V<sub>H</sub> region corresponds to the CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and/or CDR-H3. In some embodiments, the

portion of the  $V_H$  region corresponds to the framework region 1 (FR1), FR2, FR2 and/or FR4. In some embodiments, the portion of the  $V_L$  region corresponds to the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and/or CDR-L3. In some embodiments, the portion of the  $V_L$  region corresponds to the FR1, FR2, FR2 and/or FR4.

**[0149]** In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a CDR-H1 having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence of the corresponding CDR-H1 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment. For example, the human antibody in some embodiments contains a CDR-H1 having a sequence that is 100% identical or with no more than one, two or three amino acid differences as compared to the corresponding CDR-H1 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment.

**[0150]** In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a CDR-H2 having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence of the corresponding CDR-H2 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment. For example, the human antibody in some embodiments contains a CDR-H2 having a sequence that is 100% identical or with no more than one, two or three amino acid difference as compared to the corresponding CDR-H2 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment.

**[0151]** In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a CDR-H3 having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence of the corresponding CDR-H3 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment, D segment and J segment. For example, the human antibody in some embodiments contains a CDR-H3 having a sequence that is 100% identical or with no more than one, two or three amino acid differences as compared to the corresponding CDR-H3 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment, D segment and J segment.

**[0152]** In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a CDR-L1 having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence of the corresponding CDR-L1 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human light chain V segment. For example, the human antibody in some embodiments contains a CDR-L1 having a sequence that

is 100% identical or with no more than one, two or three amino acid differences as compared to the corresponding CDR-L1 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human light chain V segment.

**[0153]** In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a CDR-L2 having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence of the corresponding CDR-L2 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human light chain V segment. For example, the human antibody in some embodiments contains a CDR-L2 having a sequence that is 100% identical or with no more than one, two or three amino acid difference as compared to the corresponding CDR-L2 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human light chain V segment.

**[0154]** In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a CDR-L3 having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence of the corresponding CDR-L3 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human light chain V segment and J segment. For example, the human antibody in some embodiments contains a CDR-L3 having a sequence that is 100% identical or with no more than one, two or three amino acid differences as compared to the corresponding CDR-L3 region within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human light chain V segment and J segment.

**[0155]** In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a framework region that contains human germline gene segment sequences. For example, in some embodiments, the human antibody contains a  $V_H$  region in which the framework region, e.g. FR1, FR2, FR3 and FR4, has at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to a framework region encoded by a human germline antibody segment, such as a V and/or J segment. In some embodiments, the human antibody contains a  $V_L$  region in which the framework region e.g. FR1, FR2, FR3 and FR4, has at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to a framework region encoded by a human germline antibody segment, such as a V and/or segment. For example, in some such embodiments, the framework sequence of the  $V_H$  and/or  $V_L$  sequence differs by no more than 10 amino acids, such as no more than 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid, compared to the framework region encoded by a human germline antibody segment.

**[0156]** The antibody, *e.g.*, antibody fragment, may contain at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region, such as one or more constant region domain. In some embodiments, the constant regions include a light chain constant region and/or a heavy chain constant region 1 (CH1). In some embodiments, the antibody includes a CH2 and/or CH3 domain, such as an Fc region. In some embodiments, the Fc region is an Fc region of a human IgG, such as an IgG1 or IgG4.

**[0157]** Also provided are nucleic acids encoding the antibodies and/or portions, *e.g.*, chains, thereof. Among the provided nucleic acids are those encoding the anti-ROR antibodies described herein. The nucleic acids may include those encompassing natural and/or non-naturally occurring nucleotides and bases, *e.g.*, including those with backbone modifications. The terms “nucleic acid molecule”, “nucleic acid” and “polynucleotide” may be used interchangeably, and refer to a polymer of nucleotides. Such polymers of nucleotides may contain natural and/or non-natural nucleotides, and include, but are not limited to, DNA, RNA, and PNA. “Nucleic acid sequence” refers to the linear sequence of nucleotides that comprise the nucleic acid molecule or polynucleotide.

**[0158]** Also provided are vectors containing the nucleic acids, host cells containing the vectors, *e.g.*, for producing the antibodies. Also provided are methods for producing the antibodies. The nucleic acid may encode an amino acid sequence comprising the V<sub>L</sub> and/or an amino acid sequence comprising the V<sub>H</sub> of the antibody (*e.g.*, the light and/or heavy chains of the antibody). In a further embodiment, one or more vectors (*e.g.*, expression vectors) comprising such nucleic acid are provided. In a further embodiment, a host cell comprising such nucleic acid is provided. In one such embodiment, a host cell comprises (*e.g.*, has been transformed with): a vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an amino acid sequence comprising the V<sub>H</sub> of the antibody. In another such embodiment, a host cell comprises (*e.g.*, has been transformed with): (1) a vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an amino acid sequence comprising the V<sub>L</sub> of the antibody and an amino acid sequence comprising the V<sub>H</sub> of the antibody, or (2) a first vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an amino acid sequence comprising the V<sub>L</sub> of the antibody and a second vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an amino acid sequence comprising the V<sub>H</sub> of the antibody.

**[0159]** Also provided are methods of making the anti-ROR1 antibodies (including antigen-binding fragments). For recombinant production of the anti-ROR1 antibody, nucleic acid encoding an antibody, e.g., as described above, may be isolated and inserted into one or more vectors for further cloning and/or expression in a host cell. Such nucleic acid may be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of the antibody). In some embodiments, a method of making the anti-ROR1 antibody is provided, wherein the method comprises culturing a host cell comprising a nucleic acid encoding the antibody, as provided above, under conditions suitable for expression of the antibody, and optionally recovering the antibody from the host cell (or host cell culture medium).

**[0160]** In addition to prokaryotes, eukaryotic microbes such as filamentous fungi or yeast are suitable cloning or expression hosts for antibody-encoding vectors, including fungi and yeast strains whose glycosylation pathways have been modified to mimic or approximate those in human cells, resulting in the production of an antibody with a partially or fully human glycosylation pattern. See Gerngross, *Nat. Biotech.* 22:1409-1414 (2004), and Li et al., *Nat. Biotech.* 24:210-215 (2006).

**[0161]** Exemplary eukaryotic cells that may be used to express polypeptides include, but are not limited to, COS cells, including COS 7 cells; 293 cells, including 293-6E cells; CHO cells, including CHO-S, DG44, Lec13 CHO cells, and FUT8 CHO cells; PER.C6<sup>®</sup> cells; and NSO cells. In some embodiments, the antibody heavy chains and/or light chains may be expressed in yeast. See, e.g., U.S. Publication No. US 2006/0270045 A1. In some embodiments, a particular eukaryotic host cell is selected based on its ability to make desired post-translational modifications to the heavy chains and/or light chains. For example, in some embodiments, CHO cells produce polypeptides that have a higher level of sialylation than the same polypeptide produced in 293 cells.

**[0162]** In some embodiments, the antibody is produced in a cell-free system. Exemplary cell-free systems are described, e.g., in Sitaraman *et al.*, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 498: 229-44 (2009); Spirin, *Trends Biotechnol.* 22: 538-45 (2004); Endo *et al.*, *Biotechnol. Adv.* 21: 695-713 (2003).

**[0163]** The provided embodiments further include vectors and host cells and other expression systems for expressing and producing the antibodies and other binding proteins, including eukaryotic and prokaryotic host cells, including bacteria, filamentous fungi, and yeast, as well as mammalian cells such as human cells, as well as cell-free expression systems.

*Exemplary Features*

**[0164]** In some aspects, the provided antibodies have one or more specified functional features, such as binding properties, including binding to particular epitopes, such as epitopes that are similar to or overlap with those specifically bound by other antibodies such as reference antibodies, the ability to compete for binding with other antibodies such as reference antibodies, and/or particular binding affinities.

**[0165]** In some embodiments, the antibodies specifically bind to ROR1 protein. In some embodiments of any of the embodiments herein, ROR1 refers to human ROR1. The observation that an antibody or other binding molecule binds to ROR1 or specifically binds to ROR1 does not necessarily mean that it binds to ROR1 of every species. For example, in some embodiments, features of binding to ROR1, such as the ability to specifically bind thereto and/or to compete for binding thereto with a reference antibody, and/or to bind with a particular affinity or compete to a particular degree, in some embodiments, refers to the ability with respect to a human ROR1 protein and the antibody may not have this feature with respect to a ROR1 of another species such as mouse. In some embodiments, the antibody binds to human ROR1 and binds to ROR1 of another species, such as mouse.

**[0166]** In some embodiments, the antibodies specifically bind to human ROR1, such as to an epitope or region of human ROR1, such as the human ROR1 set forth in SEQ ID NO:103 (GenBank No. NP\_005003.2, such as encoded by nucleotides set forth in GenBank No. NM\_005012.3), or an allelic variant or splice variant thereof. In one embodiment, human ROR1 is a transcript variant or isoform that has the sequence of amino acids forth in SEQ ID NO:104 or SEQ ID NO:105.

**[0167]** In some embodiments, the antibody binds to non-human ROR1, such as monkey, rabbit, rat, mouse, or other species of ROR1. In some embodiments, the antibody binds to mouse ROR1, such as to an epitope or region of mouse ROR1, such as the mouse ROR1 set forth in SEQ ID NO:

106 (GenBank No. NP\_038873, such as encoded by nucleotides set forth in GenBank No. NM\_013845). In some embodiments, the antibody binds to human ROR1 and binds to mouse ROR1. In some embodiments, the extent of binding of an anti-ROR1 antibody to a non-human ROR1, such as mouse ROR1, is at least or about at least 75%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 100%, 110%, 120%, 130%, 140%, 150% or more of the binding of the antibody to ROR1.

**[0168]** In some embodiments, the antibodies do not bind to mouse ROR1, such as the mouse ROR1 set forth in SEQ ID NO:106 (GenBank No. NP\_038873, such as encoded by nucleotides set forth in GenBank No. NM\_013845).

**[0169]** In one embodiment, the extent of binding of an anti-ROR1 antibody to an unrelated, non-ROR1 protein or to a non-human ROR1 or other non-ROR1 protein, is less than at or about 10% of the binding of the antibody to human ROR1 as measured, e.g., by a radioimmunoassay (RIA). In some embodiments, among provided antibodies are antibodies in which binding to mouse ROR1 is less than or at or about 10% of the binding of the antibody to human ROR1. In some embodiments, among provided antibodies are antibodies in which binding to a ROR2, such as a human ROR2, is less than or at or about 10% of the binding of the antibody to human ROR1.

**[0170]** In some embodiments, the provided antibodies are capable of binding ROR1, such as human ROR1 and/or mouse ROR1, with at least a certain affinity, as measured by any of a number of known methods. In some embodiments, the affinity is represented by a dissociation constant (Kd). In some embodiments, the affinity is represented by EC50.

**[0171]** In some embodiments, the binding affinity (EC50) and/or the dissociation constant of the antibody to ROR1, such as human ROR1 or mouse ROR1, is from or from about 0.1 nM to 500 nM, 0.1 nM to 100 nM, 0.1 nM to 50 nM, 0.1 nM to 10 nM, 0.1 nM to 1 nM, 1 nM to 500 nM, 1 nM to 100 nM, 1 nM to 50 nM, 1 nM to 10 nM, 10 nM to 500 nM, 10 nM to 100 nM, 10 nM to 50 nM, 50 nM to 500 nM, 50 nM to 100 nM or 100 nM to 500 nM. In certain embodiments, the binding affinity (EC50) and/or the dissociation constant of the antibody to ROR1, such as human ROR1 or mouse ROR1, is at or about or less than at or about 100 nM, 50 nM, 40 nM, 30 nM, 25 nM, 20 nM, 19 nM, 18 nM, 17 nM, 16 nM, 15 nM, 14 nM, 13 nM, 12 nM, 11 nM, 10 nM, 9 nM, 8 nM, 7 nM, 6 nM, 5 nM, 4 nM, 3 nM, 2 nM, or 1 nM. In some embodiments, the antibodies bind to ROR1, such as human ROR1 or mouse ROR1, with a sub-nanomolar binding affinity, for example, with a



binding affinity less than 1 nM, such as less than 0.9 nM, 0.8 nM, 0.7 nM, 0.6 nM, 0.5 nM, 0.4 nM, 0.3 nM, 0.2 nM or 0.1 nM.

**[0172]** In some embodiments, the antibodies, such as the human antibodies, specifically bind to a particular epitope or region of ROR1, such as generally an extracellular epitope or region. ROR1 is a type I membrane protein that contains an extracellular region containing an immunoglobulin (Ig) domain, a frizzled (Fz) domain and a kringle (Kr) domain followed by a transmembrane domain. With reference to human ROR1 set forth in SEQ ID NO:103, the extracellular region corresponds to amino acids 1-377, whereby amino acids 13-118 correspond to the Ig domain, amino acids 136-270 correspond to the Fz domain and amino acids 283-362 correspond to the Kr domain. In some embodiments, the antibodies, such as human antibodies, bind to an epitope comprising residues within the Ig domain, the Fz domain and/or the Kr domain. In some embodiments, the antibodies, such as human antibodies, bind to an epitope comprising residues with the Ig domain and/or Fz domain. In some embodiments, the antibodies, such as human antibodies, bind to an epitope comprising residues within both the Ig and Fz domains.

**[0173]** In some embodiments, properties or features of the provided antibodies are described in relation to properties observed for another antibody, e.g., a reference antibody. In some embodiments, the reference antibody is a non-human anti-ROR1 antibody, such as a rabbit or chimeric or humanized anti-ROR1 antibody. In some aspects, the reference antibody is the chimeric rabbit/human IgG1 antibody designated R12 (see, e.g., Yang *et al.* (2011) *PloS ONE*, 6:e21018; U.S. Patent Application No. US 2013/0251642), and/or a fragment derived therefrom such as an scFv fragment thereof, and/or an antibody containing the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> sequences of such an antibody and/or the heavy and light chain CDRs of such an antibody. A chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) containing an antigen-binding scFv fragment of R12 has been demonstrated to effectively promote antitumor reactivity in a CAR therapy (Hudecek *et al.* (2013) *Clin. Cancer Res.*, 19:3153; International published PCT Appl. No. WO2014031687).

**[0174]** For example, in some embodiments, the reference antibody has a V<sub>H</sub> region containing the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 85, or comprises CDR1, CDR2, and/or CDR3 within such a sequence, and/or has a V<sub>L</sub> containing the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 86, or comprises CDR1, CDR2, and/or CDR3 within such a sequence. For example, the reference antibody can be an

antibody that contains a CDR-H1 sequence of AYYMS (SEQ ID NO:87), a CDR-H2 sequence of TIYPSSGKTYATWVNG (set forth in SEQ ID NO:88), a CDR-H3 sequence of DSYADDGALFN (SEQ ID NO:72), a CDR-L1 sequence of TLSSAHKTDID (SEQ ID NO:89), a CDR-L2 sequence of GSYTKRP (SEQ ID NO:90) and/or a CDR-L3 sequence of GADYIGGYV (SEQ ID NO:73). In some embodiments, the reference antibody is an scFv that comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO:84.

**[0175]** In some embodiments, the reference antibody is the mouse anti-human ROR1 antibody designated 2A2, and/or a fragment derived therefrom such as an scFv fragment thereof, and/or an antibody containing the  $V_H$  and  $V_L$  sequences of such an antibody and/or the heavy and light chain CDRs of such an antibody (see, *e.g.*, Baskar *et al.* (2012) I, 4:349-361; published U.S. Patent Appl. No. US2012/20058051).

**[0176]** For example, in some embodiments, the reference antibody has a  $V_H$  region containing the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 114, or comprises CDR1, CDR2, and/or CDR3 within such a sequence, and/or has a  $V_L$  containing the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 115, or comprises CDR1, CDR2, and/or CDR3 within such a sequence. For example, the reference antibody can be an antibody that contains a CDR-H1 sequence of DYEMH (SEQ ID NO:116), a CDR-H2 sequence of AIDPETGGTAYNQKFKG (set forth in SEQ ID NO:117), a CDR-H3 sequence of YYDYDSFTY (SEQ ID NO:118), a CDR-L1 sequence of KASQNVDAAVA (SEQ ID NO:119), a CDR-L2 sequence of SASNRYT (SEQ ID NO:120) and/or a CDR-L3 sequence of QQYDIYPYT (SEQ ID NO:121). In some embodiments, the reference antibody is an scFv form of antibody 2A2.

**[0177]** In some embodiments, the reference antibody is a human or humanized anti-ROR1 antibody. Exemplary humanized anti-ROR1 antibodies are described in International PCT Appl. No. WO2014/031174. In some embodiments, the reference antibody is a humanized variant of an antibody designated 99961. In some embodiments, the reference antibody has a  $V_H$  region containing the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 122, 123, 124 or 125, or comprises CDR1, CDR2, and/or CDR3 within such a sequence, and/or has a  $V_L$  containing the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 126, 127, 128 or 129, or comprises CDR1, CDR2, and/or CDR3 within such a sequence. In some embodiments, the reference antibody can be an antibody that contains a CDR-H1 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:130 or 133, a CDR-H2 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:131 or 134, a CDR-

H3 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:132 or 135, a CDR-L1 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:136 or 139, a CDR-L2 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:137 or 140 and/or a CDR-L3 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:138 or 141.

**[0178]** In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains heavy and light chain CDRs that are distinct from the CDRs present in the reference antibody or antibodies. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains heavy and light chain CDRs that are distinct from the CDRs present in the antibody designated R12, such as present in the V<sub>H</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 85 and/or the V<sub>L</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 86. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains heavy and light chain CDRs that are distinct from the CDRs present in the antibody designated 2A2, such as present in the V<sub>H</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 104 and/or the V<sub>L</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 105. In some embodiments, the provided antibody contains heavy and light chain CDRs that are distinct from the CDRs present in a humanized variant of antibody designated 99961, such as present in the V<sub>H</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 122, 123, 124 or 125 and/or the V<sub>L</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 126, 127, 128 or 129.

**[0179]** Among the provided antibodies are those that compete for binding with and/or bind to the same or overlapping epitopes of ROR1 as those bound by a reference antibody or antibody, such as R12, but nonetheless contain distinct CDRs, e.g., distinct heavy and/or light chain CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3.

**[0180]** In some embodiments, the reference antibody has a sequence present in an antibody or portion thereof as described herein, such as any of the provided exemplary antibodies. For example, in some embodiments, the reference antibody contains a CDR-H1 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, or 33; a CDR-H2 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, or 34; a CDR-H3 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174; a CDR-L1 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36; CDR-L2 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37; and/or a CDR-L3 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, and 49. For example, in some embodiments, the reference antibody has a light chain variable (V<sub>L</sub>) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16,

or 18 and/or has a heavy chain variable (VH) region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19. In some such embodiments, the antibody has heavy and/or light chain CDRs 1, 2, and/or 3 as present in such an antibody.

**[0181]** In some embodiments, the antibody has an affinity, e.g., EC50 or Kd, about the same as or lower than that of the corresponding form of the reference antibody, e.g., no more than about 1.5-fold or no more than about 2-fold greater, no more than 3-fold greater, and/or no more than 10-fold greater, than the EC50 or Kd of the corresponding form of the reference antibody. In some embodiments, the antibody has an affinity, e.g., EC50 or Kd, that is greater than or greater than about 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 30-fold, 40-fold, 50-fold, 60-fold, 70-fold, 80-fold, 90-fold, 100-fold, 150-fold, 200-fold, 250-fold or greater than the EC50 or Kd of the corresponding form of the reference antibody.

**[0182]** In some embodiments, the antibodies display a binding preference for ROR1-expressing cells as compared to ROR1-negative cells, such as particular cells known and/or described herein to express ROR1 and known not to express ROR1. In some embodiments, the binding preference is observed where a significantly greater degree of binding is measured to the ROR1-expressing, as compared to the non-expressing, cells. In some embodiments, the fold change in degree of binding detected, for example, as measured by mean fluorescence intensity in a flow cytometry-based assay and/or dissociation constant or EC50, to the ROR1-expressing cells as compared to the non-ROR1-expressing cells, is at least at or about 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more, and/or is about as great, about the same, at least as great or at least about as great, or greater, than the fold change observed for the corresponding form of the reference antibody. In some cases, the total degree of observed binding to ROR1 or to the ROR1-expressing cells is approximately the same, at least as great, or greater than that observed for the corresponding form of the reference antibody.

**[0183]** In some aspects, the affinity is at or about the same degree or substantially the same degree of affinity compared to the corresponding form of the reference antibody, such as rabbit ROR1 antibody. In some aspects, the affinity is at least 80, 85, 90, 95, or 99% the same as that of the corresponding form of the reference antibody.

**[0184]** In some embodiments, the antibody specifically binds to an epitope that overlaps with the epitope of ROR1 bound by a reference antibody. In some aspects, among such antibodies are antibodies that bind to the same or a similar epitope as the reference antibody. In some embodiments, two antibodies specifically bind to the same epitope and/or an overlapping epitope if all or essentially all amino acid mutations in the antigen that reduce or eliminate binding of one antibody reduce or eliminate binding of the other antibody.

**[0185]** In some embodiments, the antibodies bind to the same or a similar epitope or an epitope within the same region or containing residues within the same region of ROR1 as a reference antibody, such as anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or scFv fragment thereof (set forth in SEQ ID NO: 84; *see e.g.* Yang *et al.* (2011) *PloS ONE*, 6:e21018). In some such embodiments, the antibodies bind to an epitope that contains amino acids within the Ig domain and the Fz domain of a ROR1, such as a human ROR1, such as an epitope comprising residues from both such domains and/or at the conjunction of the Ig and Fz domains. In some embodiments, the antibodies bind to an epitope of the ROR1 that overlaps with the epitope specifically bound by R12 and/or an scFv fragment thereof and/or compete for binding with such an antibody.

**[0186]** In some embodiments, the antibody inhibits binding to and/or competes for binding to ROR1, such as human ROR1, with the reference antibody. In some embodiments, the antibody inhibits binding to and/or competes for binding to ROR1, such as human ROR1, with R12 or an IgG or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

**[0187]** An antibody “competes for binding” to ROR1 with a reference antibody if it competitively inhibits binding of the reference antibody to ROR1, and/or if the reference antibody competitively inhibits binding of the antibody to ROR1. An antibody competitively inhibits binding of a reference antibody to an antigen if the presence of the antibody in excess detectably inhibits (blocks) binding of the other antibody to its antigen. A particular degree of inhibition may be specified.

**[0188]** Competitive inhibition assays are known and include ELISA-based, flow cytometry-based assays, and RIA-based assays. In some aspects, competitive inhibition assays are carried out by incorporating an excess of an unlabeled form of one of the antibodies and assessing its ability to

block binding of the other antibody, which is labeled with a detectable marker, such that degree of binding and reduction thereof can be assessed by detection of the label or marker.

**[0189]** In some embodiments, addition of the provided antibody in excess, e.g., 1-, 2-, 5-, 10-, 50- or 100-fold excess, as compared to the amount or concentration of the reference antibody, inhibits binding to the antigen by the reference antibody (or vice versa). In some embodiments, the inhibition of binding is by at least 50%, and in some embodiments by at least 75%, 90% or 99%. In some aspects, the competitive inhibition is as measured in a competitive binding assay (see, e.g., Junghans et al., *Cancer Res.* 1990:50:1495-1502).

**[0190]** In some embodiments, where the reference antibody is present at a concentration of or of about 2 nM, the provided antibody inhibits binding of the reference antibody with an IC<sub>50</sub> of less than at or about 200 nM, 150 nM, 100 nM, 50 nM, 40 nM, 30 nM, 25 nM, 20 nM, 19 nM, 18 nM, 17 nM, 16 nM, 15 nM, 14 nM, 13 nM, 12 nM, 11 nM, or 10 nM, or less than at or about 9 nM, 8 nM, 7 nM, 6 nM, or 5 nM. In some embodiments, where the provided antibody is present at a concentration of or about 2 nM, the reference antibody inhibits binding of the provided antibody with an IC<sub>50</sub> of less than at or about 200 nM, 150 nM, 100 nM, 50 nM, 40 nM, 30 nM, 25 nM, 20 nM, 19 nM, 18 nM, 17 nM, 16 nM, 15 nM, 14 nM, 13 nM, 12 nM, 11 nM, or 10 nM, or less than at or about 9 nM, 8 nM, 7 nM, 6 nM, or 5 nM.

**[0191]** In some embodiments, competitive inhibition of the reference antibody's binding by the provided antibody (or vice versa) is at or about or least at or about the same degree as the degree of competitive inhibition of the reference antibody's binding by the reference antibody itself, e.g., unlabeled reference antibody. In some embodiments, the provided antibody inhibits binding of the reference antibody, such as binding of R12 scFv, to human ROR1 by at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%.

**[0192]** Anti-ROR1 antibodies provided herein may be identified, screened for, or characterized for their physical/chemical properties and/or biological activities by various known assays. In one aspect, the antibody is tested for its antigen binding activity, e.g., by known methods such as ELISA, Western blotting, and/or flow cytometric assays, including cell-based binding assays, for example, assessing binding of the antibody (e.g., conjugated to a fluorescent marker or tagged) to a

cell expressing the target antigen, e.g., ROR1, in some cases compared to results using cells that do not express the target antigen, e.g., ROR1. Binding affinity may be measured as K<sub>d</sub> or EC<sub>50</sub>.

**[0193]** Competition assays may be used to identify an antibody that competes with any of the antibodies described herein. Assays for mapping epitopes bound by the antibodies and reference antibodies also may be used and are known.

#### *Immunoconjugates*

**[0194]** In some embodiments, the antibody is or is part of an immunoconjugate, in which the antibody is conjugated to one or more heterologous molecule(s), such as, but not limited to, a cytotoxic or an imaging agent. Cytotoxic agents include, but are not limited to, radioactive isotopes (e.g., At211, I131, I125, Y90, Re186, Re188, Sm153, Bi212, P32, Pb212 and radioactive isotopes of Lu); chemotherapeutic agents (e.g., methotrexate, adriamycin, vinca alkaloids (vincristine, vinblastine, etoposide), doxorubicin, melphalan, mitomycin C, chlorambucil, daunorubicin or other intercalating agents); growth inhibitory agents; enzymes and fragments thereof such as nucleolytic enzymes; antibiotics; toxins such as small molecule toxins or enzymatically active toxins. In some embodiments, the antibody is conjugated to one or more cytotoxic agents, such as chemotherapeutic agents or drugs, growth inhibitory agents, toxins (e.g., protein toxins, enzymatically active toxins of bacterial, fungal, plant, or animal origin, or fragments thereof), or radioactive isotopes.

**[0195]** Among the immunoconjugates are antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs), in which an antibody is conjugated to one or more drugs, including but not limited to a maytansinoid (see U.S. Patent Nos. 5,208,020, 5,416,064 and European Patent EP 0 425 235 B1); an auristatin such as monomethylauristatin drug moieties DE and DF (MMAE and MMAF) (see U.S. Patent Nos. 5,635,483 and 5,780,588, and 7,498,298); a dolastatin; a calicheamicin or derivative thereof (see U.S. Patent Nos. 5,712,374, 5,714,586, 5,739,116, 5,767,285, 5,770,701, 5,770,710, 5,773,001, and 5,877,296; Hinman *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 53:3336-3342 (1993); and Lode *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 58:2925-2928 (1998)); an anthracycline such as daunomycin or doxorubicin (see Kratz *et al.*, *Current Med. Chem.* 13:477-523 (2006); Jeffrey *et al.*, *Bioorganic & Med. Chem. Letters* 16:358-362 (2006); Torgov *et al.*, *Bioconj. Chem.* 16:717-721 (2005); Nagy *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97:829-834 (2000); Dubowchik *et al.*, *Bioorg. & Med. Chem. Letters* 12:1529-1532 (2002); King *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 45:4336-4343 (2002); and U.S. Patent No. 6,630,579); methotrexate; vindesine; a

taxane such as docetaxel, paclitaxel, larotaxel, tesetaxel, and ortataxel; a trichothecene; and CC1065.

**[0196]** Also among the immunoconjugates are those in which the antibody is conjugated to an enzymatically active toxin or fragment thereof, including but not limited to diphtheria A chain, nonbinding active fragments of diphtheria toxin, exotoxin A chain (from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), ricin A chain, abrin A chain, modeccin A chain, alpha-sarcin, Aleurites fordii proteins, dianthin proteins, Phytolacca americana proteins (PAPI, PAPII, and PAP-S), momordica charantia inhibitor, curcumin, croton, saponaria officinalis inhibitor, gelonin, mitogellin, restrictocin, phenomycin, enomycin, and the trichothecenes.

**[0197]** Also among the immunoconjugates are those in which the antibody is conjugated to a radioactive atom to form a radioconjugate. Exemplary radioactive isotopes include  $\text{At}^{211}$ ,  $\text{I}^{131}$ ,  $\text{I}^{125}$ ,  $\text{Y}^{90}$ ,  $\text{Re}^{186}$ ,  $\text{Re}^{188}$ ,  $\text{Sm}^{153}$ ,  $\text{Bi}^{212}$ ,  $\text{P}^{32}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{212}$  and radioactive isotopes of Lu.

**[0198]** Conjugates of an antibody and cytotoxic agent may be made using any of a number of known protein coupling agents, e.g., linkers, (see Vitetta *et al.*, *Science* 238:1098 (1987)), WO94/11026. The linker may be a “cleavable linker” facilitating release of a cytotoxic drug in the cell, such as acid-labile linkers, peptidase-sensitive linkers, photolabile linkers, dimethyl linkers, and disulfide-containing linkers (Chari *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 52:127-131 (1992); U.S. Patent No. 5,208,020).

#### *Multispecific Antibodies*

**[0199]** In certain embodiments, the ROR1-binding molecules, e.g., antibodies or polypeptides such as chimeric receptors containing the same, are multispecific. Among the multispecific binding molecules are multispecific antibodies, including, e.g. bispecific. Multispecific binding partners, e.g., antibodies, have binding specificities for at least two different sites, which may be in the same or different antigens. In certain embodiments, one of the binding specificities is for ROR1 and the other is for another antigen. In certain embodiments, bispecific antibodies may bind to two different epitopes of ROR1. Bispecific antibodies may also be used to localize cytotoxic agents to cells which express ROR1. Bispecific antibodies can be prepared as full length antibodies or antibody fragments. Among the multispecific antibodies are multispecific single-chain antibodies, e.g., diabodies, triabodies, and tetrabodies, tandem di-scFvs, and tandem



tri-scFvs. Also provided are multispecific chimeric receptors, such as multispecific CARs, containing the antibodies. Also provided are multispecific cells containing the antibodies or polypeptides including the same, such as cells containing a cell surface protein including the anti-ROR1 antibody and an additional cell surface protein, such as an additional chimeric receptor, which binds to a different antigen or a different epitope on ROR1.

