

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
3 August 2006 (03.08.2006)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2006/081249 A2**

(51) International Patent Classification: **Not classified**

(21) International Application Number:  
PCT/US2006/002501

(22) International Filing Date: 25 January 2006 (25.01.2006)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
60/647,119 25 January 2005 (25.01.2005) US  
60/712,585 30 August 2005 (30.08.2005) US

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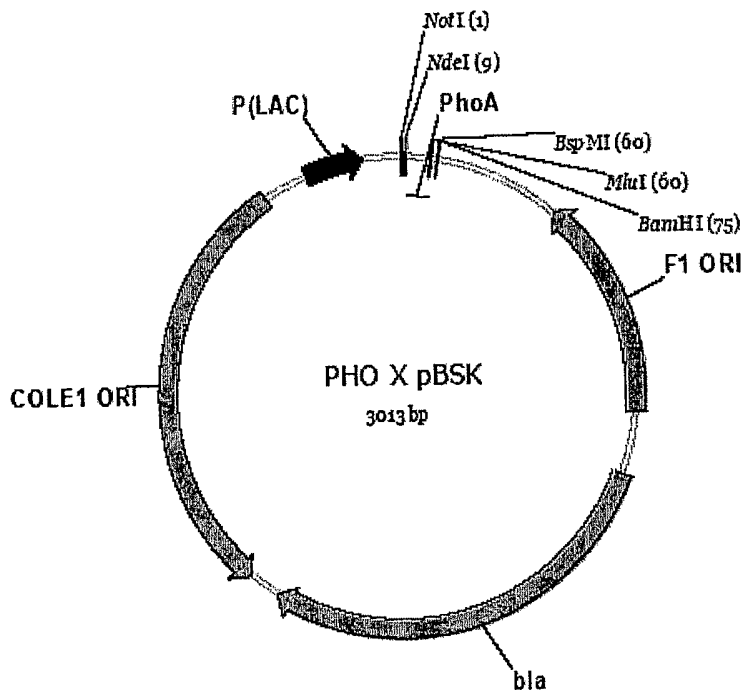
(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC,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

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

Published:  
— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: CONJUGATES OF BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PROTEINS HAVING A MODIFIED *IN VIVO* HALF-LIFE



(57) Abstract: Disclosed are biologically active protein conjugates that comprise a biologically active polypeptide coupled via a peptide bond to a polypeptide comprising from 2 to about 500 units of a repeating peptide motif, wherein the biologically active protein conjugate exhibits a modified plasma half-life compared to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide or protein. Also disclosed are methods of making and using the conjugated proteins, as well as methods for determining whether a given conjugate exhibits a modified half life relative to the intrinsic half life of the unconjugated polypeptide.

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BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PROTEINS HAVING A MODIFIED  
IN VIVO HALF-LIFE

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C 119(e) from United States Application No. 60/712,585, filed August 30, 2005 and United States Application No. 60/647,119, filed January 25, 2005, the contents of which are incorporated by reference.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This invention relates generally to biologically active proteins, and more specifically to altering the half-life of biologically active proteins.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Biologically active proteins often have undesirable half-lives when administered as human therapeutics. Their intrinsic half-lives impose administration schedules and dosing regimens that often result in less than optimal therapeutic efficacy, compliance problems and patient inconvenience.

[0004] In the manufacture of biologically active proteins for human therapeutics, the extension of the half-life of biologically active proteins has been attempted through physical means (e.g., altered route of administration, nanoparticle encapsulation and liposomal entrapment), chemical modification (e.g., emulsions, pegylation and hyperglycosylation) and genetic modification (e.g., modification of primary protein structure, polymer tags, human serum albumin fusion, incorporation of post-translational modification). See, for example, Lord, *et al.*, Clin. Cancer Res. 7:2085-2090 (2001), and van Der Auwera, *et al.*, Am. J. Hematol. 66:245-251 (2001). However, such approaches have

resulted in other problems. Extension of biologically active protein half-life through physical means often introduces increased drug substance complexity with costly and time-consuming additional downstream processes during manufacturing. Chemical modification may alter the biological activity or safety profile of the biologically active protein. Where biologically active proteins are made via recombinant DNA synthesis methodology, the effect of the genetic modification on protein yield and purity in the particular cellular expression systems issues needs to be assessed for its intended use.

[0005] Accordingly, there is a need for other approaches for modifying the intrinsic half-life of biologically active proteins.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] One aspect of the present invention is directed to a protein conjugate comprising a biologically active polypeptide coupled via a peptide bond to a polypeptide (amino acid extension) that comprises from 2 to about 500 repeating units of a peptide motif. The motif comprises a major constituent and a minor constituent, in which the major constituent is two or more residues of one amino acid selected from Gly (G), Asn (N) and Gln (Q), and the minor constituent is one or more residues of one amino acid selected from Ala (A), Ser (S), Thr (T), Asp (D), Gln (Q), Glu (E), His (H) and Asn (N), with the proviso that none of the amino acids is present in both the major constituent and said minor constituent, wherein the plasma half-life of the conjugate is modified relative to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide. The term "modified", as used herein, refers to an increased or a decreased half-life relative to the plasma half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide or protein itself (*i.e.*, the intrinsic half life). By the phrase "intrinsic half-life" it is meant the half-life of the

native biologically active polypeptide or the half-life of the polypeptide in unconjugated form (thus including recombinant forms of the native polypeptide).

[0007] In some embodiments, the peptide motif comprises 3-6 amino acid residues (*i.e.*, 3, 4, 5 or 6). In some embodiments, wherein the peptide motif contains 5 or 6 amino acid residues, the minor constituent comprises 1 amino acid residue of said peptide. In some embodiments, the peptide motif has a sequence consisting of N and T amino acid residues, N and E amino acid residues, Q and S amino acid residues, or N and Q amino acid residues. In some embodiments, the amino acid extension is N-terminal with respect to said biologically active polypeptide; in some embodiments, it is C-terminal with respect to said biologically active polypeptide; and in other embodiments, it is situated at both the N and C-terminus with respect to said biologically active polypeptide. In some embodiments, the biologically active polypeptide is a cytokine (*e.g.*, granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), human growth hormone, or an interferon such as a beta-interferon or a gamma-interferon), an antibody, antibody fragment, proteolytic antibody fragment or domain, single chain antibody, genetically or chemically optimized antibody or fragment thereof, a soluble gp120 or gp160 glycoprotein, a coagulation factor, a soluble receptor such as a tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  type II receptor, a therapeutic enzyme or erythropoietin (EPO). In some embodiments, the protein conjugate has a modified half-life that is decreased relative to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide, *e.g.*, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises a recombinant activated protein C or a recombinant Factor VII.

[0008] Another aspect of the present invention is directed to a composition comprising the protein conjugate and a carrier. In some embodiments, the composition is a

pharmaceutical composition and the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0009] Another aspect of the present invention is directed to a chimeric DNA molecule that encodes the protein conjugate described above, as well as a vector, together comprising the chimeric DNA molecule, and a cell transformed with the chimeric DNA molecule or a vector containing it. In some embodiments, the vector is a plasmid, e.g., pCE2. In some embodiments, the cell is a mammalian cell e.g., a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell, or a bacterium e.g., *E. coli*, or yeast.

[0010] Yet another aspect of the present invention is directed to a method of making a biologically active protein conjugate comprising a biologically active polypeptide coupled via peptide bond to a polypeptide comprising from 2 to about 500 units of a peptide comprising as a major constituent, two or more residues of one amino acid selected from Gly (G), Asn (N) and Gln (Q), and as a minor constituent, one or more residues of one amino acid selected from Ala (A), Ser (S), Thr (T), Asp (D), Gln (Q), Glu (E), His (H) and Asn (N), provided that none of said amino acids is present in said major constituent and said minor constituent, such that said biologically active protein has a modified plasma half-life compared to intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide, said method comprising: culturing a cell transformed with a chimeric DNA molecule encoding said protein conjugate under conditions whereby said DNA is expressed, thereby producing said protein conjugate; and extracting an expression product of said chimeric DNA molecule from said cell.

[0011] A further aspect of the present invention is directed to a method of determining whether a given protein conjugate exhibits a modified plasma half-life compared to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide,

comprising: a) preparing a protein conjugate comprising a biologically active polypeptide coupled via a peptide bond to a polypeptide that comprises from 2 to about 500 repeating units of a peptide motif, wherein the motif comprises a major constituent and a minor constituent, in which the major constituent comprises or consists of two or more residues of one amino acid selected from the group consisting of Gly (G), Asn (N) and Gln (Q), and the minor constituent comprises or consists of one or more residues of one amino acid selected from the group consisting of Ala (A), Ser (S), Thr (T), Asp (D), Gln (Q), Glu (E), His (H) and Asn (N), wherein none of the amino acids is present in both the major constituent and said minor constituent, and b) testing the protein conjugate to determine whether the protein conjugate has a modified plasma half-life compared to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the PHO x pBSK vector.

[0011] Figure 2 is a schematic representation of the PHO-G-CSF-NN x pBSK vector.

[0012] Figure 3 is a schematic representation of the PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)65 x pBSK vector.

[0013] Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pBSK vector.

[0014] Figure 5 is a schematic representation of the PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pCE2 vector.

[0015] Figure 6 is a Western blot of several different G-CSF-polypeptide conjugates and unconjugated G-CSF.

[0016] Figure 7 is a Western blot of several different G-CSF-polypeptide conjugates and unconjugated G-CSF that were treated with PNGase F prior to electrophoresis.

[0017] Figure 8 is a Western blot of the G-CSF-(NNT)155 and G-CSF-(NNT)65 constructs (in duplicate) that were expressed in CHOK1 cells grown in PROCHO4-CDM media.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] As used herein, the term "polypeptide" means a polymer of amino acids having no specific length, unless otherwise specified. Thus, peptides and proteins are included in the definition of "polypeptide" and these terms are used interchangeably throughout the specification, as well as in the claims. The term "polypeptide" does not exclude post-translational modifications, such as polypeptides having covalent attachment of glycosyl groups, acetyl groups, phosphate groups, lipid groups, hydroxylation of proline or lysine, and the like. Also encompassed by this definition of "polypeptide" are homologs thereof.

[0019] The term "purified" as used herein means that the biologically active protein conjugate has been purified to a level adequate for its intended use.

[0020] The present invention is directed, in a general aspect, to a protein conjugate comprising a biologically active polypeptide coupled via peptide bond to a polypeptide that comprises from 2 to about 500 units of a peptide motif that contains a major constituent of two or more residues of one amino acid selected from Gly (G), Asn (N) and Gln (Q), and a minor constituent of one or more residues of one amino acid selected from Ala (A), Ser (S), Thr (T), Asp (D), Gln (Q), Glu (E), His (H) and Asn (N), provided that none of the amino acids is present as both a major constituent and minor constituent. The protein conjugates of the present invention

have a plasma half-life greater than the corresponding unconjugated biologically active polypeptide or protein.

[0021] The repeating unit of the motif generally contains 3-7 (3, 4, 5, 6 or 7) amino acid residues. Representative peptide motifs having N (Asn) as the major constituent are described in Table 1.

[0022] Representative peptide motifs having G (Gly) as the major constituent are described in Table 2.

[0023] Representative peptide motifs having Q (Glu) as the major constituent are described in Table 3.

[0024] The number of the peptide motifs ranges from 2 to about 500. Thus, the motifs including the specific peptide motifs set forth herein, may be present in the polypeptide in the following number of units: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 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, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257,

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486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497,  
498, 499 and 500 (thus including any subrange thereof).

[0025] As described above, the polypeptide conjugated to the biologically active polypeptide may also be referred to as an amino acid or polyamino extension (hereinafter "amino acid extension") of the biologically active polypeptide. The amino acid extension may be situated at the N-terminus, at the C-terminus or at both the N- and C-termini, with respect to the biologically active polypeptide sequence.

[0026] Without intending to be bound by theory, Applicants believe that the amino acid extensions do not adopt stable conformations and as such, do not interfere with or otherwise influence the activity of the protein. Also, limiting the amino acid extension to two different amino acids is believed to reduce the chemical complexity of the amino acid extension, which helps minimize the potential for immunogenicity, as well

as allowing for the modulation of physicochemical properties far more extensively than is possible through the use of just one type or kind of amino acid.

[0027] Broadly, the biologically active polypeptide includes any protein (including native polypeptides (*i.e.*, as they exist *in vivo*) or polypeptides produced recombinantly, such as recombinant human G-CSF (rh-G-CSF) for which a modified plasma half-life would be desirable from some standpoint, particularly from a therapeutic standpoint, meaning that when delivered to a vertebrate organism, treats, *e.g.*, cures, ameliorates, or lessens the symptoms of, a given disease in that vertebrate, or alternatively, prolongs the life of the vertebrate by slowing the progress of a terminal disease. Types of biologically active proteins include cytokines, chemokines, lymphokines, ligands, receptors, hormones, apoptosis-inducing polypeptides, enzymes, antibodies and antibody fragments, and growth factors. Examples of receptors include TNF type I receptor, IL-1 receptor type II, IL-1 receptor antagonist, IL-4 receptor and any chemically or genetically modified soluble receptors. Examples of enzymes include activated protein C, factor VII, collagenase (*e.g.*, marketed by Advance Biofactures Corporation under the name Santyl); agalsidase-beta (*e.g.*, marketed by Genzyme under the name Fabrazyme); dornase-alpha (*e.g.*, marketed by Genentech under the name Pulmozyme); alteplase (*e.g.*, marketed by Genentech under the name Activase); pegylated-asparaginase (*e.g.*, marketed by Enzon under the name Oncaspar); asparaginase (*e.g.*, marketed by Merck under the name Elspar); and imiglucerase (*e.g.*, marketed by Genzyme under the name Ceredase). Examples of specific polypeptides or proteins include, but are not limited to granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), macrophage colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), colony stimulating factor (CSF), interferon beta (IFN- $\beta$ ), interferon gamma (IFN $\gamma$ ), interferon gamma inducing factor I

(IGIF), transforming growth factor beta (TGF- $\beta$ ), RANTES (regulated upon activation, normal T-cell expressed and presumably secreted), macrophage inflammatory proteins (e.g., MIP-1- $\alpha$  and MIP-1- $\beta$ ), Leishmania elongation initiating factor (LEIF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), tumor necrosis factor (TNF), growth factors, e.g., epidermal growth factor (EGF), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), fibroblast growth factor, (FGF), nerve growth factor (NGF), brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neurotrophin-2 (NT-2), neurotrophin-3 (NT-3), neurotrophin-4 (NT-4), neurotrophin-5 (NT-5), glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF), ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), TNF  $\alpha$  type II receptor, erythropoietin (EPO), insulin and soluble glycoproteins e.g., gp120 and gp160 glycoproteins. The gp120 glycoprotein is a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) envelope protein, and the gp160 glycoprotein is a known precursor to the gp120 glycoprotein.

**[0028]** In some embodiments, it is desirable to modify the half-life of a biologically active polypeptide such that it is decreased relative to the intrinsic half life, is desirable. Such embodiments include recombinant activated protein C (e.g., marketed by Eli Lilly under the name Xigris) and recombinant Factor VII (marketed by Novo Nordisk under the name NovoSeven).

**[0029]** Biologically active polypeptides may be used to treat diseases such as Parkinson's disease, cancer, and heart disease. In addition, therapeutic polypeptides may be used to treat autoimmune disorders such as multiple sclerosis; Sjogren's syndrome; sarcoidosis; insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune thyroiditis; arthritis (e.g., osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, reactive arthritis, and psoriatic arthritis); ankylosing spondylitis; and scleroderma. Also, therapeutic polypeptides of the present invention can be used to treat acute and chronic inflammatory disorders, to promote increase in stature, to promote wound healing, and to

prevent rejection after transplantation of cells, tissues, or organs.

[0030] In some preferred embodiments, the polypeptide is G-CSF. G-CSF induces rapid proliferation and release of neutrophilic granulocytes to the bloodstream, thereby providing a therapeutic effect in fighting infection. As explained in U.S. Patent 6,831,158, recombinant human (rh)-G-CSF is generally used for treating various forms of leukopenia (a reduced level of white blood cells) and neutropenia (a reduced level of neutrophils). Leukopenia and neutropenia result in an increased susceptibility to various infections.

[0031] Commercial preparations of rh-G-CSF are available under the names filgrastim (GRAN<sup>®</sup> and NEUPOGEN<sup>®</sup>), lenograstim (NEUTROGIN<sup>®</sup> and GRANOCYTE<sup>®</sup>) and nartograstim (NEU-UP<sup>®</sup>). GRAN<sup>®</sup> and NEUPOGEN<sup>®</sup> are non-glycosylated and produced in recombinant *E. coli* cells. NEUTROGIN<sup>®</sup> and GRANOCYTE<sup>®</sup> are glycosylated and produced in recombinant CHO cells. NEU-UP<sup>®</sup> is non-glycosylated with five amino acids substituted at the N-terminal region of intact rh-G-CSF produced in recombinant *E. coli* cells.

[0032] Aside from G-CSF, *per se*, G-CSF analogs that are biologically functional or have biological activity are also useful. Methods of preparing rh-G-CSF are disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,810,643. Various G-CSF analogs are also reported in U.S. Patent 4,810,643. The polynucleotide encoding rh-G-CSF and the amino acid structure of rh-G-CSF are both provided in U.S. Patent 5,985,265.

[0033] A representative example of an amino acid sequence (and the corresponding polynucleotide sequence) of a protein conjugate of the present invention is shown in Table 4. The PHO leader sequence is included.

[0034] In the amino acid sequence, the PHO leader sequence is from amino acids 1 to 18, G-CSF is from amino acids 19 to 192,

and the NNT<sub>155</sub> amino acid extension is from amino acids 193 to 347. The stop codon is denoted by the "\*" symbol.

[0035] As depicted in the polynucleotide sequence, nucleic acids 1 to 54 encode the PHO leader sequence, nucleic acids 55 to 576 encode G-CSF, and nucleic acids 577 to 1041 encode the NNT<sub>155</sub> amino acid extension. Nucleic acids 1042 to 1044 (TAG) constitute the stop codon.

[0036] In some embodiments, the number of repeating peptide units is between 75 and 225. Thus, in the case of a protein conjugate containing G-CSF linked to a polypeptide containing repeating units of peptide motif having the sequence NNT, embodiments of the present invention may include any of the following protein conjugates: G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>75</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>76</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>77</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>78</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>79</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>80</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>81</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>82</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>83</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>84</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>85</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>86</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>87</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>88</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>89</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>90</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>91</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>92</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>93</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>94</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>95</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>96</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>97</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>98</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>99</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>100</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>101</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>102</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>103</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>104</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>105</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>106</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>107</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>108</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>109</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>110</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>111</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>112</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>113</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>114</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>115</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>116</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>117</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>118</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>119</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>120</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>121</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>122</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>123</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>124</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>125</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>126</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>127</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>128</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>129</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>130</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>131</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>132</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>133</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>134</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>135</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>136</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>137</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>138</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>139</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>140</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>141</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>142</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>143</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>144</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>145</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>146</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>147</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>148</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>149</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>150</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>151</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>152</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>153</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>154</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>155</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>156</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>157</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>158</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>159</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>160</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>161</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>162</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>163</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>164</sub>, G-CSF-

(NNT)<sub>165</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>166</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>167</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>168</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>169</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>170</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>171</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>172</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>173</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>174</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>175</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>176</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>177</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>178</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>179</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>180</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>181</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>182</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>183</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>184</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>185</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>186</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>187</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>188</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>189</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>190</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>191</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>192</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>193</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>194</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>195</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>196</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>197</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>198</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>199</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>200</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>201</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>202</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>203</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>204</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>205</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>206</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>207</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>208</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>209</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>210</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>211</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>212</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>213</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>214</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>215</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>216</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>217</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>218</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>219</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>220</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>221</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>222</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>223</sub>, G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>224</sub> and G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>225</sub>

[0037] In other preferred embodiments, the polypeptide is EPO. As explained in Krantz, Blood 77:419 (1991), naturally occurring EPO stimulates the division and differentiation of committed erythroid progenitors in the bone marrow and exerts its biological activity by binding to receptors and erythroid precursors. EPO has been manufactured biosynthetically using recombinant technology as the product of a cloned human EPO (hEPO) gene inserted into and expressed in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells. See Egrie, et al., Immunobiol. 72:213-224 (1986). The primary structure (*i.e.*, amino acid sequence) of the predominant, fully processed form of hEPO is illustrated in U.S. Patent 6,583,272. In EPO, there are two disulfide bridges between Cys<sup>7</sup> - Cys<sup>161</sup> and Cys<sup>29</sup> - Cys<sup>33</sup>. The molecular weight of the polypeptide chain of EPO without the sugar moieties is 18,236 DA. In the intact EPO molecule, approximately 40% of the molecular weight is accounted for by carbohydrate groups that glycosylate the protein at glycosylation sites on the protein. See Sasaki, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 262:12059 (1987).

[0038] Because hEPO is essential in red blood formation, the hormone is useful in the treatment of blood disorders characterized by low or defective red blood cell production. Clinically, EPO is used in the treatment of anemia in chronic renal failure (CRF) patients. See Eschbach, *et al.*, *NEJM* 316:73-78 (1987); Eschbach, *et al.*, *Ann. Intern. Med.* 111:992 (1989); Egrie, *et al.*, *Kidney Intl.* 33:262 (1988); and Lim *et al.*, *Ann. Intern. Med.* 110:108-114 (1989). EPO has also been used for the treatment of anemia in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. See R.P. Danna, *et al.*, *Erythropoietin In Clinical Applications - An International Perspective* 301-324 (M.B. Garnick, ed., Marcel Dekker 1990).

[0039] Amino acid and corresponding nucleotide sequences of EPO, as well as other biologically active polypeptides useful in the present invention, are set forth in Table 5. Two other amino acid sequences of EPO are set forth in Table 6.