**[0200]** Exemplary additional antigens include B cell specific antigens, other tumor-specific antigens, such as antigens expressed specifically on or associated with B cell leukemia, lymphoma, B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), AML, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), Burkett's Lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), neuroblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, epithelial squamous cell cancer, melanoma, myeloma, stomach cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, adrenal cancer and/or head and neck cancer, and antigens expressed on T cells. Exemplary antigens include CD4, CD5, CD8, CD14, CD15, CD19, CD20, CD21, CD22, CD23, CD25, CD33, CD37, CD38, CD40, CD40L, CD46, CD52, CD54, CD74, CD80, CD126, CD138, B7, MUC-1, Ia, HM1.24, HLA-DR, tenascin, an angiogenesis factor, VEGF, PIGF, ED-B fibronectin, an oncogene, an oncogene product, CD66a-d, necrosis antigens, Ii, IL-2, T101, TAC, IL-6, TRAIL-R1 (DR4) and TRAIL-R2 (DR5).

#### *Variants*

**[0201]** In certain embodiments, the antibodies include one or more amino acid variations, e.g., substitutions, deletions, insertions, and/or mutations, compared to the sequence of an antibody described herein. Exemplary variants include those designed to improve the binding affinity and/or other biological properties of the antibody. Amino acid sequence variants of an antibody may be prepared by introducing appropriate modifications into the nucleotide sequence encoding the antibody, or by peptide synthesis. Such modifications include, for example, deletions from, and/or insertions into and/or substitutions of residues within the amino acid sequences of the antibody. Any combination of deletion, insertion, and substitution can be made to arrive at the final construct, provided that the final construct possesses the desired characteristics, e.g., antigen-binding.

**[0202]** In certain embodiments, the antibodies include one or more amino acid substitutions, e.g., as compared to an antibody sequence described herein and/or compared to a sequence of a natural repertoire, e.g., human repertoire. Sites of interest for substitutional mutagenesis include the CDRs and FRs. Amino acid substitutions may be introduced into an antibody of interest and the products screened for a desired activity, e.g., retained/improved antigen binding, decreased immunogenicity, improved half-life, and/or improved effector function, such as the ability to promote antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) or complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC).

**[0203]** In some embodiments, one or more residues within a CDR of a parent antibody (e.g. a humanized or human antibody) is/are substituted. In some embodiments, the substitution is made to revert a sequence or position in the sequence to a germline sequence, such as an antibody sequence found in the germline (e.g., human germline), for example, to reduce the likelihood of immunogenicity, e.g., upon administration to a human subject.

**[0204]** In some embodiments, alterations are made in CDR “hotspots,” residues encoded by codons that undergo mutation at high frequency during the somatic maturation process (see, e.g., Chowdhury, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 207:179-196 (2008)), and/or residues that contact antigen, with the resulting variant  $V_H$  or  $V_L$  being tested for binding affinity. Affinity maturation by constructing and reselecting from secondary libraries has been described, e.g., in Hoogenboom et al. in *Methods in Molecular Biology* 178:1-37 (O’Brien et al., ed., Human Press, Totowa, NJ, (2001)). In some embodiments of affinity maturation, diversity is introduced into the variable genes chosen for maturation by any of a variety of methods (e.g., error-prone PCR, chain shuffling, or oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis). A secondary library is then created. The library is then screened to identify any antibody variants with the desired affinity. Another method to introduce diversity involves CDR-directed approaches, in which several CDR residues (e.g., 4-6 residues at a time) are randomized. CDR residues involved in antigen binding may be specifically identified, e.g., using alanine scanning mutagenesis or modeling. CDR-H3 and CDR-L3 in particular are often targeted.

**[0205]** In certain embodiments, substitutions, insertions, or deletions may occur within one or more CDRs so long as such alterations do not substantially reduce the ability of the antibody to bind antigen. For example, conservative alterations (e.g., conservative substitutions as provided herein) that do not substantially reduce binding affinity may be made in CDRs. Such alterations may, for example, be outside of antigen contacting residues in the CDRs. In certain embodiments of the variant V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> sequences provided above, each CDR either is unaltered, or contains no more than one, two or three amino acid substitutions.

**[0206]** Amino acid sequence insertions include amino- and/or carboxyl-terminal fusions ranging in length from one residue to polypeptides containing a hundred or more residues, as well as intrasequence insertions of single or multiple amino acid residues. Examples of terminal insertions include an antibody with an N-terminal methionyl residue. Other insertional variants of the antibody molecule include the fusion to the N- or C-terminus of the antibody to an enzyme or a polypeptide which increases the serum half-life of the antibody.

#### *Modifications*

**[0207]** In certain embodiments, the antibody is altered to increase or decrease the extent to which the antibody is glycosylated, for example, by removing or inserting one or more glycosylation sites by altering the amino acid sequence and/or by modifying the oligosaccharide(s) attached to the glycosylation sites, e.g., using certain cell lines.

**[0208]** In some embodiments, an N-linked glycosylation, which is a glycosylation site that occurs at asparagines in the consensus sequence -Asn-Xaa-Ser/Thr is removed or inserted. For example, an exemplary N-linked consensus sequence corresponds to residues N52/P52A/S53, by Kabat numbering, of the exemplary heavy chain set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17. In some embodiments, one or more residues corresponding to N52, P52A and/or S53 are replaced with another amino acid to remove the glycosylation site. Exemplary of a modification is S53N, such as is provided in the exemplary heavy chain set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19.

**[0209]** Exemplary modifications, variants, and cell lines are described, e.g., in Patent Publication Nos. US 2003/0157108, US 2004/0093621, US 2003/0157108; WO 2000/61739; WO 2001/29246; US 2003/0115614; US 2002/0164328; US 2004/0093621; US 2004/0132140; US 2004/0110704; US 2004/0110282; US 2004/0109865; WO 2003/085119; WO 2003/084570; WO

2005/035586; WO 2005/035778; WO2005/053742; WO2002/031140; Okazaki et al. J. Mol. Biol. 336:1239-1249 (2004); Yamane-Ohnuki et al. Biotech. Bioeng. 87: 614 (2004). Ripka et al. Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 249:533-545 (1986); US Pat Appl No US 2003/0157108 A1, Presta, L; and WO 2004/056312 A1, Yamane-Ohnuki et al. Biotech. Bioeng. 87: 614 (2004); Kanda, Y. et al., Biotechnol. Bioeng., 94(4):680-688 (2006); and WO2003/085107; WO 2003/011878 (Jean-Mairet et al.); US Patent No. 6,602,684 (Umana et al.); and US 2005/0123546 (Umana et al.); WO 1997/30087 (Patel et al.); WO 1998/58964 (Raju, S.); and WO 1999/22764 (Raju, S.).

**[0210]** Among the modified antibodies are those having one or more amino acid modifications in the Fc region, such as those having a human Fc region sequence or other portion of a constant region (e.g., a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4 Fc region) comprising an amino acid modification (e.g. a substitution) at one or more amino acid positions.

**[0211]** Such modifications can be made, e.g., to improve half-life, alter binding to one or more types of Fc receptors, and/or alter effector functions.

**[0212]** Also among the variants are cysteine engineered antibodies such as “thioMAbs” and other cysteine engineered variants, in which one or more residues of an antibody are substituted with cysteine residues, in order to generate reactive thiol groups at accessible sites, e.g., for use in conjugation of agents and linker-agents, to produce immunoconjugates. Cysteine engineered antibodies are described, e.g., in U.S. Patent Nos. 7,855,275 and 7,521,541.

**[0213]** In some embodiments, the antibodies are modified to contain additional nonproteinaceous moieties, including water soluble polymers. Exemplary polymers include, but are not limited to, polyethylene glycol (PEG), copolymers of ethylene glycol/propylene glycol, carboxymethylcellulose, dextran, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, poly-1, 3-dioxolane, poly-1,3,6-trioxane, ethylene/maleic anhydride copolymer, polyaminoacids (either homopolymers or random copolymers), and dextran or poly(n-vinyl pyrrolidone)polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol homopolymers, polypropylene oxide/ethylene oxide co-polymers, polyoxyethylated polyols (e.g., glycerol), polyvinyl alcohol, and mixtures thereof. Polyethylene glycol propionaldehyde may have advantages in manufacturing due to its stability in water. The polymer may be of any molecular weight, and may be branched or unbranched. The number of polymers attached to the antibody may vary, and if more than one polymer is attached, they can be the same or different

molecules. In general, the number and/or type of polymers used for derivatization can be determined based on considerations including, but not limited to, the particular properties or functions of the antibody to be improved, whether the antibody derivative will be used in a therapy under defined conditions, etc.

## **B. Recombinant Receptors**

**[0214]** Among the provided binding molecules, e.g., ROR1 binding molecules, are recombinant receptors, such as those that include one of the provided antibodies. The receptors include antigen receptors and other chimeric receptors that specifically bind to ROR1, such as receptors containing the provided anti-ROR1 antibodies, e.g., antibody fragments. Among the antigen receptors are functional non-TCR antigen receptors, such as chimeric antigen receptors (CARs). Also provided are cells expressing the recombinant receptors and uses thereof in adoptive cell therapy, such as treatment of diseases and disorders associated with ROR1 expression.

**[0215]** Exemplary antigen receptors, including CARs, and methods for engineering and introducing such receptors into cells, include those described, for example, in international patent application publication numbers WO200014257, WO2013126726, WO2012/129514, WO2014031687, WO2013/166321, WO2013/071154, WO2013/123061 U.S. patent application publication numbers US2002131960, US2013287748, US20130149337, U.S. Patent Nos.: 6,451,995, 7,446,190, 8,252,592, , 8,339,645, 8,398,282, 7,446,179, 6,410,319, 7,070,995, 7,265,209, 7,354,762, 7,446,191, 8,324,353, and 8,479,118, and European patent application number EP2537416, and/or those described by Sadelain et al., *Cancer Discov.* 2013 April; 3(4): 388–398; Davila et al. (2013) *PLoS ONE* 8(4): e61338; Turtle et al., *Curr. Opin. Immunol.*, 2012 October; 24(5): 633-39; Wu et al., *Cancer*, 2012 March 18(2): 160-75. In some aspects, the antigen receptors include a CAR as described in U.S. Patent No.: 7,446,190, and those described in International Patent Application Publication No.: WO/2014055668 A1. Exemplary of the CARs include CARs as disclosed in any of the aforementioned publications, such as WO2014031687, US 8,339,645, US 7,446,179, US 2013/0149337, U.S. Patent No.: 7,446,190, US Patent No.: 8,389,282, e.g., and in which the antigen-binding portion, e.g., scFv, is replaced by an antibody, e.g., as provided herein.

**[0216]** Among the chimeric receptors are chimeric antigen receptors (CARs). The chimeric receptors, such as CARs, generally include an extracellular antigen binding domain that includes, is, or is comprised within, one of the provided anti-ROR1 antibodies. Thus, the chimeric receptors, e.g., CARs, typically include in their extracellular portions one or more ROR1-binding molecules, such as one or more antigen-binding fragment, domain, or portion, or one or more antibody variable domains, and/or antibody molecules, such as those described herein. In some embodiments, the CAR includes a ROR1-binding portion or portions of the antibody molecule, such as a variable heavy (VH) chain region and/or variable light (VL) chain region of the antibody, e.g., an scFv antibody fragment.

**[0217]** ROR1 -targeting CARs are described, for example, by Hudecek et al., *Clin Cancer Res*, 19(12), 3153-3164 (2013) and Baskar et al. *MAbs*. 4(3): 349-361 (2012). See also WO2014031687.

**[0218]** In some embodiments, the recombinant receptor such as the CAR, such as the antibody portion thereof, further includes a spacer, which may be or include at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region or variant or modified version thereof, such as a hinge region, e.g., an IgG4 hinge region, and/or a CH1/CL and/or Fc region. In some embodiments, the constant region or portion is of a human IgG, such as IgG4 or IgG1. In some aspects, the portion of the constant region serves as a spacer region between the antigen-recognition component, e.g., scFv, and transmembrane domain. The spacer can be of a length that provides for increased responsiveness of the cell following antigen binding, as compared to in the absence of the spacer. In some examples, the spacer is at or about 12 amino acids in length or is no more than 12 amino acids in length. Exemplary spacers include those having at least about 10 to 229 amino acids, about 10 to 200 amino acids, about 10 to 175 amino acids, about 10 to 150 amino acids, about 10 to 125 amino acids, about 10 to 100 amino acids, about 10 to 75 amino acids, about 10 to 50 amino acids, about 10 to 40 amino acids, about 10 to 30 amino acids, about 10 to 20 amino acids, or about 10 to 15 amino acids, and including any integer between the endpoints of any of the listed ranges. In some embodiments, a spacer region has about 12 amino acids or less, about 119 amino acids or less, or about 229 amino acids or less. Exemplary spacers include IgG4 hinge alone, IgG4 hinge linked to CH2 and CH3 domains, or IgG4 hinge linked to the CH3 domain. Exemplary spacers include, but are not limited to, those described in Hudecek *et al.* (2013) *Clin. Cancer Res.*, 19:3153 or

international patent application publication number WO2014031687. In some embodiments, the spacer has the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 108, and is encoded by the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 107. In some embodiments, the spacer has the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 142. In some embodiments, the spacer has the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 143.

**[0219]** In some embodiments, the constant region or portion is of IgD. In some embodiments, the spacer has the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:144. In some embodiments, the spacer has a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to any of SEQ ID NOS: 108, 142, 143 or 144.

**[0220]** The antigen recognition domain generally is linked to one or more intracellular signaling components, such as signaling components that mimic activation through an antigen receptor complex, such as a TCR complex, in the case of a CAR, and/or signal via another cell surface receptor. Thus, in some embodiments, the ROR1-specific binding component (e.g., antibody) is linked to one or more transmembrane and intracellular signaling domains. In some embodiments, the transmembrane domain is fused to the extracellular domain. In one embodiment, a transmembrane domain that naturally is associated with one of the domains in the receptor, e.g., CAR, is used. In some instances, the transmembrane domain is selected or modified by amino acid substitution to avoid binding of such domains to the transmembrane domains of the same or different surface membrane proteins to minimize interactions with other members of the receptor complex.

**[0221]** The transmembrane domain in some embodiments is derived either from a natural or from a synthetic source. Where the source is natural, the domain in some aspects is derived from any membrane-bound or transmembrane protein. Transmembrane regions include those derived from (i.e. comprise at least the transmembrane region(s) of) the alpha, beta or zeta chain of the T-cell receptor, CD28, CD3 epsilon, CD45, CD4, CD5, CDS, CD9, CD 16, CD22, CD33, CD37, CD64, CD80, CD86, CD 134, CD137, CD 154. Alternatively the transmembrane domain in some embodiments is synthetic. In some aspects, the synthetic transmembrane domain comprises predominantly hydrophobic residues such as leucine and valine. In some aspects, a triplet of

phenylalanine, tryptophan and valine will be found at each end of a synthetic transmembrane domain. In some embodiments, the linkage is by linkers, spacers, and/or transmembrane domain(s).

**[0222]** Among the intracellular signaling domains are those that mimic or approximate a signal through a natural antigen receptor, a signal through such a receptor in combination with a costimulatory receptor, and/or a signal through a costimulatory receptor alone. In some embodiments, a short oligo- or polypeptide linker, for example, a linker of between 2 and 10 amino acids in length, such as one containing glycines and serines, e.g., glycine-serine doublet, is present and forms a linkage between the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic signaling domain of the CAR.

**[0223]** The receptor, e.g., the CAR, generally includes at least one intracellular signaling component or components. In some embodiments, the receptor includes an intracellular component of a TCR complex, such as a TCR CD3 chain that mediates T-cell activation and cytotoxicity, e.g., CD3 zeta chain. Thus, in some aspects, the ROR1-binding antibody is linked to one or more cell signaling modules. In some embodiments, cell signaling modules include CD3 transmembrane domain, CD3 intracellular signaling domains, and/or other CD transmembrane domains. In some embodiments, the receptor, e.g., CAR, further includes a portion of one or more additional molecules such as Fc receptor  $\gamma$ , CD8, CD4, CD25, or CD16. For example, in some aspects, the CAR includes a chimeric molecule between CD3-zeta (CD3- $\zeta$ ) or Fc receptor  $\gamma$  and CD8, CD4, CD25 or CD16.

**[0224]** In some embodiments, upon ligation of the CAR, the cytoplasmic domain or intracellular signaling domain of the CAR activates at least one of the normal effector functions or responses of the immune cell, e.g., T cell engineered to express the CAR. For example, in some contexts, the CAR induces a function of a T cell such as cytolytic activity or T-helper activity, such as secretion of cytokines or other factors. In some embodiments, a truncated portion of an intracellular signaling domain of an antigen receptor component or costimulatory molecule is used in place of an intact immunostimulatory chain, for example, if it transduces the effector function signal. In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain or domains include the cytoplasmic sequences of the T cell receptor (TCR), and in some aspects also those of co-receptors that in the natural context act in concert with such receptor to initiate signal transduction following



antigen receptor engagement, and/or any derivative or variant of such molecules, and/or any synthetic sequence that has the same functional capability.

**[0225]** In the context of a natural TCR, full activation generally requires not only signaling through the TCR, but also a costimulatory signal. Thus, in some embodiments, to promote full activation, a component for generating secondary or co-stimulatory signal is also included in the CAR. In other embodiments, the CAR does not include a component for generating a costimulatory signal. In some aspects, an additional CAR is expressed in the same cell and provides the component for generating the secondary or costimulatory signal.

**[0226]** T cell activation is in some aspects described as being mediated by two classes of cytoplasmic signaling sequences: those that initiate antigen-dependent primary activation through the TCR (primary cytoplasmic signaling sequences), and those that act in an antigen-independent manner to provide a secondary or co-stimulatory signal (secondary cytoplasmic signaling sequences). In some aspects, the CAR includes one or both of such signaling components.

**[0227]** In some aspects, the CAR includes a primary cytoplasmic signaling sequence that regulates primary activation of the TCR complex. Primary cytoplasmic signaling sequences that act in a stimulatory manner may contain signaling motifs which are known as immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs or ITAMs. Examples of ITAM containing primary cytoplasmic signaling sequences include those derived from TCR or CD3 zeta, FcR gamma, FcR beta, CD3 gamma, CD3 delta, CD3 epsilon, CDS, CD22, CD79a, CD79b, and CD66d. In some embodiments, cytoplasmic signaling molecule(s) in the CAR contain(s) a cytoplasmic signaling domain, portion thereof, or sequence derived from CD3 zeta.

**[0228]** In some embodiments, the CAR includes a signaling domain and/or transmembrane portion of a costimulatory receptor, such as CD28, 4-1BB, OX40, DAP10, and ICOS. In some aspects, the same CAR includes both the activating and costimulatory components.

**[0229]** In some embodiments, the activating domain is included within one CAR, whereas the costimulatory component is provided by another CAR recognizing another antigen. In some embodiments, the CARs include activating or stimulatory CARs, and costimulatory CARs, both expressed on the same cell (*see* WO2014/055668). In some aspects, the ROR1-targeting CAR is the stimulatory or activating CAR; in other aspects, it is the costimulatory CAR. In some

embodiments, the cells further include inhibitory CARs (iCARs, *see* Fedorov et al., *Sci. Transl. Medicine*, 5(215) (December, 2013), such as a CAR recognizing an antigen other than ROR1, whereby an activating signal delivered through the ROR1-targeting CAR is diminished or inhibited by binding of the inhibitory CAR to its ligand, e.g., to reduce off-target effects.

**[0230]** In certain embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain comprises a CD28 transmembrane and signaling domain linked to a CD3 (e.g., CD3-zeta) intracellular domain. In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain comprises a chimeric CD28 and CD137 (4-1BB, TNFRSF9) co-stimulatory domains, linked to a CD3 zeta intracellular domain.

**[0231]** In some embodiments, the CAR encompasses one or more, e.g., two or more, costimulatory domains and an activation domain, e.g., primary activation domain, in the cytoplasmic portion. Exemplary CARs include intracellular components of CD3-zeta, CD28, and 4-1BB.

**[0232]** In some embodiments, the CAR or other antigen receptor further includes a marker, such as a cell surface marker, which may be used to confirm transduction or engineering of the cell to express the receptor, such as a truncated version of a cell surface receptor, such as truncated EGFR (tEGFR). In some aspects, the marker includes all or part (e.g., truncated form) of CD34, a NGFR, or epidermal growth factor receptor (e.g., tEGFR). In some embodiments, the nucleic acid encoding the marker is operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding for a linker sequence, such as a cleavable linker sequence, e.g., T2A. See WO2014031687. In some embodiments, introduction of a construct encoding the CAR and EGFRt separated by a T2A ribosome switch can express two proteins from the same construct, such that the EGFRt can be used as a marker to detect cells expressing such construct. In some embodiments, a marker, and optionally a linker sequence, can be any as disclosed in published patent application No. WO2014031687. For example, the marker can be a truncated EGFR (tEGFR) that is, optionally, linked to a linker sequence, such as a T2A cleavable linker sequence. An exemplary polypeptide for a truncated EGFR (e.g. tEGFR) comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 154 or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 154. An exemplary T2A linker sequence comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 153 or a sequence of amino acids

that exhibits at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 153.

**[0233]** In some embodiments, the marker is a molecule, e.g., cell surface protein, not naturally found on T cells or not naturally found on the surface of T cells, or a portion thereof.

**[0234]** In some embodiments, the molecule is a non-self molecule, e.g., non-self protein, i.e., one that is not recognized as “self” by the immune system of the host into which the cells will be adoptively transferred.

**[0235]** In some embodiments, the marker serves no therapeutic function and/or produces no effect other than to be used as a marker for genetic engineering, e.g., for selecting cells successfully engineered. In other embodiments, the marker may be a therapeutic molecule or molecule otherwise exerting some desired effect, such as a ligand for a cell to be encountered in vivo, such as a costimulatory or immune checkpoint molecule to enhance and/or dampen responses of the cells upon adoptive transfer and encounter with ligand.

**[0236]** In some cases, CARs are referred to as first, second, and/or third generation CARs. In some aspects, a first generation CAR is one that solely provides a CD3-chain induced signal upon antigen binding; in some aspects, a second-generation CARs is one that provides such a signal and costimulatory signal, such as one including an intracellular signaling domain from a costimulatory receptor such as CD28 or CD137; in some aspects, a third generation CAR in some aspects is one that includes multiple costimulatory domains of different costimulatory receptors.

**[0237]** In some embodiments, the chimeric antigen receptor includes an extracellular portion containing the antibody or fragment described herein. In some aspects, the chimeric antigen receptor includes an extracellular portion containing the antibody or fragment described herein and an intracellular signaling domain. In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment includes an scFv or a single-domain  $V_H$  antibody and the intracellular domain contains an ITAM. In some aspects, the intracellular signaling domain includes a signaling domain of a zeta chain of a CD3-zeta (CD3 $\zeta$ ) chain. In some embodiments, the chimeric antigen receptor includes a transmembrane domain linking the extracellular domain and the intracellular signaling domain.

**[0238]** In some aspects, the transmembrane domain contains a transmembrane portion of CD28. The extracellular domain and transmembrane can be linked directly or indirectly. In some embodiments, the extracellular domain and transmembrane are linked by a spacer, such as any described herein. In some embodiments, the chimeric antigen receptor contains an intracellular domain of a T cell costimulatory molecule, such as between the transmembrane domain and intracellular signaling domain. In some aspects, the T cell costimulatory molecule is CD28 or 41BB.

**[0239]** In some embodiments, the CAR contains an antibody, e.g., an antibody fragment, a transmembrane domain that is or contains a transmembrane portion of CD28 or a functional variant thereof, and an intracellular signaling domain containing a signaling portion of CD28 or functional variant thereof and a signaling portion of CD3 zeta or functional variant thereof. In some embodiments, the CAR contains an antibody, e.g., antibody fragment, a transmembrane domain that is or contains a transmembrane portion of CD28 or a functional variant thereof, and an intracellular signaling domain containing a signaling portion of a 4-1BB or functional variant thereof and a signaling portion of CD3 zeta or functional variant thereof. In some such embodiments, the receptor further includes a spacer containing a portion of an Ig molecule, such as a human Ig molecule, such as an Ig hinge, e.g. an IgG4 hinge, such as a hinge-only spacer.

**[0240]** In some embodiments, the transmembrane domain of the receptor, e.g., the CAR is a transmembrane domain of human CD28 or variant thereof, e.g., a 27-amino acid transmembrane domain of a human CD28 (Accession No.: P10747.1), or is a transmembrane domain that comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 145 or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to SEQ ID NO:145; in some embodiments, the transmembrane-domain containing portion of the recombinant receptor comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 146 or a sequence of amino acids having at least at or about 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity thereto.

**[0241]** In some embodiments, the chimeric antigen receptor contains an intracellular domain of a T cell costimulatory molecule. In some aspects, the T cell costimulatory molecule is CD28 or 41BB.

**[0242]** In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain comprises an intracellular costimulatory signaling domain of human CD28 or functional variant or portion thereof thereof, such as a 41 amino acid domain thereof and/or such a domain with an LL to GG substitution at positions 186-187 of a native CD28 protein. In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain can comprise the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 147 or 148 or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 147 or 148. In some embodiments, the intracellular domain comprises an intracellular costimulatory signaling domain of 41BB or functional variant or portion thereof, such as a 42-amino acid cytoplasmic domain of a human 4-1BB (Accession No. Q07011.1) or functional variant or portion thereof, such as the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 149 or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 149.

**[0243]** In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain comprises a human CD3 zeta stimulatory signaling domain or functional variant thereof, such as an 112 AA cytoplasmic domain of isoform 3 of human CD3 $\zeta$  (Accession No.: P20963.2) or a CD3 zeta signaling domain as described in U.S. Patent No.: 7,446,190 or U.S. Patent No. 8,911,993. In some embodiments, the intracellular signaling domain comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 150, 151 or 152 or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 150, 151 or 152

**[0244]** In some aspects, the spacer contains only a hinge region of an IgG, such as only a hinge of IgG4 or IgG1, such as the hinge only spacer set forth in SEQ ID NO:108. In other embodiments, the spacer is an Ig hinge, e.g., and IgG4 hinge, linked to a CH2 and/or CH3 domains. In some embodiments, the spacer is an Ig hinge, e.g., an IgG4 hinge, linked to CH2 and CH3 domains, such as set forth in SEQ ID NO:143. In some embodiments, the spacer is an Ig hinge, e.g., an IgG4

hinge, linked to a CH3 domain only, such as set forth in SEQ ID NO:142. In some embodiments, the spacer is or comprises a glycine-serine rich sequence or other flexible linker such as known flexible linkers.

**[0245]** For example, in some embodiments, the CAR includes a ROR-1 antibody or fragment, such as any of the human ROR1 antibodies, including sdAbs (e.g. containing only the V<sub>H</sub> region) and scFvs, described herein, a spacer such as any of the Ig-hinge containing spacers, a CD28 transmembrane domain, a CD28 intracellular signaling domain, and a CD3 zeta signaling domain. In some embodiments, the CAR includes the ROR-1 antibody or fragment, such as any of the human ROR1 antibodies, including sdAbs and scFvs described herein, a spacer such as any of the Ig-hinge containing spacers, a CD28 transmembrane domain, a CD28 intracellular signaling domain, and a CD3 zeta signaling domain. In some embodiments, such CAR constructs further includes a T2A ribosomal skip element and/or a tEGFR sequence, e.g., downstream of the CAR.

### **C. Engineered Cells**

**[0246]** Also provided are cells such as cells that contain an engineered antigen receptor, e.g., that contains an extracellular domain including the anti-ROR1 antibody or fragment, described herein. Also provided are populations of such cells, compositions containing such cells and/or enriched for such cells, such as in which cells expressing the ROR1 binding molecule make up at least 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, or more percent of the total cells in the composition or cells of a certain type such as T cells or CD8<sup>+</sup> or CD4<sup>+</sup> cells. Among the compositions are pharmaceutical compositions and formulations for administration, such as for adoptive cell therapy. Also provided are therapeutic methods for administering the cells and compositions to subjects, e.g., patients.

**[0247]** Thus also provided are genetically engineered cells expressing the recombinant receptors containing the antibodies, e.g., cells containing the CARs. The cells generally are eukaryotic cells, such as mammalian cells, and typically are human cells. In some embodiments, the cells are derived from the blood, bone marrow, lymph, or lymphoid organs, are cells of the immune system, such as cells of the innate or adaptive immunity, e.g., myeloid or lymphoid cells, including lymphocytes, typically T cells and/or NK cells. Other exemplary cells include stem cells, such as multipotent and pluripotent stem cells, including induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). The cells

typically are primary cells, such as those isolated directly from a subject and/or isolated from a subject and frozen. In some embodiments, the cells include one or more subsets of T cells or other cell types, such as whole T cell populations, CD4+ cells, CD8+ cells, and subpopulations thereof, such as those defined by function, activation state, maturity, potential for differentiation, expansion, recirculation, localization, and/or persistence capacities, antigen-specificity, type of antigen receptor, presence in a particular organ or compartment, marker or cytokine secretion profile, and/or degree of differentiation. With reference to the subject to be treated, the cells may be allogeneic and/or autologous. Among the methods include off-the-shelf methods. In some aspects, such as for off-the-shelf technologies, the cells are pluripotent and/or multipotent, such as stem cells, such as induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). In some embodiments, the methods include isolating cells from the subject, preparing, processing, culturing, and/or engineering them, as described herein, and re-introducing them into the same patient, before or after cryopreservation.

**[0248]** Among the sub-types and subpopulations of T cells and/or of CD4+ and/or of CD8+ T cells are naïve T ( $T_N$ ) cells, effector T cells ( $T_{EFF}$ ), memory T cells and sub-types thereof, such as stem cell memory T ( $T_{SCM}$ ), central memory T ( $T_{CM}$ ), effector memory T ( $T_{EM}$ ), or terminally differentiated effector memory T cells, tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL), immature T cells, mature T cells, helper T cells, cytotoxic T cells, mucosa-associated invariant T (MAIT) cells, naturally occurring and adaptive regulatory T (Treg) cells, helper T cells, such as TH1 cells, TH2 cells, TH3 cells, TH17 cells, TH9 cells, TH22 cells, follicular helper T cells, alpha/beta T cells, and delta/gamma T cells.

**[0249]** In some embodiments, the cells are natural killer (NK) cells. In some embodiments, the cells are monocytes or granulocytes, e.g., myeloid cells, macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic cells, mast cells, eosinophils, and/or basophils.

**[0250]** In some embodiments, the cells include one or more nucleic acids introduced via genetic engineering, and thereby express recombinant or genetically engineered products of such nucleic acids. In some embodiments, the nucleic acids are heterologous, i.e., normally not present in a cell or sample obtained from the cell, such as one obtained from another organism or cell, which for example, is not ordinarily found in the cell being engineered and/or an organism from which such cell is derived. In some embodiments, the nucleic acids are not naturally occurring, such as a

nucleic acid not found in nature, including one comprising chimeric combinations of nucleic acids encoding various domains from multiple different cell types.

*Vectors and methods for genetic engineering*

**[0251]** Also provided are methods, nucleic acids, compositions, and kits, for expressing the binding molecules, including receptors comprising the antibodies, and for producing the genetically engineered cells expressing such binding molecules. The genetic engineering generally involves introduction of a nucleic acid encoding the recombinant or engineered component into the cell, such as by retroviral transduction, transfection, or transformation.

**[0252]** In some embodiments, gene transfer is accomplished by first stimulating the cell, such as by combining it with a stimulus that induces a response such as proliferation, survival, and/or activation, e.g., as measured by expression of a cytokine or activation marker, followed by transduction of the activated cells, and expansion in culture to numbers sufficient for clinical applications.

**[0253]** In some contexts, overexpression of a stimulatory factor (for example, a lymphokine or a cytokine) may be toxic to a subject. Thus, in some contexts, the engineered cells include gene segments that cause the cells to be susceptible to negative selection in vivo, such as upon administration in adoptive immunotherapy. For example in some aspects, the cells are engineered so that they can be eliminated as a result of a change in the in vivo condition of the patient to which they are administered. The negative selectable phenotype may result from the insertion of a gene that confers sensitivity to an administered agent, for example, a compound. Negative selectable genes include the Herpes simplex virus type I thymidine kinase (HSV-I TK) gene (Wigler et al., Cell II :223, 1977) which confers ganciclovir sensitivity; the cellular hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) gene, the cellular adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (APRT) gene, bacterial cytosine deaminase, (Mullen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 89:33 (1992)).

**[0254]** In some aspects, the cells further are engineered to promote expression of cytokines or other factors. Various methods for the introduction of genetically engineered components, e.g., antigen receptors, e.g., CARs, are well known and may be used with the provided methods and compositions. Exemplary methods include those for transfer of nucleic acids encoding the



receptors, including via viral, e.g., retroviral or lentiviral, transduction, transposons, and electroporation.

**[0255]** In some embodiments, recombinant nucleic acids are transferred into cells using recombinant infectious virus particles, such as, e.g., vectors derived from simian virus 40 (SV40), adenoviruses, adeno-associated virus (AAV). In some embodiments, recombinant nucleic acids are transferred into T cells using recombinant lentiviral vectors or retroviral vectors, such as gamma-retroviral vectors (see, e.g., Koste et al. (2014) *Gene Therapy* 2014 Apr 3. doi: 10.1038/gt.2014.25; Carlens et al. (2000) *Exp Hematol* 28(10): 1137-46; Alonso-Camino et al. (2013) *Mol Ther Nucl Acids* 2, e93; Park et al., *Trends Biotechnol.* 2011 November 29(11): 550–557.

**[0256]** In some embodiments, the retroviral vector has a long terminal repeat sequence (LTR), e.g., a retroviral vector derived from the Moloney murine leukemia virus (MoMLV), myeloproliferative sarcoma virus (MPSV), murine embryonic stem cell virus (MESV), murine stem cell virus (MSCV), spleen focus forming virus (SFFV), or adeno-associated virus (AAV). Most retroviral vectors are derived from murine retroviruses. In some embodiments, the retroviruses include those derived from any avian or mammalian cell source. The retroviruses typically are amphotropic, meaning that they are capable of infecting host cells of several species, including humans. In one embodiment, the gene to be expressed replaces the retroviral gag, pol and/or env sequences. A number of illustrative retroviral systems have been described (e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,219,740; 6,207,453; 5,219,740; Miller and Rosman (1989) *BioTechniques* 7:980-990; Miller, A. D. (1990) *Human Gene Therapy* 1:5-14; Scarpa et al. (1991) *Virology* 180:849-852; Burns et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:8033-8037; and Boris-Lawrie and Temin (1993) *Cur. Opin. Genet. Develop.* 3:102-109.

**[0257]** Methods of lentiviral transduction are known. Exemplary methods are described in, e.g., Wang et al. (2012) *J. Immunother.* 35(9): 689-701; Cooper et al. (2003) *Blood.* 101:1637–1644; Verhoeven et al. (2009) *Methods Mol Biol.* 506: 97-114; and Cavalieri et al. (2003) *Blood.* 102(2): 497-505.

**[0258]** In some embodiments, recombinant nucleic acids are transferred into T cells via electroporation (see, e.g., Chicaybam et al, (2013) *PLoS ONE* 8(3): e60298 and Van Tedeloo et al. (2000) *Gene Therapy* 7(16): 1431-1437). In some embodiments, recombinant nucleic acids are

transferred into T cells via transposition (see, e.g., Manuri et al. (2010) *Hum Gene Ther* 21(4): 427-437; Sharma et al. (2013) *Molec Ther Nucl Acids* 2, e74; and Huang et al. (2009) *Methods Mol Biol* 506: 115-126). Other methods of introducing and expressing genetic material in immune cells include calcium phosphate transfection (e.g., as described in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.), protoplast fusion, cationic liposome-mediated transfection; tungsten particle-facilitated microparticle bombardment (Johnston, *Nature*, 346: 776-777 (1990)); and strontium phosphate DNA co-precipitation (Brash et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.*, 7: 2031-2034 (1987)).

**[0259]** Other approaches and vectors for transfer of the nucleic acids encoding the recombinant products are those described, e.g., in international patent application, Publication No.: WO2014055668, and U.S. Patent No. 7,446,190.

**[0260]** Among additional nucleic acids, e.g., genes for introduction are those to improve the efficacy of therapy, such as by promoting viability and/or function of transferred cells; genes to provide a genetic marker for selection and/or evaluation of the cells, such as to assess *in vivo* survival or localization; genes to improve safety, for example, by making the cell susceptible to negative selection *in vivo* as described by Lupton S. D. et al., *Mol. and Cell Biol.*, 11:6 (1991); and Riddell et al., *Human Gene Therapy* 3:319-338 (1992); see also the publications of PCT/US91/08442 and PCT/US94/05601 by Lupton et al. describing the use of bifunctional selectable fusion genes derived from fusing a dominant positive selectable marker with a negative selectable marker. See, e.g., Riddell et al., US Patent No. 6,040,177, at columns 14-17.

#### *Preparation of cells for engineering*

**[0261]** In some embodiments, preparation of the engineered cells includes one or more culture and/or preparation steps. The cells for introduction of the ROR1-binding molecule, e.g., CAR, may be isolated from a sample, such as a biological sample, e.g., one obtained from or derived from a subject. In some embodiments, the subject from which the cell is isolated is one having the disease or condition or in need of a cell therapy or to which cell therapy will be administered. The subject in some embodiments is a human in need of a particular therapeutic intervention, such as the adoptive cell therapy for which cells are being isolated, processed, and/or engineered.

**[0262]** Accordingly, the cells in some embodiments are primary cells, e.g., primary human cells. The samples include tissue, fluid, and other samples taken directly from the subject, as well as samples resulting from one or more processing steps, such as separation, centrifugation, genetic engineering (e.g. transduction with viral vector), washing, and/or incubation. The biological sample can be a sample obtained directly from a biological source or a sample that is processed. Biological samples include, but are not limited to, body fluids, such as blood, plasma, serum, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, urine and sweat, tissue and organ samples, including processed samples derived therefrom.

**[0263]** In some aspects, the sample from which the cells are derived or isolated is blood or a blood-derived sample, or is or is derived from an apheresis or leukapheresis product. Exemplary samples include whole blood, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), leukocytes, bone marrow, thymus, tissue biopsy, tumor, leukemia, lymphoma, lymph node, gut associated lymphoid tissue, mucosa associated lymphoid tissue, spleen, other lymphoid tissues, liver, lung, stomach, intestine, colon, kidney, pancreas, breast, bone, prostate, cervix, testes, ovaries, tonsil, or other organ, and/or cells derived therefrom. Samples include, in the context of cell therapy, e.g., adoptive cell therapy, samples from autologous and allogeneic sources.

**[0264]** In some embodiments, the cells are derived from cell lines, e.g., T cell lines. The cells in some embodiments are obtained from a xenogeneic source, for example, from mouse, rat, non-human primate, or pig.

**[0265]** In some embodiments, isolation of the cells includes one or more preparation and/or non-affinity based cell separation steps. In some examples, cells are washed, centrifuged, and/or incubated in the presence of one or more reagents, for example, to remove unwanted components, enrich for desired components, lyse or remove cells sensitive to particular reagents. In some examples, cells are separated based on one or more property, such as density, adherent properties, size, sensitivity and/or resistance to particular components.

**[0266]** In some examples, cells from the circulating blood of a subject are obtained, e.g., by apheresis or leukapheresis. The samples, in some aspects, contain lymphocytes, including T cells, monocytes, granulocytes, B cells, other nucleated white blood cells, red blood cells, and/or platelets, and in some aspects contains cells other than red blood cells and platelets.

**[0267]** In some embodiments, the blood cells collected from the subject are washed, e.g., to remove the plasma fraction and to place the cells in an appropriate buffer or media for subsequent processing steps. In some embodiments, the cells are washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In some embodiments, the wash solution lacks calcium and/or magnesium and/or many or all divalent cations. In some aspects, a washing step is accomplished a semi-automated “flow-through” centrifuge (for example, the Cobe 2991 cell processor, Baxter) according to the manufacturer's instructions. In some aspects, a washing step is accomplished by tangential flow filtration (TFF) according to the manufacturer's instructions. In some embodiments, the cells are resuspended in a variety of biocompatible buffers after washing, such as, for example,  $\text{Ca}^{++}/\text{Mg}^{++}$  free PBS. In certain embodiments, components of a blood cell sample are removed and the cells directly resuspended in culture media.

**[0268]** In some embodiments, the methods include density-based cell separation methods, such as the preparation of white blood cells from peripheral blood by lysing the red blood cells and centrifugation through a Percoll or Ficoll gradient.

**[0269]** In some embodiments, the isolation methods include the separation of different cell types based on the expression or presence in the cell of one or more specific molecules, such as surface markers, e.g., surface proteins, intracellular markers, or nucleic acid. In some embodiments, any known method for separation based on such markers may be used. In some embodiments, the separation is affinity- or immunoaffinity-based separation. For example, the isolation in some aspects includes separation of cells and cell populations based on the cells' expression or expression level of one or more markers, typically cell surface markers, for example, by incubation with an antibody or binding partner that specifically binds to such markers, followed generally by washing steps and separation of cells having bound the antibody or binding partner, from those cells having not bound to the antibody or binding partner.

**[0270]** Such separation steps can be based on positive selection, in which the cells having bound the reagents are retained for further use, and/or negative selection, in which the cells having not bound to the antibody or binding partner are retained. In some examples, both fractions are retained for further use. In some aspects, negative selection can be particularly useful where no antibody is

available that specifically identifies a cell type in a heterogeneous population, such that separation is best carried out based on markers expressed by cells other than the desired population.

**[0271]** The separation need not result in 100% enrichment or removal of a particular cell population or cells expressing a particular marker. For example, positive selection of or enrichment for cells of a particular type, such as those expressing a marker, refers to increasing the number or percentage of such cells, but need not result in a complete absence of cells not expressing the marker. Likewise, negative selection, removal, or depletion of cells of a particular type, such as those expressing a marker, refers to decreasing the number or percentage of such cells, but need not result in a complete removal of all such cells.

**[0272]** In some examples, multiple rounds of separation steps are carried out, where the positively or negatively selected fraction from one step is subjected to another separation step, such as a subsequent positive or negative selection. In some examples, a single separation step can deplete cells expressing multiple markers simultaneously, such as by incubating cells with a plurality of antibodies or binding partners, each specific for a marker targeted for negative selection. Likewise, multiple cell types can simultaneously be positively selected by incubating cells with a plurality of antibodies or binding partners expressed on the various cell types.

**[0273]** For example, in some aspects, specific subpopulations of T cells, such as cells positive or expressing high levels of one or more surface markers, e.g., CD28<sup>+</sup>, CD62L<sup>+</sup>, CCR7<sup>+</sup>, CD27<sup>+</sup>, CD127<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD45RA<sup>+</sup>, and/or CD45RO<sup>+</sup> T cells, are isolated by positive or negative selection techniques.

**[0274]** For example, CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD28<sup>+</sup> T cells can be positively selected using CD3/CD28 conjugated magnetic beads (e.g., DYNABEADS® M-450 CD3/CD28 T Cell Expander).

**[0275]** In some embodiments, isolation is carried out by enrichment for a particular cell population by positive selection, or depletion of a particular cell population, by negative selection. In some embodiments, positive or negative selection is accomplished by incubating cells with one or more antibodies or other binding agent that specifically bind to one or more surface markers expressed or expressed (marker<sup>+</sup>) at a relatively higher level (marker<sup>high</sup>) on the positively or negatively selected cells, respectively.

[0276] In some embodiments, T cells are separated from a PBMC sample by negative selection of markers expressed on non-T cells, such as B cells, monocytes, or other white blood cells, such as CD14. In some aspects, a CD4<sup>+</sup> or CD8<sup>+</sup> selection step is used to separate CD4<sup>+</sup> helper and CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T cells. Such CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> populations can be further sorted into sub-populations by positive or negative selection for markers expressed or expressed to a relatively higher degree on one or more naive, memory, and/or effector T cell subpopulations.

[0277] In some embodiments, CD8<sup>+</sup> cells are further enriched for or depleted of naive, central memory, effector memory, and/or central memory stem cells, such as by positive or negative selection based on surface antigens associated with the respective subpopulation. In some embodiments, enrichment for central memory T (T<sub>CM</sub>) cells is carried out to increase efficacy, such as to improve long-term survival, expansion, and/or engraftment following administration, which in some aspects is particularly robust in such sub-populations. *See* Terakura et al. (2012) *Blood*.1:72–82; Wang et al. (2012) *J Immunother.* 35(9):689-701. In some embodiments, combining T<sub>CM</sub>-enriched CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells further enhances efficacy.

[0278] In embodiments, memory T cells are present in both CD62L<sup>+</sup> and CD62L<sup>-</sup> subsets of CD8<sup>+</sup> peripheral blood lymphocytes. PBMC can be enriched for or depleted of CD62L<sup>-</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> and/or CD62L<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> fractions, such as using anti-CD8 and anti-CD62L antibodies.

[0279] In some embodiments, the enrichment for central memory T (T<sub>CM</sub>) cells is based on positive or high surface expression of CD45RO, CD62L, CCR7, CD28, CD3, and/or CD 127; in some aspects, it is based on negative selection for cells expressing or highly expressing CD45RA and/or granzyme B. In some aspects, isolation of a CD8<sup>+</sup> population enriched for T<sub>CM</sub> cells is carried out by depletion of cells expressing CD4, CD14, CD45RA, and positive selection or enrichment for cells expressing CD62L. In one aspect, enrichment for central memory T (T<sub>CM</sub>) cells is carried out starting with a negative fraction of cells selected based on CD4 expression, which is subjected to a negative selection based on expression of CD14 and CD45RA, and a positive selection based on CD62L. Such selections in some aspects are carried out simultaneously and in other aspects are carried out sequentially, in either order. In some aspects, the same CD4 expression-based selection step used in preparing the CD8<sup>+</sup> cell population or subpopulation, also is used to generate the CD4<sup>+</sup> cell population or sub-population, such that both the positive and

negative fractions from the CD4-based separation are retained and used in subsequent steps of the methods, optionally following one or more further positive or negative selection steps.

**[0280]** In a particular example, a sample of PBMCs or other white blood cell sample is subjected to selection of CD4<sup>+</sup> cells, where both the negative and positive fractions are retained. The negative fraction then is subjected to negative selection based on expression of CD14 and CD45RA or ROR1, and positive selection based on a marker characteristic of central memory T cells, such as CD62L or CCR7, where the positive and negative selections are carried out in either order.

**[0281]** CD4<sup>+</sup> T helper cells are sorted into naïve, central memory, and effector cells by identifying cell populations that have cell surface antigens. CD4<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes can be obtained by standard methods. In some embodiments, naïve CD4<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes are CD45RO<sup>-</sup>, CD45RA<sup>+</sup>, CD62L<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. In some embodiments, central memory CD4<sup>+</sup> cells are CD62L<sup>+</sup> and CD45RO<sup>+</sup>. In some embodiments, effector CD4<sup>+</sup> cells are CD62L<sup>-</sup> and CD45RO<sup>-</sup>.

**[0282]** In one example, to enrich for CD4<sup>+</sup> cells by negative selection, a monoclonal antibody cocktail typically includes antibodies to CD14, CD20, CD11b, CD16, HLA-DR, and CD8. In some embodiments, the antibody or binding partner is bound to a solid support or matrix, such as a magnetic bead or paramagnetic bead, to allow for separation of cells for positive and/or negative selection. For example, in some embodiments, the cells and cell populations are separated or isolated using immunomagnetic (or affinitymagnetic) separation techniques (reviewed in *Methods in Molecular Medicine*, vol. 58: Metastasis Research Protocols, Vol. 2: Cell Behavior In Vitro and In Vivo, p 17-25 Edited by: S. A. Brooks and U. Schumacher © Humana Press Inc., Totowa, NJ).

**[0283]** In some aspects, the sample or composition of cells to be separated is incubated with small, magnetizable or magnetically responsive material, such as magnetically responsive particles or microparticles, such as paramagnetic beads (e.g., such as Dynalbeads or MACS beads). The magnetically responsive material, e.g., particle, generally is directly or indirectly attached to a binding partner, e.g., an antibody, that specifically binds to a molecule, e.g., surface marker, present on the cell, cells, or population of cells that it is desired to separate, e.g., that it is desired to negatively or positively select.

**[0284]** In some embodiments, the magnetic particle or bead comprises a magnetically responsive material bound to a specific binding member, such as an antibody or other binding partner. There are many well-known magnetically responsive materials used in magnetic separation methods. Suitable magnetic particles include those described in Molday, U.S. Pat. No. 4,452,773, and in European Patent Specification EP 452342 B, which are hereby incorporated by reference. Colloidal sized particles, such as those described in Owen U.S. Pat. No. 4,795,698, and Liberti et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,200,084 are other examples.

**[0285]** The incubation generally is carried out under conditions whereby the antibodies or binding partners, or molecules, such as secondary antibodies or other reagents, which specifically bind to such antibodies or binding partners, which are attached to the magnetic particle or bead, specifically bind to cell surface molecules if present on cells within the sample.

**[0286]** In some aspects, the sample is placed in a magnetic field, and those cells having magnetically responsive or magnetizable particles attached thereto will be attracted to the magnet and separated from the unlabeled cells. For positive selection, cells that are attracted to the magnet are retained; for negative selection, cells that are not attracted (unlabeled cells) are retained. In some aspects, a combination of positive and negative selection is performed during the same selection step, where the positive and negative fractions are retained and further processed or subject to further separation steps.

**[0287]** In certain embodiments, the magnetically responsive particles are coated in primary antibodies or other binding partners, secondary antibodies, lectins, enzymes, or streptavidin. In certain embodiments, the magnetic particles are attached to cells via a coating of primary antibodies specific for one or more markers. In certain embodiments, the cells, rather than the beads, are labeled with a primary antibody or binding partner, and then cell-type specific secondary antibody- or other binding partner (e.g., streptavidin)-coated magnetic particles, are added. In certain embodiments, streptavidin-coated magnetic particles are used in conjunction with biotinylated primary or secondary antibodies.

**[0288]** In some embodiments, the magnetically responsive particles are left attached to the cells that are to be subsequently incubated, cultured and/or engineered; in some aspects, the particles are left attached to the cells for administration to a patient. In some embodiments, the magnetizable or



magnetically responsive particles are removed from the cells. Methods for removing magnetizable particles from cells are known and include, e.g., the use of competing non-labeled antibodies, magnetizable particles or antibodies conjugated to cleavable linkers, etc. In some embodiments, the magnetizable particles are biodegradable.

**[0289]** In some embodiments, the affinity-based selection is via magnetic-activated cell sorting (MACS) (Miltenyi Biotech, Auburn, CA). Magnetic Activated Cell Sorting (MACS) systems are capable of high-purity selection of cells having magnetized particles attached thereto. In certain embodiments, MACS operates in a mode wherein the non-target and target species are sequentially eluted after the application of the external magnetic field. That is, the cells attached to magnetized particles are held in place while the unattached species are eluted. Then, after this first elution step is completed, the species that were trapped in the magnetic field and were prevented from being eluted are freed in some manner such that they can be eluted and recovered. In certain embodiments, the non-target cells are labelled and depleted from the heterogeneous population of cells.

**[0290]** In certain embodiments, the isolation or separation is carried out using a system, device, or apparatus that carries out one or more of the isolation, cell preparation, separation, processing, incubation, culture, and/or formulation steps of the methods. In some aspects, the system is used to carry out each of these steps in a closed or sterile environment, for example, to minimize error, user handling and/or contamination. In one example, the system is a system as described in International Patent Application, Publication Number WO2009/072003, or US 20110003380 A1.

**[0291]** In some embodiments, the system or apparatus carries out one or more, e.g., all, of the isolation, processing, engineering, and formulation steps in an integrated or self-contained system, and/or in an automated or programmable fashion. In some aspects, the system or apparatus includes a computer and/or computer program in communication with the system or apparatus, which allows a user to program, control, assess the outcome of, and/or adjust various aspects of the processing, isolation, engineering, and formulation steps.

**[0292]** In some aspects, the separation and/or other steps is carried out using CliniMACS system (Miltenyi Biotec), for example, for automated separation of cells on a clinical-scale level in a closed and sterile system. Components can include an integrated microcomputer, magnetic

separation unit, peristaltic pump, and various pinch valves. The integrated computer in some aspects controls all components of the instrument and directs the system to perform repeated procedures in a standardized sequence. The magnetic separation unit in some aspects includes a movable permanent magnet and a holder for the selection column. The peristaltic pump controls the flow rate throughout the tubing set and, together with the pinch valves, ensures the controlled flow of buffer through the system and continual suspension of cells.

**[0293]** The CliniMACS system in some aspects uses antibody-coupled magnetizable particles that are supplied in a sterile, non-pyrogenic solution. In some embodiments, after labelling of cells with magnetic particles the cells are washed to remove excess particles. A cell preparation bag is then connected to the tubing set, which in turn is connected to a bag containing buffer and a cell collection bag. The tubing set consists of pre-assembled sterile tubing, including a pre-column and a separation column, and are for single use only. After initiation of the separation program, the system automatically applies the cell sample onto the separation column. Labelled cells are retained within the column, while unlabeled cells are removed by a series of washing steps. In some embodiments, the cell populations for use with the methods described herein are unlabeled and are not retained in the column. In some embodiments, the cell populations for use with the methods described herein are labeled and are retained in the column. In some embodiments, the cell populations for use with the methods described herein are eluted from the column after removal of the magnetic field, and are collected within the cell collection bag.

**[0294]** In certain embodiments, separation and/or other steps are carried out using the CliniMACS Prodigy system (Miltenyi Biotec). The CliniMACS Prodigy system in some aspects is equipped with a cell processing unity that permits automated washing and fractionation of cells by centrifugation. The CliniMACS Prodigy system can also include an onboard camera and image recognition software that determines the optimal cell fractionation endpoint by discerning the macroscopic layers of the source cell product. For example, peripheral blood may be automatically separated into erythrocytes, white blood cells and plasma layers. The CliniMACS Prodigy system can also include an integrated cell cultivation chamber which accomplishes cell culture protocols such as, e.g., cell differentiation and expansion, antigen loading, and long-term cell culture. Input ports can allow for the sterile removal and replenishment of media and cells can be monitored using

an integrated microscope. See, e.g., Klebanoff et al. (2012) *J Immunother.* 35(9): 651–660, Terakura et al. (2012) *Blood* 117:72–82, and Wang et al. (2012) *J Immunother.* 35(9):689–701.

**[0295]** In some embodiments, a cell population described herein is collected and enriched (or depleted) via flow cytometry, in which cells stained for multiple cell surface markers are carried in a fluidic stream. In some embodiments, a cell population described herein is collected and enriched (or depleted) via preparative scale (FACS)-sorting. In certain embodiments, a cell population described herein is collected and enriched (or depleted) by use of microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) chips in combination with a FACS-based detection system (see, e.g., WO 2010/033140, Cho et al. (2010) *Lab Chip* 10, 1567–1573; and Godin et al. (2008) *J Biophoton.* 1(5):355–376. In both cases, cells can be labeled with multiple markers, allowing for the isolation of well-defined T cell subsets at high purity.

**[0296]** In some embodiments, the antibodies or binding partners are labeled with one or more detectable marker, to facilitate separation for positive and/or negative selection. For example, separation may be based on binding to fluorescently labeled antibodies. In some examples, separation of cells based on binding of antibodies or other binding partners specific for one or more cell surface markers are carried in a fluidic stream, such as by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), including preparative scale (FACS) and/or microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) chips, e.g., in combination with a flow-cytometric detection system. Such methods allow for positive and negative selection based on multiple markers simultaneously.

**[0297]** In some embodiments, the preparation methods include steps for freezing, e.g., cryopreserving, the cells, either before or after isolation, incubation, and/or engineering. In some embodiments, the freeze and subsequent thaw step removes granulocytes and, to some extent, monocytes in the cell population. In some embodiments, the cells are suspended in a freezing solution, e.g., following a washing step to remove plasma and platelets. Any of a variety of known freezing solutions and parameters in some aspects may be used. One example involves using PBS containing 20% DMSO and 8% human serum albumin (HSA), or other suitable cell freezing media. This is then diluted 1:1 with media so that the final concentration of DMSO and HSA are 10% and 4%, respectively. The cells are then frozen to  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ . at a rate of  $1^{\circ}$  per minute and stored in the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen storage tank.

**[0298]** In some embodiments, the provided methods include cultivation, incubation, culture, and/or genetic engineering steps. For example, in some embodiments, provided are methods for incubating and/or engineering the depleted cell populations and culture-initiating compositions.

**[0299]** Thus, in some embodiments, the cell populations are incubated in a culture-initiating composition. The incubation and/or engineering may be carried out in a culture vessel, such as a unit, chamber, well, column, tube, tubing set, valve, vial, culture dish, bag, or other container for culture or cultivating cells.

**[0300]** In some embodiments, the cells are incubated and/or cultured prior to or in connection with genetic engineering. The incubation steps can include culture, cultivation, stimulation, activation, and/or propagation. In some embodiments, the compositions or cells are incubated in the presence of stimulating conditions or a stimulatory agent. Such conditions include those designed to induce proliferation, expansion, activation, and/or survival of cells in the population, to mimic antigen exposure, and/or to prime the cells for genetic engineering, such as for the introduction of a recombinant antigen receptor.

**[0301]** The conditions can include one or more of particular media, temperature, oxygen content, carbon dioxide content, time, agents, e.g., nutrients, amino acids, antibiotics, ions, and/or stimulatory factors, such as cytokines, chemokines, antigens, binding partners, fusion proteins, recombinant soluble receptors, and any other agents designed to activate the cells.

**[0302]** In some embodiments, the stimulating conditions or agents include one or more agent, e.g., ligand, which is capable of activating an intracellular signaling domain of a TCR complex. In some aspects, the agent turns on or initiates TCR/CD3 intracellular signaling cascade in a T cell. Such agents can include antibodies, such as those specific for a TCR component and/or costimulatory receptor, e.g., anti-CD3, anti-CD28, for example, bound to solid support such as a bead, and/or one or more cytokines. Optionally, the expansion method may further comprise the step of adding anti-CD3 and/or anti CD28 antibody to the culture medium (e.g., at a concentration of at least about 0.5 ng/ml). In some embodiments, the stimulating agents include IL-2 and/or IL-15, for example, an IL-2 concentration of at least about 10 units/mL.

**[0303]** In some aspects, incubation is carried out in accordance with techniques such as those described in US Patent No. 6,040,177 to Riddell et al., Klebanoff et al. (2012) *J Immunother.* 35(9): 651–660, Terakura et al. (2012) *Blood* 117:72–82, and/or Wang et al. (2012) *J Immunother.* 35(9):689–701.

**[0304]** In some embodiments, the T cells are expanded by adding to the culture-initiating composition feeder cells, such as non-dividing peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), (e.g., such that the resulting population of cells contains at least about 5, 10, 20, or 40 or more PBMC feeder cells for each T lymphocyte in the initial population to be expanded); and incubating the culture (e.g. for a time sufficient to expand the numbers of T cells). In some aspects, the non-dividing feeder cells can comprise gamma-irradiated PBMC feeder cells. In some embodiments, the PBMC are irradiated with gamma rays in the range of about 3000 to 3600 rads to prevent cell division. In some aspects, the feeder cells are added to culture medium prior to the addition of the populations of T cells.

**[0305]** In some embodiments, the stimulating conditions include temperature suitable for the growth of human T lymphocytes, for example, at least about 25 degrees Celsius, generally at least about 30 degrees, and generally at or about 37 degrees Celsius. Optionally, the incubation may further comprise adding non-dividing EBV-transformed lymphoblastoid cells (LCL) as feeder cells. LCL can be irradiated with gamma rays in the range of about 6000 to 10,000 rads. The LCL feeder cells in some aspects is provided in any suitable amount, such as a ratio of LCL feeder cells to initial T lymphocytes of at least about 10:1.

**[0306]** In embodiments, antigen-specific T cells, such as antigen-specific CD4+ and/or CD8+ T cells, are obtained by stimulating naive or antigen specific T lymphocytes with antigen. For example, antigen-specific T cell lines or clones can be generated to cytomegalovirus antigens by isolating T cells from infected subjects and stimulating the cells in vitro with the same antigen.