[0040] The protein conjugate may further comprise one or more affinity tags. Generally, an affinity tag is a polypeptide segment that facilitates isolation, purification or detection of the fusion protein containing the affinity tag. In principle, any peptide or protein for which an antibody or other specific binding agent is available can be used as an affinity tag. Representative affinity tags include a poly-histidine tract, protein A (Nilsson, *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 4:1075, (1985); Nilsson, *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.* 198:3, (1991)), glutathione S transferase (Smith *et al.*, *Gene* 67:31 (1988)), maltose binding protein (Kellerman *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.* 90:459-463 (1982); Guan, *et al.*, *Gene* 67:21-30 (1987)), Glu-Glu affinity tag (Grussenmeyer, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:7952-4 (1985); see oNDEPHO-1R), substance P, Flag™ peptide (Hopp, *et al.*, *Biotechnology* 6:1204-10 (1988)), streptavidin binding peptide, thioredoxin, ubiquitin, cellulose binding protein, T7 polymerase, or other antigenic

epitope or binding domain. See, in general, Ford, *et al.*, Protein Expression and Purification 2:95-107 (1991). DNAs encoding affinity tags are available from commercial suppliers (e.g., Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, New Jersey; New England Biolabs, Beverly, Massachusetts; and Eastman Kodak, New Haven, Connecticut).

[0041] As in the case of the amino acid extension, the affinity tag may be situated at the N-terminal, C-terminal, or both N-terminal and C-terminal with respect to the biologically active polypeptide sequence.

[0042] The present invention is also directed to a method of making the protein conjugates. The method involves culturing a cell transformed with a chimeric DNA molecule encoding the protein conjugate under conditions whereby the DNA is expressed, thereby producing the protein conjugate; and extracting an expression product of the chimeric DNA molecule from the cell or culture medium (or a milieu from the cell culture). In contrast to protein conjugates formed by chemical means (e.g., the commercial product NEULASTA (PEG-G-CSF, which is a covalent conjugate of recombinant methionyl human G-CSF and monomethionyl polyethylene glycol), the conjugation in the present invention is performed recombinantly as opposed to through physical or chemical means, resulting in the production of the biologically active protein and the polypeptide as components of a continuous protein. A linker, e.g., about 10-20 amino acids in length, may be used to join the protein with the amino acid extension.

[0043] The chimeric DNA molecule includes a gene or polynucleotide fragment that encodes a protein portion and one or more gene fragments e.g., oligonucleotides that together encode the polypeptide or amino acid extension. Oligonucleotides encoding the peptide motifs contained in the amino acid extension (and which encode the peptide motifs specifically disclosed herein) are set forth in Table 7. (The

one-letter symbols used in Table 7 are explained in Table 8.) The DNA molecules may further contain fragments that encode affinity tags, linkers, as well as 5' and 3' regulatory elements. The gene or polynucleotide that encodes a protein portion may be any gene or polynucleotide known to encode the desired protein or polypeptide of the protein portion. Such genes and polynucleotides, and the primers used to generate them, are protein or polypeptide specific and well known in the art. The ligated oligonucleotides encoding the polypeptide portion may be produced according to procedures set forth above and described in Example 1. The oligonucleotides may be of any length, but are preferably designed to avoid the use of repetitive DNA sequences that are known to inhibit transcription. For instance, ligated oligonucleotides containing combinations of two glutamate codons are less likely to adopt a structural configuration that impedes gene expression than a polynucleotide made up of only one glutamate codon. The chimeric DNA molecule encoding the protein conjugate of the present invention may be engineered to contain codons encoding methionine (M) and/or proline (P) amino acid at its 5' end to facilitate expression.

[0044] The conjugates of the present invention are made via standard recombinant techniques in molecular biology. In some embodiments, a gene or polynucleotide encoding the biologically active protein is first cloned into a construct, e.g., a plasmid or other vector. Then, the oligonucleotides that encode the repeating units of the polypeptide portion are cloned into the construct through a ligation or multimerization scheme, in which the oligonucleotides are ligated together to form a polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide portion. In this manner, the oligonucleotides are added to the gene or polynucleotide that encodes the protein portion, thereby producing the chimeric DNA molecule within the construct. As an option, the chimeric DNA molecule may be transferred or cloned into another construct that is a more

appropriate expression vector. At this point, a host cell capable of expressing the chimeric DNA molecule is transformed with the chimeric DNA molecule. The transformation may occur with or without the utilization of a carrier, such as an expression vector. Then, the transformed host cell is cultured under conditions suitable for expression of the chimeric DNA molecule, resulting in the encoding of the protein conjugate.

[0045] Methods of ligation or multimerization useful in the present invention are well known. See, Joseph Sambrook, *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1.53 (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press 1989).

[0046] The cloning process may take place through "directional cloning", which is well known in the art. Directional cloning refers to the insertion of a polynucleotide into a plasmid or vector in a specific and predefined orientation. Once cloned into a vector, a polynucleotide sequence can be lengthened at its 3' end or other polynucleotides inserted at its 5' and/or 3' ends. Such a design provides an efficient and relatively easy way to create large polymers without having to perform multiple rounds of ligation. The vector preferably contains restriction sites upstream of a cloned polynucleotide, but downstream of regulatory elements required for expression to facilitate the insertion of the second polynucleotide.

[0047] To facilitate directional cloning, "adapter oligonucleotides" may be ligated to the 5' and 3' ends of the chimeric DNA molecule encoding the protein conjugate. Preferably, the adapters contain restriction sites that are compatible with those present in the expression vector. The 3' adapter oligonucleotide may also comprise a stop codon to designate the end of the encoding sequence to which it is ligated. The oligonucleotides encoding the polypeptide portion are preferably added in excess of the adapter

oligonucleotides to increase the likelihood that a long polynucleotide is generated after ligation.

[0048] The methodology is not limited to any particular cloning strategy. The skilled artisan may use any variety of cloning strategies to produce a construct that comprises a chimeric DNA molecule of the present invention.

[0049] The chimeric DNA molecule can be introduced into the host cells in accordance with known techniques well known to those skilled in the art. These techniques include, but are not limited to, transformation using calcium phosphate co-precipitated chimeric DNA molecules, lipidic reagent co-transfection (i.e., Lipofectamine), electroporation, transduction by contacting the cells with a virus, or microinjection of the chimeric DNA molecules into the cells. The host cell can be a higher eukaryotic cell, such as a mammalian cell, or a lower eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. Suitable prokaryotic hosts for transformation include *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and various species within the genera *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces*, and *Staphylococcus*, although others may also be employed as a matter of choice.

[0050] A wide variety of host/expression vector combinations are employed in expressing the protein conjugates of the present invention. Generally, recombinant expression vectors will include origins of replication and selectable markers permitting transformation of the host cell (e.g., dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture, or such as tetracycline or ampicillin resistance in *E. coli*, or the *S. cerevisiae* *TRP1* gene), and a promoter derived from a highly-expressed gene to direct transcription of a downstream structural sequence. Such promoters can be derived from operons encoding glycolytic enzymes such as 3-phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK), A-factor, acid phosphatase, or

heat shock proteins, among others. The heterologous structural sequence is assembled in appropriate phase with translation initiation and termination sequences, and in some embodiments, a leader sequence capable of directing secretion of translated protein conjugate. The vector will further comprise an origin of replication to ensure maintenance of the vector and to, if desirable, provide amplification within the host.

[0051] Useful expression vectors that can be used include, for example, segments of chromosomal, non-chromosomal and synthetic DNA sequences. Suitable vectors include, but are not limited to, derivatives of SV40 and pcDNA and known bacterial plasmids such as col EI, pCR1, pBR322, pMal-C2, pET, pGEX as described by Smith, *et al.*, Gene 67:31-40 (1988), pMB9 and derivatives thereof, plasmids such as RP4, phage DNAs such as the numerous derivatives of phage I such as NM989, as well as other phage DNA such as M13 and filamentous single stranded phage DNA; yeast plasmids such as the 2 micron plasmid or derivatives of the 2m plasmid, as well as centomeric and integrative yeast shuttle vectors; vectors useful in eukaryotic cells such as vectors useful in insect or mammalian cells; vectors derived from combinations of plasmids and phage DNAs, such as plasmids that have been modified to employ phage DNA or the expression control sequences; and the like. The requirements are that the vectors are replicable and viable in the host cell of choice. Low- or high-copy number vectors may be used as desired.

[0052] For example in a baculovirus expression system, both non-fusion transfer vectors, such as, but not limited to pVL941 (*Bam*HI cloning site, available from Summers, *et al.*, Virology 84:390-402 (1978)), pVL1393 (*Bam*HI, *Sma*I, *Xba*I, *Eco*RI, *Not*I, *Xma*III, *Bgl*III and *Pst*I cloning sites; Invitrogen), pVL1392 (*Bgl*III, *Pst*I, *Not*I, *Xma*III, *Eco*RI, *Xba*I, *Sma*I and *Bam*HI cloning site; Summers, *et al.*, Virology 84:390-402 (1978) and Invitrogen) and pBlueBacIII (*Bam*HI, *Bgl*III,

*Pst*I, *Nco*I and *Hind*III cloning site, with blue/white recombinant screening, Invitrogen), and fusion transfer vectors such as, but not limited to, pAc700 (*Bam*HI and *Kpn*I cloning sites, in which the *Bam*HI recognition site begins with the initiation codon; Summers, et al., Virology 84:390-402 (1978)), pAc701 and pAc70-2 (same as pAc700, with different reading frames), pAc360 (*Bam*HI cloning site 36 base pairs downstream of a polyhedrin initiation codon; Invitrogen (1995)) and pBlueBacHisA, B, C (three different reading frames with *Bam*HI, *Bgl*III, *Pst*I, *Nco*I and *Hind*III cloning site, an N-terminal peptide for ProBond purification and blue/white recombinant screening of plaques; Invitrogen (220) can be used.

[0053] Mammalian expression vectors will comprise an origin of replication, a suitable promoter and enhancer, and also any necessary ribosome binding sites, polyadenylation site, splice donor and acceptor sites, transcriptional termination sequences, and 5' flanking nontranscribed sequences. DNA sequences derived from the SV40 splice, and polyadenylation sites may be used to provide the required nontranscribed genetic elements. Mammalian expression vectors contemplated for use in the invention include vectors with inducible promoters, such as the dihydrofolate reductase promoters, any expression vector with a DHFR expression cassette or a DHFR/methotrexate co-amplification vector such as pED (*Pst*I, *Sal*I, *Sba*I, *Sma*I and *Eco*RI cloning sites, with the vector expressing both the cloned gene and DHFR; Randal J. Kaufman, 1991, Randal J. Kaufman, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, 16,12 (1991)). Alternatively a glutamine synthetase/methionine sulfoximine co-amplification vector, such as pEE14 (*Hind*III, *Xba*II, *Sma*I, *Sba*I, *Eco*RI and *Bcl*I cloning sites in which the vector expresses glutamine synthetase and the cloned gene; Celltech). A vector that directs episomal expression under the control of the Epstein Barr Virus (EBV) or nuclear antigen (EBNA) can be used such as

pREP4 (*Bam*HI, *Sfi*I, *Xho*I, *Not*I, *Nhe*I, *Hind*III, *Nhe*I, *Pvu*II and *Kpn*I cloning sites, constitutive RSV-LTR promoter, hygromycin selectable marker; Invitrogen), pCEP4 (*Bam*HI, *Sfi*I, *Xho*I, *Not*I, *Nhe*I, *Hind*III, *Nhe*I, *Pvu*II and *Kpn*I cloning sites, constitutive hCMV immediate early gene promoter, hygromycin selectable marker; Invitrogen), pMEP4 (*Kpn*I, *Pvu*I, *Nhe*I, *Hind*III, *Not*I, *Xho*I, *Sfi*I, *Bam*HI cloning sites, inducible methallothionein IIa gene promoter, hygromycin selectable marker, Invitrogen), pREP8 (*Bam*HI, *Xho*I, *Not*I, *Hind*III, *Nhe*I and *Kpn*I cloning sites, RSV-LTR promoter, histidinol selectable marker; Invitrogen), pREP9 (*Kpn*I, *Nhe*I, *Hind*III, *Not*I, *Xho*I, *Sfi*I, *Bam*HI cloning sites, RSV-LTR promoter, G418 selectable marker; Invitrogen), and pEBVHis (RSV-LTR promoter, hygromycin selectable marker, N-terminal peptide purifiable via ProBond resin and cleaved by enterokinase; Invitrogen).

[0054] Selectable mammalian expression vectors for use in the invention include, but are not limited to, pRc/CMV (*Hind*III, *Bst*XI, *Not*I, *Sba*I and *Apa*I cloning sites, G418 selection, Invitrogen), pRc/RSV (*Hind*II, *Spe*I, *Bst*XI, *Not*I, *Xba*I cloning sites, G418 selection, Invitrogen) and the like. Vaccinia virus mammalian expression vectors (see, for example, Randall J. Kaufman, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology 16.12 (Frederick M. Ausubel, et al., eds. Wiley 1991) that can be used in the present invention include, but are not limited to, pSC11 (*Sma*I cloning site, TK- and  $\beta$ -gal selection), pMJ601 (*Sal*I, *Sma*I, *Afl*I, *Nar*I, *Bsp*MII, *Bam*HI, *Apa*I, *Nhe*I, *Sac*II, *Kpn*I and *Hind*III cloning sites; TK- and  $\beta$ -gal selection), pTKgptF1S (*Eco*RI, *Pst*I, *Sal*III, *Acc*I, *Hind*II, *Sba*I, *Bam*HI and *Hpa* cloning sites, TK or XPRT selection) and the like.

[0055] Yeast expression systems that can also be used in the present include, but are not limited to, the non-fusion pYES2 vector (*Xba*I, *Sph*I, *Sho*I, *Not*I, *Gst*XI, *Eco*RI, *Bst*XI, *Bam*HI, *Sac*I, *Kpn*I and *Hind*III cloning sites, Invitrogen), the fusion pYESHisA, B, C (*Xba*II, *Sph*I, *Sho*I, *Not*I, *Bst*XI, *Eco*RI, *Bam*HI,

*SacI*, *KpnI* and *HindIII* cloning sites, N-terminal peptide purified with ProBond resin and cleaved with enterokinase; Invitrogen), pRS vectors and the like.

[0056] One particularly preferred vector for use in the present invention is the plasmid pCE2. The pCE2 plasmid may be obtained by any method known in the art. One such method, which was utilized in Example 2.A., is described in Leung, *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92:4813-4817 (1995).

[0057] In a preferred embodiment, the chimeric DNA molecules can be inserted into an expression vector that already contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted chimeric DNA molecule.

[0058] In addition, the expression vector containing the chimeric DNA molecule may include drug selection markers. Such markers aid in cloning and in the selection or identification of vectors containing chimeric DNA molecules. For example, genes that confer resistance to neomycin, puromycin, hygromycin, dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (GPT), zeocin, and histidinol are useful selectable markers. Alternatively, enzymes such as herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (tk) or chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) may be employed. Immunologic markers also can be employed. Any known selectable marker may be employed so long as it is capable of being expressed simultaneously with the nucleic acid encoding a gene product. Further examples of selectable markers are well known to one of skill in the art and include reporters such as enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP), beta-galactosidase ( $\beta$ -gal) or chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT).

[0059] Consequently, mammalian and typically human cells, as well as bacterial, yeast, fungi, insect, nematode and plant cells can be used in the present invention as host cells and may be transformed by the expression vector as defined herein. In

some cellular hosts, such as mammalian cells, the cell containing the chimeric DNA molecule may be "isolated" in that it is removed from its original environment (e.g., the natural environment if it is naturally occurring). In other embodiments, such as plants, the cells do not have to be isolated in that the whole plant may be used rather than a culture of plant cells or parts.

[0060] Examples of suitable cells include, but are not limited to, VERO cells, HELA cells such as ATCC No. CCL2, CHO cell lines such as ATCC No. CCL61, COS cells such as COS-7 cells and ATCC No. CRL 1650 cells, W138, BHK, HepG2, 3T3 such as ATCC No. CRL6361, A549, PC12, K562 cells, 293 cells, Sf9 cells such as ATCC No. CRL1711 and Cv1 cells such as ATCC No. CCL70.

[0061] Other suitable cells that can be used in the present invention include, but are not limited to, prokaryotic host cells strains such as *Escherichia coli*, (e.g., strain DH5- $\alpha$ ), *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, or strains of the genera of *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces* and *Staphylococcus*. Further suitable cells that can be used in the present invention include yeast cells such as those of *Saccharomyces* such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

[0062] Host cells containing the polynucleotides of interest can be cultured in conventional nutrient media (e.g., Ham's nutrient mixture) modified as appropriate for activating promoters, selecting transformants or amplifying genes. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected for expression, and will be apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan. Cells are typically harvested by centrifugation, disrupted by physical or chemical means, and the resulting crude extract retained for further purification. Microbial cells employed in expression of proteins can be disrupted by any convenient method, including freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or use of cell lysing

agents, all of which are well known to those skilled in the art. Embodiments that involve cell lysis may entail use of a buffer that contains protease inhibitors that limit degradation after expression of the chimeric DNA molecule. Suitable protease inhibitors include leupeptin, pepstatin or aprotinin. The supernatant then may be precipitated in successively increasing concentrations of saturated ammonium sulfate.

[0063] The protein conjugates product may be purified via one or more techniques. Typically, purification entails combinations of individual procedures such as gel filtration, affinity purification, salt fractionation, ion exchange chromatography, size exclusion chromatography, hydroxylapatite adsorption chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography and gel electrophoresis. Protein refolding steps can be used, as necessary, in completing configuration of the protein conjugate. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is often useful for final purification steps. See, in general, Robert K. Scopes, *Protein Purification: Principles and Practice* (Charles R. Castor, ed., Springer-Verlag 1994) and Joseph Sambrook, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press 1989). Examples of multi-step purification separations are also described in Baron, *et al.*, *Crit. Rev. Biotechnol.* 10:179-90 (1990) and Below, *et al.*, *J. Chromatogr. A.* 679:67-83 (1994).

[0064] The conjugates are tested prior to use to determine whether they exhibit modified plasma half-life compared to the unconjugated protein. For example, in experiments conducted with G-CSF and various amino acid extensions such as (NNT), Applicants found that the half-life was increased in one case, and in other cases, was decreased. The tests may be conducted in accordance with standard techniques in pharmacokinetics, as shown in example 3. This procedure entails administration of a predetermined dose of the conjugate to an animal, preferably

a laboratory animal such as a rodent, e.g., mouse, collect plasma from the animal at predetermined intervals, and analyze the plasma e.g., via Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay ("ELISA"), to determine concentration of the conjugate, until concentration was no longer measurable. The half-life may be calculated via a non-compartmental pharmacokinetic analysis (e.g., using WINNonLin software version 4.1). In addition to the last time at which the conjugate concentration was measurable ( $t_f$ ), the analysis includes observation or calculation of the following main parameters:  $\lambda_z$ , apparent terminal rate constant associated to the apparent terminal phase, estimated by linear regression analysis of the logarithm of the plasma concentrations versus time in the monoexponential terminal part of the curve,  $t_{1/2,z}$ , apparent terminal half-life, calculated according to the following equation:  $t_{1/2,z} = \ln(2) / \lambda_z$ ; AUC, area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinity; AUC/D, area under the plasma concentration-time curve per unit of dose; MRT, mean residence time calculated as the ratio between the area under the first moment curve, AUMC, and AUC; CL, systemic clearance, calculated as  $CL = D/AUC$ ; and  $V_{ss}$ , steady state volume of distribution, calculated as  $V_{ss} = CL * MRT$ .

[0065] A further aspect of the present invention relates to a composition comprising the protein conjugate and a carrier. Broadly, the carrier may be a culture medium or a matrix (e.g., a purification matrix). In some embodiments, the carrier is a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in which case the composition is useful for preventing or treating disorders and/or diseases in a human or animal, most preferably in a mammal, or for diagnostic purposes. As an active ingredient of the composition, the protein conjugate is preferably in a soluble form.

[0066] Generally, the composition comprises a pharmaceutically effective amount of the protein conjugate which achieves the desired effect e.g., therapeutic or diagnostic.

Pharmaceutically effective amounts can be estimated from cell culture assays. For example, a dose can be formulated in animal models to achieve a circulating concentration range that includes or encompasses a concentration point or range having the desired effect in an *in vitro* system. See, e.g., Molineux, *et al.*, *Exp. Hematol.* 27:1724-34 (1999). This information can thus be used to accurately determine the doses in other mammals, including humans and animals. In general, dosage amounts range from about 1 ng/kg to about 10 mg/kg based on weight of the subject.

[0067] Toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or in experimental animals. See, e.g., Molineux, *et al.*, *Exp. Hematol.* 27:1724-34 (1999). For example, the LD50 (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) as well as the ED50 (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population) can be determined using methods known in the art. The dose ratio between toxic and therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index that can be expressed as the ratio between LD50 and ED50 compounds that exhibit high therapeutic indices.

[0068] The data obtained from the cell culture and animal studies can be used in formulating a range of dosage of such compounds which lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED50 with little or no toxicity.

[0069] The compositions can be administered via any suitable route such as locally, orally, systemically, intravenously, intramuscularly, mucosally, transdermally (e.g., via a patch). They may be encapsulated in liposomes, microparticles, microcapsules, nanoparticles and the like. Techniques for formulating and administering biologically active polypeptides are also disclosed in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy (Alfonso R. Gennaro, *et al.*, eds. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science 2000).

[0070] In order to fully illustrate the present invention and advantages thereof, the following specific examples are given, it being understood that the same are intended only as illustrative and in no way limitative.

#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Cloning Of Chimeric DNA Molecule

[0071] For ease of downstream protein purification, it was decided that the G-CSF-polymer proteins were secreted into the cell culture medium. Prior experience using bacterial (ST2) secretion signals with various cytokine-polymer constructs showed low secretion efficiency in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic systems. However, the use of the *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* secretion signal sequence of the pho1+ acid phosphatase (PHO) for the secretion of heterologous proteins (GFP and HPV 16 E7) into a medium was known. Therefore, this secretion signal was tested with the G-CSF-polymer constructs described below in a CHO cell expression system. Also described below are the vectors that were synthesized for the production of G-CSF-polymer constructs and expression of G-CSF-polymers.

##### 1.A. Production Of PHO x pBSK Construct

###### PHO x pBSK Construct

[0072] The first construct synthesized was simply the PHO leader sequence cloned into the bacterial cloning vector pBSK. The amino acid sequence of the PHO secretion signal is listed below.