## **II. Compositions, Methods and Uses**

**[0307]** Also provided are compositions including the ROR1 binding molecules and engineered cells, including pharmaceutical compositions and formulations, and methods of using and uses of the molecules and compositions, such as in the treatment of diseases, conditions, and disorders in which ROR1 is expressed, and/or detection, diagnostic, and prognostic methods.

### **A. Pharmaceutical Compositions and Formulations**

**[0308]** Provided are pharmaceutical formulations including the ROR1-binding molecule, e.g., antibody or chimeric receptor, and/or the engineered cells expressing the molecules. The pharmaceutical compositions and formulations generally include one or more optional pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. In some embodiments, the composition includes at least one additional therapeutic agent.

**[0309]** The term “pharmaceutical formulation” refers to a preparation which is in such form as to permit the biological activity of an active ingredient contained therein to be effective, and which contains no additional components which are unacceptably toxic to a subject to which the formulation would be administered.

**[0310]** A “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier” refers to an ingredient in a pharmaceutical formulation, other than an active ingredient, which is nontoxic to a subject. A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier includes, but is not limited to, a buffer, excipient, stabilizer, or preservative.

**[0311]** In some aspects, the choice of carrier is determined in part by the particular cell, binding molecule, and/or antibody, and/or by the method of administration. Accordingly, there are a variety of suitable formulations. For example, the pharmaceutical composition can contain preservatives. Suitable preservatives may include, for example, methylparaben, propylparaben, sodium benzoate, and benzalkonium chloride. In some aspects, a mixture of two or more preservatives is used. The preservative or mixtures thereof are typically present in an amount of about 0.0001% to about 2% by weight of the total composition. Carriers are described, e.g., by Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences 16th edition, Osol, A. Ed. (1980). Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are generally nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include, but are not limited to: buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid and methionine; preservatives (such as octadecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride; hexamethonium chloride; benzalkonium chloride; benzethonium chloride; phenol, butyl or benzyl alcohol; alkyl parabens such as methyl or propyl paraben; catechol; resorcinol; cyclohexanol; 3-pentanol; and m-cresol); low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, histidine, arginine, or

lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugars such as sucrose, mannitol, trehalose or sorbitol; salt-forming counter-ions such as sodium; metal complexes (e.g. Zn-protein complexes); and/or non-ionic surfactants such as polyethylene glycol (PEG).

**[0312]** Buffering agents in some aspects are included in the compositions. Suitable buffering agents include, for example, citric acid, sodium citrate, phosphoric acid, potassium phosphate, and various other acids and salts. In some aspects, a mixture of two or more buffering agents is used. The buffering agent or mixtures thereof are typically present in an amount of about 0.001% to about 4% by weight of the total composition. Methods for preparing administrable pharmaceutical compositions are known. Exemplary methods are described in more detail in, for example, Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 21st ed. (May 1, 2005).

**[0313]** Formulations of the antibodies can include lyophilized formulations and aqueous solutions.

**[0314]** The formulation or composition may also contain more than one active ingredient useful for the particular indication, disease, or condition being treated with the binding molecules or cells, preferably those with activities complementary to the binding molecule or cell, where the respective activities do not adversely affect one another. Such active ingredients are suitably present in combination in amounts that are effective for the purpose intended. Thus, in some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further includes other pharmaceutically active agents or drugs, such as chemotherapeutic agents, e.g., asparaginase, busulfan, carboplatin, cisplatin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, gemcitabine, hydroxyurea, methotrexate, paclitaxel, rituximab, vinblastine, vincristine, etc. In some embodiments, the cells or antibodies are administered in the form of a salt, e.g., a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts include those derived from mineral acids, such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, metaphosphoric, nitric, and sulphuric acids, and organic acids, such as tartaric, acetic, citric, malic, lactic, fumaric, benzoic, glycolic, gluconic, succinic, and arylsulphonic acids, for example, p-toluenesulphonic acid.

**[0315]** Active ingredients may be entrapped in microcapsules, in colloidal drug delivery systems (for example, liposomes, albumin microspheres, microemulsions, nano-particles and nanocapsules) or in macroemulsions. In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated as an inclusion complex, such as cyclodextrin inclusion complex, or as a liposome. Liposomes can serve to target the host cells (e.g., T-cells or NK cells) to a particular tissue. Many methods are available for preparing liposomes, such as those described in, for example, Szoka et al., *Ann. Rev. Biophys. Bioeng.*, 9: 467 (1980), and U.S. Patents 4,235,871, 4,501,728, 4,837,028, and 5,019,369.

**[0316]** The pharmaceutical composition in some aspects can employ time-released, delayed release, and sustained release delivery systems such that the delivery of the composition occurs prior to, and with sufficient time to cause, sensitization of the site to be treated. Many types of release delivery systems are available and known. Such systems can avoid repeated administrations of the composition, thereby increasing convenience to the subject and the physician.

**[0317]** The pharmaceutical composition in some embodiments contains the binding molecules and/or cells in amounts effective to treat or prevent the disease or condition, such as a therapeutically effective or prophylactically effective amount. Therapeutic or prophylactic efficacy in some embodiments is monitored by periodic assessment of treated subjects. For repeated administrations over several days or longer, depending on the condition, the treatment is repeated until a desired suppression of disease symptoms occurs. However, other dosage regimens may be useful and can be determined. The desired dosage can be delivered by a single bolus administration of the composition, by multiple bolus administrations of the composition, or by continuous infusion administration of the composition.

**[0318]** In certain embodiments, in the context of genetically engineered cells containing the binding molecules, a subject is administered the range of about one million to about 100 billion cells, such as, e.g., 1 million to about 50 billion cells (e.g., about 5 million cells, about 25 million cells, about 500 million cells, about 1 billion cells, about 5 billion cells, about 20 billion cells, about 30 billion cells, about 40 billion cells, or a range defined by any two of the foregoing values), such as about 10 million to about 100 billion cells (e.g., about 20 million cells, about 30 million cells, about 40 million cells, about 60 million cells, about 70 million cells, about 80 million cells, about



90 million cells, about 10 billion cells, about 25 billion cells, about 50 billion cells, about 75 billion cells, about 90 billion cells, or a range defined by any two of the foregoing values), and in some cases about 100 million cells to about 50 billion cells (e.g., about 120 million cells, about 250 million cells, about 350 million cells, about 450 million cells, about 650 million cells, about 800 million cells, about 900 million cells, about 3 billion cells, about 30 billion cells, about 45 billion cells) or any value in between these ranges, and/or such a number of cells per kilogram of body weight of the subject.

**[0319]** The may be administered using standard administration techniques, formulations, and/or devices. Provided are formulations and devices, such as syringes and vials, for storage and administration of the compositions. Administration of the cells can be autologous or heterologous. For example, immunoresponsive cells or progenitors can be obtained from one subject, and administered to the same subject or a different, compatible subject. Peripheral blood derived immunoresponsive cells or their progeny (e.g., in vivo, ex vivo or in vitro derived) can be administered via localized injection, including catheter administration, systemic injection, localized injection, intravenous injection, or parenteral administration. When administering a therapeutic composition (e.g., a pharmaceutical composition containing a genetically modified immunoresponsive cell), it will generally be formulated in a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, emulsion).

**[0320]** Formulations include those for oral, intravenous, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, pulmonary, transdermal, intramuscular, intranasal, buccal, sublingual, or suppository administration. In some embodiments, the cell populations are administered parenterally. The term “parenteral,” as used herein, includes intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, rectal, vaginal, intracranial, intrathoracic, and intraperitoneal administration. In some embodiments, the cell populations are administered to a subject using peripheral systemic delivery by intravenous, intraperitoneal, or subcutaneous injection.

**[0321]** Compositions in some embodiments are provided as sterile liquid preparations, e.g., isotonic aqueous solutions, suspensions, emulsions, dispersions, or viscous compositions, which may in some aspects be buffered to a selected pH. Liquid preparations are normally easier to prepare than gels, other viscous compositions, and solid compositions. Additionally, liquid

compositions are somewhat more convenient to administer, especially by injection. Viscous compositions, on the other hand, can be formulated within the appropriate viscosity range to provide longer contact periods with specific tissues. Liquid or viscous compositions can comprise carriers, which can be a solvent or dispersing medium containing, for example, water, saline, phosphate buffered saline, polyoi (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, liquid polyethylene glycol) and suitable mixtures thereof.

**[0322]** Sterile injectable solutions can be prepared by incorporating the binding molecule in a solvent, such as in admixture with a suitable carrier, diluent, or excipient such as sterile water, physiological saline, glucose, dextrose, or the like. The compositions can also be lyophilized. The compositions can contain auxiliary substances such as wetting, dispersing, or emulsifying agents (e.g., methylcellulose), pH buffering agents, gelling or viscosity enhancing additives, preservatives, flavoring agents, colors, and the like, depending upon the route of administration and the preparation desired. Standard texts may in some aspects be consulted to prepare suitable preparations.

**[0323]** Various additives which enhance the stability and sterility of the compositions, including antimicrobial preservatives, antioxidants, chelating agents, and buffers, can be added. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be ensured by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, and the like. Prolonged absorption of the injectable pharmaceutical form can be brought about by the use of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

**[0324]** Sustained-release preparations may be prepared. Suitable examples of sustained-release preparations include semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the antibody, which matrices are in the form of shaped articles, e.g. films, or microcapsules.

**[0325]** The formulations to be used for in vivo administration are generally sterile. Sterility may be readily accomplished, e.g., by filtration through sterile filtration membranes.

## **B. Therapeutic and prophylactic methods and uses**

**[0326]** Also provided are methods of administering and uses, such as therapeutic and prophylactic uses, of the ROR1 binding molecules, including the anti-ROR1 antibodies, e.g., antibody fragments and proteins containing the same such as the chimeric receptors, and/or

engineered cells expressing the recombinant receptors. Such methods and uses include therapeutic methods and uses, for example, involving administration of the molecules, cells, or compositions containing the same, to a subject having a disease, condition, or disorder expressing or associated with ROR1 expression, and/or in which cells or tissues express, e.g., specifically express, ROR1. In some embodiments, the molecule, cell, and/or composition is administered in an effective amount to effect treatment of the disease or disorder. Uses include uses of the binding molecules, CARs, antibodies, and cells in such methods and treatments, and in the preparation of a medicament in order to carry out such therapeutic methods. In some embodiments, the methods are carried out by administering the antibodies or cells, or compositions comprising the same, to the subject having, having had, or suspected of having the disease or condition. In some embodiments, the methods thereby treat the disease or condition or disorder in the subject.

**[0327]** As used herein, “treatment” (and grammatical variations thereof such as “treat” or “treating”) refers to complete or partial amelioration or reduction of a disease or condition or disorder, or a symptom, adverse effect or outcome, or phenotype associated therewith. Desirable effects of treatment include, but are not limited to, preventing occurrence or recurrence of disease, alleviation of symptoms, diminishment of any direct or indirect pathological consequences of the disease, preventing metastasis, decreasing the rate of disease progression, amelioration or palliation of the disease state, and remission or improved prognosis. The terms do not imply complete curing of a disease or complete elimination of any symptom or effect(s) on all symptoms or outcomes.

**[0328]** As used herein, “delaying development of a disease” means to defer, hinder, slow, retard, stabilize, suppress and/or postpone development of the disease (such as cancer). This delay can be of varying lengths of time, depending on the history of the disease and/or individual being treated. As is evident to one skilled in the art, a sufficient or significant delay can, in effect, encompass prevention, in that the individual does not develop the disease. For example, a late stage cancer, such as development of metastasis, may be delayed.

**[0329]** “Preventing,” as used herein, includes providing prophylaxis with respect to the occurrence or recurrence of a disease in a subject that may be predisposed to the disease but has not yet been diagnosed with the disease. In some embodiments, the provided molecules and compositions are used to delay development of a disease or to slow the progression of a disease.

**[0330]** As used herein, to “suppress” a function or activity is to reduce the function or activity when compared to otherwise same conditions except for a condition or parameter of interest, or alternatively, as compared to another condition. For example, an antibody or composition or cell which suppresses tumor growth reduces the rate of growth of the tumor compared to the rate of growth of the tumor in the absence of the antibody or composition or cell.

**[0331]** An “effective amount” of an agent, *e.g.*, a pharmaceutical formulation, binding molecule, antibody, or cells, or composition, in the context of administration, refers to an amount effective, at dosages/amounts and for periods of time necessary, to achieve a desired result, such as a therapeutic or prophylactic result.

**[0332]** A “therapeutically effective amount” of an agent, *e.g.*, a pharmaceutical formulation, antibody, or cells, refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve a desired therapeutic result, such as for treatment of a disease, condition, or disorder, and/or pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic effect of the treatment. The therapeutically effective amount may vary according to factors such as the disease state, age, sex, and weight of the subject, and the populations of cells administered. In some embodiments, the provided methods involve administering the molecules, cells, and/or compositions at effective amounts, *e.g.*, therapeutically effective amounts.

**[0333]** A “prophylactically effective amount” refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired prophylactic result. Typically but not necessarily, since a prophylactic dose is used in subjects prior to or at an earlier stage of disease, the prophylactically effective amount will be less than the therapeutically effective amount.

**[0334]** As used herein, a “subject” is a mammal, such as a human or other animal, and typically is human.

**[0335]** Among the diseases to be treated are any ROR1- associated disease or condition or disease or condition in which ROR1 is specifically expressed. In certain diseases and conditions, ROR1 is expressed on malignant cells and cancers. In some embodiments, the disease or condition is a ROR1-expressing cancer. Among the ROR1-associated diseases or conditions that can be treated include, but are not limited to, B cell leukemia, lymphoma, B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), AML, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphocytic leukemia

(ALL), Burkett's Lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), neuroblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, epithelial squamous cell cancer, melanoma, myeloma, stomach cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, adrenal cancer and head and neck cancer.

[0336] In some embodiments, the methods may identify a subject who has, is suspected to have, or is at risk for developing a ROR1-associated disease or disorder. Hence, provided are methods for identifying subjects with diseases or disorders associated with elevated ROR1 expression and selecting them for treatment with a provided ROR1 binding molecule, including any of the anti-ROR1 antibodies, e.g., antibody fragments and proteins containing the same such as the chimeric receptors, and/or engineered cells expressing the recombinant receptors.

[0337] For example, a subject may be screened for the presence of a disease or disorder associated with elevated ROR1 expression, such as a ROR1-expressing cancer. In some embodiments, the methods include screening for or detecting the presence of a ROR1-associated disease, e.g. a tumor. Thus, in some aspects, a sample may be obtained from a patient suspected of having a disease or disorder associated with elevated ROR1 expression and assayed for the expression level of ROR1. In some aspects, a subject who tests positive for a ROR1-associated disease or disorder may be selected for treatment by the present methods, and may be administered a therapeutically effective amount of a ROR1 antibody, CAR expressing ROR1, cells containing a CAR or a pharmaceutical composition thereof as described herein. In some embodiments, the methods can be used to monitor the size or density of a ROR1-expressing tissue, e.g. tumor, over time, e.g., before, during, or after treatment by the methods.

[0338] In some embodiments, the subject has persistent or relapsed disease, e.g., following treatment with another ROR1-specific antibody and/or cells expressing a ROR1-targeting chimeric receptor and/or other therapy, including chemotherapy, radiation, and/or hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT), e.g., allogeneic HSCT. In some embodiments, the administration effectively treats the subject despite the subject having become resistant to another ROR1-targeted therapy. In some embodiments, the subject has not relapsed but is determined to be at risk for relapse, such as

at a high risk of relapse, and thus the compound or composition is administered prophylactically, e.g., to reduce the likelihood of or prevent relapse.

**[0339]** In some embodiments, the treatment does not induce an immune response by the subject to the therapy, and/or does not induce such a response to a degree that prevents effective treatment of the disease or condition. In some aspects, the degree of immunogenicity and/or graft versus host response is less than that observed with a different but comparable treatment. For example, in the case of adoptive cell therapy using cells expressing CARs including the provided anti-ROR1 antibodies, the degree of immunogenicity in some embodiments is reduced compared to CARs including a different antibody that binds to a similar, e.g., overlapping epitope and/or that competes for binding to ROR1 with the provided antibody, such as a mouse or rabbit or humanized antibody.

**[0340]** In some embodiments, the methods include adoptive cell therapy, whereby genetically engineered cells expressing the provided anti-ROR1-containing receptors (e.g., ROR1-targeted CARs) are administered to subjects. Such administration can promote activation of the cells (e.g., T cell activation) in a ROR1-targeted manner, such that the cells of the disease or disorder are targeted for destruction.

**[0341]** Thus, the provided methods and uses include methods and uses for adoptive cell therapy. In some embodiments, the methods include administration of the cells or a composition containing the cells to a subject, tissue, or cell, such as one having, at risk for, or suspected of having the disease, condition or disorder. In some embodiments, the cells, populations, and compositions are administered to a subject having the particular disease or condition to be treated, e.g., via adoptive cell therapy, such as adoptive T cell therapy. In some embodiments, the cells or compositions are administered to the subject, such as a subject having or at risk for the disease or condition. In some aspects, the methods thereby treat, e.g., ameliorate one or more symptom of the disease or condition, such as by lessening tumor burden in a ROR1-expressing cancer.

**[0342]** Methods for administration of cells for adoptive cell therapy are known and may be used in connection with the provided methods and compositions. For example, adoptive T cell therapy methods are described, e.g., in US Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0170238 to Gruenberg et al; US Patent No. 4,690,915 to Rosenberg; Rosenberg (2011) Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 8(10):577-85).

See, e.g., Themeli et al. (2013) *Nat Biotechnol.* 31(10): 928-933; Tsukahara et al. (2013) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 438(1): 84-9; Davila et al. (2013) *PLoS ONE* 8(4): e61338.

**[0343]** In some embodiments, the cell therapy, e.g., adoptive cell therapy, e.g., adoptive T cell therapy, is carried out by autologous transfer, in which the cells are isolated and/or otherwise prepared from the subject who is to receive the cell therapy, or from a sample derived from such a subject. Thus, in some aspects, the cells are derived from a subject, e.g., patient, in need of a treatment and the cells, following isolation and processing are administered to the same subject.

**[0344]** In some embodiments, the cell therapy, e.g., adoptive cell therapy, e.g., adoptive T cell therapy, is carried out by allogeneic transfer, in which the cells are isolated and/or otherwise prepared from a subject other than a subject who is to receive or who ultimately receives the cell therapy, e.g., a first subject. In such embodiments, the cells then are administered to a different subject, e.g., a second subject, of the same species. In some embodiments, the first and second subjects are genetically identical. In some embodiments, the first and second subjects are genetically similar. In some embodiments, the second subject expresses the same HLA class or supertype as the first subject.

**[0345]** In some embodiments, the subject, to whom the cells, cell populations, or compositions are administered is a primate, such as a human. In some embodiments, the primate is a monkey or an ape. The subject can be male or female and can be any suitable age, including infant, juvenile, adolescent, adult, and geriatric subjects. In some embodiments, the subject is a non-primate mammal, such as a rodent. In some examples, the patient or subject is a validated animal model for disease, adoptive cell therapy, and/or for assessing toxic outcomes such as cytokine release syndrome (CRS).

**[0346]** The ROR1-binding molecules, such as antibodies and chimeric receptors containing the antibodies and cells expressing the same, can be administered by any suitable means, for example, by injection, e.g., intravenous or subcutaneous injections, intraocular injection, periocular injection, subretinal injection, intravitreal injection, trans-septal injection, subscleral injection, intrachoroidal injection, intracameral injection, subconjunctival injection, subconjunctival injection, sub-Tenon's injection, retrobulbar injection, peribulbar injection, or posterior juxtasceral delivery. In some embodiments, they are administered by parenteral, intrapulmonary, and intranasal, and, if desired

for local treatment, intralesional administration. Parenteral infusions include intramuscular, intravenous, intraarterial, intraperitoneal, intracranial, intrathoracic, or subcutaneous administration. Dosing and administration may depend in part on whether the administration is brief or chronic. Various dosing schedules include but are not limited to single or multiple administrations over various time-points, bolus administration, and pulse infusion.

**[0347]** For the prevention or treatment of disease, the appropriate dosage of the binding molecule or cell may depend on the type of disease to be treated, the type of binding molecule, the severity and course of the disease, whether the binding molecule is administered for preventive or therapeutic purposes, previous therapy, the patient's clinical history and response to the binding molecule, and the discretion of the attending physician. The compositions and molecules and cells are in some embodiments suitably administered to the patient at one time or over a series of treatments.

**[0348]** Depending on the type and severity of the disease, dosages of antibodies may include about 1  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to 15 mg/kg (*e.g.* 0.1mg/kg-10mg/kg), about 1  $\mu\text{g/kg}$  to 100 mg/kg or more, about 0.05 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, 2.0 mg/kg, 4.0 mg/kg or 10 mg/kg. Multiple doses may be administered intermittently, *e.g.* every week or every three weeks. An initial higher loading dose, followed by one or more lower doses may be administered.

**[0349]** In certain embodiments, in the context of genetically engineered cells containing the binding molecules, a subject is administered the range of about one million to about 100 billion cells and/or that amount of cells per kilogram of body weight, such as, *e.g.*, 1 million to about 50 billion cells (*e.g.*, about 5 million cells, about 25 million cells, about 500 million cells, about 1 billion cells, about 5 billion cells, about 20 billion cells, about 30 billion cells, about 40 billion cells, or a range defined by any two of the foregoing values), such as about 10 million to about 100 billion cells (*e.g.*, about 20 million cells, about 30 million cells, about 40 million cells, about 60 million cells, about 70 million cells, about 80 million cells, about 90 million cells, about 10 billion cells, about 25 billion cells, about 50 billion cells, about 75 billion cells, about 90 billion cells, or a range defined by any two of the foregoing values), and in some cases about 100 million cells to about 50 billion cells (*e.g.*, about 120 million cells, about 250 million cells, about 350 million cells, about 450 million cells, about 650 million cells, about 800 million cells, about 900 million cells, about 3



billion cells, about 30 billion cells, about 45 billion cells) or any value in between these ranges and/or per kilogram of body weight. Again, dosages may vary depending on attributes particular to the disease or disorder and/or patient and/or other treatments.

**[0350]** In some embodiments, the cells or antibodies are administered as part of a combination treatment, such as simultaneously with or sequentially with, in any order, another therapeutic intervention, such as another antibody or engineered cell or receptor or agent, such as a cytotoxic or therapeutic agent.

**[0351]** The cells or antibodies in some embodiments are co-administered with one or more additional therapeutic agents or in connection with another therapeutic intervention, either simultaneously or sequentially in any order. In some contexts, the cells are co-administered with another therapy sufficiently close in time such that the cell populations enhance the effect of one or more additional therapeutic agents, or vice versa. In some embodiments, the cells or antibodies are administered prior to the one or more additional therapeutic agents. In some embodiments, the cells or antibodies are administered after to the one or more additional therapeutic agents.

**[0352]** Once the cells are administered to a mammal (e.g., a human), the biological activity of the engineered cell populations and/or antibodies in some aspects is measured by any of a number of known methods. Parameters to assess include specific binding of an engineered or natural T cell or other immune cell to antigen, in vivo, e.g., by imaging, or ex vivo, e.g., by ELISA or flow cytometry. In certain embodiments, the ability of the engineered cells to destroy target cells can be measured using any suitable method known in the art, such as cytotoxicity assays described in, for example, Kochenderfer et al., *J. Immunotherapy*, 32(7): 689-702 (2009), and Herman et al. *J. Immunological Methods*, 285(1): 25-40 (2004). In certain embodiments, the biological activity of the cells also can be measured by assaying expression and/or secretion of certain cytokines, such as CD 107a, IFN $\gamma$ , IL-2, and TNF. In some aspects the biological activity is measured by assessing clinical outcome, such as reduction in tumor burden or load.

**[0353]** In certain embodiments, engineered cells are modified in any number of ways, such that their therapeutic or prophylactic efficacy is increased. For example, the engineered CAR or TCR expressed by the population in some embodiments are conjugated either directly or indirectly through a linker to a targeting moiety. The practice of conjugating compounds, e.g., the CAR or

TCR, to targeting moieties is known in the art. See, for instance, Wadwa et al., J. Drug Targeting 3: 111 (1995), and U.S. Patent 5,087,616.

### C. Diagnostic and Detection Methods

**[0354]** Also provided are methods involving use of the provided binding molecules, e.g., antibodies, in detection of ROR1, for example, in diagnostic and/or prognostic methods in association with a ROR1-expressing disease or condition. The methods in some embodiments include incubating a biological sample with the antibody and/or administering the antibody to a subject. In certain embodiments, a biological sample includes a cell or tissue, such as tumor or cancer tissue. In certain embodiments, the contacting is under conditions permissive for binding of the anti-ROR1 antibody to ROR1, and detecting whether a complex is formed between the anti-ROR1 antibody and ROR1. Such a method may be an *in vitro* or *in vivo* method. In one embodiment, an anti-ROR1 antibody is used to select subjects eligible for therapy with an anti-ROR1 antibody or engineered antigen receptor, e.g. where ROR1 is a biomarker for selection of patients.

**[0355]** In some embodiments, a sample, such as a cell, tissue sample, lysate, composition, or other sample derived therefrom is contacted with the anti-ROR1 antibody and binding or formation of a complex between the antibody and the sample (e.g., ROR1 in the sample) is determined or detected. When binding in the test sample is demonstrated or detected as compared to a reference cell of the same tissue type, it may indicate the presence of an associated disease or condition. In some embodiments, the sample is from human tissues.

**[0356]** Various methods known in the art for detecting specific antibody-antigen binding can be used. Exemplary immunoassays include fluorescence polarization immunoassay (FPIA), fluorescence immunoassay (FIA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA), nephelometric inhibition immunoassay (NIA), enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and radioimmunoassay (RIA). An indicator moiety, or label group, can be attached to the subject antibodies and is selected so as to meet the needs of various uses of the method which are often dictated by the availability of assay equipment and compatible immunoassay procedures. Exemplary labels include radionuclides (e.g.  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$ ,  $^3\text{H}$ , or  $^{32}\text{P}$ ), enzymes (e.g., alkaline phosphatase, horseradish peroxidase, luciferase, or  $\beta$ -galactosidase), fluorescent moieties or proteins (e.g., fluorescein, rhodamine, phycoerythrin, GFP,

or BFP), or luminescent moieties (e.g., Qdot™ nanoparticles supplied by the Quantum Dot Corporation, Palo Alto, Calif.). General techniques to be used in performing the various immunoassays noted above are known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

[0357] For purposes of diagnosis, the antibodies can be labeled with a detectable moiety including but not limited to radioisotopes, fluorescent labels, and various enzyme-substrate labels known in the art. Methods of conjugating labels to an antibody are known in the art.

[0358] In some embodiments, antibodies need not be labeled, and the presence thereof can be detected using a labeled antibody which binds to the antibodies.

[0359] The provided antibodies in some embodiments can be employed in any known assay method, such as competitive binding assays, direct and indirect sandwich assays, and immunoprecipitation assays. Zola, *Monoclonal Antibodies: A Manual of Techniques*, pp. 147-158 (CRC Press, Inc. 1987).

[0360] The antibodies and polypeptides can also be used for *in vivo* diagnostic assays, such as *in vivo* imaging. Generally, the antibody is labeled with a radionuclide (such as <sup>111</sup>In, <sup>99</sup>Tc, <sup>14</sup>C, <sup>131</sup>I, <sup>125</sup>I, or <sup>3</sup>H) so that the cells or tissue of interest can be localized *in vivo* following administration to a subject.

[0361] The antibody may also be used as staining reagent in pathology, e.g., using known techniques.

### III. Articles of Manufacture

[0362] Also provided are articles of manufacture containing the provided binding molecules, e.g., antibodies and CARs and/or genetically engineered cells, and/or compositions. The articles of manufacture may include a container and a label or package insert on or associated with the container. Suitable containers include, for example, bottles, vials, syringes, IV solution bags, etc. The containers may be formed from a variety of materials such as glass or plastic. The container in some embodiments holds a composition which is by itself or combined with another composition effective for treating, preventing and/or diagnosing the condition. In some embodiments, the container has a sterile access port. Exemplary containers include intravenous solution bags, vials, including those with stoppers pierceable by a needle for injection. The label or package insert may

indicate that the composition is used for treating the ROR1-expressing or -associated disease or condition. The article of manufacture may include (a) a first container with a composition contained therein, wherein the composition includes the antibody or engineered antigen receptor; and (b) a second container with a composition contained therein, wherein the composition includes a further agent, such as a cytotoxic or otherwise therapeutic agent. The article of manufacture may further include a package insert indicating that the compositions can be used to treat a particular condition. Alternatively, or additionally, the article of manufacture may further include another or the same container comprising a pharmaceutically-acceptable buffer. It may further include other materials such as other buffers, diluents, filters, needles, and/or syringes.

**[0363]** As used herein, reference to a “corresponding form” of an antibody means that when comparing a property or activity of two antibodies, the property is compared using the same form of the antibody. For example, if it is stated that an antibody has greater activity compared to the activity of the corresponding form of a first antibody, that means that a particular form, such as a scFv of that antibody, has greater activity compared to the scFv form of the first antibody.

**[0364]** “Effector functions” refer to those biological activities attributable to the Fc region of an antibody, which vary with the antibody isotype. Examples of antibody effector functions include: C1q binding and complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC); Fc receptor binding; antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC); phagocytosis; down regulation of cell surface receptors (e.g. B cell receptor); and B cell activation.

**[0365]** The term “Fc region” herein is used to define a C-terminal region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain that contains at least a portion of the constant region. The term includes native sequence Fc regions and variant Fc regions. In one embodiment, a human IgG heavy chain Fc region extends from Cys226, or from Pro230, to the carboxyl-terminus of the heavy chain. However, the C-terminal lysine (Lys447) of the Fc region may or may not be present. Unless otherwise specified herein, numbering of amino acid residues in the Fc region or constant region is according to the EU numbering system, also called the EU index, as described in Kabat et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 1991.

**[0366]** The terms “full length antibody,” “intact antibody,” and “whole antibody” are used herein interchangeably to refer to an antibody having a structure substantially similar to a native antibody structure or having heavy chains that contain an Fc region as defined herein.

**[0367]** An “isolated” antibody is one which has been separated from a component of its natural environment. In some embodiments, an antibody is purified to greater than 95% or 99% purity as determined by, for example, electrophoretic (e.g., SDS-PAGE, isoelectric focusing (IEF), capillary electrophoresis) or chromatographic (e.g., ion exchange or reverse phase HPLC). For review of methods for assessment of antibody purity, see, e.g., Flatman et al., J. Chromatogr. B 848:79-87 (2007).

**[0368]** An “isolated” nucleic acid refers to a nucleic acid molecule that has been separated from a component of its natural environment. An isolated nucleic acid includes a nucleic acid molecule contained in cells that ordinarily contain the nucleic acid molecule, but the nucleic acid molecule is present extrachromosomally or at a chromosomal location that is different from its natural chromosomal location.

**[0369]** “Isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-ROR1 antibody” refers to one or more nucleic acid molecules encoding antibody heavy and light chains (or fragments thereof), including such nucleic acid molecule(s) in a single vector or separate vectors, and such nucleic acid molecule(s) present at one or more locations in a host cell.

**[0370]** The terms “host cell,” “host cell line,” and “host cell culture” are used interchangeably and refer to cells into which exogenous nucleic acid has been introduced, including the progeny of such cells. Host cells include “transformants” and “transformed cells,” which include the primary transformed cell and progeny derived therefrom without regard to the number of passages. Progeny may not be completely identical in nucleic acid content to a parent cell, but may contain mutations. Mutant progeny that have the same function or biological activity as screened or selected for in the originally transformed cell are included herein.

**[0371]** As used herein, “percent (%) amino acid sequence identity” and “percent identity” when used with respect to an amino acid sequence (reference polypeptide sequence) is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence (e.g., the subject antibody or fragment) that are identical with the amino acid residues in the reference polypeptide sequence, after aligning

the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for aligning sequences, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared.

**[0372]** An amino acid substitution may include replacement of one amino acid in a polypeptide with another amino acid. Exemplary substitutions are shown in Table 1. Amino acid substitutions may be introduced into a binding molecule, e.g., antibody, of interest and the products screened for a desired activity, *e.g.*, retained/improved antigen binding, decreased immunogenicity, or improved ADCC or CDC.

**[0373]** Amino acids generally can be grouped according to the following common side-chain properties:

- (1) hydrophobic: Norleucine, Met, Ala, Val, Leu, Ile;
- (2) neutral hydrophilic: Cys, Ser, Thr, Asn, Gln;
- (3) acidic: Asp, Glu;
- (4) basic: His, Lys, Arg;
- (5) residues that influence chain orientation: Gly, Pro;
- (6) aromatic: Trp, Tyr, Phe.

**[0374]** Non-conservative amino acid substitutions will involve exchanging a member of one of these classes for another class.

**[0375]** The term “vector,” as used herein, refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of propagating another nucleic acid to which it is linked. The term includes the vector as a self-replicating nucleic acid structure as well as the vector incorporated into the genome of a host cell into which it has been introduced. Certain vectors are capable of directing the expression of nucleic acids to which they are operatively linked. Such vectors are referred to herein as “expression vectors.”

**[0376]** The term “package insert” is used to refer to instructions customarily included in commercial packages of therapeutic products, that contain information about the indications, usage, dosage, administration, combination therapy, contraindications and/or warnings concerning the use of such therapeutic products.

**[0377]** Unless defined otherwise, all terms of art, notations and other technical and scientific terms or terminology used herein are intended to have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed subject matter pertains. In some cases, terms with commonly understood meanings are defined herein for clarity and/or for ready reference, and the inclusion of such definitions herein should not necessarily be construed to represent a substantial difference over what is generally understood in the art.

**[0378]** As used herein, the singular forms “a,” “an,” and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. For example, “a” or “an” means “at least one” or “one or more.” It is understood that aspects and variations described herein include “consisting” and/or “consisting essentially of” aspects and variations.

**[0379]** Throughout this disclosure, various aspects of the claimed subject matter are presented in a range format. It should be understood that the description in range format is merely for convenience and brevity and should not be construed as an inflexible limitation on the scope of the claimed subject matter. Accordingly, the description of a range should be considered to have specifically disclosed all the possible sub-ranges as well as individual numerical values within that range. For example, where a range of values is provided, it is understood that each intervening value, between the upper and lower limit of that range and any other stated or intervening value in that stated range is encompassed within the claimed subject matter. The upper and lower limits of these smaller ranges may independently be included in the smaller ranges, and are also encompassed within the claimed subject matter, subject to any specifically excluded limit in the stated range. Where the stated range includes one or both of the limits, ranges excluding either or both of those included limits are also included in the claimed subject matter. This applies regardless of the breadth of the range.

**[0380]** The term “about” as used herein refers to the usual error range for the respective value readily known to the skilled person in this technical field. Reference to “about” a value or parameter herein includes (and describes) embodiments that are directed to that value or parameter *per se*. For example, description referring to “about X” includes description of “X”.

**[0381]** As used herein, a composition refers to any mixture of two or more products, substances, or compounds, including cells. It may be a solution, a suspension, liquid, powder, a paste, aqueous, non-aqueous or any combination thereof.

**[0382]** As used herein, a statement that a cell or population of cells is “positive” for a particular marker refers to the detectable presence on or in the cell of a particular marker, typically a surface marker. When referring to a surface marker, the term refers to the presence of surface expression as detected by flow cytometry, for example, by staining with an antibody that specifically binds to the marker and detecting said antibody, wherein the staining is detectable by flow cytometry at a level substantially above the staining detected carrying out the same procedure with an isotype-matched control under otherwise identical conditions and/or at a level substantially similar to that for cell known to be positive for the marker, and/or at a level substantially higher than that for a cell known to be negative for the marker.

**[0383]** As used herein, a statement that a cell or population of cells is “negative” for a particular marker refers to the absence of substantial detectable presence on or in the cell of a particular marker, typically a surface marker. When referring to a surface marker, the term refers to the absence of surface expression as detected by flow cytometry, for example, by staining with an antibody that specifically binds to the marker and detecting said antibody, wherein the staining is not detected by flow cytometry at a level substantially above the staining detected carrying out the same procedure with an isotype-matched control under otherwise identical conditions, and/or at a level substantially lower than that for cell known to be positive for the marker, and/or at a level substantially similar as compared to that for a cell known to be negative for the marker.

**[0384]** All publications, including patent documents, scientific articles and databases, referred to in this application are incorporated by reference in their entirety for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual publication were individually incorporated by reference. If a definition set forth herein is contrary to or otherwise inconsistent with a definition set forth in the patents,



applications, published applications and other publications that are herein incorporated by reference, the definition set forth herein prevails over the definition that is incorporated herein by reference.

[0385] The section headings used herein are for organizational purposes only and are not to be construed as limiting the subject matter described.

#### IV. Exemplary Embodiments

[0386] Among the embodiments provided herein are:

1. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, said antibody or antigen-binding fragment comprising a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising:
  - a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174; or
  - a CDR-H3 contained within the heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.
2. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, said antibody or antigen-binding fragment comprising a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising at least 90% sequence identity to the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.
3. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of embodiment 2, said antibody or antigen-binding fragment comprising a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising at least 90% sequence identity to the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.
4. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 2 or embodiment 3, wherein the  $V_H$  region comprises a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 92, 93, 94, 109 or 110.

5. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 2-4, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises:

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174; or

a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.

6. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 2-5, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises:

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174; or

a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.

7. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 2-6, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises:

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-H3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35 or 52; or

a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15 or 19.

8. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 2 or embodiment 3, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises a CDR-H3 comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 72 or a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 85.

9. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises:

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 95 or 97; and/or

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-H2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 96 or 98.

10. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-9, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises:

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162 or 163 and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278 or 279 and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 75, 77, 79, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288 or 289 and/or a CDR-H1 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209; and/or

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-H2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, or 318 and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302 or 303 and/or comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316 or 317 and/or a CDR-H2 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.

11. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-10, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises:

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, or 33 and/or a CDR-H1 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19; and/or

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-H2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, or 34 and/or a CDR-H2 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.

12. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-11, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises:

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, or 33 and/or a CDR-H1 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15 or 19; and/or

a heavy chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-H2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26, 28, or 34 and/or a CDR-H2 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, 13, 15 or 19.

13. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable (V<sub>H</sub>) region comprising a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1), CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, wherein:

the CDR-H1 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, 33, 75, 77, 79, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278 or 279;

the CDR-H2 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, 34, 80, 81, 82, 83, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303 or 318; and/or

the CDR-H3 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 or 174.

14. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of embodiment 11, wherein:  
the CDR-H1 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20, 27, or 33;  
the CDR-H2 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 26, 28, or 34;  
and/or

the CDR-H3 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22, 29, 35, 45, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 or 71.

15. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1, 4-7 and 9-14, wherein the CDR-H3 comprises the amino acid sequence VSNEYEYFDY (SEQ ID NO: 29), DFGRWGYYFDY (SEQ ID NO: 52), DFGRWSYFDY (SEQ ID NO: 35) or DSSYDAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 22).

16. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-15, comprising a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1), CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, wherein:

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 21, and 22, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 26, and 22, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; or

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 52, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 45, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 68, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 64, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164 and 66, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 having the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 318, and 35, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 70, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 55, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 53, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 56, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 61, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34 and 59, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 171 and 60, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 155, 34 and 35, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 156, 34 and 35, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 162, 170 and 50, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 162, 170 and 51, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 161, 169 and 54, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 159, 167 and 57, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 168 and 58, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 62, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 63, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 158, 166 and 65, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 157, 165 and 67, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 163, 173 and 69, respectively; or

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 172, 71, respectively; or

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 160, 172, 174, respectively.

17. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-16, comprising a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1), CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, wherein:

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 21, and 22, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 26, and 22, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively; or

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 52, respectively.

18. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1), a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3, respectively, comprising the amino acid sequences of a CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3 contained within the  $V_H$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.

19. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of embodiment 18, wherein the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, respectively, comprise the amino acid sequences of a CDR-H1, a CDR-H2, and a CDR-H3 contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.

20. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-19, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 comprising at least 90% sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.

21. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-20, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 comprising at least 90% sequence identity, respectively, to a FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 or 19.

22. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-21, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.

23. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-22, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.

24. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 23, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8 or 10.

25. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-24, wherein the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 20, 26, and 22, respectively, and/or the V<sub>H</sub> region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19.



26. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-24, wherein the  $V_H$  region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, and 52, respectively, and/or the  $V_H$  region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10.

27. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-24, wherein the  $V_H$  region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, and 35, respectively, and/or the  $V_H$  region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13.

28. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-24, wherein the  $V_H$  region comprises the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 27, 28, and 29, respectively, and/or the  $V_H$  region comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15.

29. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-28, wherein the antibody or fragment does not comprise a light chain variable ( $V_L$ ) region, does not comprise a CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and/or CDR-L3, and/or is a single-domain antibody (sdAb) comprising only the  $V_H$  region.

30. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-29 that is a sdAb comprising only the  $V_H$  region.

31. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-28, wherein the antibody or fragment further comprises a light chain variable ( $V_L$ ) region.

32. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 31, wherein the  $V_L$  region comprises at least 90% sequence identity to the  $V_L$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248.

33. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 31 or embodiment 32, wherein the  $V_L$  region comprises at least 90% sequence identity to the  $V_L$  region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

34. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-33, wherein the  $V_L$  region comprises a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 99 or 100.

35. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-34, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 232 or 233.

36. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-35, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48 or 49.

37. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-36, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 101 and/or a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 102.

38. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-38, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises:

a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, 36, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 216, 218, 219 or 220 and/or a CDR-L1 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248; and/or

a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, 37, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 or 231 and/or a CDR-L2 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248.

39. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-38, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises:

a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36 and/or a CDR-L1 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18; and/or

a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37 and/or a CDR-L2 contained within the V<sub>L</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

40. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-39, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises:

a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, 36, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 216, 218, 219 or 220;

a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2), comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, 37, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 or 231; and

a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 232 or 233.

41. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-40, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises:

a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23, 30, or 36;

a light chain complementarity determining region 2 (CDR-L2), comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24, 31, or 37; and

a light chain complementarity determining region 3 (CDR-L3) comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, or 49.

42. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 36-41, wherein the CDR-L3 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 32 or 38.

43. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-42, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises a CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 selected from:

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 30, 31, and 32, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 216, 227, and 40, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 218, 229, and 39, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 219, 230, and 43, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 220, 231, and 46, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 210, 221, and 49, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 210, 221, and 233, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 211, 222, and 48, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 212, 223, and 42, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 214, 225, and 232, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 215, 226, and 44, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 217, 228, and 41, respectively; or

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 213, 224, and 47, respectively.

44. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-43, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises a CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 selected from:

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, respectively;

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 30, 31, and 32, respectively; or

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively.

45. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-44, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1), CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248.

46. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-45, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1), CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, contained within the V<sub>L</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

47. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-46, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises a framework region 1 (FR1), a FR2, a FR3, and/or a FR4 comprising at least 90% sequence identity, respectively, to the FR1, FR2, FR3, and/or FR4 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

48. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-47, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248.

49. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-48, wherein the V<sub>L</sub> region comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

50. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprising:  
a heavy chain complementarity determining regions 1, 2, and 3 (CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3), respectively comprising the amino acid sequences of CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 sequences contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209; and/or  
a light chain complementarity determining regions 1, 2, and 3 (CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3), respectively comprising the amino acid sequences of CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3

sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, 18, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247 or 248.

51. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of embodiment 50, wherein:

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, respectively, comprise the amino acid sequences of CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 sequences contained within the V<sub>H</sub> region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19; and/or

the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, respectively, comprise the amino acid sequences of CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 sequences contained within the light chain variable (VL) region amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, 16, or 18.

52. An antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprising:

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16, respectively; or

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 242 respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 246, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 247, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 185 and 248, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 186 and 248, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 234, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 175 and 235, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 236, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 176 and 237, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 177 and 238, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 179 and 240 respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 241, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 181 and 241, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 243 respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 244 respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 243, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 244 respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 245, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 245, respectively; or

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 178 and 239, respectively.

53. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of embodiment 52, comprising:

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively;

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16, respectively; or

a V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprising amino acid sequences having at least 90 % identity to SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively.

54. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 52 or embodiment 53, wherein:

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16 respectively; or

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14 respectively.

55. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-54, wherein said antibody or fragment specifically binds to a ROR1 protein.

56. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 55, wherein the ROR1 protein is a human ROR1 protein.

57. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 55, wherein the ROR1 protein is a mouse ROR1 protein.

58. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-57, wherein:

said antibody or fragment has a binding affinity for a ROR1 protein with an EC<sub>50</sub> that is from or from about 0.1 nM to 100 nM, 0.5 nM to 50 nM or 1 nM to 10 nM; or



said antibody or fragment has a binding affinity for a ROR1 protein with an EC50 that is less than or less than about 100 nM, less than or less than about 50 nM, less than or less than about 10 nM or less than or less than about 1 nM.

59. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-58, wherein said antibody or fragment has a binding affinity for a human ROR1 protein that is at least as high or substantially as high as the binding affinity for the ROR1 protein of the corresponding form of the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12.

60. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-59, wherein said antibody or fragment specifically binds to the same or an overlapping epitope of a human ROR1 protein as the epitope specifically bound by the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12.

61. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-60, wherein said antibody or fragment competes for binding to a human ROR1 protein with anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12.

62. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-61, wherein said antibody or fragment inhibits the binding of the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12, to a human ROR1 protein by greater than or greater than about 80% or greater than or greater than about 90%.

63. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-62, wherein the antibody or fragment binds to an overlapping epitope of a human ROR1 protein as the epitope specifically bound by the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, which is optionally an scFv fragment of R12 and the antibody or fragment binds to mouse ROR1.

64. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of any of embodiments 55, 56 and 58-63, wherein said human ROR1 protein comprises an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 103.

65. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of any of embodiments 55, 56 and 58-64, which

binds an epitope within an extracellular portion of the ROR1 protein;and/or

binds to an epitope of said ROR1 protein comprising residues within the fz domain or the Ig domain of the ROR1 protein.

66. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of embodiment 65, wherein the epitope comprises a residue within the fz domain of the ROR1 protein and a residue within the Ig domain of the ROR1 protein.

67. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of embodiment 65 or embodiment 66, wherein said Ig domain comprises residues 13-118 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 103; and/or said fz domain comprises residues 136-270 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:103.

68. The antibody or antigen binding fragment of embodiment 65, wherein the extracellular portion comprises amino acids 1-377 of SEQ ID NO:103.

69. The antibody or fragment thereof of any of embodiments 1-56, 58-62 and 64-68, wherein the antibody does not specifically bind to a mouse ROR1 protein or does not specifically bind to a protein having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 106.

70. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-69, which does not comprise the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3 and/or CDR-L1, CDR-L2, CDR-L3 sequences of the anti-ROR1 antibody, R12, and/or of the anti-ROR1 antibody 2A2.

71. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-7 and 9-70, which does not comprise CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3 and/or CDR-L1, CDR-L2, CDR-L3 sequences having at least 90 % identity to the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, CDR-H3 and/or CDR-L1, CDR-L2, CDR-L3 sequences of the anti-ROR1 antibody, R12, and/or of the anti-ROR1 antibody 2A2.

72. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-71, wherein the antibody or fragment is human.

73. A human antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to the same or an overlapping epitope of a ROR1 protein as the epitope specifically bound by a reference antibody, wherein the reference antibody is the antibody or fragment thereof of any of embodiments 1-72 or is the anti-ROR1 antibody, R12, or antigen binding fragment thereof, said human antibody or fragment comprising heavy and light chain CDRs that are distinct from the CDRs present in R12 and/or 2A2.

74. A human antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to ROR1 and competes for binding to ROR1 with a reference antibody, wherein the reference antibody is the antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-72 or is the anti-ROR1 antibody R12 or an antigen binding fragment thereof, said human antibody or fragment comprising heavy and light chain CDRs that are distinct from the CDRs present in R12 and/or 2A2.

75. The human antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 72-74, wherein:  
the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region, said  $V_H$  region comprises a portion having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment, a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain D segment, and/or a portion having at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain J segment; and/or

the antibody comprises a light chain variable ( $V_L$ ) region, said  $V_L$  region comprises a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda chain V segment, and/or a portion with at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100 % sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda chain J segment.

76. The human antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 72-75, wherein:  
the CDR-H1 and/or CDR-H2 comprises a sequence 100 % identical or with no more than one amino acid difference as compared to an amino acid sequence of a CDR-H1 and/or CDR-H2, respectively, within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human heavy chain V segment; and/or

the CDR-L1 and/or CDR-L2 comprises a sequence 100 % identical or with no more than one amino acid difference as compared to an amino acid sequence of a CDR-L1 and/or CDR-L2, respectively, within a sequence encoded by a germline nucleotide human kappa or lambda v segment.

77. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-76, wherein the antibody or fragment is recombinant.

78. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-77, which is monoclonal.
79. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-78 that is an antigen-binding fragment.
80. The antibody or fragment of any of any of embodiments 1-79, which is a single chain fragment.
81. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-80, which is a fragment comprising antibody V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions joined by a flexible linker.
82. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 80 or embodiment 81, wherein the fragment comprises an scFv.
83. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 82, wherein the scFv comprises a linker comprising the sequence set forth SEQ ID NO: 91.
84. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 82 or embodiment 83, wherein the scFv comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 90% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268.
85. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 82-84, wherein the scFv comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12, or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 90% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12.
86. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 82-85, wherein the scFv comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, or 12.
87. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-86, wherein the antibody or fragment comprises the V<sub>H</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19 and the V<sub>L</sub> region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 12.

88. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-86, wherein the antibody or fragment comprises the  $V_H$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 13 and the  $V_L$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 6.

89. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-86, wherein the antibody or fragment comprises the  $V_H$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15 and the  $V_L$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4.

90. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 31-86, wherein the antibody or fragment comprises the  $V_H$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17 and the  $V_L$  region set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18, and/or the antibody or fragment comprises the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.

91. A single chain cell-surface protein, comprising the antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-90.

92. A single chain cell surface protein comprising the scFv sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268 or comprising the  $V_H$  sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208 or 209.

93. The single chain cell surface protein of embodiment 92, comprising the scFv sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6 or 12 or comprising the  $V_H$  sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, or 19.

94. The antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-90, which further comprises at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region.

95. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 94, further comprising a spacer set forth in SEQ ID NO: 108.

96. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 94, wherein the at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region comprises an Fc region.

97. The antibody or fragment of embodiment 96, wherein the Fc region is an Fc region of a human IgG.
98. A conjugate, comprising the antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-97 and a heterologous molecule or moiety.
99. A chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising an extracellular portion comprising the antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-97 and an intracellular signaling domain.
100. The chimeric antigen receptor of embodiment 99, wherein the antibody or fragment comprises a VH sdAb, an scFv and the intracellular signaling domain comprises an ITAM.
101. The chimeric antigen receptor of embodiment 99 or 100, wherein the intracellular signaling domain comprises a signaling domain of a zeta chain of a CD3-zeta (CD3 $\zeta$ ) chain.
102. The chimeric antigen receptor of any of embodiments 99-101, further comprising a transmembrane domain linking the extracellular domain and the intracellular signaling domain.
103. The chimeric antigen receptor of embodiment 102, wherein the transmembrane domain comprises a transmembrane portion of CD28.
104. The chimeric antigen receptor of any of embodiments 99-103, further comprising an intracellular signaling domain of a T cell costimulatory molecule.
105. The chimeric antigen receptor of embodiment 104, wherein the T cell costimulatory molecule is selected from the group consisting of CD28 and 41BB.
106. A nucleic acid encoding the antibody or fragment thereof of any of embodiments 1-97, conjugate of embodiment 98 or the chimeric antigen receptor of any of embodiments 99-105.
107. An engineered cell expressing a receptor comprising the antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-97, conjugate of embodiment 98 or the chimeric antigen receptor of any of embodiments 99-105.
108. The engineered cell of embodiment 107, which is a T cell.
109. A composition comprising the antibody or fragment thereof of any of embodiments 1-97, conjugate of embodiment 98, the CAR of any of embodiments 99-105, or the cell of embodiment 107 or 108.
110. The composition of embodiment 109, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

111. A method of treatment, comprising administering the composition of embodiment 109 or embodiment 110 to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

112. A method of treatment, comprising administering an antibody or fragment of any of embodiments 1-97, conjugate of embodiment 98, a CAR of any of embodiments 99-103 or the cell of embodiment 107 or 108 to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

113. A method of treatment, comprising administering the cell of embodiment 107 or embodiment 108 to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

114. The method of any of embodiments 112-113, wherein the disease or disorder is a ROR1-expressing cancer.

115. The method of embodiment any of embodiments 112-114, wherein the ROR1-expressing cancer is selected from the group consisting of B cell leukemia, lymphoma, B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), AML, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), Burkett's Lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), neuroblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, epithelial squamous cell cancer, melanoma, myeloma, stomach cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, adrenal cancer and head and neck cancer.

116. A composition of embodiment 109 or embodiment 110 for use in treating a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

117. Use of a composition of embodiment 109 or embodiment 110 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

118. The composition for use of embodiment 116 or the use of embodiment 117, wherein the disease or disorder is a ROR1-expressing cancer.

119. The composition for use or use of embodiment 118, wherein the ROR1-expressing cancer is selected from the group consisting of B cell leukemia, lymphoma, B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), AML, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), Burkett's Lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), neuroblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, epithelial squamous cell cancer, melanoma, myeloma, stomach cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic

cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, adrenal cancer and head and neck cancer.

## V. EXAMPLES

[0387] The following examples are included for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

### Example 1: Generation and assessment of anti-ROR1 antibodies (VHs)

[0388] Exemplary anti-ROR1 antibodies, variable heavy (VH) chains that specifically bound to ROR1, even in the absence of a variable light (VL) chain, were generated and assessed. The anti-ROR1 antibodies (VHs) resulted from selections based on ability to specifically bind to ROR1-expressing cells, and/or to compete for binding with a rabbit-derived anti-ROR1 reference antibody.

#### 1A. Library Selection, Antibody Generation

[0389] Exemplary anti-ROR1 antibodies (VHs) were generated through a series of selection steps carried out on dsDNA-encoded human naïve antibody VH libraries displayed in a cell-free system. Members of a VH library were selected for binding to live cells through five successive rounds, enriching for members that bound specifically to stably-transfected ROR1-expressing CHOK1, K562, and/or HEK293 cells, but not parental K562 and/or CHOK1 cells that did not express ROR1. To recover VH binders, a further selection was performed. In branch (a), surface stripping was applied to all 5 rounds of selection to recover ROR1 VH binders that cover broad epitopes and affinity ranges. In another branch (b), after two rounds of surface stripping, competitive elution was applied using a rabbit anti-ROR1 antibody, R12 scFv (having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 84, including the VH and VL sequences from the rabbit-human antibody designated R12), to enrich for binders that competed with R12 scFv for binding to ROR1, such as to the R12 scFv epitope.

[0390] Certain resulting clones were sequenced using forward and reverse primers to determine amino acid sequences. Table 2A lists sequence identifiers of the VH sequence of exemplary clones and the corresponding exemplary CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3 therein. Table 2B lists sequence



identifiers corresponding to exemplary CDR-H3 (Kabat) amino acid sequences for exemplary clones. A V<sub>H</sub> sequence for clone V70 is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 8, which had CDR-H1 and CDR-H2 (Kabat) sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 27 and 28, respectively. A V<sub>H</sub> sequence for clone V353 is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 10, which had CDR-H1 and CDR-H2 (Kabat) sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 33 and 34, respectively. Table 2B also lists a CDR-H3 (Kabat) sequence of a rabbit-derived reference antibody R12 (which has a V<sub>H</sub> sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 85), an scFv fragment of which was used as a control in this study. Clone V355 had a heavy chain framework with a sequence derived from a V<sub>H</sub>1 sequence; clones V331 and V345 had heavy chain frameworks with sequences derived from human V<sub>H</sub>4 sequences. All other clones (aside from R12) listed in Table 2A and 2B contained frameworks with sequences derived from human V<sub>H</sub>3 sequences.

<b>Table 2A: Sequences for Exemplary Clones (SEQ ID NO.)</b>				
	<b>Heavy Chain Variable (V<sub>H</sub>) Region</b>			
<b>Clone #</b>	<b>(Amino Acid)</b>	<b>(nucleotide)</b>	<b>CDR-H (1, 2, 3) (Kabat) (Amino Acid)</b>	<b>Heavy Chain Framework Derived From</b>
V70	8	7	27, 28, 29	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V420	206		162, 170, 50	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V282	203		162, 170, 51	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V353	10	9	33, 34, 52	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V163	193		33, 34, 53	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V355	201		161, 169, 54	V <sub>H</sub> 1
V18	179		33, 34, 35	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V224	192		33, 34, 55	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V95	194		33, 34, 56	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V316	198		159, 167, 57	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V331	199		160, 168, 58	V <sub>H</sub> 4
V357	202		33, 34, 59	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V397	205		33, 171, 60	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V312	197		33, 34, 61	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V278	200		158, 166, 62	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V86	191		158, 166, 63	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V102	195		27, 164, 64	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V365	204		158, 166, 65	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V181	196		27, 164, 66	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V128	188		156, 34, 35	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V71	190		157, 165, 67	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V68	189		27, 164, 68	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V336	208/209		163, 173,	V <sub>H</sub> 3

			69/174	
V9	187		33, 34, 70	V <sub>H</sub> 3
V345	207		160, 172, 71	V <sub>H</sub> 4

**Table 2B:**

Clone#	CDR-H3 Sequence (Kabat)	SEQ ID NO:
V70	VSNEYEYFDY	29
V420	VNGGEYFDY	50
V282	VRGSEYFDY	51
V353	DFGRWGYYFDY	52
V163	QGDSSSWYVEVYFDY	53
V355	ITPPDAFDI	54
V18	DFGRWSYFDY	35
V224	TYSSSWYESLLFDY	55
V95	GSGELRFLESYFDY	56
V316	VDSERFLEWYFDY	57
V331	GQIAAHVWGWFD	58
V357	DMVGAWLVLSYFDY	59
V397	AKGLWFGESYFDY	60
V312	TSRGRFLEWLLFDY	61
V278	ERSRWGDNWFD	62
V86	VIFGVVNIPDY	63
V102	VGPSWDYFDY	64
V365	GIGYSSSWYEIWTFDY	65
V181	DFEVREAHLSYFDY	66
V128	DFGRWSYFDY	35
V71	VLRSGFLEWNLFDY	67
V68	DFEVRGALHSYFDY	68
V336	VYGYDYRDFGWFD	69
V9	GSNERFLEWLNFDY	70
V345	GPLRPQKVLPFQI	71
R12 scFv reference antibody	DSYADDGALFNI	72

**1B. Binding Affinities, Competition with Reference Antibody**

[0391] Exemplary ROR1 binding V<sub>H</sub> clones, generated in the selection process described in Example 1A, were further assessed. Clones were purified and titrated, and their binding affinities (EC<sub>50</sub>) to ROR1-expressing K562 and CHOK1 cells assessed by flow cytometry, with EC<sub>50</sub> of the reference antibody (R12 scFv) serving as a positive control.

**[0392]** Assays also were performed to assess competition of the clones with the reference antibody (R12 scFv), for binding to ROR1-expressing cells. V<sub>H</sub> clones were titrated against 2nM Myc-R12 on ROR1/K562 cells and competition assessed with an anti-Myc-Alexa647 secondary antibody, and the half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) determined for respective clones.

**[0393]** Additionally, percent (%) maximum (max) binding to ROR1-expressing cells and % max competition with the reference antibody (R12 scFv) were calculated. Percent max binding and competition values were calculated based on predicted plateaus (measured by Prism® using four parameter non-linear regression), relative to values for R12 scFv binding and inhibition, respectively, assigned as 100% in each study.

**[0394]** Results are presented in Table 2C, listing mean EC<sub>50</sub> (binding affinity), IC<sub>50</sub> (competition), % max binding, and % max competition values, based on the indicated number of experiments for various clones. As expected, the reference antibody (R12 scFv) was confirmed in this study to specifically bind to ROR1 and compete with itself. The results demonstrated ROR1-specific binding and competition with the R12 scFv reference antibody, to varying degrees for various clones. Among the clones generated were those exhibiting similar affinity (EC<sub>50</sub>) for ROR1 and similar levels of competition for binding to ROR1 with the reference antibody.

**[0395]** Two preps of clone V9 were tested in a single R12 scFv competition assay and found not to have any detectable competitive binding activity.