M F L Q N L F L G F L A V V C A N A

[0073] The PHO secretion signal was synthesized by fusing two sets of complementary DNA oligonucleotides together and cloning them into pBSK. The most important consideration that went into the design of the oligonucleotides was that the

fusion of the leader sequence to the N-terminus of the G-CSF-polymer be direct, without any intervening sequence. This ensured that the entire secretion signal was clipped from the molecule during processing, resulting in a secreted form of G-CSF with no amino-terminal modification when compared to naturally occurring and clinically available versions of G-CSF. By preparing the constructs in this manner, not only could direct comparisons to G-CSF and PEG-G-CSF be made, but this also limited any potential immunogenicity by introducing additional amino acids into the recombinant G-CSF protein. By incorporating restriction sites into the oligonucleotides for cloning the PHO leader into pBSK, as well as the subsequent cloning G-CSF into PHO x pBSK, these requirements were satisfied. The oligonucleotides that were used are listed below.

oNDEPHO-1F: 5'- GGCCGCCATATGTTCTTGCAAAATTTATTCCTTGGCT - 3'

oNDEPHO-1R: 5'- CCAAAAAGCCAAGGAATAAATTTTGCAAGAACATATGGC -3'

oNDEPHO-2F: 5'- TTTTGCCGTTGTTTGCGCAAACGCGTCCCGCAGGTG - 3'

oNDEPHO-2R: 5'- GATCCACCTGCGGGACGCGTTTGCGCAAACAACGG - 3'

[0074] A diagram of the PHO x pBSK vector is shown in Figure 1. The PHO leader (PhoA) was cloned into pBSK using *NotI* and *BamHI*. The sequence for mature G-CSF was cloned into this construct utilizing the *BspMI* and *BamHI* sites. This vector confers ampicillin resistance (*bla*) when grown in bacteria.

#### Method Of Construction

[0075] Complementary pairs of oligonucleotides (oNDEPHO-1F and oNDEPHO-1R) and (oNDEPHO-2F and oNDEPHO-2R) were phosphorylated using T4 Polynucleotide Kinase (PNK). The T4 PNK was heat-inactivated and the oligonucleotide pairs were allowed to slowly anneal on ice. The reactions were diluted in TE and used in a ligation with pBSK previously digested using *NotI* and *BamHI*. Ligation products were electroporated into Top10 competent cells and grown on LB-ampicillin plates.

Minipreps were performed on ampicillin resistant colonies to isolate DNA and diagnostic digests identified putative clones. Sequence analysis determined which of the putative clones were correct.

#### 1.B. Production Of PHO-G-CSF-NN x pBSK Construct

##### PHO-G-CSF-NN x pBSK Construct

[0076] This construct resulted from the cloning of PCR amplified material corresponding to the coding sequence of mature G-CSF into the PHO x pBSK vector using *BspMI* and *BamHI*. As stated previously, the oligonucleotides used for this purpose were designed to ensure that the junction between PHO and G-CSF had no intervening sequence by utilizing the restriction enzyme *BspMI*. Furthermore, the C-terminus of G-CSF had a direct fusion of two asparagine residues (NN) and restriction sites for the enzymes *BbsI* and *BamHI*. *BbsI* was subsequently utilized to directly add the NNT polymer to the C-terminus of G-CSF, while *BamHI* was used to clone GCSF-NN into the vector.

[0077] The oligonucleotides that were synthesized to amplify G-CSF are as follows:

oBspMIGCSF: 5'- CGATCGACCTGCAAGTCGCGACTCCGCTGGGTCCAGCTA-3'

oGCSFBbsBam: 5'-CGGGATCCGAAGACGTGTTGTTAGGCTGGGCAAGGTGGC-3'

[0078] A diagram of the PHO-G-CSF-NN x pBSK vector is shown in Figure 2. The sequence for mature G-CSF-NN was cloned into PHO x pBSK using *BspMI* (destroyed) and *BamHI*. The subsequent addition of an NNT polymer utilized the *BbsI* and *BamHI* sites indicated on the plasmid map. This vector confers ampicillin resistance (*bla*) when grown in bacteria.

##### Method Of Construction

[0079] G-CSF was amplified by PCR using oBspMIGCSF and oGCSFBbsBam oligonucleotides. The  $\approx$  520 bp band corresponding

to mature G-CSF was excised from an agarose gel and purified. The purified fragment was digested with *BspMI* and *BamHI*, purified and ligated into PHO x pBSK cut with the same enzymes. The ligation products were electroporated into Top10 competent cells and grown on LB-ampicillin plates. Minipreps were performed on ampicillin resistant colonies to isolate DNA and diagnostic digests identified putative clones. Sequence analysis determined which of the putative clones were correct.

#### 1.C. Production Of PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)65 x pBSK Construct

##### PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)65 x pBSK Construct

[0080] The amino acid composition of this polymer encodes for the consensus mammalian N-linked glycosylation site, N-X-(S/T). Therefore, the polymer may be glycosylated on the threonine residues of the polymer extension when this construct is expressed in CHO cells. The expectation was that the polymeric increase in translated product size and posttranslational modification would modulate the pK parameters of G-CSF, conferring upon the protein-enhanced half-life in serum without decreasing its biological activity.

[0081] The construction of this polymer was achieved using an oligonucleotide ligation/multimerization scheme. By cutting the PHO-G-CSF-NN x pBSK construct with *BbsI*, a four base underhang (GTTG) was created in the two asparagines residues added to the C-terminus of G-CSF. By designing complementary sets of oligonucleotides that code for repeating NNT triplets as well as anneal to the GTTG underhang, it was possible to multimerize the oligonucleotides that code for 9 amino acids into longer chains. Short adaptors containing a stop codon, a *BbsI* site for future extension of the polymer and a *BamHI* site were added in low ratios to terminate the multimerization and allow for cloning of the *BbsI*-*BamHI* polymer fragment into PHO-G-CSF-NN x pBSK.

[0082] The oligonucleotides used to synthesize the (NNT)65 polymer are listed below:

**Polymer Backbone Oligonucleotides**

o3NNTF: 5'-CAACACCAACAATACCAACAATACAAA-3'

o3NNTR: 5'-GTTGTTTGTATTGTTGGTATTGTTGGT-3'

**Adaptor Oligonucleotides**

oDent3F: 5'-CAACTAGTCTTCG-3'

oDent3R: 5'-GATCCGAAGACTA-3'

[0083] The following sequence (NTNNTNNTN) was the repeating unit of the NNT polymer that was produced using the polymer backbone oligonucleotides of o3NNTF and o3NNTR, which show a CAAC overhang and GTTG underhang respectively that were used to multimerize the polymer.

N T N N T N N T N

5'-C AAC ACC AAC AAT ACC AAC AAT ACA AA-3' (o3NNTF)

3'-TGG TTG TTA TGG TTG TTA TGT TTG TTG-5' (o3NNTR)

[0084] The following is the terminating adaptor molecule that completed the polymer and included a stop codon, *BbsI* site for future extension of the polymer and a *BamHI* site that is necessary for cloning.

**Terminating Adaptor Molecule**

N \*

5'-C AAC TAG TCT TCG-3' (oDent3F)

3'-ATC AGA AGC CTA G-5' (oDent3R)

*BbsI*    *BamHI*

[0085] A diagram of the PHO-G-CSF-NNT65 x pBSK vector is shown in Figure 3. The addition of NNT65 polymer utilized the *BbsI* site (destroyed) that was located at the C-terminus of G-CSF and *BamHI*. As shown in Figure 3, the *BbsI* site was

regenerated at the end of the NNT65 polymer for future extension of length. This vector confers ampicillin resistance (*bla*) when grown in bacteria.

#### Method Of Construction

[0086] Complementary pairs of polymer backbone oligonucleotides (o3NNTF and o3NNTR) and adaptor oligonucleotides (oDent3F and oDent3R) were phosphorylated using T4 PNK. The T4 PNK was heat-inactivated and the oligonucleotide pairs were allowed to slowly anneal on ice. Polymer multimerization was performed by mixing polymer and adaptor duplexes at 20:1 and 40:1 ratios with T4 Ligase. The T4 ligase was heat-inactivated and the entire ligation reactions were digested with *Bam*HI overnight. Both reactions were precipitated and ran on an acrylamide gel. Material between 250 bp - 800 bp was excised and gel purified.

[0087] This material was used in a ligation with PHO-G-CSF-NN x pBSK that had been digested with *Bbs*I and *Bam*HI. Chemically competent *Stb*12 cells were transformed with the ligation products and grown on LB-ampicillin plates. Minipreps were performed to isolate DNA and diagnostic digests identified putative clones. Sequence analysis determined which of the putative clones were correct.

[0088] The longest clone isolated from this strategy was PHO-G-CSF-NNT65 x pBSK.

#### 1.D. Production Of PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pBSK Construct

##### PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pBSK Construct

[0089] The construction of this clone required the addition of additional NNT residues to the PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)65 x pBSK construct using the same oligomerization scheme. The nucleotide composition of the oligonucleotides used in this extension was altered to identify the junction between the original polymer and the extension. These alterations

maintained the original NNT composition of the polymer and utilized the same GTTG underhang and CAAC overhang strategy. By digesting PHO-GCSF-(NNT)65 with *BbsI* and *BamHI*, it was possible to extend the length of the polymer using the same oligonucleotide multimerization strategy as before.

[0090] The oligonucleotides used to extend the (NNT)65 polymer to (NNT)155 are listed below:

#### Polymer Backbone Oligonucleotides

o3NNTextF: 5'-CAACACCAATAATACCAACAATACAAA-3'

o3NNTextR: 5'-GTTGTTTGTATTGTTGGTATTATTGGT-3'

#### Adaptor Oligonucleotides

oDent3F: 5'-CAACTAGTCTTCG-3'

oDent3R: 5'-GATCCGAAGACTA-3'

[0091] As with the production of the PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)65 x pBSK Construct, NTNNTNNTN was the repeating unit of the NNT polymer extension that was produced using the polymer backbone oligonucleotides of o3NNTextF and o3NNTextR, in which the CAAC overhang and GTTG underhang were still used to multimerize the polymer and the amino acid composition was unchanged from the original NNT65 polymer.

N T N N T N N T N

5'-C AAC ACC AAT AAT ACC AAC AAT ACA AA-3' (o3NNTextF)

3'-TGG TTA TTA TGG TTG TTA TGT TTG TTG-5' (o3NNTextR)

[0092] The above underlined nucleotides of o3NNTextF and o3NNTextR differed from the nucleotides in the same position in o3NNTF and o3NNTR respectively.

[0093] The following is the terminating adaptor molecule that completed the NNT155 polymer and included the *BamHI* site

necessary for cloning. oDent3F and oDent3R are the same oligonucleotides that were used for the initial NNT65 polymer.

### Terminating Adaptor Molecule

N     \*

5'-C AAC TAG TCT TCG-3'            (oDent3F)

3'-ATC AGA AGC CTA G-5'        (oDent3R)

*BbsI*    *BamHI*

[0094] A diagram of the PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pBSK vector is shown in Figure 4. The extension of the NNT65 polymer by 90AA utilized the *BbsI* site (destroyed) that was located at the C-terminus of PHO-G-CSF-NNT65 x pBSK and *BamHI*. It was noted that the *BbsI* site was regenerated at the end of the NNT155 polymer for future extension of length. This vector confers ampicillin resistance (*bla*) when grown in bacteria.

### Method Of Construction

[0095] Complementary pairs of polymer backbone oligonucleotides o3NNTxtF and o3NNTxtR, and adaptor oligonucleotides oDent3F and oDent3R were phosphorylated using T4 PNK. The T4 PNK was heat-inactivated and the oligonucleotide pairs were allowed to slowly anneal on ice. Polymer oligomerization was performed by mixing polymer and adaptor duplexes at 20:1 and 40:1 ratios with T4 Ligase. The T4 Ligase was heat-inactivated and the entire ligation reactions were digested with *BamHI* overnight. Both reactions were precipitated and ran on an acrylamide gel. Material between 250 bp to 800 bp was excised and gel purified. This material ligated into PHO-G-CSF-NNT65 x pBSK digested with *BbsI* and *BamHI*. Chemically competent Stb12 cells were transformed with the ligation products and grown on LB-ampicillin plates. Minipreps were performed to isolate DNA and diagnostic digests identified putative clones. Sequence analysis determined which of the putative clones were correct.

[0096] The longest clone isolated from this strategy was PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pBSK.

## EXAMPLE 2

Transformation Of Host Cell And Expression Of Chimeric DNA Molecule

### 2.A. Production Of PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pCE2 Construct

#### Preparation Of Vector pCE2

[0097] The plasmid pCE2 was derived from the plasmid pREP7b, through the following manipulations. First, the 2000 bp EBNA coding region was deleted. Next, pBR322ori was replaced with pKS-ori. Then, the RSV promoter region was replaced by the CMV enhancer and the elongation factor-1a (EF-1a) promoter and intron.

[0098] The CMV enhancer was derived from a 380 bp *XbaI-SphI* fragment produced by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) from pCEP4 (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) using the following primers:

5'-GGCTCTAGAT ATTAATAGTA ATCAATTAC-3'; and

5'-CCTCACGCAT GCACCATGGT AATAGC-3'.

[0099] The EF-1a promoter and intron (Uetsuki, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 264:5791-5798 (1989)) were derived from a 1200 bp *SphI-Asp718I* fragment produced by PCR from human genomic DNA using the following primers:

5'-GGTGCATGCG TGAGGCTCCG GTGC-3'; and

5'-GTAGTTTTTACGGTACCTGAAATGGAAG-3'.

[0100] The two fragments were ligated into a *XbaI/Asp718I* digested vector derived from pREP7b to generate pCE2.

#### PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pCE2 Construct

[0101] In order to express PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 in mammalian cells, it was necessary to move the construct into the vector pCE2. This vector contained the minimal promoter and the first intron for the human elongation factor-1- $\alpha$  flanked by the immediate-early CMV enhancer. The vector also contained the hygromycin B resistance marker for mammalian selection.

[0102] A diagram of the PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pCE2 vector is shown in Figure 5. The promoter that drives expression in CHO cells is Pcmv/ef-1a. The vector was linearized for electroporation into CHO cells using *Sall*. This vector confers resistance to hygromycin B in mammalian cells and ampicillin resistance (*bla*) when grown in bacteria.

#### Method Of Construction

[0103] This construct was produced by isolating and gel purifying the 1100 bp *NotI*-*BamHI* fragment from PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pBSK. This material was ligated into pCE2 that had been digested with *NotI* and *BamHI*. Chemically competent Stbl2 cells were transformed with the ligation products and grown on LB-ampicillin plates. Minipreps were performed to isolate DNA and diagnostic digests identified putative clones. Large-scale maxipreps were performed to isolate microgram quantities of the plasmid for CHO cell transformation.

#### 2.B. Production Of Transfectant Cell Lines

[0104] In order to produce the polymers described above, mammalian cells were used as host cells for expression. In this instance, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell lines were chosen. CHO cells are widely used in the pharmaceutical industry to express recombinant protein therapeutics including G-CSF and EPO. As described below, expression cultures of G-CSF-polymer constructs in CHO cells were established.

#### Establishment Of Adherent Cultures

[0105] The PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 x pCE2 vector was linearized using the enzyme *Sall*I. The digest was precipitated and re-suspended in 50  $\mu$ L of TE. One (1)  $\mu$ g of this plasmid was used in an electroporation along with  $5 \times 10^6$  CHO cells. Adherent CHO cells were grown in Ham's Nutrient Mixture F-12 (F-12 Ham's media) containing 10% FBS. The cells were allowed to recover overnight, and the next day media containing 700  $\mu$ g/mL of hygromycin B was added to begin selection of resistant cells. The media was changed every 2-3 days as needed over the course of 2-3 weeks. Bulk pools of resistant cells were isolated and passaged two additional times in the presence of hygromycin B.

[0106] To test these cells for the secretion of PHO-G-CSF-(NNT)155 into the media, the cells were grown in Ham's media containing low serum media (0.5%) for 3-5 days. The media was isolated and used in Western blots that were probed using a polyclonal antibody against G-CSF. The blots are reproduced in Figures 6 and 7. The difference between the blots is that the samples in Figure 7 were additionally subjected to Peptide:N Glycosidase F (PNGase F) treatment. As shown in Figure 6, the blots showed immunoreactive material migrating at apparent molecular weight  $\approx$  95 kDa. As shown in Figure 7, digestion of these same samples with PNGase F, a glycosidase that removes N-linked glycosylation chains, reduced the immunoreactive material to apparent molecular weight  $\approx$  49 kDa. This corresponded approximately to the theoretical size of unmodified G-CSF-(NNT)155 protein. Native G-CSF migrates electrophoretically at  $\approx$  18 kDa; the addition of the NNT polymer to the C-terminus adds substantial mass to the recombinant, polymeric molecule. The expression also appeared quite stable; no appreciable proteolytic degradation was observed for the unpurified protein present in conditioned medium. Further, as shown in Figure 7, the decrease in size of the constructs after PNGase F treatment suggested the

recombinant protein constructs were subject to a substantial amount of glycosylation.

#### Establishment Of Suspension Cultures

[0107] To facilitate purification of G-CSF-(NNT)155 found in the conditioned media of established CHO cultures, cells were grown in a chemically defined, low protein, serum-free media (PROCHO4-CDM, Cambrex). In the process of adapting the cells to this media, the cells adapted from adherent to suspension growth.

[0108] Cells were grown in F-12 Ham's + 10% FBS to near confluency in T-185 flasks, trypsinized and suspended in PROCHO4-CDM media. 107 cells were added to 50 mL of PROCHO4-CDM and incubated in T-185 flasks. After 4-5 passages, approximately 90% of the cells were no longer adherent and grew as a mixture of single cell and aggregated cell clumps. For conditioned media collections, typically 60 mL of fresh PROCHO4-CDM media was incubated with 7-8 mL of a high cell density culture for 5-6 days. Cells were removed from the media by centrifugation and the media was subsequently clarified using a 0.2 micron filter. The media was quantitated for yield of G-CSF-(NNT)155 by western blot (typically 100-200 µg/L) and stored until needed.

#### 2.C. Expression Of G-CSF-NNT Constructs In PROCHO4-CDM

[0109] Samples were conditioned media from the foregoing bulk CHO cell lines grown for 6 days in PROCHO4-CDM. Western blots were probed using polyclonal antibody against G-CSF. As shown in Figure 8, the size of both constructs were the same as was seen in Ham's media (as described above) and there was no degradation observed in the G-CSF(NNT)155 cell lines.

#### 2.D. Optimization Of Expression

[0110] Various chemical and nutrient additives as well as various environmental parameters were tested in an attempt to

determine growth conditions necessary to maximize expression of the desired product. The following approaches resulted in an increase in protein accumulation.

#### Chemical Additives

[0111] Although it was known that not all chemical additives result in an increase in protein production, published literature indicated that the addition of adenosine or AMP to 2.5 mM leads to cell cycle arrest; effectively prolonging cell culture viability with a concomitant increase in protein accumulation. The effect of AMP was tested on CHO-mediated production of G-CSF-(NNT)155 production in ProCHO4 chemically defined medium (CDM). AMP was added at a final concentration of 1 mM in ProCHO4 CDM. No decrease in cell viability compared to control was observed. The addition of AMP resulted in a slight increase in protein production.

#### Environmental Parameters

##### Temperature Changes

[0112] Reduced incubation temperatures for CHO cultures can lead to markedly enhanced levels of protein production. As was found with other protein production enhancement methods, the observed effect is due to enhanced protein production during cell cycle arrest. The effect of reducing the incubation temperature of the recombinant CHO line from 37°C to 28°C was examined. Although cultures maintained at 28°C remained viable considerably longer than those at 37°C, the lower temperature did not result in higher recombinant protein production.

##### Adaptation To Suspension Culture

[0113] The bulk CHO population was converted to spinner flask culture conditions. Adaptation to suspension culture was mediated by growth in ProCHO4 CDM. Following adaptation, cells were expanded in T-flasks and seeded into spinner flasks

containing ProCHO5 CDM at various densities. A marked increase in protein production was observed during adaptation to suspension culture in ProCHO5 CDM, regardless of whether the cells were grown in static or spinner cultures.

#### Use Of Different Cell Lines As Hosts

[0114] One approach to optimization of expression may be to use a new cell line for host cells. Accordingly, a new shipment of CHO-K1 from ATCC was obtained. The new population was propagated and banked at an early passage for future use. This defined culture was used to generate stable clonal cell lines expressing the recombinant protein of interest. Briefly, CHO-K1 cells were electroporated with the vector of interest and selected for stable expression of hygromycin. 92 colonies were isolated and evaluated for expression of the recombinant protein of interest. Many of these colonies exhibited expression levels that were markedly higher than that of the original transfected population, described above.

#### Results

[0115] A very slight enhancement of expression was observed when cultures were treated with 1 mM AMP. Reduced culture temperatures increased the longevity of the cultures, but there was no enhancement of protein expression. Adaptation to suspension culture conditions in ProCHO5 CDM dramatically enhanced expression of the recombinant protein. Also, isolated clones from an ATCC-defined CHO-K1 cell line expressed the desired protein at significantly higher levels than the originally isolated population.

#### Example 3

##### Pharmacokinetic Evaluation Of G-CSF-(NNT)155 Conjugate

[0116] The pharmacokinetic parameters of the G-CSF-(NNT)155 protein conjugate was evaluated. Three other compounds were included as positive controls. The controls were Neulasta

(PEG-G-CSF), Neupogen (rh-G-CSF) and G-CSF compounds. The compounds were tested by single intravenous (i.v.) administration to mice and blood was collected up to 72 hours post-dosing. The plasma was analyzed by the ELISA method.

### 3.A. Analytical Method

[0117] The assay employed the quantitative sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A monoclonal antibody specific for G-CSF had been pre-coated onto a microplate. Standards and samples were pipetted into the wells. Any G-CSF present was bound by the immobilized antibody. After washing away any unbound substances, an enzyme-linked polyclonal antibody specific for G-CSF was added to the wells. Following a wash to remove any unbound antibody-enzyme reagent, a substrate solution was added to the wells and color developed in proportion to the amount of G-CSF bound in the initial step. The color development was stopped and the intensity of the color was measured.

#### Reagents

[0118] The following reagents and material were used:

- G-CSF Microplate: 96 well polystyrene microplate (12 strips of 8 wells) coated with a murine monoclonal antibody against G-CSF.
- G-CSF conjugate: 21 mL of polyclonal antibody against G-CSF conjugated to horseradish peroxidase, with preservative.
- G-CSF standard: 2 vials (25 ng/mL) of recombinant human G-CSF in a buffered protein base with preservative, lyophilized.
- Assay Diluent RD1A: 11 mL of a buffered protein base with preservative.