<b>Table 2C: Results from Various Binding and Competition Assays</b>				
<b>Clone #</b>	<b>Binding affinity to ROR1-Expressing Cells</b>		<b>Competition for binding with R12 scFv</b>	
	<b>EC<sub>50</sub> (nM)</b>	<b>% Max Binding</b>	<b>IC<sub>50</sub> (nM)</b>	<b>% Max Competition</b>
V70	3.1 ± 0.3 (n=7)	92 ± 6	38.2 ± 4.8 (n=8)	92 ± 12
V420	8.0 (n=1)	74	71.5 (n=1)	58
V282	13.1 (n=1)	64	94.3 (n=1)	48
V353	0.7 (n=2)	35 ± 5	.4 (n=2)	62
V163	92.9 (n=1)	122	154.2 (n=1)	58
V355	0.9 (n=1)	54	1.9 ± 0.4 (n=2)	53 ± 8
V18	0.2 ± 0.1 (n=2)	37 ± 12	3.4 ± 0.8 (n=3)	54 ± 6
V224	46.2 (n=1)	74	94.6 ± 56.7	32 ± 17
V95	35.5 ± 2.1 (n=2)	61 ± 14	19.0 ± 2.1 (n=2)	36 ± 7
V316	28.7 (n=1)	78	28.8 ± 4.9 (n=2)	37 ± 14

<b>Table 2C: Results from Various Binding and Competition Assays</b>				
Clone #	Binding affinity to ROR1-Expressing Cells		Competition for binding with R12 scFv	
	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	% Max Binding	IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	% Max Competition
V331	18.8 (n=1)	70	32.4 (n=1)	31
V357	46.0 (n=1)	22	74.0 (n=1)	44
V397	49.7 (n=1)	18	25.2 (n=1)	18
V312	23.7 (n=1)	29	5.6 (n=1)	19
V278	31.5 (n=1)	22	ND (n=2)	
V86	97.7 ± 62.1 (n=2)		ND (n=2)	
V102	128.9 ± 46.0 (n=2)		ND (n=1)	
V365	>200 (n=1)	8	ND (n=1)	
V181	>200 (n=1)		>200 (n=1)	76
V128	>200 (n=1)		>200 (n=1)	
V71	>200 (n=2)		ND (n=2)	
V68	>200 (n=2)		ND (n=2)	
V336	>200 (n=1)	72	ND (n=1)	
V345	ND (n=1)		ND (n=1)	
R12 scFv reference antibody	0.8 ± 0.1 (n=20)	100	3.3 ± 0.2 (n=17)	100

ND=not detected

### **Example 2: Generation and assessment of anti-ROR1 antibodies (scFvs)**

**[0396]** Exemplary anti-ROR1 antibodies (scFvs) that specifically bound to ROR1 were generated and assessed, including those that competed for binding with the R12 scFv reference antibody.

#### **2A. Library Selection, Antibody Generation**

**[0397]** Exemplary anti-ROR1 scFv antibodies were generated through various selection approaches, carried out on dsDNA-encoded human naïve antibody libraries displayed in a cell-free system. In some approaches, V<sub>L</sub> library members were paired with ROR1-specific V<sub>H</sub>-only antibodies generated in the study described in Example 1.

**[0398]** In one approach, a V<sub>H</sub> library was enriched through three successive rounds for members that bound specifically to stably-transfected ROR1-expressing CHOK1, K562, and/or HEK293 cells, but not parental ROR1-negative cells. The resulting enriched V<sub>H</sub> libraries were converted to scFv libraries by shuffling with a naïve human V<sub>L</sub> library, in V<sub>H</sub>-(G4S)<sub>3</sub>-V<sub>L</sub> format. The shuffled scFv libraries then were enriched in a fourth and fifth round of selection for specific binding to

ROR1-expressing (but not parental) CHOK1 cells, with elution by surface stripping. In a sixth round, negative selection enriched for members that did not bind parental cells (K562, CHOK1), followed by positive selection for binding to ROR1-expressing K562 and/or CHOK1 cells. Elution pools were generated by either (a) surface stripping, or (b) R12 competitive elution.

**[0399]** In another approach, *de novo* selection was carried out by enriching a naïve human scFv library for ROR1-specific binding with ROR1-HEK293, ROR1-CHO, and ROR1-K562 cells and not HEK293, CHO-K1, and K562 parental cells over multiple rounds by alternating cell lines each round, followed by a combination of surface stripping (R1), competitive elution with R12 scFv (R2-4) and immunoprecipitation (R5) to recover scFv binders.

**[0400]** In another approach, ROR1-specific V<sub>H</sub>-only antibodies generated in the study described in Example 1B were non-covalently paired with members of a human naïve V<sub>L</sub> library (constructed from the same set of donors as naïve V<sub>H</sub> library) by dsDNA display, followed by selection for ROR1 binding for 3 successive rounds with ROR1-HEK293 and ROR1-CHO cells. Sequences of selected V<sub>L</sub>s were used to generate scFv clones.

**[0401]** For scFv clones selected in these various approaches, specific binding to ROR1-expressing K562 cells, as compared to control cells not expressing ROR1, was assessed by flow cytometry either with *in vitro* translated crude cell lysate or with bacterially-produced supernatant. Certain clones displaying binding preference for ROR1 were further analyzed.

**[0402]** Clones were sequenced using forward and reverse primers. Exemplary CDR-H3 (Kabat) amino acid sequences for exemplary clones and respective sequence identifiers are listed Table 3A. Clone “83B,” a de-glycosylation variant of clone 83, was generated by a introducing a serine (S) to asparagine (N) substitution at V<sub>H</sub> position 53 (Kabat) to remove the N-glycosylation motif of clone 83. Table 3B lists sequence identifiers for V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> sequences and exemplary CDR-H 1, 2, and 3 (Kabat) and CDR-L sequences of exemplary clones. Table 3A also lists the respective light chain human v-segment from which framework sequences of individual antibodies were derived. Each antibody in this table included a heavy chain framework sequence derived from a human VH3 sequence.

**Table 3A: Exemplary Clones**

Clone/Antibody	CDR-H3	SEQ ID NO.	CDR-L3	SEQ ID NO:	Light Chain Framework Derived From
83B	DSSYDAFDI	22	QQYESLPYT	25	Vk1
83	DSSYDAFDI	22	QQYESLPYT	25	Vk1
305	VSNEYEYFDY	29	QVWDNDSHRV	40	Vλ3
298	VSNEYEYFDY	29	QVWDDTGDHPV	32	Vλ3
350	VSNEYEYFDY	29	QSYDSSNHV	41	Vλ6
20	DFGRWSYFDY	35	QQLKSRPLS	42	Vk1
16	DFGRWSYFDY	35	QQLNSYPLT	43	Vk1
48	DFGRWSYFDY	35	AAWDDSLSGVV	39	Vλ3
43	DFGRWSYFDY	35	AAWDDSLSGVV	39	Vλ1
366	VSNEYEYFDY	29	AAWDDSLNGYV	44	Vλ1
40	DFGRWSYFDY	35	QSYDGRNLM	45	Vλ6
461	DFEVREAHLSYFDY	46	QVWDSSSDHRV	47	Vλ3
65	DFGRWSYFDY	35	KSWDSSGSLYV	48	Vλ3
81	DFGRWSYFDY	35	QVWDSSSDHYV	49	Vλ3
7	DFGRWSYFDY	35	QAWDSSTVV	50	Vλ3
R12 scFv reference antibody	DSYADDGALFN	73	GADYIGGYV	74	Rb

**Table 3B: Sequences for Exemplary Clones and Reference Antibody (SEQ ID NO:)**

Clone #	Heavy Chain Variable (V <sub>H</sub> ) Region (Amino Acid)	Light Chain Variable (V <sub>L</sub> ) Region (Amino Acid)	ScFv Sequence Amino Acid (Nucleotide)	CDR-H (1, 2, 3) (Kabat) (Amino Acid)	CDR-L (1, 2, 3) (Kabat) (Amino Acid)	Heavy Chain Framework Derived From	Light Chain Framework Derived From
83	17	18	2 (1)	20, 21, 22	23, 24, 25	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vk1
83B	19	18	12 (11)	20, 26, 22	23, 24, 25	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vk1
305	182	246	265	27, 28, 29	218, 229, 39	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ3
298	15	16	4 (3)	27, 28, 29	30, 31, 32	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ3
350	182	242	258	27, 28, 29	216, 227, 40	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ6
20	183/184	243/244	259/260/261/262	33, 34, 35	217, 228, 41	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vk1
16	177	238	253	33, 34, 35	212, 223, 42	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vk1
48	13	14	6 (5)	33, 34, 35	36, 37, 38	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ3
43	183/184	245	263/264	33, 34, 35	36, 37, 38	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ1
366	182	247	266	27, 28, 29	219, 230, 43	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ1
40	180/181	241	256/257	33, 34, 35	215, 226, 44	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ6
461	185/186	248	267/268	27, 164, 45	220, 231, 46	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ3
65	178	239	254	155, 34, 35	213, 224, 47	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ3
81	176	236/237	251/252	33, 34, 35	211, 222, 48	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ3
7	175	234/235	249/250	33, 318, 35	210, 221, 49/233	V <sub>H</sub> 3	Vλ3

R12 scFv reference antibody	85	86	84	87, 88, 72	89, 90, 73	Rb	Rb
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## 2B. Binding Affinities, Competition with Reference Antibody

[0403] Clones were purified and titrated, and their binding affinities ( $EC_{50}$ ) to ROR1-expressing K562 and CHOK1 cells assessed by flow cytometry.  $EC_{50}$  for the R12 scFv reference antibody in this study served as a positive control.

[0404] Assays also were performed to assess competition (measured as half maximal inhibitory concentration ( $IC_{50}$ )) of the clones with the R12 scFv reference antibody for binding to ROR1-expressing cells, as described in Example 1. Percent (%) max ROR1 and % max competition, as compared to the R12 scFv reference antibody, were determined as described in Example 1.

[0405] Results are presented in Table 3C, listing mean  $EC_{50}$  (binding affinity),  $IC_{50}$  (competition), % max binding, and % max competition values for various clones, as determined over a plurality of experiments. As expected, the reference antibody was confirmed to exhibited ROR1-specific binding and competition with itself in this study. The results demonstrated varying degrees of ROR1-specific binding affinities and competition with the R12 scFv reference antibody among the various clones. Among the assayed clones were those with similar ROR1 binding affinity as compared to the reference antibody and those that competed for binding with the reference antibodies to similar degrees as compared to the reference antibody itself.

Table 3C: Results from Various Binding and Competition Assays				
Clone#	Binding affinity to ROR1-Expressing Cells		Competition for binding with R12 scFv	
	$EC_{50}$ (nM)	% Max	$IC_{50}$ (nM)	% Max
83B	6.4 (n=1)	140	15.0 (n=1)	103
83	$2.5 \pm 0.3$ (n=2)	$70 \pm 7$	$11.1 \pm 3.4$ (n=3)	$103 \pm 3$
305	5.1 (n=1)	86	62.5 (n=1)	97
298	5.9 (n=1)	96	41.3 (n=1)	88
350	22.9 (n=1)	137	49.1 (n=1)	80
20	$2.6 \pm 1.1$ (n=9)	$97 \pm 18$	$4.7 \pm 2.2$ (n=5)	$77 \pm 7$
16	$3.7 \pm 1.3$ (n=6)	$91 \pm 23$	$4.2 \pm 1.8$ (n=4)	$71 \pm 8$
48	$9.2 \pm 1.9$ (n=4)	$69 \pm 24$	$53.7 \pm 18.7$ (n=3)	$55 \pm 11$
43	$10.6 \pm 3.4$ (n=4)	$66 \pm 14$	$56.1 \pm 28.4$	$56 \pm 17$
366	10.0 (n=1)	104	53.9 (n=1)	71
40	$3.2 \pm 0.8$ (n=4)	$81 \pm 20$	$22.8 \pm 11.2$ (n=4)	$70 \pm 11$
461	22.8 (n=1)	63	99.8 (n=1)	48

65	18.4 ±11.6 (n=2)		ND (n=3)	
81	>200 (n=2)		not assayed	
R12 scFv reference antibody	0.8 ±0.1 (n=20)	100	3.3 ±0.2 (n=17)	100

ND=none detected

**Example 3: Generation of Chimeric Antigen Receptors (CARs) Against ROR1, Engineering of Cells Expressing Such CARs, and Assessment of Effector Functions of Such CAR-Expressing Cells**

**[0406]** Various exemplary chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) were generated, with antigen-binding regions containing human anti-ROR1 antigen-binding domains as described in Example 1. Specifically, nucleic acid molecules were generated that encoded CARs containing either an scFv antigen-binding domains in the VH-VL format (Clone 83B, Clone 298 or Clone 48) or a VH only antigen-binding domain (Clone V70 and Clone V353). For exemplary scFv antigen-binding domains, constructs encoding a CAR having the same VH and VL sequences, but present in the reverse orientation (VL-VH), also were generated. A CAR containing a rabbit anti-ROR1 scFv (R12) (in the VH-VL orientation) was used as a control. Each CAR further contained an Ig-derived hinge only spacer, a human CD28-derived transmembrane domain, a human 4-1BB-derived intracellular signaling domain, a human CD3 zeta-derived signaling domain, and a truncated EGFR (tEGFR) sequence for use as a transduction marker, separated from the CAR sequence by a self-cleaving T2A sequence.

**[0407]** Primary human T cell populations expressing the various CARs were generated. Nucleic acid molecules encoding each CAR were individually cloned into a lentiviral vector, which was used to transduce CD8+ T cells in populations isolated from human PBMC samples obtained from healthy donors (essentially as described by Yam et al. (2002) Mol. Ther. 5:479; WO2015/095895). As a control, a lentiviral vector containing nucleic acid encoding only the tEGFR sequence was used to generate control cells expressing the tEGFR only. The genetically engineered human CD8+ T cells expressing various CARs containing human anti-ROR1 antigen-binding domains, produced as described above, were assessed for various responses following co-culture with ROR1-expressing cells.



### A. Cytolytic Activity

[0408] ROR1-expressing target cells were incubated with CD8+ T cells expressing the various CARs or tEGFR alone (negative control). Following incubation, lysis of target cells was monitored. Specifically, lysis of ROR1-transduced K562 cells (K562/ROR1), JeKo-1 (mantle cell lymphoma line) cells, and non-transduced K562 control cells (negative control) (Fig. 1A) were tested.

[0409] The target cells (K562/ROR1, JeKo-1, or non-transduced K562 control cells) were labeled overnight with  $^{51}\text{Cr}$ . Labeled cells were washed and incubated with effector T cells (CAR-expressing and negative control CD8+ cells) at a single effector to target (E:T) ratio. To measure spontaneous lysis, target cells were incubated with an equal volume of media but without effector cells and maximum lysis was determined following incubation of target cells with detergent to completely lyse the target cells. Supernatants were harvested for  $\gamma$ -counting after a 4 hour incubation. The percent specific lysis for the experimental conditions was calculated as:  
[(Experimental Release – Spontaneous Release) / (Maximum Release – Spontaneous Release)] x 100.

[0410] The results are set forth in Fig. 1A. As shown in Fig. 1A, engineered CD8+ T cells expressing various human anti-ROR1 antigen-binding domain-containing CARs exhibited antigen-specific cytolytic activity against K562/ROR1 cells, as did cells expressing the CAR containing the rabbit anti-ROR1 (R12) scFv. This cytotoxic activity was generally not observed against control K562 cells not expressing ROR1. The results showed that cells engineered with a CAR containing the exemplary V353 clone containing only the VH domain exhibited comparable cytolytic activity to CARs containing an antigen-binding domain in the scFv format. The degree of cytolytic activity observed for cells expressing a CAR with a given human scFv in the VH-VL orientation was generally greater than that observed for cells expressing a CAR with the corresponding scFv in the reverse VL-VH orientation (LH).

### B. Cytokine Release

[0411] Cytokine release was assessed following incubation of the CAR-expressing cells with antigen-expressing and control target cells. Transduced CD8+ T cells were co-cultured with target cells (K562, K562/ROR1, JeKo-1) at a single effector to target (E:T) ratio. The co-cultured cells

were incubated for about 24 hours, and then supernatants were collected for measurement of IFN- $\gamma$  using a cytokine immunoassay.

[0412] The results are set forth in Fig. 1B. Engineered CD8+ T cells expressing various human anti-ROR1 antigen-binding domain-containing CARs were observed to secrete IFN- $\gamma$  in an antigen-specific manner following incubation with K562/ROR1 cells, as did cells expressing the CAR containing the rabbit anti-ROR1 (R12) scFv. The cytokine secretion was generally not observed following incubation with control K562 cells not expressing ROR1. The results showed that cells engineered with a CAR containing the exemplary V353 clone containing only the VH domain exhibited comparable levels of IFN- $\gamma$  secretion to CARs containing an antigen-binding domain in the scFv format. The degree of IFN- $\gamma$  secretion observed for cells expressing a CAR with a given human scFv in the VH-VL orientation was generally greater than observed for cells expressing a CAR with the corresponding scFv in the reverse (VL-VH) orientation.

#### **Example 4: Assessment of Effector Functions of CAR-Expressing Cells Against Cells Expressing Human or Mouse ROR1**

[0413] Various exemplary chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) were generated and used to generate CAR-expressing CD8+ T cells as described in Example 3.

[0414] Cytokine release was assessed following incubation of the CAR-expressing cells with either K562/human ROR1 (hROR1) or K562/mouse ROR1 (mROR1) antigen-expressing cells. Transduced CD8+ T cells were co-cultured with antigen-expressing cells at a single effector to target (E:T). The co-cultured cells were incubated for about 24 hours, and then supernatants were collected for measurement of IFN- $\gamma$  using a cytokine immunoassay.

[0415] The results are set forth in Fig. 2. Engineered CD8+ T cells expressing the various human anti-ROR1 antigen-binding domain-containing CARs were observed to secrete IFN- $\gamma$  at comparable levels following incubation with either hROR1-expressing cells or mROR1-expressing cells. In contrast, cells engineered with the rabbit anti-ROR1 (R12) scFv were observed to secrete IFN- $\gamma$  only following incubation with hROR1-expressing cells and not following incubation with

mROR-1-expressing cells. This result is consistent with the reported specificity of R12 for human and not mouse ROR1 (Yang et al. (2011) PLoS ONE, 6:e21018). Thus, together with the results in Example 2, the results showed that the tested human anti-ROR1 antigen-binding binding domains of the CARs bind to an epitope in human ROR1 that may overlap with R12, but also bind to an epitope in mouse ROR1 that is not recognized by R12.

**[0416]** The present invention is not intended to be limited in scope to the particular disclosed embodiments, which are provided, for example, to illustrate various aspects of the invention. Various modifications to the compositions and methods described will become apparent from the description and teachings herein. Such variations may be practiced without departing from the true scope and spirit of the disclosure and are intended to fall within the scope of the present disclosure.

**SEQUENCES**

SEQ ID NO:	Sequence	Description
1	CAGGTCCAGCTTGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGGTTTCCTGCAAGGCATCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGCTACTATATGCACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCCCTGGACAAGGGCTTGAGTGGATGGGAATAATCAACCCTAGTGGTGGTAGCACAAGCTACGCACAGAAGTTCCAGGGCAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGGACACGTCCACGAGCACAGTCTACATGGAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGATAGCAGCTATGATGCTTTTGATATCTGGGGCCAAGGGACAATGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGCCATCCAGTTGACCCAATCTCCTTCCACCCTGTCTGCATCTGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTTGCCAGGCGAGTCAGGACATCAGCAATTATTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCTGATCAACGATGCATCCTATTTGGAGACAGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTTCAGTGGAAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTTACTTTAACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATATTGCAACATATTACTGTCAACAGTATGAAAGTCTCCCGTACACTTTTGGCCAGGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATCAAA	Clone 83 scFv
2	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSKASGYTFTSYMHVVRQAPGQGLEWMGIINPSGGSTSYAQKFQGRVTMTRDTSTSTVYMESSLRSEDTAVYYCARDSSYDAFDIWGQGTMTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSAIQLTQSPSTLSASVGDRVITTCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLINDASYLETGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDIATYYCQQYESLPYTFGQGTKLEIK	Clone 83 scFv
3	GAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTACAGCCAGGGCGGTCCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTACAGCTTCTGGATTACCTTTGGTGATTATGCGATGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTCTCAAGTATTAGTGGTAGTGGTCGTAGCACAGACCACGCAGACTACGTGAAGGGCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGGTATATCTGCAAAATGAACAGGCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCAAAAGTCAGTAACTACGAGTATTACTTTGACTACTGGGCCCAGGGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGGAAATTGTGCTGACTCAGTCTCCCTCGGTGTCAGTGGCCCCAGGACAGACGGCCAGAATTACCTGTGGGGGAAGCAACATTGGATCTGAGAGTGTCAACTGGTACCAGTGGAAGTCGGGCCAGGTTCTGTCTTGGTCGTCTCTGACACTACCGACCGACCCTCAGGGATCCCTGGGCGATTCTGAGACCCCGGTCTGGGACCACGGCCACCTTGACCATCAGTGGGGTCGAAGCCGGGGATGAGGCCGACTATCACTGTCAGGTGTGGGATGACACTGTGATCATCCTGTCTTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGCTGACCGTCCTA	Clone 298 scFv
4	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSSISGSRSTDHADYVKGRFTISRDNKNTVYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCAKVSNEYEYFDYWAQGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSEIVLTQSPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGSNIGSESVNWYQWKSGQVPVLVVSDDTDRPSGIPGRFTGTRSGTTATLTISGVEAGDEADYHCQVWDDTDGHPVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 298 scFv

5	CAGGTCACCTTGAAGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTAAAGCCTGGGGGG TCCCTTAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTCACTTTCAGTAACGCCTG GATGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTTGG CCGTATTAAAAGCAAACTGATGGTGGGACAACAGACTACGCTGCACCC GTGAAAGGCAGATTCACCATCTCAAGAGATGATTCAAAAAACACGCTGT ATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAGGACACAGCCGTGTATTACTG TGCGAGAGATTTTCGGACGATGGAGCTACTACTTTGACTACTGGAGCCAG GGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTG GCTCTGGCGGTGGCGGATCGCAGTCTGTGCTGACTCAGCCATCCTCAGT GTCTGGGACCCCCGGGCAGAGGGTCACCATCTCTTGTCTGGAAGCAGC TCCAACATCGGAAGTAATTATGTATACTGGTACCAGCAGCTCCAGGAA CGCCCCCAAACCTCCTCATCTATAGGAATAATCAGCGGCCCTCAGGGGT CCCTGACCGATTCTCTGGCTCCAAGTCTGGCACCTCAGCCTCCCTGGCCA TCAGTGGGCTCCGGTCCGAGGATGAGGCTGATTATTACTGTGCAGCATG GGATGACAGCCTGAGTGGTGTGGTATTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGCTCACC GTCCTA	Clone 48 scFv
6	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSQSVLTQPSSVSGT PGQRTVISCSSSSNIGSNYVYWYQQLPGTAPKLLIYRNNQRPSGVPDRFSG SKSGTSASLAISGLRSEDEADYYCAAWDDSLSGVVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 48 scFv (aa)
7	CAGGTGCAGCTGTTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTACAGCCAGGGCGGT CCCTGAGACTCTCCTGTACAGCTTCTGGATTACCTTTGGTGATTATGCG ATGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTCTCA AGTATTAGTGGTAGTGGTCGTAGCACAGACCACGCAGACTACGTGAAGG GCCGGTTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAAGAACACGGTATATCTGCA AATGAACAGGCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCAAA AGTCAGTAACTACGAGTATTACTTTGACTACTGGGCCAGGGAACCCTG GTCACCGTCTCCTCA	Clone V70 V <sub>H</sub>
8	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSS ISGSGRSTDHADYVKGRFTISRDNKNTVYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCAKVS NYEYFDYWAQGLTVTVSS	Clone V70 V <sub>H</sub>
9	CAGGTCACCTTGAAGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTAAAGCCTGGGGGG TCCCTTAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTCACTTTCAGTAACGCCTG GATGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTTGG CCGTATTAAAAGCAAACTGATGGTGGGACAACAGACTACGCTGCACCC GTGAAAGGCAGATTCACCATCTCAAGAGATGATTCAAAAAACACGCTGT ATCTGCAAATGAACAGCCTGAAAACCGAGGACACAGCCGTGTATTACTG TGCGAGAGATTTTCGGACGATGGGGCTACTACTTTGACTACTGGAGCCAG GGAACCCTGGTCACCGTCTCCTCA	Clone V353 V <sub>H</sub>
10	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWGYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSS	Clone V353 V <sub>H</sub>
11	CAGGTCCAGCTTGTGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGGTGAAGAAGCCTGGGGCCT CAGTGAAGGTTTCCTGCAAGGCATCTGGATACACCTTCACCAGCTACTA TATGCACTGGGTGCGACAGGCCCTGGACAAGGGCTTGAGTGGATGGG	Clone 83B scFv

	AATAATCAACCCTAATGGTGGTAGCACAAGCTACGCACAGAAGTTCCAG GGCAGAGTCACCATGACCAGGGACACGTCCACGAGCACAGTCTACATG GAGCTGAGCAGCCTGAGATCTGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGA GAGATAGCAGCTATGATGCTTTTATATCTGGGGCCAAGGGACAATGGT CACCGTCTCCTCAGGTGGAGGCGGTTTCAGGCGGAGGTGGCTCTGGCGGT GGCGGATCGGCCATCCAGTTGACCCAATCTCCTTCCACCCTGTCTGCATC TGTAGGAGACAGAGTCACCATCACTTGCCAGGCGAGTCAGGACATCAGC AATTATTTAAATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCCCTAAACTCC TGATCAACGATGCATCCTATTTGGAGACAGGGGTCCCATCAAGGTTTCAG TGGAAGTGGATCTGGGACAGATTTTACTTTAACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAG CCTGAAGATATTGCAACATATTACTGTCAACAGTATGAAAGTCTCCCGT ACACTTTTGGCCAGGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATCAAA	
12	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYMHWRQAPGQGLEWM GIINPNGGSTSYAQKFQGRVTMTRDTSTSTVYMESSLRSEDTAVYYCARD SSYDAFDIWGQGTMVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSAIQLTQSPSTLSASVGD RVTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPKGKAPKLLINDASYLETGVPSPRFSGSGSGT DFTLTISLQPEDATYYCQQYESLPYTFGQGTKLEIK	Clone 83B scFv
13	QVTLKESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone 48 V <sub>H</sub>
14	QSVLTQPSVSGTPGQRVTISCSGSSSNIGSNYVYWYQQLPGTAPKLLIYRN NQRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAISGLRSEDEADYYCAAWDDSLSGVVFGG GTKLTVL	Clone 48 V <sub>L</sub>
15	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSS ISGSGRSTDHADYVKGRFTISRDNKNTVYLYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCAKVS NYEYYFDYWAQGTLLTVSS	Clone 298 V <sub>H</sub>
16	EIVLTQSPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGSNIGSESVNWWYQWKSQVPLVVSDDT DRPSGIPGRFTGTRSGTTATLTISGVEAGDEADYHCQVWDDTGDHPVFGGG TKLTVL	Clone 298 V <sub>L</sub>
17	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYMHWRQAPGQGLEWM GIINPSGGSTSYAQKFQGRVTMTRDTSTSTVYMESSLRSEDTAVYYCARDS SYDAFDIWGQGTMVTVSS	Clone 83 V <sub>H</sub>
18	AIQLTQSPSTLSASVGDRTITCQASQDISNYLNWYQQKPKGKAPKLLINDAS YLETGVPSPRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDATYYCQQYESLPYTFGQGTKLEI K	Clone 83, 83B V <sub>L</sub>
19	QVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYMHWRQAPGQGLEWM GIINPNGGSTSYAQKFQGRVTMTRDTSTSTVYMESSLRSEDTAVYYCARD SSYDAFDIWGQGTMVTVSS	Clone 83B V <sub>H</sub>
20	SYMH	Clone 83, 83B CDR-H1
21	IINPSGGSTSYAQKFQG	Clone 83 CDR-H2
22	DSSYDAFDI	Clone 83, 83B CDR-H3
23	QASQDISNYLN	Clone 83, 83B CDR-L1

24	DASYLET	Clone 83, 83B CDR-L2
25	QQYESLPYT	Clone 83, 83B CDR-L3
26	IINPNGGSTSYAQKFQG	Clone 83B CDR-H2
27	DYAMS	Clone 298, V70, 350, 305, 366, 461, V68, V102, V181 CDR-H1
28	SISGSGRSTDHADYVKG	Clone 298, V70, 350, 305, 366 CDR-H2
29	VSNYEYYFDY	Clone 298, 305, 350, 366, V70 CDR-H3
30	GGSNIGSESVN	Clone 298 CDR-L1
31	DTTDRPS	Clone 298 CDR-L2
32	QVWDDTGDHPV	Clone 298 CDR-L3
33	NAWMS	Clone 48, V353, 7, 81, 16, V18, 40, 20, 43, V9, V224, V163, V95, V312, V357, V397 CDR-H1
34	RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKG	Clone 48, V353, 81, 16, 65, V18, 40, 20, 43, V9, V128, V224, V163, V95, V312, V357 CDR-H2
35	DFGRWSYYFDY	Clones 16, 20, 43, 48, 40, 65, 81, 7, V128, V18 CDR-H3
36	SGSSSNIGSNYVY	Clone 48, 43 CDR-L1
37	RNNQRPS	Clone 48, 43

		CDR-L2
38	AAWDDSLSGVV	Clones 43, 48 CDR-L3
39	QVWDNDSDHRV	Clone 305 CDR-L3
40	QSYDSSNHV	Clone 350 CDR-L3
41	QQLKSRPLS	Clone 20 CDR-L3
42	QQLNSYPLT	Clone 16 CDR-L3
43	AAWDDSLNGYV	Clone 366 CDR-L3
44	QSYDGRNLM	Clone 40 CDR-L3
45	DFEVREAHLSYFDY	Clone 461 CDR-H3
46	QVWDSSSDHRV	Clone 461 CDR-L3
47	KSWDSSGSLYV	Clone 65 CDR-L3
48	QVWDSSSDHYV	Clone 81 CDR-L3
49	QAWDSSTVV	Clone 7 CDR- L3
50	VNGGEYYFDY	Clone V420 CDR-H3
51	VRGSEYYFDY	Clone V282 CDR-H3
52	DFGRWGYYFDY	Clone V353 CDR-H3
53	QGDSSSWYVEVYYFDY	Clone V163 CDR-H3
54	ITPPDAFDI	Clone V355 CDR-H3
55	TYSSSWYESLLFDY	Clone V224 CDR-H3
56	GSGELRFLESYYFDY	Clone V95 CDR-H3
57	VDSERFLEWYYFDY	Clone V316 CDR-H3
58	GQIAAHVWGWFDP	Clone V331 CDR-H3
59	DMVGAWLVLSYFDY	Clone V357 CDR-H3
60	AKGLWFGESYYFDY	Clone V397



		CDR-H3
61	TSRGRFLEWLLFDY	Clone V312 CDR-H3
62	ERSRWGDNWFDP	Clone V278 CDR-H3
63	VIFGVVNIPDY	Clone V86 CDR-H3
64	VGPSWDYYFDY	Clone V102 CDR-H3
65	GIGYSSSWYEIWTFDY	Clone V365 CDR-H3
66	DFEVREAHLSYFDY	Clone V181 CDR-H3
67	VLRSGFLEWNLFDY	Clone V71 CDR-H3
68	DFEVRGAHLSYFDY	Clone V68 CDR-H3
69	VYGYDYRDFGWFDY	Clone V336 CDR-H3
70	GSNERFLEWLNFDY	Clone V9 CDR-H3
71	GPLRPQKVLPFQI	Clone V345 CDR-H3
72	DSYADDGALFNI	R12 CDR-H3
73	GADYIGGYV	R12 CDR-L3
74	GYTFTS	Clone 83, 83B CDR-H1
75	GYTFTSYMH	Clone 83, 83B CDR-H1
76	GFTFGD	Clone 298, V70, 350, 305, 366, 461, V68, V102, V181 CDR-H1
77	GFTFGDYAMS	Clone 298, V70, 350, 305, 366, 461, V68, V102, V181 CDR-H1
78	GFTFSN	Clone 48, V353, 7, 81, 16, V18, 40, 20, 43, V9, V163, V95, V312, V357, V397

		CDR-H1
79	GFTFSNAWMS	Clone 48, V353, 7, 81, 16, V18, 40, 20, 43, V9, V163, V95, V312, V357, V397 CDR-H1
80	IINPSGGS	Clone 83 CDR-H2
81	SISGSGRS	Clone 298, V70 CDR-H2
82	RIKSKTDGGT	Clone 48, V353 CDR - H2
83	IINPNGGS	Clone 83B CDR-H2
84	QEQLVESGGRLVTPGGSLTLSCKASGFDFSAYYMSWVRQAPGKGLEWIAT YPSSGKTYATWVNGRFTISSDNAQNTVDLQMNSLTAADRATYFCARDSY ADDGALFNIWGPGLVTISSGGGGSGGGSGGGGSELVLTQSPSVSAALGS PAKITCTLSSAHKTDIDWYQQLQGEAPRYLMQVQSDGSYTKRPGVPDRFS GSSSGADRYLIIPSVQADDEADYYCGADYIGGYVFGGGTQLTVTG	R12 scFv
85	QEQLVESGGRLVTPGGSLTLSCKASGFDFSAYYMSWVRQAPGKGLEWIAT YPSSGKTYATWVNGRFTISSDNAQNTVDLQMNSLTAADRATYFCARDSY ADDGALFNIWGPGLVTISS	R12 V <sub>H</sub>
86	ELVLTQSPSVSAALGSPAKITCTLSSAHKTDIDWYQQLQGEAPRYLMQVQ SDGSYTKRPGVPDRFSGSSSGADRYLIIPSVQADDEADYYCGADYIGGYVF GGGTQLTVTG	R12 V <sub>L</sub>
87	AYYMS	R12 CDR-H1
88	TIYPSSGKTYATWVNG	R12 CDR-H2
89	TLSSAHKTDID	R12 CDR-L1
90	GSYTKRP	R12 CDR-L2
91	GGGGSGGGSGGGGS	Linker
92	X <sub>1</sub> X <sub>2</sub> X <sub>3</sub> X <sub>4</sub> X <sub>5</sub> X <sub>6</sub> X <sub>7</sub> X <sub>8</sub> X <sub>9</sub> X <sub>10</sub> X <sub>11</sub> X <sub>12</sub> X <sub>13</sub> X <sub>14</sub> X <sub>15</sub> X <sub>16</sub> X <sub>1</sub> = D, V, Q, I, T, G, A, or E; X <sub>2</sub> = S, F, N, R, G, T, Y, D, Q, M, K, I, L, or P; X <sub>3</sub> = S, N, G, E, D, P, I, V, R, F, N, or L; X <sub>4</sub> = Y, R, V, G, S, P, E, A, or L; X <sub>5</sub> = D, E, W, R, S, L, A, V, G, or P; X <sub>6</sub> = A, W, S, E, G, Y, R, F, H, V, D, S, or Q; X <sub>7</sub> = F, Y, A, W, L, G, D, V, N, S, K, or R;	Consensus CDR-H3

	<p>X<sub>8</sub> = F, Y, H, E, L, W, V, N, I, D, or null;  X<sub>9</sub> = F, L, V, S, E, W, G, P, Y, or null;  X<sub>10</sub> = S, E, L, Y, W, F, N, G, P, or null;  X<sub>11</sub> = Y, V, L, F, I, W, N, or null;  X<sub>12</sub> = F, Y, W, or null;  X<sub>13</sub> = Y, F, T, or null;  X<sub>14</sub> = F or null;  X<sub>15</sub> = D or Q;  X<sub>16</sub> = I, Y, or P</p>	
93	<p>X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>X<sub>7</sub>X<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>X<sub>10</sub>X<sub>11</sub>X<sub>12</sub>DX<sub>14</sub>  X<sub>1</sub> = D or V;  X<sub>2</sub> = S or F;  X<sub>3</sub> = S, N, G, or E;  X<sub>4</sub> = Y, R, or V;  X<sub>5</sub> = D, E, W, or R;  X<sub>6</sub> = A, Y, S, or E;  X<sub>7</sub> = F, Y, or A;  X<sub>8</sub> = F, Y, H, or null;  X<sub>9</sub> = F, L, or null;  X<sub>10</sub> = S or null;  X<sub>11</sub> = Y or null;  X<sub>12</sub> = F or null;  X<sub>14</sub> = I or Y</p>	Consensus CDR-H3
94	<p>X<sub>1</sub>X<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub>X<sub>4</sub>X<sub>5</sub>X<sub>6</sub>YX<sub>8</sub>X<sub>9</sub>DY  X<sub>1</sub> = V or D;  X<sub>2</sub> = S or F;  X<sub>3</sub> = N or G;  X<sub>4</sub> = Y or R;  X<sub>5</sub> = E or W;  X<sub>6</sub> = Y or G;  X<sub>8</sub> = F or Y;  X<sub>9</sub> = F or null</p>	Consensus CDR-H3

95	$X_1X_2X_3MX_5$ $X_1 = S, D, \text{ or } N;$ $X_2 = Y \text{ or } A;$ $X_3 = Y, A, \text{ or } W;$ $X_5 = H \text{ or } S$	Consensus CDR-H1
96	$X_1IX_3X_4X_5X_6X_7GX_9X_{10}TX_{12}X_{13}AX_{15}X_{16}X_{17}X_{18}G$ $X_1 = I, S, \text{ or } R;$ $X_3 = N, S, \text{ or } K;$ $X_4 = P, G, \text{ or } S;$ $X_5 = K \text{ or null};$ $X_6 = T \text{ or null};$ $X_7 = S, D, \text{ or } N;$ $X_9 = G \text{ or } R;$ $X_{10} = S \text{ or } T;$ $X_{12} = S \text{ or } D;$ $X_{13} = Y \text{ or } H;$ $X_{15} = Q, D, \text{ or } A;$ $X_{16} = K, Y, \text{ or } P;$ $X_{17} = F \text{ or } V;$ $X_{18} = Q \text{ or } K$	Consensus CDR-H2
97	$X_1X_2X_3MS$ $X_1 = D \text{ or } N;$ $X_2 = Y \text{ or } A;$ $X_3 = A \text{ or } W$	Consensus CDR-H1
98	$X_1IX_3X_4X_5X_6X_7GX_9X_{10}TX_{12}X_{13}AX_{15}X_{16}X_{17}X_{18}G$ $X_1 = I, S, \text{ or } R;$ $X_3 = N, S, \text{ or } K;$ $X_4 = P, G, \text{ or } S;$ $X_5 = K \text{ or null};$ $X_6 = T \text{ or null};$ $X_7 = S, D, \text{ or } N;$ $X_9 = G \text{ or } R;$	Consensus CDR-H2

	<p> <math>X_{10} = S \text{ or } T;</math>  <math>X_{12} = S \text{ or } D;</math>  <math>X_{13} = Y \text{ or } H;</math>  <math>X_{15} = Q, D, \text{ or } A;</math>  <math>X_{16} = K, Y, \text{ or } P;</math>  <math>X_{17} = F \text{ or } V;</math>  <math>X_{18} = Q \text{ or } K</math> </p>	
99	<p> <math>X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8X_9X_{10}X_{11}X_{12}X_{13}X_{14}</math>  <math>X_1 = Q, A, \text{ or } K;</math>  <math>X_2 = Q, V, A, \text{ or } S;</math>  <math>X_3 = Y, W, \text{ or } L;</math>  <math>X_4 = E, D, K, \text{ or } N;</math>  <math>X_5 = S, D, N, \text{ or } G;</math>  <math>X_6 = L, T, S, D, R, \text{ or } Y;</math>  <math>X_7 = P, G, L, S, N, \text{ or } T;</math>  <math>X_8 = D, S, N, \text{ or null};</math>  <math>X_9 = H, G, L, \text{ or null};</math>  <math>X_{10} = Y, P, V, R, H, \text{ or } L;</math>  <math>X_{11} = T, V, S, \text{ or } M</math> </p>	Consensus CDR-L3
100	<p> <math>X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7X_8X_9X_{10}X_{11}X_{12}X_{13}X_{14}</math>  <math>X_1 = Q \text{ or } A;</math>  <math>X_2 = Q, V, \text{ or } A;</math>  <math>X_3 = Y \text{ or } W;</math>  <math>X_4 = E \text{ or } D;</math>  <math>X_5 = S \text{ or } D;</math>  <math>X_6 = L, T, \text{ or } S;</math>  <math>X_7 = P, G, \text{ or } L;</math>  <math>X_8 = D, S, \text{ or null};</math>  <math>X_9 = H, G, \text{ or null};</math>  <math>X_{10} = Y, P, \text{ or } V;</math>  <math>X_{11} = T \text{ or } V</math> </p>	Consensus CDR-L3
101	<p> <math>X_1X_2SX_4X_5X_6X_7X_8SX_{10}X_{11}X_{12}X_{13}</math> </p>	Consensus

	<p> <math>X_1 = Q, G, \text{ or } S;</math>  <math>X_2 = A \text{ or } G;</math>  <math>X_4 = Q, N, \text{ or } S;</math>  <math>X_5 = S \text{ or null};</math>  <math>X_6 = N \text{ or null};</math>  <math>X_7 = D \text{ or } I;</math>  <math>X_8 = I \text{ or } G;</math>  <math>X_{10} = N \text{ or } E;</math>  <math>X_{11} = Y \text{ or } S;</math>  <math>X_{12} = L \text{ or } V;</math>  <math>X_{13} = N \text{ or } Y</math> </p>	CDR-L1
102	<p> <math>X_1X_2X_3X_4X_5X_6X_7</math>  <math>X_1 = D \text{ or } R;</math>  <math>X_2 = A, T, \text{ or } N;</math>  <math>X_3 = S, T, \text{ or } N;</math>  <math>X_4 = Y, D, \text{ or } Q;</math>  <math>X_5 = L \text{ or } R;</math>  <math>X_6 = E \text{ or } P;</math>  <math>X_7 = T \text{ or } S</math> </p>	Consensus CDR-L2
103	<p> QETELSVSAELVPTSSWNISSELNKDSYLTLDPEMNNITSLGQTAELHCKV  SGNPPPTIRWFKNDAPVVQEPRRLSFRSTIYGSRLRIRNLDTTDTGYFQCVAT  NGKEVVSSTGVLFVKFGPPPTASPGYSDEYEEDGFCQPYRGIACARFIGNRT  VYMESLHMQGEIENQITAAFTMIGTSSHLSDKCSQFAIPSLCHYAFPYCDET  SSVPKPRDLRDECEILENVLCQTEYIFARSNPMLMRLKLPNCEDLPQPESP  EAANCIRIGIPMADPINKNHKCYNSTGVDYRGTVSVTKSGRQCQPWNSQYP  HTHTFTALRFPELNGGHSYCRNPGNQKEAPWCFTLDENFKSDLCDIPACDS  KDSKEKNKMEILYILVPSVAIPLAIALFFICVCRNNQKSSSAPVQRQPKHV  RGQNVEMSMNLNAYKPKSKAKELPLSAVRFMEELGECAFGKIYKGHLYLPG  MDHAQLVAIKTLKDYNPNPQQWTEFQQEASLMAELHHPNIVCLLGAVTQEQ  PVCMLFEYINQGDLEFLIMRSPHSDVGCSSDEDGTVKSSLDHGDFLHIAIQI  AAGMEYLSSHFFVHKDLAARNILIGEQLHVKISDLGLSREIYSADYYRVQSK  SLLPIRWMPPEAIMYGKFSSDSDIWSFGVVLWEIFSFGQLQPYYGFSNQEVIE  MVRKRQLLPCSEDCPPRMYSLMTECWNEIPSRRPRFKDIHVRLRSWEGGLSS  HTSSTTPSGGNATTQTTSLSASPVSNLNPNRYPNYMFPSQGITPQGQIAGFIG  PIPPQNQRFIGPIPPGYAAFPAAHYQPTGPPRVIQHCPPPKSRSPSSASGS  TSTGHVTSPLSSGSNQEANIPLLPHMSIPNHPGGMGIT  VFGNKSQKPYKIDSKQASLLGDANIHGHTESMISAEI </p>	Human ROR1; GenBank No. NP_005003.2
104	QETELSVSAELVPTSSWNISSELNKDSYLTLDPEMNNITSLGQTAELHCKV	ROR1 Isoform

	SGNPPPTIRWFKNDAPVVQEPRRLSFRSTIYGSRLRIRNLDTTDTGYFQCVAT NGKEVVSSTGVLVFKFGPPPTASPGYSDEYEEDGFCQPYRGIACARFIGNRT VYMESLHMQGEIENQITAAFTMIGTSSHLSDKCSQFAIPSLCHYAFPYCDET SSVPKPRDLRDECEILENVLCQTEYIFARSNPMILMRLKLPNCEDLPQPESP EAANCIRIGIPMADPINKNHKCYNSTGVDYRGTVSVTKSGRQCQPWNSQYP HTHTFTALRFPELNGGHSYCRNPGNQKEAPWCFTLDENFKSDLCDIPACDS KDSKEKNKMEILYILVPSVAIPLAIALFFFCVCRNNQSSSAPVQRQPKHV RGQNVEMSMLNAYKPKSKAKELPLSAVRFMEELGECAFGKIYKGHLYLPG MDHAQLVAIKTLKDYNPNPQQWTEFQQEASLMAELHHPNIVCLLGAVTQEQ PVC	short
105	QETELSVSAELVPTSSWNISSELNKDSYLTLDPEMNNITSLGQTAELHCKV SGNPPPTIRWFKNDAPVVQEPRRLSFRSTIYGSRLRIRNLDTTDTGYFQCVAT NGKEVVSSTGVLVFKFGPPPTASPGYSDEYEEDGFCQPYRGIACARFIGNRT VYMESLHMQGEIENQITAAFTMIGTSSHLSDKCSQFAIPSLCHYAFPYCDET SSVPKPRDLRDECEILENVLCQTEYIFARSNPMILMRLKLPNCEDLPQPESP EAANCIRIGIPMADPINKNHKCYNSTGVDYRGTVSVTKSGRQCQPWNSQYP HTHTFTALRFPELNGGHSYCRNPGNQKEAPWCFTLDENFKSDLCDIPACGK	ROR1 isoform 3
106	QETELSVSAELVPTSSWNISSELNKDSYLTLDPEMNNITSLGQTAELHCKV SGNPPPSIRWFKNDAPVVQEPRRISFRATNYGSRLRIRNLDTTDTGYFQCVAT TNGKKVVSTTGVLVFKFGPPPTASPGSSDEYEEDGFCQPYRGIACARFIGNR TVYMESLHMQGEIENQITAAFTMIGTSSHLSDKCSQFAIPSLCHYAFPYCDE TSSVPKPRDLRDECEVLENVLCQTEYIFARSNPMILMRLKLPNCEDLPQPE SPEAANCIRIGIPMADPINKNHKCYNSTGVDYRGTVSVTKSGRQCQPWNSQ YPHTHSFTALRFPELNGGHSYCRNPGNQKEAPWCFTLDENFKSDLCDIPAC DSKDSKEKNKMEILYILVPSVAIPLAIAFLFFFCVCRNNQSSSPPVQRQPKP VRGQNVEMSMLNAYKPKSKAKELPLSAVRFMEELGECTFGKIYKGHLYLP GMDHAQLVAIKTLKDYNPNPQQWTEFQQEASLMAELHHPNIVCLLGAVTQE QPVCMLFEYMNQGDLEFLIMRSPHSDVGCSSDEDGTVKSSLDHGDFLHIA IQIAAGMEYLSSHFFVHKDLAARNILIGEQLHVKISDLGLSREIYSADYYRVQ SKSSLPIRWMPPEAIMYGKFSSDSDIWSFGVVLWEIFSGLQPYYGFSNQEVI EMVRKRQLLPCSEDCPPRMYSMLTECWNEIPSRRPRFKDIHVRLRSWEGLS SHTSSTTPSGGNATTQTTSLSASPVSNLSNPRFPNYMFPSQGITPQGQIAGFIG PAIPQNQRFIGPINGYPIPPGYAAFPAAHYQPAGPPRVIQHCPPPKSRSPSSASG STSTGHVASLPSSGSNQEANVPLLPHMSIPNHPGGMGITVFGNKSQKPYKID SKQSSLLGDSHIHGHTESMISAEV	Mouse ROR1; GenBank No. NP_038873
107	GAATCTAAGTACGGACCGCCCTGCCCCCCTTGCCCT	spacer (IgG4hinge)
108	ESKYGPPCPPCP	spacer (IgG4hinge)
109	X <sub>1</sub> SX <sub>3</sub> YX <sub>5</sub> X <sub>6</sub> X <sub>7</sub> X <sub>8</sub> DX <sub>10</sub> X <sub>1</sub> = V or D; X <sub>3</sub> = S or N; X <sub>5</sub> = D or E; X <sub>6</sub> = Y or A;	Consensus CDR-H3

	X <sub>7</sub> = F or Y; X <sub>8</sub> = F or null; X <sub>10</sub> = I or Y;	
110	VX <sub>2</sub> X <sub>3</sub> X <sub>4</sub> EYYFDY X <sub>2</sub> = S, N, or R; X <sub>3</sub> = N or G; X <sub>4</sub> = Y, G, or S;	Consensus CDR-H3
111	GGGGS	4GS linker
112	GGGS	3GS linker
113	GSTSGSGKPGSGEGSTKG	Linker
114	QVQLQQSGAELVRPGASVTLSCKASGYTFSYEMHWVIQTPVHGLEWIGAI DPETGGTAYNQKFKGKAILTADKSSSTAYMELRSLTSEDSAVYYCTGYD YDSFTYWGQGLTVTVSA	2A2 V <sub>H</sub>
115	DIVMTQSQKIMSTTVGDRVSITCKASQNVDAAVAWYQQKPGQSPKLLIYSA SNRYTGVDPDRFTGSGSGTDFTLTISNMQSEDLADYFCQQYDIYPYTFGGGT KLEIK	2A2 V <sub>L</sub>
116	DYEMH	2A2 CDR-H1
117	AIDPETGGTAYNQKFKG	2A2 CDR-H2
118	YYDYDSFTY	2A2 CDR-H3
119	KASQNVDAAVA	2A2 CDR-L1
120	SASNRYT	2A2 CDR-L2
121	QQYDIYPYT	2A2 CDR-L3
122	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSTCTVSGYAFTAYNIHWVRQAPGQGLEWMGS FDPYDGGSSY NQKFKDRLTISKDTSKNQVVLMTNMDPVDATYYCARGWYYFDYWGH GTLVTVSS	99961 humanized V <sub>H</sub>
123	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSTCTVSGYAFTAYNIHWVRQAPGQGLEWMGS FDPYDGGSSY NQKFKDRLTISKDTSKNQVVLMTNMDPVDATYYCARGWYYFDYWGH GTLVTVSS	99961 humanized V <sub>H</sub>
124	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSTCTVSGYAFTAYNIHWIRQPPGKGLEWIGSFD PYDGGSSY NQKFKDRLTISKDTSKNQVVLMTNMDPVDATYYCARGWYYFDYWGH GTLVTVSS	99961 humanized V <sub>H</sub>
125	QVQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSTCTVSGYAFTAYNIHWIRQPPGKGLEWIGSFD PYDGGSSY NQKFKDRLTISKDTSKNQVVLMTNMDPVDATYYCARGWYYFDYWGH GTLVTVSS	99961 humanized V <sub>H</sub>
126	DIVMTQTPLSLPVTGPGEPAISCRASKSISKYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLIYSGST LQSGIPP RFSGSGYGTDFTLTINNIESEDAAYYFCQQHDESPYTFGEGTKVEIK	99961 humanized V <sub>L</sub>
127	DVVMTQSPSLPVTLGQPASISCRASKSISKYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSGS TLQSGIPP	99961 humanized V <sub>L</sub>



	RFSGSGYGTDFTLTINNIESEDAAYYFCQQHDESPYTFGEGTKVEIK	
128	DIVMTQTPLSLPVTGPGEPAISCRASKSISKYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYSGST LQSGIPP RFSGSGYGTDFTLTINNIESEDAAYYFCQQHDESPYTFGEGTKVEIK	99961 humanized V <sub>L</sub>
129	DVVMTQSPLSLPVTLGQPASISCRASKSISKYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSGS TLQSGIPP RFSGSGYGTDFTLTINNIESEDAAYYFCQQHDESPYTFGEGTKVEIK	99961 humanized V <sub>L</sub>
130	SGYAFTAYNIHWVRQ	99961 humanized CDR-H1
131	GSFDPYDGGSSYNQKFKD	99961 humanized CDR-H2
132	YYCARGWYYFDYWGHGTLVTVSS	99961 humanized CDR-H3
133	GYAFTAYN	99961 humanized CDR-H1
134	FDPYDGGGS	99961 humanized CDR-H2
135	GWYYFDY	99961 humanized CDR-H3
136	CRASKSISKYLAWY	99961 humanized CDR-L1
137	LLIYSGSTLQSG	99961 humanized CDR-L2
138	CQQHDESPYTFGEGTK	99961 humanized CDR-L3
139	KSISKY	99961 humanized CDR-L1
140	SGS	99961 humanized CDR-L2
141	QQHDESPY	99961 humanized CDR-L3
142	ESKYGPPCPPCPGQPREPQVYTLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVE WESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHE ALHNHYTQKSLSLGLGK	Hinge-CH3 spacer

143	ESKYGPPCPPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVVSQEDP EVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYK CKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGF YPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVF SCSVMHREALHNHYTQKSLSLGLK	Hinge-CH2- CH3 spacer
144	RWPESPKAQASSVPTAQQAEGSLAKATTAPATTRNTGRGGEEKKKEKEK EEQEERETKTPECPSHTQPLGVYLLTPAVQDLWLRDKATFTCFVVGSDLKD AHLTWEVAGKVPTGGVEEGLLERHSNGSQSQHSRLTLPRSLWNAGTSVTC TLNHPSLPPQRLMALREPAAQAPVKLSLNLASSDPPEAASWLLCEVSGFSP PNILLMWLEDQREVNTSGFAPARPPPQPGSTTFWAWSVLRVPAPPSPQPAT YTCVVSHEDSRTLLNASRSLEVSYVTDH	IgD-hinge-Fc
145	FWVLVVVGGVLACYSLLVTVAFIIFWV	CD28 (amino acids 153-179 of Accession No. P10747)
146	IEVMYPPPYLDNEKSNGTIIHVKGKHLCPSPFPGPSKP FWVLVVVGGVLACYSLLVTVAFIIFWV	CD28 (amino acids 114-179 of Accession No. P10747)
147	RSKRSRLLHSDYMNMTPRRPGPTRKHYPYAPPRDFAAYRS	CD28 (amino acids 180-220 of P10747)
148	RSKRSRGGHSDYMNMTPRRPGPTRKHYPYAPPRDFAAYRS	CD28 (LL to GG)
149	KRGRKKLLYIFKQPFMRPVQTTQEEDGCSCRFPEEEEEGGCEL	4-1BB (amino acids 214-255 of Q07011.1)
150	RVKFSRSADAPAYQQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEMGGKP RRKNPQEGLYN ELQKDKMAEA YSEIGMKGER RRGKGHDGLY QGLSTATKDTYDALHMQALP PR	CD3 zeta
151	RVKFSRSAEPAYQQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEMGGKPR RKNPQEGLYN ELQKDKMAEA YSEIGMKGER RRGKGHDGLY QGLSTATKDTYDALHMQALP PR	CD3 zeta
152	RVKFSRSADAPAYKQGQNQLYNELNLGRREEYDVLDKRRGRDPEMGGKP RRKNPQEGLYN ELQKDKMAEA YSEIGMKGER RRGKGHDGLY QGLSTATKDTYDALHMQALP PR	CD3 zeta
153	LEGGGEGRGSLLTCGDVEENPGPR	T2A
154	MLLLVTSLLLCELPHPAFLIPRKVCNGIGIGEFKDSLSINATNIKHFNCTSI SGDLHILPVAFRGDSFTHTPPLDPQELDILKTVEITGFLLIQAWPENRTDLH AFENLEIIRGRTKQHGGQFSLAVVSLNITSLGLRSLKEISDGDVIISGNKNLCYA NTINWKKLFGTSGQKTKIISNRGENSCKATGQVCHALCSPEGCWGPEPRDC VSCRNVSRGECVDKCNLLEGEPREFVENSECIQCHPECLPQAMNITCTGRG PDNCIQCAHYIDGPHCVKTCPAGVMGENNTLVWKYADAGHVCHLCHPNC TYGCTGPGLEGCPNGPKIPSIATGMVGALLLLLVVALGIGLFM	tEGFR
155	XaaRLDE	Clone 65 CDR-H1

156	TFWMS	Clone V128 CDR-H1
157	TSAMS	Clone V71 CDR-H1
158	SYAMS	Clone V86, V278, V365 CDR-H1
159	RTWMS	Clone V316 CDR-H1
160	GYYSWS	Clone V331, V345 CDR-H1
161	SYAIS	Clone V355 CDR-H1
162	SYWMS	Clone V420, V282 CDR-H1
163	SYAMH	Clone V336 CDR-H1
164	FIRSKAYGGTTEYAASVKG	Clone 461, V68, V102, V181 CDR-H2
165	TISTDGATTWYADSVRG	Clone V71 CDR-H2
166	AISGSGGSTYYADSVKG	Clone V86, V278, V365 CDR-H2
167	SINDDGSEKYYVDSVKG	Clone V316 CDR-H2
168	KINHSGSTNYNPSLKS	Clone V331 CDR-H2
169	GIPIFGTANYAQKFQG	Clone V355 CDR-H2
170	NIKQDGSEKYYVDSVKG	Clone V282, V420 CDR-H2
171	RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPLKG	Clone V397 CDR-H2
172	EINHSGSTNYNPSLKS	Clone V345 CDR-H2
173	VISYDGSTNYNPSLX <sub>aa</sub> S	Clone V336 CDR-H2
174	VYGYDYX <sub>aa</sub> DFGWFD	Clone V336 CDR-H3
175	QITLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IRSKTDGGTTDYAALVKGRFTISRDDSENTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARD FGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTSS	Clone 7 VH
176	QITLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARD	Clone 81 VH

	FGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	
177	RSPX <sub>aa</sub> RSLGEAX <sub>aa</sub> VKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSGSAQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone 16 VH
178	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFQX <sub>aa</sub> RLDEWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone 65 VH
179	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNSLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS	Clone V18 VH
180	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone 40 VH
181	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone 40 VH
182	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSSISGSGRSTDHADYVKGRFTISRDN SKNTVYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCAKVS NYEYYFDYWAQGT LTVSS	Clone 350, 305, 366 VH
183	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone 20, 43 VH
184	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone 20, 43 VH
185	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWFRQAPGKGLEWVGFIIRSKAYGGTTEYAASVKGRFTISRDDSKSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAKDFEVREAHLSYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS	Clone 461 VH
186	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWFRQAPGKGLEWVGFIIRSKAYGGTTEYAASVKGRFTISRDDSKSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAKDFEVREAHLSYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS	Clone 461 VH
187	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKELEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKKTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARGSNERFLEWLNFDYWGQGTLVTVSS	Clone V9 VH
188	EVQLLESGGGVVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFDTFWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSS	Clone V128 VH
189	QITLKESGGGLVKPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWFRQAPGKGLEWVGFIIRSKAYGGTTEYAASVKGRFTISRDDSKSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAKDFEVRGAHLSYFDYWGQGTLVTVSS	Clone V68 VH
190	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSTAMS WVRQAPGKGLEWVSTI STDGATTWYADSVRGRFSVRD NSKNTLYLQMTGLRAEDTAVYYCARVL RSGFLEWNLFDYWGQGTLVTVSS	Clone V71 VH
191	QVQLLESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSAISGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDN SKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARVIF	Clone V86 VH

	GVVNIPDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	
192	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFINAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR TYSSSWYESLLFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V224 VH
193	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR QGDSSSWYVEVYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V163 VH
194	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR GSGELRFLESYYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V95 VH
195	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGSRRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG FIRSKAYGGTTEYAASVKGRFTISRDDSQSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAK VGPSWDYYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V102 VH
196	QITLKESGGGLVKPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGFI RSKAYGGTTEYAASVKGRFTISRDDSKSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAKDF EVREAHLSYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V181 VH
197	EVQLVESGGGLVKPRGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR TSRGRFLEWLLFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V312 VH
198	EVQLVESGGGLVLRPGGSLRLSCAASGLTFSRTWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVAS INDDGSEKYYVDSVKGRFTISRDNARNLSLYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCARVD SERFLEWYYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V316 VH
199	QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAYVGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGK INHSGSTNYPNPSLKSRTVISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARGQIAA HVGWGFDPWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V331 VH
200	QITLKESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSAI SGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAKERSR WGDNWFDPWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V278 VH
201	EVQLVESGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGFTFSSYAIWVRQAPGQGLEWMGG IPIFGTANYAQKFQGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDYAVYYCARIYPPD AFDIWGQGTMTMTVSS	Clone V355 VH
202	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DMVGAWLVLSYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V357 VH
203	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVA NIKQDGSEKYYVDSVKGRFTISRDNKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARV RGSEYYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V282 VH
204	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSA ISGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCAKGIG YSSSWYEIWTFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V365 VH
205	QITLKESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IKSKTDGGTTDYAAPLKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARA KGLWFGESYYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V397 VH
206	QVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVA NIKQDGSEKYYVDSVKGRFTISRDNKNSLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARV NGGEYYFDYWGQGTLLVTVSS	Clone V420 VH