- Calibrator Diluent RD5: 21 mL of a buffered protein base with preservative. For cell culture supernate samples.
- Calibrator Diluent RD6A: 21 mL of animal serum with preservative. For serum/plasma samples.
- Wash Buffer Concentrate: 21 mL of a 25-fold concentrated solution of buffered surfactant with preservative.
- Color Reagent A: 12.5 mL of stabilized hydrogen peroxide.
- Color Reagent B: 12.5 mL of stabilized chromogen (tetramethylbenzidine).
- Stop Solution: 6mL of 2N sulfuric acid.
- Plate Covers: 4 adhesive strips.

#### Reagent Preparation

[0119] 20 mL of Wash Buffer Concentrate was diluted into deionized or distilled water to prepare 500 mL of Wash Buffer. The G-CSF Standard was reconstituted with 1 mL deionized or distilled water. This reconstitution produced a stock solution of 25000 pg/mL. The G-CSF standard was allowed to sit for a minimum of 15 minutes with gentle agitation prior to making dilutions. Nine hundred (900)  $\mu$ L of Calibrator Diluent RD6A was pipetted into a 2500 pg/mL tube. 600  $\mu$ L of the same diluent was pipetted into the remaining 4 tubes. The stock solution was used to produce a dilution series: 25000 pg/mL (1:10)  $\rightarrow$  2500 pg/mL and 25000 pg/mL (1:3)  $\rightarrow$  833.3 pg/mL (1:3)  $\rightarrow$  277.8 pg/mL (1:3)  $\rightarrow$  92.6 pg/mL (1:3)  $\rightarrow$  30.9 pg/mL. Each tube was mixed thoroughly before the next transfer. The 2500 pg/mL standard served as the high standard. The Calibrator Diluent RD6A served as the zero standard (0 pg/mL). The standard curve was performed with 6 point: 2500-833.3-

277.8-92.6-30.9-0 pg/mL, double well for each point. For the substrate solution, Color Reagent A and B was mixed together in equal volumes within 15 minutes of use. The reagents were protected from light.

#### Assay Procedure

[0120] All reagents and samples were brought to room temperature before use. All reagents and working standards were prepared. One hundred (100)  $\mu$ L of Assay Diluent RD1A were added to each well, 100  $\mu$ L of standard and an appropriate volume of sample were also added to each well. The wells were covered with an adhesive strip and incubated for 2h at room temperature. Each well was aspirated and washed with 400  $\mu$ L of wash buffer, which was repeated twice for a total of three washes. After the last wash, any remaining wash buffer was removed by aspirating or decanting. The plate was inverted and blotted against clean paper towels. 200  $\mu$ L of G-CSF conjugate was added to each well. The wells were covered with a new adhesive strip. The wells were incubated for 2h at room temperature. The aspiration/wash described above was repeated. Two hundred (200)  $\mu$ L of Substrate Solution was added to each well. The wells were incubated for 20 min. at room temperature. The wells were protected from light. Then, 50  $\mu$ L of stop solution were added to each well. Finally, the optical density of each well within 30 min. was determined using a microplate reader (VersaMax -Molecular Device) set to 450nm with correction to 570nm (OD 450nm - OD 570nm).

#### Pharmacokinetic Analysis

[0121] A non-compartmental pharmacokinetic analysis (WINNonLin software version 4.1) was applied. The following main parameters were observed or calculated for each GCSF construct:  $t_f$ , last time at which each compound concentration was measurable;  $\lambda_z$ , apparent terminal rate constant associated to the apparent terminal phase, estimated by linear regression

analysis of the logarithm of the plasma concentrations versus time in the mono-exponential terminal part of the curve;  $t_{1/2,z}$ , apparent terminal half-life, calculated according to the following equation:  $t_{1/2,z} = \ln(2) / \lambda_z$ ; AUC, area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to infinity; AUC/D, area under the plasma concentration-time curve per unit of dose; MRT, mean residence time calculated as the ratio between the area under the first moment curve, AUMC, and AUC; CL, systemic clearance, calculated as  $CL = D/AUC$ ; and  $V_{ss}$ , steady state volume of distribution, calculated as  $V_{ss} = CL * MRT$ .

### Results

[0122] As shown in Table 9, pharmacokinetic studies in mice showed that G-CSF-(NNT)155 possessed a longer half-life (6.2h) than either the G-CSF Control (1.53h), NEUPOGEN compound (1.13h) or the NEULASTA compound (3.04h). G-CSF-(NNT)155's longer half-life corresponded to a more sustained duration of effect compared to all three controls. A corresponding substantial decrease of systemic clearance was observed for G-CSF-(NNT)155, accounting for the 9.5 mL/h/kg systemic clearance. Other conjugates containing amino acid extensions disclosed herein exhibited a decreased half-life relative to control.

#### Example 4

##### Bioavailability And Efficacy Of G-CSF-(NNT)155 Conjugate

[0123] Neutropenia, a low absolute count of neutrophils, is a serious condition that can impede the fight against infections. To stimulate a peripheral increase in neutrophil counts, granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) may be used as a therapy for neutropenia or in combination with other stimulating factors in collection of cells for transplant. The bioavailability of partially purified G-CSF-(NNT)155, PEG-G-CSF (NEULASTA) and rh-G-CSF (NEUPOGEN) was determined and compared via i.v. (intravenous) and s.c. (subcutaneous)

administration. The NEUPOGEN compound is a recombinant methionyl human G-CSF. The NEULASTA compound is a covalent conjugate of recombinant methionyl human G-CSF and monomethoxypolyethylene glycol. As described above, G-CSF-(NNT)155 is an amino acid lengthened and/or glycosylated form of G-CSF.

#### 4.A. Testing For Bioavailability Through ELISA

[0124] To evaluate the bioavailability of G-CSF-(NNT)155, an ELISA analysis was performed on plasma samples obtained from mice that were given doses of G-CSF-(NNT)155, PEG-G-CSF and rh-G-CSF through i.v. and s.c. administration.

[0125] Test and control articles were as follows: partially purified G-CSF-(NNT)115, PEG-G-CSF (NEULASTA), rh-G-CSF (NEUPOGEN) and the vehicle control (150 mM NaCl + 20 mM NaOAc + 0.004% Tween-20); each manufactured in a manner that was acceptable for use in animals via the designated routes of administration, i.v. and s.c.

[0126] Mice were given doses of G-CSF-(NNT)155, PEG-G-CSF, rh-G-CSF (each in the amount of 125 µg/kg) and a vehicle control through i.v and s.c. administration. Mouse plasma samples were isolated. If required, the mouse plasma samples were diluted.

[0127] Then, the mouse samples were analyzed with G-CSF ELISA. The main purpose of analyzing the plasma samples via ELISA was for qualitative purposes only, and not for quantitative purposes (i.e., not to obtain extremely precise blood plasma level concentrations). The G-CSF ELISA results either provided a qualitative affirmation that the test article was present in the plasma or a qualitative repudiation that the test article was not in the plasma. The plasma samples were analyzed in triplicate, using two dilutions.

[0128] The results were that intravenously administered G-CSF-(NNT)155 could be detected out to 72 hours, whereas PEG-G-CSF could only be detected out to 24 hours. In addition, both subcutaneously administered G-CSF-(NNT)155 and PEG-G-CSF could be detected out to 72 hours. Subcutaneously administered rh-G-CSF could be detected at the 15-minute and 2-hour sampling time points.

#### 4.B. A Single Dose Comparison Of G-CSF-(NNT)155 and PEG-G-CSF On The Hematopoietic Effects In Mice

[0129] In another evaluation of the bioavailability and efficacy of G-CSF-(NNT)155, hematology analysis involving white blood cell and neutrophil count measurements was performed on plasma samples obtained from mice that were given doses of G-CSF-(NNT)155, PEG-G-CSF and rh-G-CSF through i.v. and s.c. administration.

[0130] Test and control articles were the same as for the above G-CSF ELISA evaluation. The procedures for obtaining plasma samples were also the same as for the G-CSF ELISA evaluation. Hematology analysis results were as follows.

[0131] The white blood cell count mean data for the vehicle control ranged from  $0.76 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  to  $4.35 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  and  $1.27 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  to  $4.25 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  for the i.v. and s.c. administration, respectively. The mean absolute neutrophil count data for the vehicle control ranged from  $0.11 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  to  $0.55 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  and  $0.29 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  to  $0.35 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  for the for i.v. and s.c. administration, respectively.

[0132] The mean white blood cell count for G-CSF-(NNT)155 increased from  $1.44 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , 15 minutes post-dose to  $11.45 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , 72 hours post i.v. administration. The mean white blood cell count for G-CSF-(NNT)155 increased from  $3.15 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , 15 minutes post-dose to  $11.45 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , 72 hours post s.c. administration. Similarly, mean absolute neutrophil count data for G-CSF-(NNT)155 increased from  $0.04 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , 15

minutes post-dose to  $4.24 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , 72 hours post i.v. administration. The mean absolute neutrophil count for G-CSF-(NNT)155 increased from  $0.25 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 15 minutes post-dose to  $2.04 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 72 hours post administration and decreasing to  $0.14 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  for the s.c. route of administration at 120 hours post administration.

[0133] The mean white blood cell count for PEG-G-CSF (Neulasta) increased from  $1.36 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 15 minutes post-dose to  $6.03 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 24 hours post administration, and then decreased to  $3.01 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 72 hour post i.v. administration. The mean white blood cell count for PEG-G-CSF (Neulasta) increased from  $1.47 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 15 minutes post-dose to  $4.58 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 24 hours post administration, and then decreased to  $2.47 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 120 hours post s.c. administration. The mean absolute neutrophil count for PEG-G-CSF (Neulasta) increased from  $0.05 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 15 minutes post-dose to  $1.83 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 24 hours post administration, and then decreased to  $0.20 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 72 hours post i.v. administration. The mean absolute neutrophil count for PEG-G-CSF (Neulasta) increased from  $0.18 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 15 minutes post-dose to  $1.04 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 24 hours post administration and then decreased to  $0.22 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , 120 hours post s.c. administration.

[0134] The mean white blood cell count for rh-G-CSF (Neupogen) decreased from  $1.30 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 15 minutes post-dose to  $1.19 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  at 2 hours post s.c. administration. The mean absolute neutrophil count for rh-G-CSF (Neupogen) increased from  $0.11 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ , at 15 minutes post-dose to  $0.49 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$  at 2 hours post s.c. route of administration.

[0135] The result showed that intravenous administration of G-CSF-(NNT)155 demonstrated a substantial increase in white blood cell counts, through 72 hours post-dose, which correlated directly to an increase in absolute neutrophil counts. This mean increase exceeded the white blood cell

count of the vehicle control by approximately 260%. Similarly, a mean increase in the white blood cell count for the s.c. administration of G-CSF-(NNT)<sub>155</sub> exceeded that of both the vehicle control and PEG-G-CSF by approximately 295%, 72 hours post-dose. However, both the mean white blood cell count and the mean absolute neutrophil count returned to that of both the vehicle control and PEG-G-CSF at 120 hours post-dose.

[0136] In some embodiments, the peptide contains the sequence NNT, NNNNT or NNNNNT, and n is an integer of about 150 to about 160. In some of these embodiments, the biologically active protein is G-CSF.

[0137] All publications cited in the specification are indicative of the level of skill of those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains. All these publications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated as being incorporated by reference.

[0138] Although the invention herein has been described with reference to particular embodiments, it is to be understood that these embodiments are merely illustrative of the principles and applications of the present invention. It is therefore to be understood that numerous modifications may be made to the illustrative embodiments and that other arrangements may be devised without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

TABLE 1

NNT, TNN, NTN, NNNT, TNNN, NTNN, NNTN, NNNNT, TNNNN, NTNNN,  
 NNTNN, NNNTN, NNNTT, TTNNN, TNTNN, TNNTN, TNNNT, NTTNN,  
 NTNTN, NTNNT, NNTTN, NNTNT, NNNNNT, TNNNNN, NTNNNN, NNTNNN,  
 NNNTNN, NNNNTN, NNNNTT, TTNNNN, TNTNNN, TNNTNN, TNNNTN,  
 TNNNNT, NTTNNN, NTNTNN, NTNNTN, NTNNNT, NNTTNN, NNTNTN,  
 NNTNNT, NNNTTN, NNNTNT, NNNNTTT, TTTNNNN, TNTTNNN, TNTNTNN,  
 TNTNNTN, TNTNNNT, TNNTTN, TNNTNTN, TNNTNNT, TNNNTNT,  
 TNNNTTN, TNNNNNT, TTNTNNN, TTNNTNN, TTNNNTN, TTNNNNT,  
 NTTTTNN, NTTNTNN, NTTNNTN, NTTNNNT, NTNTTNN, NTNNTTN,  
 NTNNNTT, NTNTNTN, NTNTNNT, NTNNTNT, NNTTTNN, NNTTNTN,  
 NNTTNNNT, NNTNTTN, NNTNTNT, NNTNNTT, NNNTTTN, NNNTTNT,  
 NNNTNTT, NNNNNNT, TTNNNNN, TNTNNNN, TNNTNNN, TNNNTNN,  
 TNNNNTN, TNNNNNT, NTTNNNN, NTNTNNN, NTNNTNN, NTNNNTN,  
 NTNNNNT, NNTTNNN, NNTNTNN, NNTNNTN, NNTNNNT, NNNTTNN,  
 NNNTNTN, NNNTNNT, NNNNTTN, NNNNTNT, NNNNNNT, TNNNNNN,  
 NTNNNNN, NNTNNNN, NNNTNNN, NNNNTNN, NNNNNTN, NNA, ANN, NAN,  
 NNNA, ANNN, NANN, NNAN, NNNNA, ANNNN, NANNN, NNANN, NNNAN,  
 NNNAA, AANNN, ANANN, ANNAN, ANNNA, NAANN, NANAN, NANNA,  
 NNAAN, NNANA, NNNNNA, ANNNNN, NANNNN, NNANNN, NNNANN,  
 NNNNAN, NNNNAA, AANNNN, ANANNN, ANNANN, ANNNAN, ANNNNA,  
 NAANNN, NANANN, NANNAN, NANNNA, NNAANN, NNANAN, NNANNA,  
 NNNAAN, NNNANA, NNNNAAA, AAANNNN, ANAANNN, ANANANN, ANANNAN,  
 ANANNNA, ANNAANN, ANNANAN, ANNANNA, ANNNANA, ANNNAAN,  
 ANNNNAA, AANANNN, AANNANN, AANNNAN, AANNNNA, NAAANNN,  
 NAANANN, NAANNAN, NAANNNA, NANAANN, NANNAAAN, NANNNAA,  
 NANANAN, NANANNA, NANNANA, NNAAANN, NNAANAN, NNAANNA,  
 NNANAAN, NNANANA, NNANNAA, NNNAAN, NNNAANA, NNNANAA,  
 NNNNNAA, AANNNNN, ANANNNN, ANNANNN, ANNNANN, ANNNNAN,  
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SNNN, NSNN, NNSN, NNNNS, SNNNN, NSNNN, NNSNN, NNNSN, NNNSS,  
 SSNNN, SNSNN, SNNSN, SNNNS, NSSNN, NSNSN, NSNNS, NNSSN,  
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 NNSNS, NNNNSS, SSSNNN, SNSNNN, SNSNSN, SNSNNS,  
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 SNNNSS, SSNSNN, SSNNNS, SSNNNS, SSNNNS, NSSNNN,  
 NSSNSN, NSSNSN, NSSNNS, NSNSSN, NSNNSN, NSNNSS,  
 NSNSNS, NSNSNS, NSNNS, NNSNN, NNSNS, NNSNNS,  
 NNSNSN, NNSNS, NNSNS, NNSNS, NNSNS, NNSNS,  
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 NNSNS, NNNSSN, NNSNS, NNNNS, SNNNNN, NSNNNN,  
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 QNNN, NQNN, NNQN, NNNQ, QNNN, NQNN, NNQN, NNNQ,  
 QQNN, QNNN, QNNQ, QNNQ, NQQN, NQNN, NQNN, NNQQ,  
 NNQQ, NNNNQ, QNNNN, NQNNN, NNQNN, NNNQN, NNNNQ,  
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 NNQNNN, NNNQNN, NNNQNN, NNNNNQ, NNE, ENN, NEN, NNNE,  
 ENNN, NENN, NEN, NNNNE, ENNN, NENN, NNEN, NNEE,

EENNN, ENENN, ENNEN, ENNNE, NEENN, NENEN, NENNE, NNEEN,  
 NNENE, NNNNNE, ENNNNN, NENNNN, NNENNN, NNNENN, NNNNEN,  
 NNNNEE, EENNNN, ENENNN, ENNENN, ENNNEN, ENNNNE, NEENNN,  
 NENENN, NENNEN, NENNNE, NNEENN, NNENEN, NNENNE, NNNNEEN,  
 NNNENE, NNNNEEE, EEENNNN, ENEENNN, ENENENN, ENENNEN,  
 ENENNNE, ENNEENN, ENNENEN, ENNENNE, ENNNENE, ENNNEEN,  
 ENNNNEE, EENENNN, EENNENN, EENNNEN, EENNNNE, NEEENNN,  
 NEENENN, NEENNEN, NEENNNE, NENEENN, NENNEEN, NENNNEE,  
 NENENEN, NENENNE, NENNENE, NNEEENN, NNEENEN, NNEENNE,  
 NNENEEN, NNENENE, NNENNEE, NNNEEEN, NNNEENE, NNNNEEE,  
 NNNNNEE, EENNNNN, ENENNNN, ENNENNN, ENNNENN, ENNNNEN,  
 ENNNNNE, NEENNNN, NENENNN, NENNENN, NENNNEN, NENNNNE,  
 NNEENNN, NNENENN, NNENNEN, NNENNNE, NNNEENN, NNNENEN,  
 NNNENNE, NNNNEEN, NNNNENE NNNNNNE, ENNNNNN, NENNNNN,  
 NNENNNN, NNNENNN, NNNNENN, NNNNNEN, NNH, HNN, NHN, NNNH,  
 HNNN, NHNN, NNHN, NNNNH, HNNNN, NHNNN, NNHNN, NNNHN, NNNHH,  
 HHNNN, HHNNN, HNNHN, HNNNH, NHHNN, NHNHN, NHNNH, NNHHN,  
 NNHNH, NNNNNH, HNNNNN, NHNNNN, NNHNNN, NNNHNN, NNNNHN,  
 NNNNHH, HHNNNN, HHNNNN, HNNHNN, HNNNHN, HNNNNH, NHHNNN,  
 NHNHNN, NHNNHN, NHNNNH, NNHHNN, NNHNNH, NNNHHN, NNNHHN,  
 NNNHNN, NNNNHHH, HHHNNNN, HNHNNNN, HHNNHNN, HHHNNHN,  
 HHHNNNH, HNNHHNN, HNNHNN, HNNHNNH, HNNNNH, HNNNHHN,  
 NHHNNH, NHHNNHN, NHHNNNH, NHNNHNN, NHNNHHN, NHNNHH,  
 NHNNHN, NHNNNH, NHNNNH, NNHHHNN, NNHHHNN, NNHHNNH,  
 NNHHHHN, NNHHNH, NNHHNH, NNNHHHN, NNNHHNH, NNNHHHH,  
 NNNNNHH, HNNNNNN, HNNNNNN, HNNNNNN, HNNNNHN, HNNNNHN,  
 HNNNNNH, NHHNNNN, NHNNNN, NHNNHNN, NHNNNH, NHNNNNH,  
 NNHHNNN, NNHHHNN, NNHHHNN, NNHHNNH, NNNHHNN, NNNHHNN,  
 NNNHNNH, NNNHHN, NNNHNNH NNNNNNH, HNNNNNN, NHNNNNN,  
 NNHHNNN, NNNHNNN, NNNHNN, NNNNNHN, NND, DNN, NDN, NNND,  
 DNNN, NDNN, NNDN, NNNND, DNNNN, NDNNN, NNDNN, NNNDN, NNDD,  
 DDNNN, DNDNN, DNNDN, DNNND, NDDNN, NDNDN, NDNND, NNDDN,

NNDND, NNNNND, DNNNNN, NDNNNN, NNDNNN, NNNDNN, NNNNDN,  
 NNNNDD, DDNNNN, DNDNNN, DNNDNN, DNNNDN, DNNNND, NDDNNN,  
 NDNDNN, NDNNDN, NDNNND, NNDDNN, NNDNDN, NNDDND, NNNDDN,  
 NNNDND, NNNNDDD, DDDNNNN, DNDDNNN, DNDNDNN, DNDNNDN,  
 DNDNNND, DNNDDNN, DNNDNDN, DNNDNND, DNNNDND, DNNNDDN,  
 DNNNNDD, DDNDNNN, DDNNNDN, DDNNNDN, DDNNNND, NDDNNN,  
 NDDNDNN, NDDNNDN, NDDNNND, NDNDNN, NDNNDDN, NDNNND,  
 NDNDNDN, NDNDNND, NDNNND, NNDDDDN, NNDDNDN, NNDDNND,  
 NNDNDDN, NNDNDND, NNDNNDD, NNNDDDN, NNNDDND, NNNDNDD,  
 NNNNNDD, DDNNNNN, DNDNNNN, DNNDNNN, DNNNDNN, DNNNNND,  
 DNNNNND, NDDNNNN, NDNDNNN, NDNDNN, NDNNNDN, NDNNND,  
 NNDDNNN, NNDNDNN, NNDNNDN, NNDNNND, NNNDDNN, NNNNDN,  
 NNNDND, NNNNDDN, NNNNDND, NNNNNND, DNNNNNN, NDNNNNN,  
 NNDNNNN, NNNDNNN, NNNNDNN, and NNNNNNDN.