207	QVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCASYGGSFSGYYWSWIRQPPGKGLEWIGEI NHSGSTNYNPSLKSRTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAEDTAVYYCARGPLRPQ KVLPPQIGAQGTLTVSS	Clone V345 VH
208	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVA VISYDGSSTNYPNPSLX <sub>aa</sub> SRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARVY GYDYRDFGWFDPPWGQGTLLTVSS	Clone V336 VH
209	QVQLVESGGGVVQPGRSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRQAPGKGLEWVA VISYDGSSTNYPNPSLX <sub>aa</sub> SRVTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARVY GYDYX <sub>aa</sub> DFGWFDPPWGQGTLLTVSS	Clone V336 VH
210	SGDKLGDKYAC	Clone 7 CDR- L1
211	GGNNIGTKSVH	Clone 81 CDR-L1
212	RASQGISSYLA	Clone 16 CDR-L1
213	PRRQPQKTIMQ	Clone 65 CDR-L1
214	GGNNLGSKNVH	Clone V18 CDR-L1
215	TRSSGNIASNFVQ	Clone 40 CDR-L1
216	TRSSGSIASNYVQ	Clone 350 CDR-L1
217	RASQSINKWLA	Clone 20 CDR-L1
218	GGNNIGSTSVH	Clone 305 CDR-L1
219	SGSRFNIGSNTVN	Clone 366 CDR-L1
220	GGNRIGTKAVH	Clone 461 CDR-L1
221	QDSKRPS	Clone 7 CDR- L2
222	DESDRPS	Clone 81 CDR-L2
223	AASTLQS	Clone 16 CDR-L2
224	GKNDRPS	Clone 65 CDR-L2
225	DDDNRPS	Clone V18 CDR-L2
226	EDTQRPS	Clone 40 CDR-L2
227	EDNQRPS	Clone 350

		CDR-L2
228	DASTLES	Clone 20 CDR-L2
229	DDSDRPS	Clone 305 CDR-L2
230	SNNQRPS	Clone 366 CDR-L2
231	DDTDRPS	Clone 461 CDR-L2
232	QVWDSSSRHV	Clone V18 CDR-L3
233	X <sub>aa</sub> AWDSSTVV	Clone 7 CDR-L3
234	SYELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKLGDYACWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYQDS KRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYX <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> AWDSSTVVFG GGTKLTVL	Clone 7 VL
235	SYELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKLGDYACWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYQDS KRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYX <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> QAWDSSTVVFGG GTKLTVL	Clone 7 VL
236	QSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNNIGTKSVHWYQQKPGQAPVVLVLYDES DRPSGIPERFSGSX <sub>aa</sub> SGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADX <sub>aa</sub> LLSGVGX <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> SLCFGSGTKLTVL	Clone 81 VL
237	QSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNNIGTKSVHWYQQKPGQAPVVLVLYDES DRPSGIPERFSGSX <sub>aa</sub> SGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADX <sub>aa</sub> LLQVWDSSSDHYVFG SGTKLTVL	Clone 81 VL
238	EIVMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVITICRASQGISSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAAS TLQSGSHQGFSGSGSGTEFTLTISLQPEDFATYYC	Clone 16 VL
239	QSALTQDPAVSVVALGTDSQDHMPRRQPQKTIMQWYQQKPGQAPALVIYGK NDRPSGIPDRFSGSTSGNTASLTITGAQAEDEADYYX <sub>aa</sub>	Clone 65 VL
240	VLTQPPSVSVAPGKTARITCGGNNLGSKNVHWYQQKPGQAPVVLVIYDDDN RPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADYYCQVWDSSSRHVVFVGGGT KLTVL	Clone V18 VL
241	QPVLTPHVSSESPGKTVTISCTRSSGNISNFVQWYQRRPDGATTNVIYED TQRPSGVSGRFSGSIDRSSNSASLTISGLRAEDEADYYCQSYDGRNLMFGGG TKVTVL	Clone 40 VL
242	QPVLTPHVSSESPGKTVTISCTRSSGSIASNYVQWYQRRPGSAPTTVIYED NQRPSGVDPDRFSGSIDSSNSASLTISGLKTEDEADYYCQSYDSSNHVFGTGT KLTVL	Clone 350 VL
243	NIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQSINKWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIHDA STLESGVPSRFSGSGSGTEFTLTISLHPDDSATYYCQQLKSPPAQFGEGTKL EIK	Clone 20 VL
244	NIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQSINKWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIHDA STLESGVPSRFSGSGSGTEFTLTISLHPDDSATYYCQQLKSRPLSFEGEGTKL EIK	Clone 20 VL

245	QSVLTQPSSVSGTPGQRTVITCSGSSSNIGSNYVYWYQQLPGTAPKLLIYRN NQRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLGHWAPGPRMRLIITAAWDDSLSGVVFGG GTKLTVL	Clone 43 VL
246	QSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNNIGSTSVHWFQKPGQAPVLVYDDSD DRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADYYCQVWDNDSHRVFGGG TKLTVL	Clone 305 VL
247	QSVLTQPPSVPGTPGQRTVITCSGSRFNIGSNTVNWYQQLPGTAPKLLIYSN NQRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAISGLQSEDEADYYCAAWDDSLNGYVFGT GTKLTVL	Clone 366 VL
248	QSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNRIGTKAVHWYQQKSGQAPVLVVRDD TDRPSGSLRDSLAPTLGT <sub>X<sub>aa</sub></sub> ATLTISGVEAGDEADYYQVWDSSSDHRVFGG GTKLTVL	Clone 461 VL
249	QITLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IRSKTDGGTTDYAALVKGRFTISRDDSENTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARD FGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSSSYELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKLGDK YACWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYQDSKRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDE ADYX <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> AWDSSTVVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 7 scFv
250	QITLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IRSKTDGGTTDYAALVKGRFTISRDDSENTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARD FGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSSSYELTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKLGDK YACWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYQDSKRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDE ADYX <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> QAWDSSTVVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 7 scFv
251	QITLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARD FGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSSQSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNNIGTK SVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVLYDESDRPSGIPERFSGSX <sub>aa</sub> SGNTATLTISRVEAG DEADX <sub>aa</sub> LLSGVGX <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> X <sub>aa</sub> SLCFGSGTKLTVL	Clone 81 scFv
252	QITLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARD FGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSSQSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNNIGTK SVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVLYDESDRPSGIPERFSGSX <sub>aa</sub> SGNTATLTISRVEAG DEADX <sub>aa</sub> LLQVWDSSSDHYVFGSGTKLTVL	Clone 81 scFv
253	RSPX <sub>aa</sub> RSLGEAX <sub>aa</sub> VKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSGSAQAPGKGLEW VGRIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYC ARDFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSSEIVMTQSPSFLSASVGDRVTITCRASQ GISSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASLTQSGSHQGFSGSGSGTEFTLTISLQP EDFATYYC	Clone 16 scFv
254	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFQ*RLDEWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR IKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARD FGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLVTVSSQALTQDPAVSVALGTDSQDHMPRRQPQK TIMQWYQQKPGQAPALVIYGKNDRPSGIPDRFSGSTSGNTASLTITGAQAED EADYYX <sub>aa</sub>	Clone 65 scFv
255	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG	Clone V18



	RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNSLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWGQGLTVTVSSVLTQPPSVSVAPGKTARITCGGNNLGSK NVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDDDNRPSPGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGD EADYYCQVWDSSSRHVVFGGGTKLTVL	scFv
256	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSQPVLTQPHSVSESPGKTVTISCTRSSGNIA SNFVQWYQRRPDGATTNVIYEDTQRPSGVSGRFGSIDRSSNSASLTISGLR AEDEADYYCQSYDGRNLMFGGGTKVTVL	Clone 40 scFv
257	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLRTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSQPVLTQPHSVSESPGKTVTISCTRSSGNIA SNFVQWYQRRPDGATTNVIYEDTQRPSGVSGRFGSIDRSSNSASLTISGLR AEDEADYYCQSYDGRNLMFGGGTKVTVL	Clone 40 scFv
258	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSS ISGSGRSTDHADYVKGRFTISRDN SKNTVYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCAKVS NYEYYFDYWAQGLTVTVSSQPVLTQPHSVSESPGKTVTISCTRSSGSIASNY VQWYQQRPGSAPTTVIYEDNQRPSPGVDPDRFSGSIDSSNSASLTISGLKTEDE ADYYCQSYDSSNHVFGTGTKLTVL	Clone 350 scFv
259	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSNIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQSIN KWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIHDASTLESGVPSRFGSGSGTEFTLTISLHPDD SATYYCQQLKSPPAQFGEGETKLEIK	Clone 20 scFv
260	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSNIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQSIN KWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIHDASTLESGVPSRFGSGSGTEFTLTISLHPDD SATYYCQQLKSRPLSFGEGETKLEIK	Clone 20 scFv
261	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSNIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQSIN KWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIHDASTLESGVPSRFGSGSGTEFTLTISLHPDD SATYYCQQLKSPPAQFGEGETKLEIK	Clone 20 scFv
262	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSNIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQSIN KWLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIHDASTLESGVPSRFGSGSGTEFTLTISLHPDD SATYYCQQLKSRPLSFGEGETKLEIK	Clone 20 scFv
263	QVTLKESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGLTVTVSSQSVLTQPSSVSGTPGQRTISCSSGSSNIG SNYVYWYQQLPGTAPKLLIYRNNQRPSGVDPDRFSGSKSGTSASLGHWAP GPRMRLIITAAWDDSLSGVVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 43 scFv
264	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVG RIKSKTDGGTTDYAAPVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAR	Clone 43 scFv

	DFGRWSYYFDYWSQGTLLTVSSQSVLTQPSSVSGTPGQRTVITSCSGSSSNIG SNYVYWYQQLPGTAPKLLIYRNNQRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLGHQWAP GPRMRLIITAAWDDSLSGVVFGGGTKLTVL	
265	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSS ISGSGRSTDHADYVKGRFTISRDN SKNTVYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCAKVS NYEYYFDYWAQGTLLTVSSQSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNIGSTSV HWFQQKPGQAPVLVVYDDSDRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGDEA DYYCQVWDNDSDHRVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 305 scFv
266	EVQLVESGGGLVQPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSS ISGSGRSTDHADYVKGRFTISRDN SKNTVYLQMNRLRAEDTAVYYCAKVS NYEYYFDYWAQGTLLTVSSQSVLTQPPSVPGTPGQRTITCSGSRFNIGSNT VNWYQQLPGTAPKLLIYSNNQRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSASLAISGLQSEDEA DYYCAAWDDSLNGYVFGTGTCLTVL	Clone 366 scFv
267	QVQLVESGGGLVKPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWFRQAPGKGLEWVGF IRSKAYGGTTEYAASVKGRFTISRDDSKSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAKD FEVREAHLSYFDYWGQGTLLTVSSQSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNRI GTKAVHWYQQKSGQAPVLVVRDDTDRPSGSLRDSLAPTLGT <sub>Xaa</sub> ATLTISGV EAGDEADYYQVWDSSSDHRVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 461 scFv
268	EVQLVESGGGLVKPGRSLRLSCTASGFTFGDYAMSWFRQAPGKGLEWVGF IRSKAYGGTTEYAASVKGRFTISRDDSKSIAYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCAKD FEVREAHLSYFDYWGQGTLLTVSSQSVLTQPPSVSVAPGQTARITCGGNRI GTKAVHWYQQKSGQAPVLVVRDDTDRPSGSLRDSLAPTLGT <sub>Xaa</sub> ATLTISGV EAGDEADYYQVWDSSSDHRVFGGGTKLTVL	Clone 461 scFv
269	GYTFTSY	Clone 83, 83B CDR-H1
270	GFTFGDY	Clone 298, V70, 350, 305, 366, 461, V68, V102, V181 CDR-H1
271	GFTFSNA	Clone 48, V353, 7, 81, 16, V18, 40, 20, 43, V9, V163, V95, V312, V357, V397 CDR-H1
272	GFTFSTS	Clone V71 CDR-H1
273	GFTFSSY	Clone V86, V278, V282, V365, V420, V336 CDR-H1
274	GFTFQXaaR	Clone 65 CDR-H1

275	GFTFDTF	Clone V128 CDR-H1
276	GFTFINA	Clone V224 CDR-H1
277	GLTFSRT	Clone V316 CDR-H1
278	GGSFSGY	Clone V331, V345 CDR-H1
279	GGTFSSY	Clone V355 CDR-H1
280	GFTFQXaaRLDE	Clone 65 CDR-H1
281	GFTFSTSAMS	Clone V71 CDR-H1
282	GFTFSSYAMS	Clone 86, V278, V365 CDR-H1
283	GFTFDTFWMS	Clone V128 CDR-H1
284	GFTFINAWMS	Clone V224 CDR-H1
285	GLTFSRTWMS	Clone V316 CDR-H1
286	GGSFSGYYWS	Clone V331 CDR-H1
287	GGTFSSY AIS	Clone V355 CDR-H1
288	GFTFSSYWMS	Clone V282, V420 CDR-H1
289	GGSFSGYYWS	Clone V345 CDR-H1
290	GFTFSSYAMH	Clone V336 CDR-H1
291	KSKTDGGT	Clone V353 , V48, V81, V16, V65, V18, V40 , V20, V43, 9, 128, V224, V163, V95, V312, V357, V397 CDR-H2
292	SGSGRS	Clone V298, V70, V350, V305, V366 CDR-H2

293	NPSGGS	Clone V83 CDR-H2
294	NPNGGS	Clone V83B CDR-H2
295	RSKTDGGT	Clone 7 CDR-H2
296	RSKAYGGT	Clone V68, V102, 461, 181 CDR-H2
297	STDGAT	Clone V71 CDR-H2
298	SGSGGS	Clone V86, V278, V365 CDR-H2
299	NDDGSE	Clone V316 CDR-H2
300	NHSGS	Clone V331, V345 CDR-H2
301	IPIFGT	Clone V355 CDR-H2
302	KQDGSE	Clone V282 , V420 CDR-H2
303	SYDGS	Clone V336 CDR-H2
304	RIKSKTDGGTTD	Clone V353 , V48, V81, V16, V65, V18, V40, V20, V43, 9, 128, V224, V163, V95, V312, V357, V397 CDR-H2
305	SISGSGRSTD	Clone 298 , V70, V350, V305, V366 CDR-H2
306	IINPSGGSTS	Clone V83 CDR-H2
307	IINPNGGSTS	Clone V83B CDR-H2
308	RIRSKTDGGTTD	Clone 7 CDR- H2
309	FIRSKAYGGTTE	Clone V68, V102, V181, 461 CDR-H2

310	TISTDGATTW	Clone V71 CDR-H2
311	AISGSGGSTY	Clone V86, V278, V365 CDR-H2
312	SINDDGSEKY	Clone V316 CDR-H2
313	KINHSGSTN	Clone V331 CDR-H2
314	GIPIFGTAN	Clone V355 CDR-H2
315	NIKQDGSEKY	Clone V282, V420 CDR-H2
316	EINHSGSTN	Clone V345 CDR-H2
317	VISYDGSTN	Clone V336 CDR-H2
318	RIRSKTDGGTTDYAALVKG	Clone 7 CDR- H2

## CLAIMS

1. A human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable ( $V_H$ ) region comprising a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-H1), CDR-H2, and CDR-H3, and a light chain variable ( $V_L$ ) region comprising a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (CDR-L1), CDR-L2, and CDR-L3, wherein:

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 21, and 22, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 20, 26, and 22, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2, and CDR-L3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 23, 24, and 25, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 218, 229, and 39, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 217, 228, and 41, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 164, and 45, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprises the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 220, 231, and 46, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 30, 31, and 32, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 216, 227, and 40, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 212, 223, and 42, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 36, 37, and 38, respectively;

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 27, 28, and 29, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 219, 230, and 43, respectively; or

the CDR-H1, CDR-H2, and CDR-H3 comprise the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively, and the CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3 comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 215, 226, and 44, respectively.

2. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1, wherein:

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 242 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 246, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 247, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 185 and 248, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 186 and 248, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 177 and 238, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 241, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 181 and 241, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 243 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 244 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 243, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 244 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 245, respectively; or

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences having at least 90% identity to SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 245, respectively.

3. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein:

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 242 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 246, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 182 and 247, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 185 and 248, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 186 and 248, respectively;



the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 177 and 238, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 180 and 241, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 181 and 241, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 243 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 244 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 243, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 244 respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 183 and 245, respectively; or

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 184 and 245, respectively.

4. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein:

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 13 and 14, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 18, respectively;

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 17 and 18, respectively; or

the V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions comprise amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16, respectively.

5. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the antibody or fragment binds to a ROR1 protein that is a human ROR1 protein.

6. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the antibody or fragment binds to a ROR1 protein that is a mouse ROR1 protein.

7. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the antibody or fragment is human.

8. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-7, which is a single chain fragment.

9. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-8, which is a fragment comprising antibody V<sub>H</sub> and V<sub>L</sub> regions joined by a flexible linker.

10. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 8 or claim 9, wherein the fragment comprises a single chain variable fragment (scFv).

11. The human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 10, wherein the scFv comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 253, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268, or a sequence of amino acids that exhibits at least 90% sequence identity to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, 6, 12, 253, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267 or 268.

12. A single chain cell-surface protein, comprising the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11.

13. A conjugate, comprising the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11 and a heterologous molecule or moiety.

14. A chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising an extracellular domain comprising the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11 and an intracellular signaling domain.
15. The CAR of claim 14, wherein the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprises a VH sdAb or an scFv, and the intracellular signaling domain comprises an ITAM.
16. The CAR of claim 14 or claim 15, wherein the intracellular signaling domain comprises a signaling domain of a zeta chain of a CD3-zeta (CD3 $\zeta$ ) chain.
17. The CAR of any one of claims 14-16, further comprising a transmembrane domain linking the extracellular domain and the intracellular signaling domain.
18. The CAR of claim 17, wherein the transmembrane domain comprises a transmembrane portion of CD28.
19. The CAR of any one of claims 14-18, further comprising an intracellular signaling domain of a T cell costimulatory molecule.
20. The CAR of claim 19, wherein the T cell costimulatory molecule is selected from the group consisting of CD28 and 41BB.
21. A nucleic acid encoding the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11, the conjugate of claim 13, or the CAR of any one of claims 14-20.
22. An engineered cell expressing a receptor comprising the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11, the conjugate of claim 13, or the CAR of any one of claims 14-20.
23. The engineered cell of claim 22, which is a T cell.

24. A composition comprising the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11, the conjugate of claim 13, the CAR of any one of claims 14-20, or the cell of claim 22 or claim 23.

25. The composition of claim 24, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

26. A method of treatment, comprising administering the composition of claim 24 or claim 25 to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

27. Use of the composition of claim 24 or claim 25 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

28. A method of treatment, comprising administering the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11, the conjugate of claim 13, the CAR of any one of claims 14-20, or the cell of claim 22 or claim 23 to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

29. Use of the human anti-ROR1 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of any one of claims 1-11, the conjugate of claim 13, the CAR of any one of claims 14-20, or the cell of claim 22 or claim 23 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

30. A method of treatment, comprising administering the cell of claim 22 or claim 23 to a subject having a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

31. Use of the cell of claim 22 or claim 23 in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disease or disorder associated with ROR1.

32. The method of any one of claims 26, 28, or 30, or the use of any one of claims 27, 29, or 31, wherein the disease or disorder is a ROR1-expressing cancer.

33. The method or use of claim 32, wherein the ROR1-expressing cancer is selected from the group consisting of B cell leukemia, lymphoma, B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), AML, acute myeloid leukemia (AML), acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), Burkitt's Lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma (MCL), non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), neuroblastoma, renal cell carcinoma, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, epithelial squamous cell cancer, melanoma, myeloma, stomach cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, uterine cancer, adrenal cancer and head and neck cancer.

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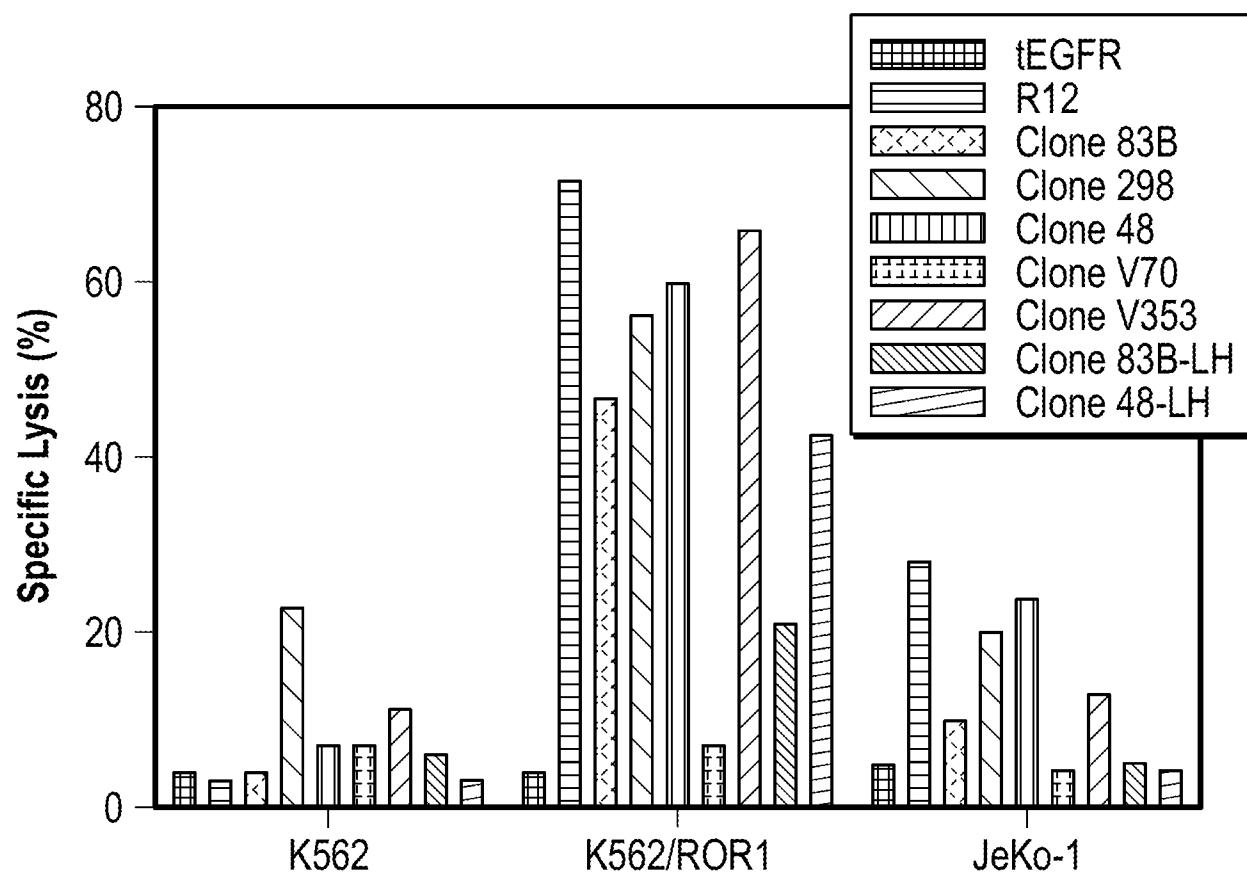


FIG. 1A

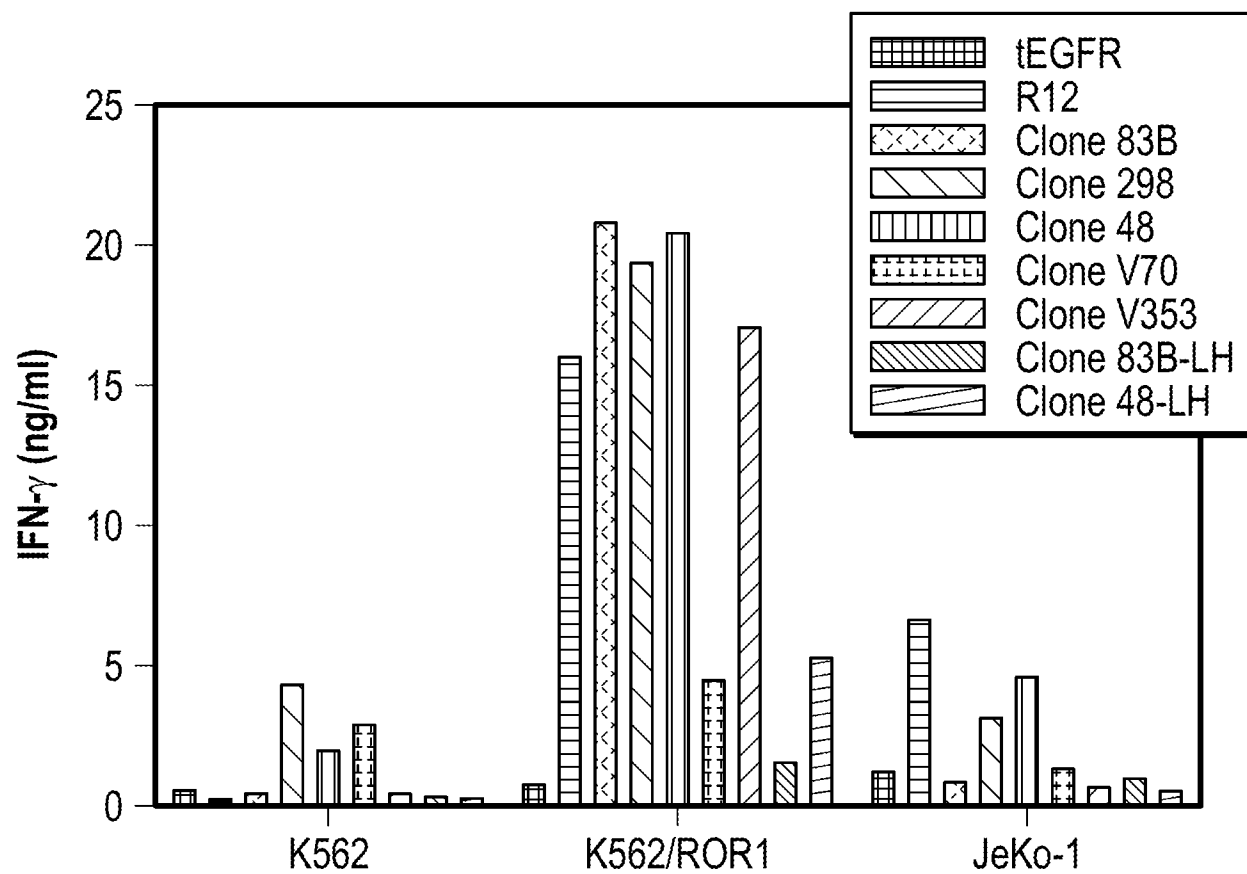


FIG. 1B

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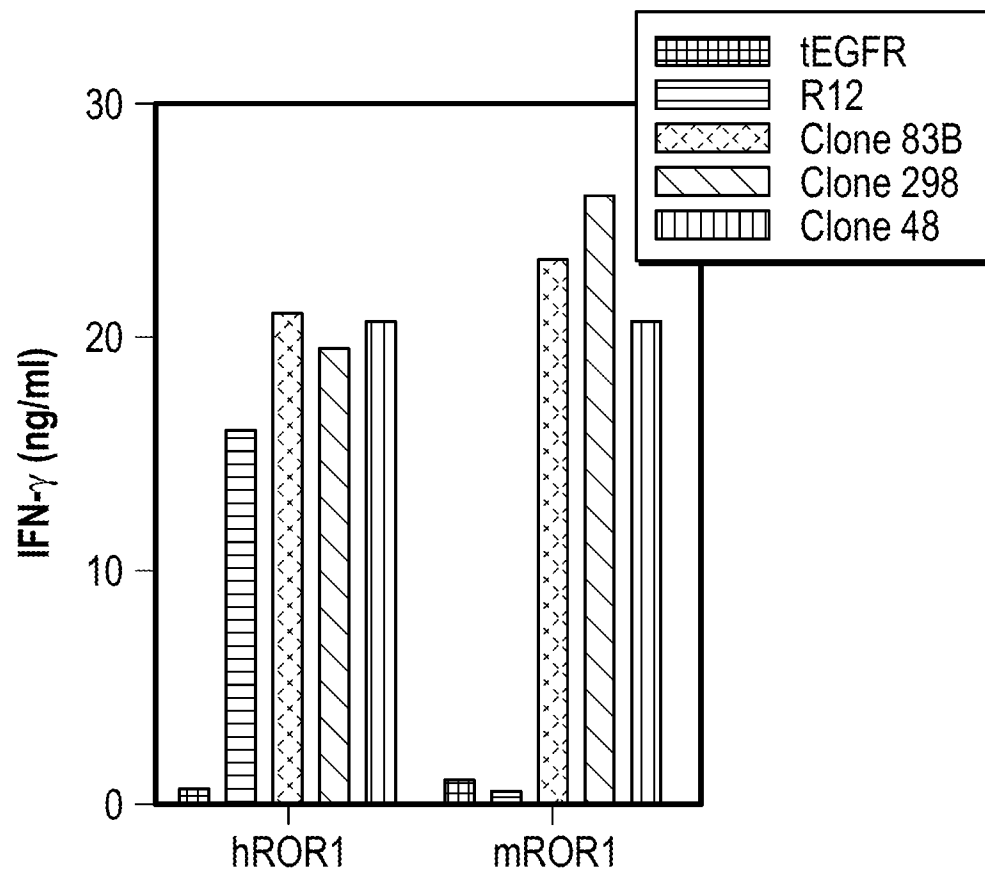


FIG. 2