TABLE 2

GGT, TGG, GTG, GGGT, TGGG, GTGG, GGTG, GGGGT, TGGGG, GTGGG,  
GGTGG, GGGTG, GGGTT, TTGGG, TGTGG, TGGTG, TGGGT, GTTGG,  
GTGTG, GTGGT, GGTG, GGTGT, GGGGGT, TGGGGG, GTGGGG, GGTGGG,  
GGGTGG, GGGGTG, GGGGTT, TTGGGG, TGTGGG, TGGTGG, TGGGTG,  
TGGGGT, GTTGGG, GTGTGG, GTGGTG, GTGGGT, GGTTGG, GGTGTG,  
GGTGGT, GGGTTG, GGGTGT, GGGGTTT, TTTGGGG, TGTGGG, TGTGTGG,  
TGTGGTG, TGTGGGT, TGTTGG, TGTTGTG, TGTTGGT, TGGGTGT,  
TGGGTTG, TGGGGTT, TTGTGGG, TTGGTGG, TTGGGTG, TTGGGGT,  
GTTTGGG, GTTGTGG, GTTGGTG, GTTGGGT, GTGTTGG, GTGGTTG,  
GTGGGTT, GTGTGTG, GTGTGGT, GTGGTGT, GGTTTGG, GGTTGTG,  
GGTTGGT, GGTGTTG, GGTGTGT, GGTGGTT, GGGTTTG, GGGTTGT,  
GGGTGTT, GGGGGTT, TTGGGGG, TGTGGGG, TGGTGGG, TGGGTGG,  
TGGGGTG, TGGGGGT, GTTGGGG, GTGTGGG, GTGGTGG, GTGGGTG,  
GTGGGGT, GGTGGGG, GGTGTGG, GGTGGTG, GGTGGGT, GGGTTGG,  
GGGTGTG, GGGTGGT, GGGGTTG, GGGGTGT, GGGGGGT, TGGGGGG,  
GTGGGGG, GGTGGGG, GGGTGGG, GGGGTGG, GGGGGTG, GGA, AGG, GAG,  
GGGA, AGGG, GAGG, GGAG, GGGGA, AGGGG, GAGGG, GGAGG, GGGAG,  
GGGA, AAGGG, AGAGG, AGGAG, AGGGA, GAAGG, GAGAG, GAGGA,  
GGAAG, GGAGA, GGGGA, AGGGG, GAGGG, GGAGG, GGGAGG,  
GGGGAG, GGGGAA, AAGGGG, AGAGGG, AGGAGG, AGGGAG, AGGGGA,  
GAAGGG, GAGAGG, GAGGAG, GAGGGA, GGAAGG, GGAGAG, GGAGGA,  
GGGAAG, GGGAGA, GGGGAAA, AAAGGGG, AGAAGGG, AGAGAGG, AGAGGAG,  
AGAGGGA, AGGAAGG, AGGAGAG, AGGAGGA, AGGGAGA, AGGGAAG,  
AGGGGAA, AAGAGGG, AAGGAGG, AAGGGAG, AAGGGGA, GAAAGGG,  
GAAGAGG, GAAGGAG, GAAGGGA, GAGAAGG, GAGGAAG, GAGGGAA,  
GAGAGAG, GAGAGGA, GAGGAGA, GGAAAGG, GGAAGAG, GGAAGGA,  
GGAGAAG, GGAGAGA, GGAGGAA, GGGAAAG, GGGAAGA, GGGAGAA,  
GGGGGAA, AAGGGGG, AGAGGGG, AGGAGGG, AGGGAGG, AGGGGAG,  
AGGGGGA, GAAGGGG, GAGAGGG, GAGGAGG, GAGGGAG, GAGGGGA,  
GGAAGGG, GGAGAGG, GGAGGAG, GGAGGGA, GGGAAAG, GGGAGAG,  
GGGAGGA, GGGGAAG, GGGGAGA, GGGGGGA, AGGGGGG, GAGGGGG,  
GGAGGGG, GGGAGGG, GGGGAGG, GGGGGAG, GGS, SGG, GSG, GGGS,

SGGG, GSGG, GGSG, GGGGS, SGGGG, GSGGG, GGS GG, GGGSG, GGGSS,  
 SSGGG, SGSGG, SGGSG, SGGGS, GSSGG, GSGSG, GSGGS, GGSSG,  
 GGSGS, GGGGS, SGGGG, GSGGG, GGS GG, GGGSG, GGGSG,  
 GGGSS, SSGGG, SGSGG, SGGSG, SGGGS, SGGGS, GSSGG,  
 GSGSG, GSGSG, GSGGS, GGSSG, GSGSG, GSGGS, GGGSS,  
 GGGSG, GGGSSS, SSSGGG, SGSSGG, SGSGSG, SGSGSG,  
 SGSGGS, SGGSSG, SGGSGS, SGGSGS, SGGSGS, SGGSSG,  
 SGGGSS, SSGSGG, SSGSGG, SSGGGG, SSGGGS, GSSSGG,  
 GSSSGG, GSSGGG, GSSGGG, GSGSSG, GSGSSG, GSGGSS,  
 GSGSGS, GSGSGS, GSGSGS, GGSSSG, GGSSSG, GGSSGS,  
 GGS SSG, GGS SGS, GGS GSS, GGGSSG, GGGSSG, GGGSSS,  
 GGGGSS, SSGGGG, SGSGGG, SGGSGG, SGGSGG, SGGGSG,  
 SGGGGS, GSSGGG, GSGSGG, GSGSGG, GSGGSG, GSGGGS,  
 GGS SGG, GGS SGG, GGS GSG, GGS GGS, GGGSSG, GGS SSG,  
 GGS SGS, GGGSSG, GGGSGS GGGGGS, SGGGGG, GSGGGG,  
 GGS GGG, GGS GGG, GGGSGG, GGGGSG, GGQ, QGG, GQG, GGGQ,  
 QGGG, GQGG, GGQG, GGGQ, QGGG, GQGG, GGQG, GGGQ, GGGQ,  
 QQGGG, QGGG, QGGQ, QGGG, GQQG, GQQG, GQQG, GQQG,  
 GGQQ, GGGQQ, QGGGG, GQQGG, GGQQG, GGGQQ, GGGQQ,  
 GGGQQ, QQGGG, QQGGG, QGGQG, QGGQG, QGGQG, GQQGG,  
 GQQGG, GQQGG, GQQGG, GGQQG, GGQQG, GGQQG, GGGQQ,  
 GGGQQ, GGGQQQ, QQGGGG, QGGGG, QGGGG, GGGQQ, GGGQQ,  
 QGGGGQ, QGGGGG, QGGGGG, QGGGGG, QGGGGG, QGGGGG,  
 QGGGGG, GQQGGG, GQGQGG, GQGQGG, GQGQGG, GQGQGG,  
 GGQGGG, GGQGGG, GGQGGG, GGGQQG, GGGQQG, GGGQQG,  
 GGGGGQ, QGGGGG, QGGGGG, QGGGGG, QGGGGG, QGGGGG,  
 QGGGGG, GQQGGG, GQGQGG, GQGQGG, GQGQGG, GQGQGG,  
 GGQQGG, GGQQGG, GGQQGG, GGQQGG, GGGQQG, GGGQQG,  
 GGGQQG, GGGQQG, GGGQQG GGGGGG, QGGGGG, GQGGGG,  
 GGQGGG, GGGQQG, GGGQQG, GGGGGQ, GGE, EGG, GEG, GGGE,  
 EGGG, GEGG, GEGG, GGGGE, EGGG, GEGG, GGEG, GGEE,

EEGGG, EGEGG, EGGEg, EGGGE, GEEGG, GEgEG, GEGGE, GGEEG,  
GGEGE, GGGGGE, EGGGGG, GEGGGG, GGEGGG, GGGEGG, GGGGEG,  
GGGGEE, EEGGGG, EGEGGG, EGGEgg, EGGGEG, EGGGGE, GEEGGG,  
GEgEGG, GEGGEG, GEGGGE, GGEEGG, GGEGEG, GGEGGE, GGEEEG,  
GGEGEg, GGGGEEE, EEEGGGG, EGEEGGG, EGEGEGG, EGEGGEG,  
EGEGGGE, EGGEEGG, EGGEgEG, EGGEgGE, EGGGEGE, EGGGEEG,  
EGGGGEE, EEGEGGG, EEGGEGG, EEGGGEG, EEGGGGE, GEEEGGG,  
GEEGEGG, GEEGGEG, GEEGGGE, GEGEEGG, GEGGEEG, GEGGGEE,  
GEGEGEG, GEGEGGE, GEGGEgE, GGEEEGG, GGEEGEG, GGEEGGE,  
GGEGEEG, GGEGEGE, GGEGGEE, GGEEEGG, GGEEGEg, GGEGGEE,  
GGGGGEE, EEGGGGG, EGEGGGG, EGGEggG, EGGGEGG, EGGGGEG,  
EGGGGGE, GEEGGGG, GEgEGGG, GEGGEGG, GEGGGEG, GEGGGGE,  
GGEEGGG, GGEGEGG, GGEGGEG, GGEGGGE, GGEEEGG, GGEGEGG,  
GGEGGGE, GGGGEEG, GGGGEGE, GGGGGGE, EGGGGGG, GEGGGGG,  
GGEGGGG, GGEGGGG, GGGGEGG, GGGGGEG, GGH, HGG, GHG, GGGH,  
HGGG, GHGG, GGHG, GGGGH, HGGGg, GHGGG, GGHGG, GGGHG, GGGHH,  
HHGGG, HGhGG, HGGHG, HGGGH, GHHGG, GHGHG, GHGGH, GGHHG,  
GGHGh, GGGGGH, HGGGGG, GHGGGG, GGHGGG, GGGHGG, GGGGHG,  
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HGhGGGH, HGGHHGG, HGGHGhG, HGGHGhG, HGGGHGh, HGGGHhG,  
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GGGHhHG, GGhGHGH, GGhGGHH, GGGHHHG, GGGHHGH, GGGHGHH,  
GGGGGHH, HHGGGGG, HGhGGGG, HGGHGGG, HGGGHGG, HGGGGHG,  
HGGGGGH, GHHGGGG, GHGHGGG, GHGGHGG, GHGGGHG, GHGGGGH,  
GGHHGGG, GGhGHGG, GGhGGHG, GGhGGGH, GGGHHGG, GGGHGhG,  
GGGHGGH, GGGGHHG, GGGGHGH, GGGGGGH, HGGGGGG, GHGGGGG,  
GGHGGGG, GGGHGGG, GGGGHGG, GGGGGHG, GGN, NGG, GNG, GGGN,  
NGGG, GNgg, GGNG, GGGN, NGGGG, GNggG, GGNGG, GGGNG, GGGNN,  
NNGGG, NGNGG, NGGNG, NGGN, GNNGG, GNGNG, GNNGN, GGNGG,

GGNGN, GGGGN, NGGGG, GNGGG, GGNGG, GGGNG, GGGNG,  
GGGN, NNGGG, NGNGG, NGNGG, NGGG, NGGGN, GNNGG,  
GNGGG, GNGNG, GNGGN, GNNGG, GGNG, GGNGN, GGGNG,  
GGNGN, GGGNN, NNGGG, NGNGG, NGNGG, NGNGG,  
NGNGGN, NGNGG, NGNGG, NGNGG, NGNGN, NGNGG,  
NGGGN, NNGGG, NNGGG, NNGGG, NNGGN, GNNGG,  
GNNGG, GNNGG, GNNGN, GNGNG, GNGNG, GNGGN,  
GNGNG, GNGGN, GNGGN, GNNGG, GNNG, GNNGN,  
GGNGG, GGNGN, GGNGN, GGNNG, GGNNG, GGNNG,  
GGGGN, NNGGG, NGGGG, NGGGG, NGGGG, NGGGG,  
NGGGG, GNNGG, GNGGG, GNGGG, GNGGG, GNGGG,  
GNNGG, GGNGG, GGNGG, GGNGG, GGNNG, GGNNG,  
GGNGN, GGGNG, GGGNG, GGGGN, NGGGG, GNGGG,  
GGGGG, GGGGG, GGGGG, GGGGG, GGD, DGG, GDG, GGD,  
DGG, GDG, GGD, DGGG, DGGG, GDGG, GGDG, GGDG,  
DDGG, DGDG, DGGG, DGGG, GDDG, GDGD, GDGD, GDDG,  
GGDG, GGGG, DGGGG, GDGGG, GDDGG, GGDGG, GGGDG,  
GGGDD, DDGGG, DGDGG, DGGGG, DGGGG, DGGGG, GDDGG,  
GDGDG, GDGDG, GDGG, GDDG, GGDG, GGDG, GGDG,  
GGGD, GGGDD, DDDGG, DGDDG, DGDGD, DGDGD,  
DGDGG, DGGDD, DGGDD, DGGDD, DGGDD, DGGDD,  
DGGGDD, DDGGG, DDGGG, DDGGG, DDGGG, GDDGG,  
GDDGD, GDDGD, GDDGG, GDGDG, GDGDG, GDGDG,  
GDGDG, GDGDG, GDGDG, GDDG, GDDG, GDDG,  
GGDDG, GDDGD, GDDGD, GGGDD, GGGDD, GGGDD,  
GGGGDD, DDGGG, DGGGG, DGGGG, DGGGG, DGGGG,  
DGGGG, GDDGG, GDGGG, GDGGG, GDGGG, GDGGG,  
GGDDG, GGDGG, GGDGG, GGDGG, GGGDD, GGGDD,  
GGDDG, GGGDD, GGGDD, GGGGG, DGGGG, GDGGG,  
GGDDG, GGGDD, GGGDD, GGGGG, and GGGGG.







QQDQD, QQQQQD, DQQQQQ, QDQQQQ, QQDQQQ, QQQDQQ, QQQQDQ,  
QQQQDD, DDQQQQ, DQDQQQ, DQQDQQ, DQQQDQ, DQQQQD, QDBQQQ,  
QDQDQQ, QDQQDQ, QDQQQD, QQDDQQ, QQDQDQ, QQDQQD, QQQDDQ,  
QQQDQD, QQQQDDD, DDDQQQQ, DQDDQQQ, DQDQDQQ, DQDQQDQ,  
DQDQQQD, DQQDDQQ, DQQDQDQ, DQQDQQD, DQQQDQD, DQQQDDQ,  
DQQQQDD, DDQDQQQ, DDQQDQQ, DDQQQDQ, DDQQQQD, QDDDQQQ,  
QDDQDQQ, QDDQQDQ, QDDQQQD, QDQDDQQ, QDQQDDQ, QDQQQDD,  
QDQDQDQ, QDQDQQD, QDQQDQD, QQDDDDQ, QQDDQDQ, QQDDQQD,  
QQDQDDQ, QQDQDQD, QQDQQDD, QQQDDDD, QQQDDQD, QQQDQDD,  
QQQQQDD, DDQQQQQ, DQDQQQQ, DQQDQQQ, DQQQDQQ, DQQQQDQ,  
DQQQQQD, QDBQQQQ, QDQDQQQ, QDQQDQQ, QDQQQDQ, QDQQQDQ,  
QQDDQQQ, QQDQDQQ, QQDQQDQ, QQDQQQD, QQQDDQQ, QQDQDQD,  
QQQDQQD, QQQQDDQ, QQQQDQD, QQQQQQD, DQQQQQQ, QDQQQQQ,  
QQDQQQQ, QQQDQQQ, QQQQDQQ, and QQQQQDQ.

TABLE 4

10	20	30	40	50	60
MFLQNLFLGF	LAVVCANATP	LGPASSLPQS	FLLKCLEQVR	KIQGDGAALQ	EKLCATYKLC
70	80	90	100	110	120
HPEELVLLGH	SLGIPWAPLS	SCPSQALQLA	GCLSQLHSGL	FLYQGLLQAL	EGISPELGPT
130	140	150	160	170	180
LDTLQLDVAD	FATTIWQQME	ELGMAPALQP	TQGAMPAFAS	AFQRRAGGVL	VASHLQSFLE
190	200	210	220	230	240
VSYRVLRLHA	QPNNNTNNTN	TNNTNNTNNT	NNTNNTNNTN	NTNNTNNTN	TNNTNNTNNT
250	260	270	280	290	300
NNTNNTNNTN	NTNNTNNTN	TNNTNNTNNT	NNTNNTNNTN	NTNNTNNTN	TNNTNNTNNT
310	320	330	340	350	360
NNTNNTNNTN	NTNNTNNTN	TNNTNNTNNT	NNTNNTNNTN	NTNNTNNTN	NTNNTNNTN# .. .....

TABLE 4 (Continued)

10	20	30	40	50	60
atgtttcttgc	aaaattttatt	ccttggccttt	ttggccggttg	tttgcgcaaaa	cgcgACTCCG
70	80	90	100	110	120
CTGGGTCCAG	CTAGCTCCCT	GCCCCAGAGC	TTCCTGCTCA	AGTGCTTAGA	GCAAGTGAGG
130	140	150	160	170	180
AAGATCCAGG	GCGATGGCGC	AGCGTCCAG	GAGAAGCTGT	GTGCCACCTA	CAAGCTGTGC
190	200	210	220	230	240
CACCCCGAGG	AGCTGGTGCT	GCTCGGACAC	TCTCTGGGCA	TCCCCTGGGC	TCCCCTGAGC
250	260	270	280	290	300
AGCTGCCCCA	GCCAGGCCCT	GCAGCTGGCA	GGCTGCTTGA	GCCAACTCCA	TAGCGGCCCTT
310	320	330	340	350	360
TTCCTCTACC	AGGGGCTCCT	GCAGGCCCTG	GAAGGGATCT	CCCCCGAGTT	GGGTCCCACC
370	380	390	400	410	420
TTGGACACAC	TGCAGCTGGA	CGTEGCCGAC	TTTGCCACCA	CCATCTGGCA	GCAGATGGAA
430	440	450	460	470	480
GAACTGGGAA	TGGCCCCCTGC	CCTGCAGCCG	ACCCAGGGTG	CCATGCCGGC	CTTCGCCTCT
490	500	510	520	530	540
GCTTTCCAGC	GCCGGGCAGG	AGGGGTCTTA	GTTGCCTCCC	ATCTGCAGAG	CTTCCTGGAG
550	560	570	580	590	600
GTGTCGTACC	GCGTTCTACG	CCACCTTGCC	CAGCCTAACA	ACACCAACAA	TACCAACAAT
610	620	630	640	650	660
ACAAACAACA	CCAACAATAC	CAACAATACA	AACAACACCA	ACAATACCAA	CAATACAAAC
670	680	690	700	710	720
AACACCAACA	ATACCAACAA	TACAAACAAC	ACCAACAATA	CCAACAATAC	AAACAACACC
730	740	750	760	770	780
AACAATACCA	ACAATACAAA	CAACACCAAC	AATACCAACA	ATACAAACAA	CACCAATAAT
790	800	810	820	830	840
ACCAACAATA	CAAACAACAC	CAATAATACC	AACAATACAA	ACAACACCAA	TAATACCAAC
850	860	870	880	890	900
AATACAAACA	ACACCAATAA	TACCAACAAT	ACAAACAACA	CCAATAATAC	CAACAATACA
910	920	930	940	950	960
AACAACACCA	ATAATACCAA	CAATACAAAC	AACACCAATA	ATACCAACAA	TACAAACAAC
970	980	990	1000	1010	1020
ACCAATAATA	CCAACAATAC	AAACAACACC	AATAATACCA	ACAATACAAA	CAACACCAAT
1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080
AATACCAACA	ATACAAACAA	CTAG.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 5

**EPO****Homo sapiens erythropoietin (EPO), mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_000799

VERSION NM\_000799.2 GI:62240996

MGVHECPAWLWLLLSLLSLPLGLPVLGAPPRLICDSRVLERYLL  
EAKEAENITTGCAEHCSLNENITVPDTKVNIFYAWKRMEVGQOAV

EVWQGLALLSEAVLRGQALLVNSSQPWEPLQLHVDKAVSGLRSL

TTLRLALGAQKEAISPPDAASAAPLRTITADTFRKLEFRVYSNFL

RGKCLKLYTGEACRTGDR

1 cccggagccg gaccggggcc accgcgcccg ctctgctccg  
acaccgcgcc ccctggacag

61 ccgccctctc ctccaggccc gtggggctgg ccctgcaccg  
ccgagcttcc cgggatgagg

121 gcccccggtg tggtcaccgc gcgcgccccca ggtcgctgag  
ggacccccgc caggcgcgga

181 gatggggggtg cacgaatgtc ctgcctggct gtggcttctc  
ctgtccctgc tgcgctccc

241 tctgggcctc ccagtctctg gcgccccacc acgcctcatc  
tgtgacagcc gagtcctgga

301 gaggtacctc ttggaggcca aggaggccga gaatatcagc  
acgggctgtg ctgaacactg

361 cagcttgaat gagaatatca ctgtcccaga caccaaagtt  
aatttctatg cctggaagag

421 gatggaggtc gggcagcagg ccgtagaagt ctggcagggc  
ctggccctgc tgtcggaagc

481 tgtcctgagg ggccaggccc tgttggtcaa ctcttcccag  
ccgtgggagc cctgcagct

541 gcatgtggat aaagccgtca gtggccttcg cagcctcacc  
actctgcttc gggctctggg

601 agcccagaag gaagccatct ccctccaga tgcggcctca  
gctgctccac tccgaacaat

661 cactgctgac actttccgca aactcttccg agtctactcc  
aatttcctcc ggggaaagct

721 gaagctgtac acaggggagg cctgcaggac aggggacaga  
tgaccagggtg tgtccacctg

781 ggcatatcca ccacctccct caccaacatt gcttgtgcca  
cacctcccc cgccactcct

841 gaaccccgtc gaggggctct cagctcagcg ccagcctgtc  
ccatggacac tccagtgcc

901 gcaatgacat ctcaggggcc agaggaactg tccagagagc  
aactctgaga tctaaggatg

961 tcacagggcc aacttgaggg cccagagcag gaagcattca  
gagagcagct ttaaactcag

1021 ggacagagcc atgctgggaa gacgcctgag ctactcggc  
accctgcaaa atttgatgcc

1081 aggacacgct ttggaggcga tttacctggt ttcgcaccta  
ccatcaggga caggatgacc

1141 tggagaactt aggtggcaag ctgtgacttc tccaggtctc  
acgggcatgg gcactccctt

1201 ggtggcaaga gcccccttga caccggggtg gtgggaacca  
tgaagacagg atgggggctg

1261 gcctctggct ctcatggggt ccaagttttg tgtattcttc  
aacctcattg acaagaactg

1321 aaaccaccaa aaaaaaaaaa

**MCSF**

**Homo sapiens colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage)  
(CSF1),**

**transcript variant 4, mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_172212

VERSION NM\_172212.1 GI:27262666

MTAPGAAGRCPPTTWLGSLLLLVCLLASRSITEEVSEYCSHMIG

SGHLQSLQRLIDSQMETSCQITFEFVDQEQLKDPVCYLKKAFLLVQDIMEDTMRFRDN

TPNAIAIVQLQELSLRLKSCFTKDYEEDKACVRTFYETPLQLLEKVKNVFNETKNLL

DKDWNIFSKNCNNSFAECSSQDVVTKPDCNCLYPKAI PSSDPASVSPHQPLAPSMAPV

AGLTWEDSEGTEGSSLLPGEQPLHTVDPGSAKQRPPRSTCQSFEPPEPVPVKDSTIGG

SPQPRPSVGA FNPGMEDILDSAMGTNWWPEEASGEASEIPVPOGTELSPSRPGGSMQ

TEPARPSNFLSASSPLPASAKGQPADVTGTALPRVGPVRPTGQDWNHTPQKTDHPSA

LLRDPPEPGSPRISLRPQGLSNPSTLSAQPLSRSHSSGSVLPLGELEGRRSTRDRR

SPAEPGGPASEGAARPLPRFNSVPLTDTGHERQSEGSSSPQLQESVFHLLVPSVILV

LLAVGGLLFYRWRRRSHQEPQRADSPLEQPEGSPLTQDDRQVELPV

1 gagggctggc cagtgaggct cggcccgggg aaagtgaaag  
tttgctggg tcctctcggc

61 gccagagccg ctctccgcat cccaggacag cggtgcggcc  
ctcggccggg gcgcccactc

121 cgcagcagcc agcgagcgag cgagcgagcg agggcggccg  
acgcgcccgg ccgggaccca

181 gctgcccgta tgaccgcgcc gggcgccgcc gggcgctgcc  
ctcccacgac atggctgggc

241 tcctgctgt tgttggtctg tctcctggcg agcaggagta  
tcaccgagga ggtgtcggag

301 tactgtagcc acatgattgg gagtggacac ctgcagtctc  
tgcagcggct gattgacagt

361 cagatggaga cctcgtgcc aattacattt gagttttag  
accaggaaca gttgaaagat

421 ccagtgtgct accttaagaa ggcatttctc ctggtacaag  
acataatgga ggacaccatg

481 cgcttcagag ataacacccc caatgccatc gccattgtgc  
agctgcagga actctctttg

541 aggctgaaga gctgcttcac caaggattat gaagagcatg  
acaaggcctg cgtccgaact

601 ttctatgaga cacctctcca gttgctggag aaggtaaga  
atgtctttaa tgaacaaaag

661 aatctccttg acaaggactg gaatattttc agcaagaact  
gcaacaacag ctttgctgaa

721 tgctccagcc aagatgtggt gaccaagcct gattgcaact  
gcctgtacc caaagccatc

781 cctagcagtg acccggcctc tgtctcccct catcagcccc  
tcgccccctc catggcccct

841 gtggctggct tgacctggga ggactctgag ggaactgagg  
gcagctccct cttgcctggt

901 gagcagcccc tgcacacagt ggatccaggc agtgccaagc  
agcggccacc caggagcacc

961 tgccagagct ttgagccgcc agagacccca gttgtcaagg  
acagcaccat cgggtggtca

1021 ccacagcctc gccctctgt cggggccttc aaccccggga  
tggaggatat tcttgactct

1081 gcaatgggca ctaattgggt ccagaagaa gcctctggag  
aggccagtga gattcccgtc

1141 cccaagggga cagagcttcc ccctccagg ccaggagggg  
gcagcatgca gacagagccc

1201 gccagaccca gcaacttctc ctcagcatct tctccactcc  
ctgcatcagc aaagggccaa

1261 cagccggcag atgtaactgg tacagccttg ccagggtgg  
gccccgtgag gccactggc

1321 caggactgga atcacacccc ccagaagaca gaccatccat  
ctgccctgct cagagacccc

1381 ccggagccag gctctcccag gatctcatca ctgcgcccc  
agggcctcag caaccctcc

1441 accctctctg ctcagccaca gctttccaga agccactcct  
cgggcagcgt gctgcccctt

1501 ggggagctgg agggcaggag gagcaccagg gatcggagga  
gccccgcaga gccagaagga

1561 ggaccagcaa gtgaaggggc agccaggccc ctgccccgtt  
ttaactccgt tcctttgact

1621 gacacaggcc atgagaggca gtccgaggga tcctccagcc  
cgcagctcca ggagtctgtc

1681 ttccacctgc tggtgcccag tgtcatcctg gtcttgctgg  
ccgtcggagg cctcttgttc

1741 tacaggtgga ggcggcggag ccatcaagag cctcagagag  
cggattctcc cttggagcaa

1801 ccagagggca gccccctgac tcaggatgac agacaggtag  
aactgccagt gtagagggaa

1861 ttctaagacc cctcaccatc ctggacacac tcgtttgta  
atgtccctct gaaaatgtga

1921 cgcccagccc cggacacagt actccagatg ttgtctgacc  
agctcagaga gagtacagtg

1981 ggactgttac cttccttgat atggacagta ttcttctatt  
tgtgcagatt aagattgcat

2041 tagttttttt cttaacaact gcatcatact gttgtcatat  
gttgagcctg tggttctata

2101 aaaccctag ttccatttcc cataaacttc tgtcaagcca  
gaccatctct accctgtact

2161 tggacaactt aactttttta accaaagtgc agtttatggt  
cacctttggt aaagccacct

2221 ttgtggtttc tgcccatcac ctgaacctac tgaagttgtg  
tgaaatccta attctgtcat

2281 ctccgtagcc ctcccagttg tgccctctgc acattgatga  
gtgcctgctg ttgtctttgc

2341 ccatggttgtt gatgtagctg tgaccctatt gttcctcacc  
cctgcccccc gccaacccca

2401 gctggcccac ctcttcccc tcccacccaa gccacagcc  
agcccatcag gaagccttcc

2461 tggcttctcc acaaccttct gactgtcttt tcagtcatgc  
cccctgctct tttgtatttg

2521 gctaatagta tatcaatttg cactt

**Homo sapiens colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage)  
(CSF1) ,**

**transcript variant 3, mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_172211

VERSION NM\_172211.1 GI:27262664

MTAPGAAGRCPPTTWLGSLLLLVCLLASRSITEEVSEYCSHMIG

SGHLQSLQRLIDSQMETSCQITFEFVDQEQLKDPVCYLKKAFLLVQDIMEDTMRFRDN

TPNAIAIVQLQELSLRLKSCFTKDYEEDKACVRTFYETPLQLLEKVKNVFNETKNLL

DKDWNIFSKNCNNSFAECSSQGHERQSEGSSSPQLQESVFHLLVPSVILVLLAVGGLL

FYRWRRRSHQEPQRADSPLEQPEGSPLTQDDRQVELPV

1 gagggctggc cagtgaggct cggcccgggg aaagtgaaag  
tttgctggg tcctctcggc

61 gccagagccg ctctccgat cccaggacag cggcgcggcc  
ctcggccggg gcgcccactc

121 cgcagcagcc agcgagcgag cgagcgagcg agggcggccg  
acgcgcccgg ccgggacca

181 gctgcccgta tgaccgcgcc gggcgccgcc gggcgctgcc  
ctcccacgac atggctgggc

241 tccctgctgt tgttggtctg tctcctggcg agcaggagta  
tcaccgagga ggtgtcggag

301 tactgtagcc acatgattgg gagtggacac ctgcagtctc  
tgcagcggct gattgacagt

361 cagatggaga cctcgtgcc aattacattt gagttttag  
accaggaaca gttgaaagat

421 ccagtgtgct accttaagaa ggcatttctc ctggtacaag  
acataatgga ggacaccatg

481 cgcttcagag ataacacccc caatgccatc gccattgtgc  
agctgcagga actctctttg

541 aggctgaaga gctgcttcac caaggattat gaagagcatg  
acaaggcctg cgtccgaact

601 ttctatgaga cacctctcca gttgctggag aaggtaaga  
atgtctttaa tgaaacaaag

661 aatctccttg acaaggactg gaatattttc agcaagaact  
gcaacaacag ctttgctgaa

721 tgctccagcc aaggccatga gaggcagtcc gagggatcct  
ccagcccgca gctccaggag

781 tctgtcttcc acctgctggt gcccagtgtc atcctggtct  
tgctggccgt cggaggcctc

841 ttgttctaca ggtggaggcg gcggagccat caagagcctc  
agagagcggga ttctcccttg

901 gagcaaccag agggcagccc cctgactcag gatgacagac  
aggtggaact gccagtgtag

961 agggaattct aagctggacg cacagaacag tctctccgtg  
ggaggagaca ttatggggcg

1021 tccaccacca ccctccctg gccatcctcc tggaatgtgg  
tctgccctcc accagagctc

1081 ctgcctgcca ggactggacc agagcagcca ggctggggcc  
cctctgtctc aaccgcaga

1141 cccttgactg aatgagagag gccagaggat gctccccatg  
ctgccactat ttattgtgag

1201 ccctggaggc tcccatgtgc ttgaggaagg ctggtgagcc  
cggctcagga ccctcttccc

1261 tcaggggctg caccctctc tcactccctt ccatgccgga  
accagggcca gggaccacc

1321 ggctgtggt ttgtgggaaa gcagggtgga cgctgaggag  
tgaaagaacc ctgcaccag

1381 agggcctgcc tggtgccaag gtatcccagc ctggacaggc  
atggacctgt ctccagagag

1441 aggagcctga agttcgtggg gcgggacagc gtcggcctga  
tttcccgtaa aggtgtgcag

1501 cctgagagac gggagagga ggcctctgga cctgctggtc  
tgcaactgaca gcctgaagg

1561 tctacacct cggtcacct aagtgcctg tgctggttgc  
caggcgcaga ggggaggcca

1621 gccctgccct caggacctgc ctgacctgcc agtgatgcca  
agagggggat caagcaactgg

1681 cctctgcccc tcctccttcc agcacctgcc agagcttctc  
caggaggcca agcagaggct

1741 cccctcatga aggaagccat tgcactgtga aactgtacc  
 tgctgtgga acagcctgcc

1801 cccgtccatc catgagccag catccgtccg tcctccactc  
 tccagcctct cccca

**Homo sapiens colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage)  
 (CSF1),**

**transcript variant 2, mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_172210

VERSION NM\_172210.1 GI:27262662

MTAPGAAGRCPPTTWLGSLLLLVLCLLASRSITEEVSEYCSHMIG

SGHLQSLQRLIDSQMETSCQITFEFVDQEQLKDPVCYLKKAFLLVQDIMEDTMRFRDN

TPNAIAIVQLQELSLRLKSCFTKDYEEDKACVRTFYETPLQLLEKVKNVFNETKNLL

DKDWNIFSKNCNNSFAECSSQDVVTKPDCNCLYPKAI PSSDPASVSPHQPLAPSMAPV

AGLTWEDSEGTEGSSLLPGEQPLHTVDPGSAKQRPPRSTCQSFEPPEPVPVKDSTIGG

SPQPRPSVGA FNPGMEDILDSAMGTNWPVEEASGEASEIPV PQGTELSPSRPGGGSMQ

TEPARPSNFLSASSPLPASAKGQPADVTGHERQSEGSSSPQLQESVFHLLVPSVILV

LLAVGGLLFYRWRRRSHQEPQRADSPLEQPEGSPLTQDDRQVELPV

1 gagggctggc cagtgaggct cggcccgggg aaagtgaaag  
 tttgctggg tcctctcggc

61 gccagagccg ctctccgcat cccaggacag cggtgcggcc  
 ctcgccggg gcgcccactc

121 cgcagcagcc agcgagcgag cgagcgagcg agggcgggccg  
 acgcgcccgg ccgggacca

181 gctgcccgta tgaccgcgcc gggcgccgcc gggcgctgcc  
ctcccacgac atggctgggc

241 tccctgctgt tgttggctctg tctcctggcg agcaggagta  
tcaccgagga ggtgtcggag

301 tactgtagcc acatgattgg gagtggacac ctgcagtctc  
tgcagcggct gattgacagt

361 cagatggaga cctcgtgcc aattacattt gagttttag  
accaggaaca gttgaaagat

421 ccagtgtgct accttaagaa ggcatttctc ctggtacaag  
acataatgga ggacaccatg

481 cgcttcagag ataacacccc caatgccatc gccattgtgc  
agctgcagga actctctttg

541 aggctgaaga gctgcttcac caaggattat gaagagcatg  
acaaggcctg cgtccgaact

601 ttctatgaga cacctctcca gttgctggag aaggtaaga  
atgtctttaa tgaacaaaag

661 aatctccttg acaaggactg gaatattttc agcaagaact  
gcaacaacag ctttgctgaa

721 tgctccagcc aagatgtggt gaccaagcct gattgcaact  
gcctgtacce caaagccatc

781 cctagcagtg acccggcctc tgtctcccct catcagcccc  
tcgccccctc catggcccct

841 gtggctggct tgacctggga ggactctgag ggaactgagg  
gcagctccct cttgcctggg

901 gagcagcccc tgcacacagt ggatccaggc agtgccaagc  
agcggccacc caggagcacc

961 tgccagagct ttgagccgcc agagacccca gttgtcaagg  
acagcaccat cggtaggctca

1021 ccacagcctc gccctctgt cggggccttc aaccccgga  
tggaggatat tcttgactct

1081 gcaatgggca ctaattgggt cccagaagaa gcctctggag  
aggccagtga gattcccgta

1141 cccaagga cagagctttc cccctccagg ccaggagggg  
gcagcatgca gacagagccc

1201 gccagacca gcaacttct ctcagcatct tctccactcc  
ctgcatcagc aaagggcaa

1261 cagccggcag atgtaactgg ccatgagagg cagtccgagg  
gatcctccag cccgagctc

1321 caggagtctg tcttccacct gctggtgcc agtgtcatcc  
tggtcttgct ggccgctgga

1381 ggctcttgt tctacaggtg gaggcggcgg agccatcaag  
agcctcagag agcggattct

1441 cccttgagc aaccagagg cagccccctg actcaggatg  
acagacaggt ggaactgcca

1501 gtgtagaggg aattctaag

**Homo sapiens colony stimulating factor 1 (macrophage)  
(CSF1),**

**transcript variant 1, mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_000757

VERSION NM\_000757.3 GI:27262660

MTAPGAAGRCPPPTTWLGSLLLLVCLLASRSITEEVSEYCSHMIG  
 SGHLQSLQRLIDSQMETSCQITFEFVDQEQLKDPVCYLKKAFLLVQDIMEDTMRFRDN  
 TPNAIAIVQLQELSLRLKSCFTKDYEEDKACVVRTFYETPLQLEKVKNVFNETKNLL  
 DKDWNIFSKNCNNSFAECSSQDVVTKPDCNCLYPKAI PSSDPASVSPHQPLAPSMAPV  
 AGLTWEDSEGTEGSSLLPGEQPLHTVDPGSAKQRPPRSTCQSFEPPETPVVKDSTIGG  
 SPQPRPSVGAFNPGMEDILDSAMGTNWVPEEASGEASEIPVPQGTELS PSRPGGSMQ  
 TEPARPSNFLSASSPLPASAKGQQPADVTGTALPRVGPVRPTGQDWNHTPQKTDHPSA  
 LLRDPPEPGSPRISSLRPQGLSNPSTLSAQPLSRSHSSGSVLPLGELEGRRSTRDRR  
 SPAEPEGGPASEGAARPLPRFNSVPLTDTGHERQSEGSSSPQLQESVFHLLVPSVILV  
 LLAVGGLLFYRWRRRSHQEPQRADSPLEQPEGSPLTQDDRQVELPV

1 gagggctggc cagtgaggct cggcccgggg aaagtgaaag  
 tttgcctggg tcctctcggc

61 gccagagccg ctctccgcat cccaggacag cgggtgcggcc  
 ctcgccggg gcgcccactc

121 cgcagcagcc agcgagcgag cgagcgagcg agggcggccg  
 acgcgcccgg ccgggaccca

181 gctgcccgta tgaccgcgcc gggcgccgcc gggcgctgcc  
 ctcccacgac atggctgggc

241 tccctgctgt tgttggtctg tctcctggcg agcaggagta  
 tcaccgagga ggtgtcggag

301 tactgtagcc acatgattgg gagtggacac ctgcagtctc  
 tgcagcggct gattgacagt

361 cagatggaga cctcgtgcca aattacattt gagttttag  
accaggaaca gttgaaagat

421 ccagtgtgct accttaagaa ggcatttctc ctggtacaag  
acataatgga ggacaccatg

481 cgcttcagag ataacacccc caatgccatc gccattgtgc  
agctgcagga actctctttg

541 aggctgaaga gctgcttcac caaggattat gaagagcatg  
acaaggcctg cgtccgaact

601 ttctatgaga cacctctcca gttgctggag aaggtaaga  
atgtctttaa tgaacaaag

661 aatctccttg acaaggactg gaatattttc agcaagaact  
gcaacaacag ctttgctgaa

721 tgctccagcc aagatgtggt gaccaagcct gattgcaact  
gcctgtacc caaagccatc

781 cctagcagtg acccggcctc tgtctcccct catcagcccc  
tcgccccctc catggcccct

841 gtggctggct tgacctggga ggactctgag ggaactgagg  
gcagctccct cttgctgggt

901 gagcagcccc tgcacacagt ggatccaggc agtgccaagc  
agcggccacc caggagcacc

961 tgccagagct ttgagccgcc agagaccca gttgtcaagg  
acagcaccat cgggtggctca

1021 ccacagcctc gccctctgt cggggccttc aaccccgga  
tggaggatat tcttgactct

1081 gcaatgggca ctaattgggt cccagaagaa gcctctggag  
aggccagtga gattcccgta

1141 cccaagga cagagctttc ccctccagg ccaggagggg  
gcagcatgca gacagagccc

1201 gccagacca gcaacttcct ctcagcatct tctccactcc  
ctgcatcagc aaagggccaa

1261 cagccggcag atgtaactgg tacagccttg cccagggtgg  
gcccgtgag gccactggc

1321 caggactgga atcacacccc ccagaagaca gaccatccat  
ctgccctgct cagagacccc

1381 ccggagccag gctctcccag gatctcatca ctgcgcccc  
aggcctcag caaccctcc

1441 accctctctg ctcagccaca gctttccaga agccactcct  
cgggcagcgt gctgccctt

1501 ggggagctgg agggcaggag gagcaccagg gatcggagga  
gccccgcaga gccagaagga

1561 ggaccagcaa gtgaaggggc agccaggccc ctgccccgtt  
ttaactccgt tcctttgact

1621 gacacaggcc atgagaggca gtccgaggga tcctccagcc  
cgcagctcca ggagtctgtc

1681 ttccacctgc tggtgcccag tgtcatcctg gtcttgctgg  
ccgtcggagg cctcttgttc

1741 tacagggtgga ggcggcggag ccatcaagag cctcagagag  
cggattctcc cttggagcaa

1801 ccagagggca gcccctgac tcaggatgac agacaggtgg  
aactgccagt gtagagggaa

1861 ttctaagctg gacgcacaga acagtctctc cgtgggagga  
gacattatgg ggcgtccacc

1921 accaccctc cctggccatc ctctggaat gtggtctgcc  
ctccaccaga gctcctgcct

1981 gccaggactg gaccagagca gccaggctgg ggcccctctg  
tctcaaccg cagaccctg

2041 actgaatgag agaggccaga ggatgctccc catgctgcca  
ctatttattg tgagccctgg

2101 aggctcccat gtgcttgagg aaggctggtg agcccggctc  
aggaccctct tccctcagg

2161 gctgcaccct cctctcactc ccttccatgc cggaaaccag  
gccagggacc caccggcctg

2221 tggtttggtg gaaagcaggg tggacgctga ggagtgaaag  
aacctgcac ccagagggcc

2281 tgctggtgc caaggtatcc cagcctggac aggcatggac  
ctgtctccag agagaggagc

2341 ctgaagttcg tggggcgga cagcgtcggc ctgatttccc  
gtaaaggtgt gcagcctgag

2401 agacgggaag aggaggctc tggacctgct ggtctgcact  
gacagcctga aggtctaca

2461 ccctcggctc acctaagtgc cctgtgctgg ttgccaggcg  
cagaggggag gccagcctg

2521 ccctcaggac ctgcctgacc tgccagtgat gccaagaggg  
ggatcaagca ctggcctctg

2581 ccctcctcc ttccagcacc tgccagagct tctccaggag  
gccaagcaga ggctcccctc

2641 atgaaggaag ccattgcact gtgaacactg tacctgcctg  
ctgaacagcc tgccccgctc

2701 catccatgag ccagcatccg tccgtcctcc actctccagc  
ctctcccca

**GM-CSF**

**Homo sapiens colony stimulating factor 2 (granulocyte-  
macrophage)**

**(CSF2), mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_000758

VERSION NM\_000758.2 GI:27437029

MWLQSLLLLGTVAC SISAPARSPSPSTQPWEHVNAIQEARLLN

LSRD TAAEMNETVEVISEMFDLQEPTCLQTRLELYKQGLRGS LT

KLKGPLTMMASHYKQHCPPTPETS CATQIITFESFKENLKD FLL

VIPFDCWEPVQE

1 acacagagag aaaggctaaa gttctctgga ggatgtggct  
gcagagcctg ctgctcttgg

61 gcaactgtggc ctgcagcacc tctgcacccg cccgctcgcc  
cagccccagc acgcagccct

121 gggagcatgt gaatgccacc caggaggccc ggcgtctcct  
gaacctgagt agagacactg

181 ctgctgagat gaatgaaca gtagaagtca tctcagaaat  
gtttgacctc caggagccga

241 cctgcctaca gaccgcctg gagctgtaca agcagggcct  
gcggggcagc ctcaccaagc

301 tcaagggccc cttgaccatg atggccagcc actacaagca  
gcactgccct ccaaccccgg

361 aaacttctctg tgcaaccag attatcacct ttgaaagttt  
caaagagaac ctgaaggact

421 ttctgcttgt catccccttt gactgctggg agccagtcca  
ggagtgagac cggccagatg

481 aggctggcca agccggggag ctgctctctc atgaaacaag  
agctagaaac tcaggatggt

541 catcttggag ggaccaaggg gtgggccaca gccatggtgg  
gagtggcctg gacctgccct

601 gggccacact gaccctgata caggcatggc agaagaatgg  
gaatatttta tactgacaga

661 aatcagtaat atttatatat ttatatattttt aaaatattta  
tttatttatt tatttaagtt

721 catattccat atttattcaa gatgttttac cgtaataatt  
attattaataa atatgcttct

781 a

#### **TNF-ALPHA TYPE II RECEPTOR**

**Homo sapiens tumor necrosis factor (TNF superfamily, member  
2)**

**(TNF) , mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_000594

VERSION NM\_000594.2 GI:25952110

MSTEMIRDVELAEEALPKKTGGPQGSRRCLFSLFSFLIVAGA

TTLFCLLHFGVIGPQREEFPRDLSLISPLAQAVRSSSRTPSDKPVAVVAVANPQAEQQL

QWLNRRANALLANGVELRDNQLVVPSEGLYLIYSQVLFKQGCPSTHVLLTHTISRIA

VSYQTKVNLLSAIKSPCQRETPEGAEAKPWYEPIYLGGVFQLEKGDRLSAEINRPDYL

DFAESGQVYFGIIAL

1 ctccctcagc aaggacagca gaggaccagc taagagggag  
agaagcaact acagaccccc

61 cctgaaaaca accctcagac gccacatccc ctgacaagct  
gccaggcagg ttctcttct

121 ctacatact gaccacggc tccaccctct ctcccctgga  
aaggacacca tgagcactga

181 aagcatgatc cgggacgtgg agctggccga ggaggcgctc  
cccaagaaga caggggggccc

241 ccagggetcc aggcgggtgct tgttcctcag cctcttctcc  
ttctgatcg tggcaggcgc

301 caccacgctc ttctgcctgc tgcactttgg agtgatcggc  
cccagaggg aagagttccc

361 caggacctc tctctaata gacctctggc ccaggcagtc  
agatcatctt ctgaaccccc

421 gactgacaag cctgtagccc atggtgtagc aaaccctcaa  
gctgaggggc agctccagtg

481 gctgaaccgc cgggccaatg ccctcctggc caatggcgtg  
gagctgagag ataaccagct

541 ggtggtgcca tcagagggcc tgtacctcat ctactcccag  
gtcctcttca agggccaagg

601 ctgccctcc acccatgtgc tcctcaccca caccatcagc  
cgcatcgccg tctctacca

661 gaccaaggtc aacctcctct ctgccatcaa gagcccctgc  
cagagggaga cccagaggg

721 ggctgaggcc aagccctggg atgagcccat ctatctggga  
ggggctctcc agctggagaa

781 gggtgaccga ctcagcgctg agatcaatcg gcccgactat  
ctcgactttg ccgagtctgg

841 gcaggtctac tttgggatca ttgccctgtg aggaggacga  
acatccaacc tccccaaacg

901 cctcccctgc cccaatccct ttattacccc ctcttcaga  
caccctcaac ctcttctggc

961 tcaaaaagag aattgggggc ttagggctcg aaccaagct  
tagaacttta agcaacaaga

1021 ccaccacttc gaaacctggg attcaggaat gtgtggcctg  
cacagtgaag tgctggcaac

1081 cactaagaat tcaaactggg gcctccagaa ctactgggg  
cctacagctt tgatccctga

1141 catctggaat ctggagacca gggagccttt ggttctggcc  
agaatgctgc aggacttgag

1201 aagacctcac ctagaaattg acacaagtgg accttaggcc  
ttcctctctc cagatgtttc

1261 cagacttcct tgagacacgg agcccagccc tccccatgga  
gccagctccc tctatttatg

1321 tttgcaactg tgattattta ttatttattt attatttatt  
tatttacaga tgaatgtatt

1381 tatttgggag accggggtat cctgggggac ccaatgtagg  
agctgccttg gctcagacat

1441 gttttccgtg aaaacggagc tgaacaatag gctgttccca  
tntagcccc tggcctctgt

1501 gccttctttt gattatgttt tttaaataat ttatctgatt  
aagttgtcta aacaatgctg

1561 atttggtgac caactgtcac tcattgctga gcctctgctc  
cccaggggag ttgtgtctgt

1621 aatcgcccta ctattcagtg gcgagaaata aagtttgctt  
agaaaagaa

**DEFINITION Homo sapiens tumor necrosis factor receptor  
superfamily, member 1A**

**(TNFRSF1A), mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_001065

VERSION NM\_001065.2 GI:23312372

MGLSTVPDLLLPLVLELLLVGIYPSGVIGLVPHLGDREKRDSVC

PQGKYIHPQNNICCTKCHKGTLYLNDPCPGPGQDTDCRECESGSFTASENHLRHCLSC

SKCRKEMGQVEISSCTVDRDTVCGCRKNQYRHYWSENLFQCFNCSLCLNGTVHLSCQE

KQNTVCTCHAGFFLRENECVSCSNCKKSLECTKLCLPQIENVKGTEDSGTTVLLPLVI

FFGLCLLSLLFIGLMYRYQRWKSPLYIVCGKSTPEKEGELEGTTTKPLAPNPSFSPT

PGFTPTLGFSPVPSSTFTSSSTYTPGDCPNFAAPREVAPPYQGADPILATALASDPI

PNPLQKWEDSAHKPQSLDTPATLYAVVENVPPLRWKEFVRRGLSDHEIDRLELQN

GRCLREAQYSMLATWRRRTPREATLELLGRVLRDMDLLGCLEDIEEALCGPAALPPA

PSLLR

1 gctgttgcaa cactgcctca ctcttcccct cccaccttct  
ctcccctcct ctctgcttta

61 attttctcag aattctctgg actgaggctc cagttctggc  
ctttgggggtt caagatcact

121 gggaccaggc cgtgatctct atgcccgagt ctcaaccctc  
aactgtcacc ccaaggcact

181 tgggacgtcc tggacagacc gagtcccggg aagccccage  
actgccgctg ccacactgcc

241 ctgagcccaa atgggggagt gagaggccat agctgtctgg  
catgggcctc tccaccgtgc

301 ctgacctgct gctgccactg gtgctcctgg agctgttggt  
gggaatatac cctcagggg

361 ttattggact ggtccctcac ctaggggaca gggagaagag  
agatagtgtg tgtcccgaag

421 gaaaatatat ccaccctcaa aataattcga tttgctgtac  
caagtgccac aaaggaacct

481 acttgtaaa tgactgtcca ggcccggggc aggatacggg  
ctgcagggag tgtgagagcg

541 gctccttcac cgcttcagaa aaccacctca gacactgcct  
cagctgctcc aaatgccgaa

601 aggaaatggg tcaggtggag atctcttctt gcacagtgga  
ccgggacacc gtgtgtggct

661 gcaggaagaa ccagtaccgg cattattgga gtgaaaacct  
tttccagtgc ttcaattgca

721 gcctctgcct caatgggacc gtgcacctct cctgccagga  
gaaacagaac accgtgtgca

781 cctgccatgc aggtttcttt ctaagagaaa acgagtgtgt  
ctcctgtagt aactgtaaga

841 aaagcctgga gtgcacgaag ttgtgcctac cccagattga  
gaatgttaag ggcactgagg

901 actcaggcac cacagtgctg ttgcccctgg tcattttctt  
tggcttttgc cttttatccc

961 tcctcttcat tggtttaatg tatcgctacc aacggtggaa  
gtccaagctc tactccattg

1021 tttgtgggaa atcgacacct gaaaaagagg gggagcttga  
aggaactact actaagcccc

1081 tggcccaaaa cccaagcttc agtcccactc caggcttcac  
ccccaccctg ggcttcagtc

1141 ccgtgcccag ttccaccttc acctccagct ccacctatac  
ccccggtgac tgtcccaact

1201 ttgcggctcc ccgcagagag gtggcaccac cctatcaggg  
ggctgacccc atccttgcca

1261 cagccctcgc ctccgacccc atccccaacc cccttcagaa  
gtgggaggac agcgcccaca

1321 agccacagag cctagacact gatgaccccg cgacgctgta  
cgccgtggtg gagaacgtgc

1381 ccccgttgcg ctggaaggaa ttcgtgcggc gcctagggct  
gagcgaccac gagatcgatc

1441 ggctggagct gcagaacggg cgctgcctgc gcgaggcgca  
atacagcatg ctggcgacct

1501 ggaggcgggc cacgccggg cgcgaggcca cgctggagct  
gctgggacgc gtgctccgcg

1561 acatggacct gctgggctgc ctggaggaca tcgaggaggc  
gctttgcggc cccgccgccc

1621 tcccgcccgc gccagtcctt ctcagatgag gctgcgcccc  
tgcgggcagc tctaaggacc

1681 gtcctgcgag atcgccttcc aaccccactt ttttctggaa  
aggagggggtc ctgcaggggc

1741 aagcaggagc tagcagccgc ctacttgggtg ctaaccctc  
gatgtacata gcttttctca

1801 gctgcctgcg cgccgccgac agtcagcgct gtgcgcgcgg  
agagaggtgc gccgtgggct

1861 caagagcctg agtgggtggt ttgcgaggat gagggacgct  
atgcctcatg ccggttttgg

1921 gtgtcctcac cagcaaggct gctcgggggc ccctggttcg  
tcctgagcc tttttcacag

1981 tgcataagca gtttttttg tttttgtttt gttttgtttt  
gtttttaaat caatcatggt

2041 aactaatag aaacttgga ctcctgtgcc ctctgcctgg  
acaagcacat agcaagctga

2101 actgtcctaa ggcaggggcg agcacggaac aatggggcct  
tcagctggag ctgtggactt

2161 ttgtacatac actaaaattc tgaagttaa gctctgctct  
tggaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa

2221 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa

#### **BETA INTERFERON**

**Homo sapiens interferon, beta 1, fibroblast (IFNB1), mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_002176

VERSION NM\_002176.2 GI:50593016

MTNKCLLQIALLLCFSTTALSMSYNLLGFLQRSSNFQCQKLLWQ

LNGRLEYCLKDRMNFDIPEEIKQLQQFQKEDAALTIYEMLQNIFAIFRQDSSSTGWNE

TIVENLLANVYHQINHLKTVLEEKLEKEDFTRGKLMSSLHLKRYYGRILHYLKAKEYS

HCAWTIVRVEILRNIFYFINRLTGYLNRN

1 acattctaac tgcaaccttt cgaagccttt gctctggcac  
aacaggtagt aggcgacact

61 gttcgtggtg tcaacatgac caacaagtgt ctctccaaa  
ttgctctcct gttgtgcttc

121 tccactacag ctctttccat gagctacaac ttgcttggat  
tcctacaaag aagcagcaat

181 tttcagtgtc agaagctcct gtggcaattg aatgggaggc  
ttgaatactg cctcaaggac

241 aggatgaact ttgacatccc tgaggagatt aagcagctgc  
agcagttcca gaaggaggac

301 gccgcattga ccatctatga gatgctccag aacatctttg  
ctatcttcag acaagattca

361 tctagcactg gctggaatga gactattggt gagaacctcc  
tggctaattg ctatcatcag

421 ataaaccatc tgaagacagt cctggaagaa aaactggaga  
aagaagattt caccagggga

481 aaactcatga gcagtctgca cctgaaaaga tattatggga  
ggattctgca ttacctgaag

541 gccaggagt acagtcactg tgccctggacc atagtcagag  
 tggaaatcct aaggaacttt

601 tacttcatta acagacttac aggttacctc cgaaactgaa  
 gatctcctag cctgtgcctc

661 tgggactgga caattgcttc aagcattctt caaccagcag  
 atgctgttta agtgactgat

721 ggctaagtga ctgcatatga aaggacacta gaagattttg  
 aaatTTTTat taaattatga

781 gttatTTTTa tttatTTTaa tttatTTTtg gaaaataaat  
 ttttttTgt gcaaaagtca

#### **GAMMA INTERFERON**

**Homo sapiens interferon, gamma (IFNG), mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_000619

VERSION NM\_000619.2 GI:56786137

MKYTSYILAFQLCIVLGS LGCYCQDPYVKEAENLKKYFNAGHSD

VADNGTLFLGILKNWKEESDRKIMQSQIVSFYFKLFKNFKDDQSIQKSVETIKEDMNV

KFFNSNKKKRDDFEKLTNYSVTDLNVQRKAIHEL IQVMAELSPA AKTGKRKRSQMLFR

GRRASQ

1 cacattgttc tgatcatctg aagatcagct attagaagag  
 aaagatcagt taagtccttt

61 ggacctgadc agcttgatac aagaactact gatttcaact  
 tctttggctt aattctctcg

121 gaaacgatga aatatacaag ttatatcttg gcttttcagc  
 tctgcatcgt tttgggttct

181 cttggctggt actgccagga cccatatgta aaagaagcag  
aaaaccttaa gaaatatttt

241 aatgcaggtc attcagatgt agcggataat ggaactcttt  
tcttaggcat tttgaagaat

301 tggaaagagg agagtgcag aaaaataatg cagagccaaa  
ttgtctcctt ttacttcaaa

361 ctttttaaaa actttaaaga tgaccagagc atccaaaaga  
gtgtggagac catcaaggaa

421 gacatgaatg tcaagttttt caatagcaac aaaaagaaac  
gagatgactt cgaaaagctg

481 actaattatt cggtaactga cttgaatgtc caacgcaaag  
caatacatga actcatccaa

541 gtgatggctg aactgtcgcc agcagctaaa acaggggaagc  
gaaaaaggag tcagatgctg

601 tttcgaggtc gaagagcatc ccagtaatgg ttgtcctgcc  
tgcaatattt gaatttttaa

661 tctaaatcta tttattaata tttaacatta tttatatggg  
gaatatattt ttagactcat

721 caatcaaata agtatttata atagcaactt ttgtgtaatg  
aaaatgaata tctattaata

781 tatgtattat ttataattcc tatatcctgt gactgtctca  
cttaatcctt tgttttctga

841 ctaattaggc aaggctatgt gattacaagg ctttatctca  
ggggccaact aggcagccaa

901 cctaagcaag atcccatggg ttgtgtgttt atttacttg  
atgatacaat gaacacttat

961 aagtgaagtg atactatcca gttactgccg gtttgaaaat  
atgcctgcaa tctgagccag

1021 tgctttaatg gcatgtcaga cagaacttga atgtgtcagg  
tgaccctgat gaaaacatag

1081 catctcagga gatttcatgc ctggtgcttc caaatattgt  
tgacaactgt gactgtaccc

1141 aaatggaaag taactcattt gttaaaatta tcaatatcta  
atatatatga ataaagtga

1201 agttcacaac aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa

#### **HUMAN GROWTH HORMONE**

**Human growth hormone (somatotropin, GH1) gene, complete cds.**

ACCESSION J00148 K00612

VERSION J00148.1 GI:183145

MATGSRTSLLLLAFGLLCLPWLQEGSAFPTIPLSRLFDNASLRAH

RLHQLAFDQYQEFNPQTSLCFSESIPTPSNREETQOKSNLELLRISLLLIQSWLEPVQ

FLRSVFANSLVYGASDSNVYDLLKDLEEGIQTLMGRLEDGSPRTGQIFKQTYSKFDTN

SHNDALLKNYGLLYCFRKMDKVETFLRIVQCRSVEGSCGF

1 agggcaccca cgtgaccctt aaagagagga caagttgggt  
ggtatcttct ggctgacact

61 ctgtgcacaa ccctcacaac actggttgac ggtgggaagg  
gaaagatgac aagccagggg

121 catgatccca gcatgtgtgg gaggagcttc taaattatcc  
attagcacia gcccgtcagt

181 ggccccatgc ataaatgtac acagaaacag gtgggggcaa  
cagtgggaga gaaggggcca

241 gggataaaaa agggcccaca agagaccggc tcaaggatcc  
caaggcccaa ctccccgaac

301 cactcagggc cctgtggacg ctcacctagc tgcaatggct  
acaggtaagc gccctaaaa

361 tccctttggg cacaaatgtgt cctgagggga gaggcagcga  
cctgtagatg ggacgggggc

421 actaacctc aggtttgggg cttctgaatg agtatcgcca  
tgtaagccca gtatggccaa

481 tctcagaaag ctctgggtcc ctggagggat ggagagagaa  
aaacaaacag ctctgggagc

541 agggagagtg ctggcctctt gctctccggc tccctctggt  
gccctctggt ttctccccag

601 gctccccgac gtcctgctc ctggcttttg gcctgctctg  
cctgccctgg cttcaagagg

661 gcagtgcctt cccaaccatt cccttatcca ggctttttga  
caacgctagt ctccgcccc

721 atcgtctgca ccagctggcc tttgacacct accaggagtt  
tgtaagctct tggggaatgg

781 gtgcgcatca ggggtggcag gaaggggtga ctttccccg  
ctgggaaata agaggaggag

841 actaaggagc tcagggtttt tcccgaagcg aaaatgcagg  
cagatgagca cacgctgagt

901 gaggttccca gaaaagtaac aatgggagct ggtctccagc  
gtagaccttg gtgggcggtc

961 cttctcctag gaagaagcct atatcccaa ggaacagaag  
tattcattcc tgcagaaccc

1021 ccagacctcc ctctgtttct cagagtctat tccgacaccc  
tccaacaggg aggaaacaca

1081 acagaaatcc gtgagtggat gccttgaccc caggcgggga  
tgggggagac ctgtagtcag

1141 agccccggg cagcacaggc caatgcccgt ccttcccctg  
cagaacctag agctgctccg

1201 catctccctg ctgctcatcc agtcgtggct ggagcccgtg  
cagttcctca ggagtgtctt

1261 cgccaacagc ctggtgtacg ggcctctga cagcaacgtc  
tatgacctcc taaaggacct

1321 agaggaaggc atccaaacgc tgatgggggt ggggggtggcg  
ctaggggtcc ccaatcttgg

1381 agccccactg actttgagag ctgtgttaga gaaacactgc  
tgccctcttt ttagcagtcc

1441 aggcctgac ccaagagaac tcaccttatt cttcatttcc  
cctcgtgaat cctctagcct

1501 ttctctacac cctgaagggg agggaggaaa atgaatgaat  
gagaaagga gggagcagta

1561 cccaagcgt tggcctctcc ttctcttctc tcactttgca  
gaggctggaa gatggcagcc

1621 cccggactgg gcagatcttc aagcagacct acagcaagtt  
cgacacaaac tcacacaacg

1681 atgacgcact actcaagaac tacgggctgc tctactgctt  
caggaaggac atggacaagg

1741 tcgagacatt cctgcgcatac gtgcagtgcc gctctgtgga  
gggcagctgt ggcttctagc

1801 tgcccgggtg gcatccctgt gaccctccc cagtgcctct  
cctggccttg gaagttgcca

1861 ctccagtgcc caccagcctt gtcctaataa aattaagttg  
catcattttg tctgactagg

1921 tgtcctctat aatattatgg ggtggagggg ggtggtttgg agca

**COGULATION FACTORS**

**Homo sapiens coagulation factor VII (serum prothrombin  
conversion**

**accelerator) (F7), transcript variant 2, mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_019616

VERSION NM\_019616.1 GI:10518502

MVSQALRLLCLLLGLQGCLAAVFVTQEEAHGVLHRRRRANAFLE

ELRPGSLERECKEEQCSFEEAREIFKDAERTKLFWISYSDGDQCASSPCQNGGSKDQ

LQSYICFCLPAFEGRNCETHKDDQLICVNENGGCEQYCS DHTGTRSCRCHEGYSLLA

DGVSCTPTVEYPCGKIPILEKRNASKPQGRIVGGKVC PKGECPWQVLLLVNGAQLCGG

TLINTIWVVSAAHCFDKIKNWRNLI AVLGEHDLSEHDGDEQSRRVAQVIIPSTYVPGT

TNHDIALLRHLHQPVVLT DHVPLCLPERTFSERTLAFVRFSLVSGWGQLDRGATALE

LMVLNVPRLMTQDCLQQSRKVGDSPNITEYMF CAGYSDGSKDSCKGDSGGPHATHYRG

TWYLTGIVSWGQGCATVGHFGVYTRVSQYIEWLQKLMRSEPRPGVLLRAPFP

1 agtcccatgg ggaatgtcaa caggcagggg cagcactgca  
gagatttcat catggtctcc

61 caggccctca ggctcctctg ccttctgctt gggcttcagg  
gctgctggc tgcagtcttc

121 gtaaccagg aggaagccca cggcgtcctg caccggcgcc  
ggcgcgcaa cgcgttctg

181 gaggagctgc ggccgggctc cctggagagg gagtgcaagg  
aggagcagtg ctcttcgag

241 gaggcccggg agatcttcaa ggacgcggag aggacgaagc  
tgttctggat ttcttacagt

301 gatggggacc agtgtgcctc aagtccatgc cagaatgggg  
gctcctgcaa ggaccagctc

361 cagtcctata tctgcttctg cctccctgcc ttcgagggcc  
ggaactgtga gacgcacaag

421 gatgaccagc tgatctgtgt gaacgagaac ggcggctgtg  
agcagtactg cagtgaccac

481 acgggcacca agcgtcctg tcggtgccac gaggggtact  
ctctgctggc agacgggggtg

541 tcctgcacac ccacagttga atatccatgt ggaaaaatac  
ctattctaga aaaaagaaat

601 gccagcaaac cccaaggccg aattgtgggg ggcaagggtg  
gccccaaagg ggagtgtcca

661 tggcaggctc tgttgttggt gaatggagct cagttgtgtg  
gggggaccct gatcaacacc

721 atctgggtgg tetccgcggc ccaactgttc gacaaaatca  
agaactggag gaacctgatc

781 gcgggtgctgg gcgagcacga cctcagcgag cacgacgggg  
atgagcagag ccggcgggtg

841 ggcaggtca tcatccccag cacgtacgtc ccgggcacca  
ccaaccacga catcgcgctg

901 ctccgcctgc accagcccgt ggtcctcact gaccatgtgg  
tgcccctctg cctgcccga

961 cggacgttct ctgagaggac gctggccttc gtgcgcttct  
cattggtcag cggctggggc

1021 cagctgctgg accgtggcgc cacggccctg gagctcatgg  
tgctcaacgt gccccggctg

1081 atgaccacag actgcctgca gcagtcacgg aagggtggag  
actccccaaa taccacggag

1141 tacatgttct gtgccggcta ctgggatggc agcaaggact  
cctgcaaggg ggacagtgga

1201 ggcccacatg ccaccacta ccggggcacg tggtagctga  
cgggcatcgt cagctggggc

1261 cagggctgcg caaccgtggg ccactttggg gtgtacacca  
gggtctccca gtacatcgag

1321 tggctgcaaa agctcatgcg ctgagagcca cgcccaggag  
tcctcctgcg agccccattt

1381 ccctagccca gcagccctgg cctgtggaga gaaagccaag  
gctgcgtcga actgtcctgg

1441 caccaaatcc catatattct tctgcagtta atggggtaga  
ggagggcatg ggagggaggg

1501 agaggtgggg agggagacag agacagaaac agagagagac  
agagacagag agagactgag

1561 ggagagactc tgaggacatg gagagagact caaagagact  
ccaagattca aagagactaa

1621 tagagacaca gagatggaat agaaaagatg agaggcagag  
gcagacaggc gctggacaga

1681 ggggcagggg agtgccaagg ttgtcctgga ggcagacagc  
ccagctgagc ctccttacct

1741 cccttcagcc aagccccacc tgcacgtgat ctgctggccc  
tcaggctgct gctctgcctt

1801 cattgctgga gacagtagag gcatgaacac acatggatgc  
acacacacac acgccaatgc

1861 acacacacag agatatgcac acacacggat gcacacacag  
atggtcacac agagatacgc

1921 aaacacaccg atgcacacgc acatagagat atgcacacac  
agatgcacac acagatatac

1981 acatggatgc acgcacatgc caatgcacgc acacatcagt  
gcacacggat gcacagagat

2041 atgcacacac cgatgtgctg acacacagat atgcacacac  
atggatgagc acacacacac

2101 caagtgcgca cacacaccga tgtacacaca cagatgcaca  
cacagatgca cacacaccga

2161 tgctgactcc atgtgtgctg tcctctgaag gcggttgttt  
agctotcact tttctggttc

2221 ttatccatta tcattctcac ttcagacaat tcagaagcat  
caccatgcat ggtggcgaat

2281 gcccccaaac totcccccaa atgtatttct cccttcgctg  
ggtgccgggc tgcacagact

2341 attccccacc tgcttcccag cttcacaata aacggctgcg  
tctcctccgc acacctgtgg

2401 tgccctgccac cc

**Homo sapiens coagulation factor V (proaccelerin, labile factor)**

**(F5), mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_000130

VERSION NM\_000130.2 GI:10518500

MFPGPCRLWVLVVLGTSWVGWGSQGTEAAQLRQFYVAAQGISWS  
YRPEPTNSSLNLSVTSFKKIVYREYEPYFKKEKPQSTISGLLGPTLYAEVGDIIKVHF  
KNKADKPLSIHPQGIRYSKLSSEGASYLDHTFPAEKMDDAVAPGREYTYEWSISEDSPG  
THDDPPCLTHIYYSHENLIEDFNSSLIGLIPLLICKKGTLEGGTQKTFDKQIVLLFAVF  
DESKSWSQSSSLMYTVNGYVNGTMPDITVCAHDHISWHLLGMSSGPELFSIHFNQVVL  
EQNHKVSAILVLSATSTANMTVGPEGKWIISLTPKHLQAGMQAYIDIKNCPKKTR  
NLKKITREQRRHMKRWEYFIAAEEVIWDYAPVIPANMDKKYRSQHLDNFSNQIGKHYK  
KVMYTQYEDESFTKHTVNPNMKEDGILGPIIRAQVRDTLKIVFKNMASRPYSIYPHG  
TFSPYEDEVNSSFTSGRNNTMIRAVQPGETYTYKWNILEFDEPTENDAQCLTRPYYS  
VDIMRDIASGLIGLLLICKSRSLDRRGIQRAADIEQQAVFAVFDENKSWYLEDNINKF  
CENPDEVKRDDPKFYESNIMSTINGYVPESITTLGFCFDDTVQWHFCSVGTQNEILTI  
HFTGHSFIYGKRHEDTLTLFPMRGESVTVTMDNVGTWMLTSMNSSPRSKLRLKFRDV  
KCI PDDDEDSYEIFEPPESTVMATRKMHDRLEPEDEESDADYDYQNRLAAALGIRSF  
NSSLNQEEEEFNLTALALENGTEFVSSNTDIIVGSNYSSPSNISKFTVNNLAEPQKAP  
SHQQATTAGSPLRHLIGKNSVLNSSTAETHSSPYSEDPIEDPLQPDVTGIRLLSLGAGE

FRSQEHAKRKGPKVERDQAAKHRSWMKLLAHKVGRHLSQDTGSPSGMRPWEDLPSQD  
TGSPSRMRPWEDPPSDLLLLKQSNSSKILVGRWHLASEKGSYEIIQDTDEDTAVNNWL  
ISPQNASRAWGESTPLANKPGKQSGHPKFPRVRHKSLOVRQDGGKSRLKKSQFLIKTR  
KKKKEKHTHHAPLSPRTFHLRSEAYNTFSERRLKHSLVLHKSNETSLPTDLNQTLP  
MDFGWIASLPDHNQNSSNDTGQASCPPGLYQTVPPEEHYQTFPIQDPDQMHSTSDPSH  
RSSPELSEMLEYDRSHKSFPTDISQMSPSSEHEVWQTVISPDLSQVTLSPELSQTNL  
SPDLSHTTLSPELIQRNLSPALGQMPISPDLSHTTLSPDLSHTTLSDLDSQTNLSPEL  
SQTNLSPALGQMPLSPDLSHTTISLDFSQTNLSPELSHMTLSPELSQTNLSPALGQMP  
ISPDLSTTLSDLDFSQTNLSPELSQTNLSPALGQMPLSPDPSHTTSLDLDSQTNLSP  
LSQTNLSPDLSEMPLEFADLSQIPLTPDLQMTLSPDLGETDLSPNFGQMSLSPDLSQV  
TLSPDISDTLLPDLSQLISPPDLDQIFYPSESSQSLLLQEFNESFPYPDLGQMPSPS  
SPTLNDTFLSKEFNPLVIVGLSKDGTDYIEIIPKEEVQSSDDYAEIDYVPYDDPYKT  
DVRTNINSSRDPDNIAAWYLRSNNGNRRNYIAAEEISWDYSEFVQRETDIEDSDDIP  
EDTTYKKVFRKYLDSTFTKRDRPRGEYEEHLGILGPIIRAEVDDVIQVRFKNLASRPY  
SLHAHGLSYEKSSEGKTYEDDSPEWFKEDNAVQPNSSYTYVWHATERSGPESPGSACR  
AWAYYSAVNPEKDIHSLIGPLLICQKGLHKDSNMPVDMREFVLLFMTFDEKKSYY  
EKKSRSWRLLTSSEMKKSHEFHAINMIYSLPGLKMYEQEWVRLHLLNIGGSQDIHVV  
HFHGQTLLENGNKQHQLGVWPLLPGSFKTLEMKASKPGWLLNTEVGENQRAGMQTF  
LIMDRDCRMPMGLSTGIISDSQIKASEFLGYWEPRLARLNNGGSYNAWSVEKLAAEFA  
SKPWIQVDMQKEVIITGIQTQGAKHYLKSCYTTEFYVAYSSNQINWQIFKGNSTRNVM  
YFNGNSDASTIKENQFDPPIVARYIRISPTRAYNRPTLRLELQCEVNGCSTPLGMEN

GKIENKQITASSFKKSWWGDYWEPFRARLNAQGRVNAWQAKANNKQWLEIDLLKIKK  
ITAIITQGCKSLSEMYVKSytiHYSEQVWKPYPRLKSSMVDKIFEGNTNTKGHVKN  
FFNPPIISRfirVIPKtwnQsialrlelfgcdiy"

1 tcattgcagc tgggacagcc cggagtgtgg ttagcagctc  
ggcaagcgct gccaggtcc

61 tgggggtggtg gcagccagcg ggagcaggaa aggaagcatg  
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181 ggacagcta aggcagttct acgtggctgc tcagggcatc  
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241 gccacaaac tcaagtttga atctttctgt aacttccttt  
aagaaaattg tctacagaga

301 gtatgaacca tattttaaga aagaaaacc acaatctacc  
atttcaggac ttcttgggcc

361 tactttatat gctgaagtcg gagacatcat aaaagttcac  
tttaaaaata aggcagataa

421 gcccttgagc atccatcctc aaggaattag gtacagtaaa  
ttatcagaag gtgcttctta

481 ccttgaccac acattccctg cagagaagat ggacgacgct  
gtggctccag gccgagaata

541 cacctatgaa tggagtatca gtgaggacag tggaccacc  
catgatgacc ctccatgcct

601 cacacacatc tattactccc atgaaaatct gatcgaggat  
ttcaactctg ggctgattgg

661 gccctgctt atctgtaaaa aaggaccct aactgagggt  
gggacacaga agacgtttga

721 caagcaaatc gtgctactat ttgctgtggt tgatgaaagc  
aagagctgga gccagtcac

781 atccctaag tacacagtca atggatatgt gaatgggaca  
atgccagata taacagtttg

841 tgcccatgac cacatcagct ggcacatctgct gggaatgagc  
tcggggccag aattattctc

901 cattcatttc aacggccagg tcctggagca gaaccatcat  
aaggtctcag ccatcacct

961 tgtcagtgct acatccacta ccgcaaata gactgtgggc  
ccagagggaa agtggatcat

1021 atcttctctc accccaaaac atttgcaagc tgggatgcag  
gcttacattg acattaata

1081 ctgcccagg aaaaccagga atcttaagaa aataactcgt  
gagcagaggc ggcacatgaa

1141 gaggtgggaa tacttcattg ctgcagagga agtcatttgg  
gactatgcac ctgtaatacc

1201 agcgaatatg gacaaaaaat acaggtctca gcatttggat  
aatttctcaa accaaattgg

1261 aaaacattat aagaaagtta tgtacacaca gtacgaagat  
gagtccttca ccaaacatac

1321 agtgaatccc aatatgaaag aagatgggat tttgggtcct  
attatcagag cccaggctcag

1381 agacacactc aaaatcgtgt tcaaaaatat ggccagccgc  
ccctatagca tttaccctca

1441 tggagtgacc ttctcgcctt atgaagatga agtcaactct  
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1501 caacaccatg atcagagcag ttcaaccagg ggaacctat  
acttataagt ggaacatctt

1561 agagtttgat gaaccacag aaaatgatgc ccagtgctta  
acaagacat actacagtga

1621 cgtggacatc atgagagaca tcgcctctgg gctaatagga  
ctacttctaa tctgtaagag

1681 cagatccctg gacaggcgag gaatacagag ggcagcagac  
atcgaacagc aggctgtggt

1741 tgctgtgttt gatgagaaca aaagctggta ccttgaggac  
aacatcaaca agttttgtga

1801 aaatcctgat gaggtgaaac gtgatgacct caagttttat  
gaatcaaaca tcatgagcac

1861 tatcaatggc tatgtgcctg agagcataac tactcttgga  
ttctgctttg atgacactgt

1921 ccagtggcac ttctgtagtg tggggacca gaatgaaatt  
ttgaccatcc acttcaactg

1981 gcactcattc atctatggaa agaggcatga ggacaccttg  
accctcttcc ccatgogtgg

2041 agaatctgtg acggtcacaa tggataatgt tggaaacttg  
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2101 tagtccaaga agcaaaaagc tgaggctgaa attcagggat  
gttaaagtga tcccagatga

2161 tgatgaagac tcatatgaga tttttgaacc tccagaatct  
acagtcatgg ctacacggaa

CELLTH-009

2221 aatgcatgat cgtttagaac ctgaagatga agagagtgat  
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2281 cagactggct gcagcattag gaattaggtc attccgaaac  
tcatcattga accaggaaga

2341 agaagagttc aatcttactg ccctagctct ggagaatggc  
actgaattcg tttcttcgaa

2401 cacagatata attgttggtt caaattattc ttcccgaagt  
aatattagta agttcactgt

2461 caataacctt gcagaacctc agaaagcccc ttctcaccaa  
caagccacca cagctggttc

2521 cccactgaga cacctcattg gcaagaactc agttctcaat  
tcttccacag cagagcattc

2581 cagcccatat tctgaagacc ctatagagga tcctctacag  
ccagatgtca cagggatacg

2641 tctactttca cttgggtgctg gagaattcag aagtcaagaa  
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2701 caaggtagaa agagatcaag cagcaaagca caggttctcc  
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2881 tagtgatctg ttactcttaa aacaaagtaa ctcatctaag  
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2941 tttggcttct gagaaaggta gctatgaaat aatccaagat  
actgatgaag acacagctgt

3001 taacaattgg ctgatcagcc cccagaatgc ctcacgtgct  
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cctagagtta gacataaatc

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aaaagccagt ttctcattaa

3181 gacacgaaaa aagaaaaag agaagcacac acaccatgct  
cctttatctc cgaggacctt

3241 tcaccctcta agaagtgaag cctacaacac attttcagaa  
agaagactta agcattcgtt

3301 ggtgcttcat aaatccaatg aaacatctct tcccacagac  
ctcaatcaga cattgccctc

3361 tatggatttt ggctggatag cctcacttcc tgaccataat  
cagaattcct caaatgacac

3421 tggtcaggca agctgtcctc caggtcttta tcagacagtg  
ccccagagg aacactatca

3481 aacattcccc attcaagacc ctgatcaaat gcactctact  
tcagacccca gtcacagatc

3541 ctcttctcca gagctcagtg aaatgcttga gtatgaccga  
agtcacaagt ccttccccac

3601 agatataagt caaatgtccc cttcctcaga acatgaagtc  
tggcagacag tcattctctc

3661 agacctcagc caggtgacct tctctccaga actcagccag  
acaaacctct ctccagacct

3721 cagccacagc actctctctc cagaactcat tcagagaaac  
ctttccccag cctcgggtca

3781 gatgcccatt tctccagacc tcagccatac aaccctttct  
ccagacctca gccatacaac

3841 cctttcttta gacctcagcc agacaaacct ctctccagaa  
ctcagtcaga caaacctttc

3901 tccagccctc ggtcagatgc ccctttctcc agacctcagc  
catacaacca tttctctaga

3961 cttcagccag acaaacctct ctccagaact cagccatattg  
actctctctc cagaactcag

4021 tcagacaaac ctttccccag ccctcgggtca gatgcccatt  
tctccagacc tcagccatac

4081 aaccctttct ctagacttca gccagacaaa cctctctcca  
gaactcagtc aaacaaacct

4141 ttccccagcc ctccggtcaga tgcccctttc tccagacccc  
agccatacaa ccctttctct

4201 agacctcagc cagacaaacc tctctccaga actcagtcag  
acaaaccttt cccagacct

4261 cagtgagatg ccctcttttg cagatctcag tcaaattccc  
cttaccocag acctcgacca

4321 gatgacactt tctccagacc ttggtgagac agatctttcc  
ccaaactttg gtcagatgtc

4381 cctttcccca gacctcagcc aggtgactct ctctccagac  
atcagtgaca ccacccttct

4441 cccgatctc agccagatat cacctcctcc agaccttgat  
cagatattct acccttctga

4501 atctagtcag tcattgcttc ttcaagaatt taatgagtct  
tttccttctc cagaccttgg

4561 tcagatgccca tctccttcat ctcctactct caatgatact  
tttctatcaa aggaatttaa

4621 tccactgggtt atagtgggcc tcagtaaaga tggtagacagat  
tacattgaga tcattccaaa

4681 ggaagagggtc cagagcagtg aagatgacta tgctgaaatt  
gattatgtgc cctatgatga

4741 cccctacaaa actgatgtta ggacaaacat caactcctcc  
agagatcctg acaacattgc

4801 agcatgggtac ctccgcagca acaatggaaa cagaagaaat  
tattacattg ctgctgaaga

4861 aatatacctgg gattattcag aatttgtaca aagggaaaca  
gatattgaag actctgatga

4921 tattccagaa gataccacat ataagaaagt agtttttcga  
aagtacctcg acagcacttt

4981 taccaaactg gatcctcgag gggagtatga agagcatctc  
ggaattcttg gtcctattat

5041 cagagctgaa gtggatgatg ttatccaagt tcgtttttaa  
aatttagcat ccagaccgta

5101 ttctctacat gcccatggac tttcctatga aaaatcatca  
gagggaaaga cttatgaaga

5161 tgactctcct gaatgggtta aggaagataa tgctgttcag  
ccaaatagca gttataccta

5221 cgtatggcat gccactgagc gatcagggcc agaaagtctc  
ggctctgcct gtcgggcttg

5281 ggctactac tcagctgtga acccagaaaa agatattcac  
tcaggcttga taggtcccct

5341 cctaactctgc caaaaaggaa tactacataa ggacagcaac  
atgcctgtgg acatgagaga

5401 atttgtctta ctatttatga cctttgatga aaagaagagc  
tggactatg aaaagaagtc

5461 ccgaagttct tggagactca catcctcaga aatgaaaaaa  
tcccatgagt ttcacgccat

5521 taatgggatg atctacagct tgcctggcct gaaaatgtat  
gagcaagagt gggtgaggtt

5581 acacctgctg aacataggcg gctcccaaga cattcacgtg  
gttcactttc acggccagac

5641 cttgctggaa aatggcaata aacagcacca gttaggggctc  
tggccccttc tgcctggttc

5701 atttaaaact cttgaaatga aggcatacaa acctggctgg  
tggctcctaa acacagaggt

5761 tggagaaaac cagagagcag ggatgcaaac gccatttctt  
atcatggaca gagactgtag

5821 gatgccaatg ggactaagca ctggtatcat atctgattca  
cagatcaagg cttcagagtt

5881 tctgggttac tgggagccca gattagcaag attaaacaat  
ggtggatctt ataatgcttg

5941 gagtgtagaa aaacttgcag cagaatttgc ctctaaacct  
tggatccagg tggacatgca

6001 aaaggaagtc ataatacacag ggatccagac ccaaggtgcc  
aaacactacc tgaagtcttg

6061 ctataccaca gagttctatg tagcttacag ttccaaccag  
atcaactggc agatcttcaa

6121 agggaacagc acaaggaatg tgatgtatth taatggcaat  
tcagatgcct ctacaataaa

6181 agagaatcag tttgaccac ctattgtggc tagatatatt  
aggatctctc caactcgagc

6241 ctataacaga cctacccttc gattggaact gcaaggttgt  
gaggtaaattg gatgttccac

6301 acccctgggt atggaaaatg gaaagataga aaacaagcaa  
atcacagctt cttcgtttaa

6361 gaaatcttgg tggggagatt actgggaacc cttcogtgcc  
cgtctgaattg cccagggagc

6421 tgtgaatgcc tggcaagcca aggcaaacia caataagcag  
tggctagaaa ttgatctact

6481 caagatcaag aagataacgg caattataac acagggctgc  
aagtctctgt cctctgaaat

6541 gtatgtaaag agctatacca tccactacag tgagcagga  
gtggaatgga aaccatacag

6601 gctgaaatcc tccatgggtg acaagattht tgaaggaaat  
actaatacca aaggacatgt

6661 gaagaactth ttcaaccccc caatcatttc caggtttatc  
cgtgtcattc ctaaaacatg

6721 gaatcaaagt attgcacttc gcctggaact ctttggtgt  
gatatttact agaattgaac

6781 attcaaaaac ccctggaaga gactctthaa gacctcaaac  
catttagaat gggcaatgta

6841 ttttacgctg tgttaaattg taacagthtt cactatttc  
tctttctttt ctattagtga

6901 ataaaatttt atac

**Homo sapiens coagulation factor II (thrombin) (F2), mRNA.**

ACCESSION NM\_000506

VERSION NM\_000506.2 GI:5922005

MAHVRGLQLPGCLALAALCSLVHSQHVFLAPQQARSLQVRRA  
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 CLEGNCAEGLGTNYRGHVNITRSGIECQLWRSRYPHKPEINSTTHPGADLQENFCRNP  
 DSSTTGPWCYTTDPTVRRQEC SIPVCGQDQVTVAMTPRSEGSSVNLSPPLEQCVPRG  
 QYQGR LAVTTHGLPCLAWASAQAKALSKHQDFNSAVQLVENFCRNPDGDEEGVWCYV  
 AGKPGDFGYCDLNYCEEAVEEETGDGLDESDRAIEGRTATSEYQTFNPRTFGSGEA  
 DCGLRPLFEKKSLEDKTERELLESYIDGRIVEGSDAEIGMSPWQVMLFRKSPQELLCG  
 ASLISDRWVLTAAHCLLYPPWDKNFTENDLLVRIGKHSRTRYERNIEKISMLEKIYIH  
 PRYNWRENLDRIALMKLKPPVAFSDYIHPVCLPDRETAASLLQAGYKGRVTGWGNLK  
 ETWTANVGKQPSVLQVVNLPIVERPVCKDSTRIRITDNMFCAGYKPDEGKRGDACEG  
 DSGGPFV MKSPFN R WYQMGIVSWGEGCDRDGKYGFYTHVFRLKKWIKVIDQFGE"

1 aattcctcag tgaccagga gctgacacac tatggcgcac  
 gtccgaggct tgcagctgcc

61 tggctgacctg gccctggctg cctgtgtag ccttgtgcac  
 agccagcatg tgttcctggc

121 tcctcagcaa gcacggctgc tgctccagcg ggtccggcga  
 gccaacacct tcttggagga

181 ggtgcgcaag ggcaacctag agcgagagtg cgtggaggag  
acgtgcagct acgaggaggc

241 cttcgaggct ctggagtcct ccacggctac ggatgtgttc  
tgggccaagt acacagcttg

301 tgagacagcg aggacgcctc gagataagct tgctgcatgt  
ctggaaggta actgtgctga

361 gggctctgggt acgaactacc gagggcatgt gaacatcacc  
cggtcaggca ttgagtgcc

421 gctatggagg agtcgctacc cacataagcc tgaatcaac  
tccactacc atcctggggc

481 cgacctacag gagaatttct gccgcaacc cgacagcagc  
accacgggac cctggtgcta

541 cactacagac cccaccgtga ggaggcagga atgcagcatc  
cctgtctgtg gccaggatca

601 agtcaactgta gcgatgactc cacgctccga aggctccagt  
gtgaatctgt cacctccatt

661 ggagcagtgt gtccctgatc gggggcagca gtaccagggg  
cgctggcgg tgaccacaca

721 tgggctcccc tgcttggcct gggccagcgc acaggccaag  
gccctgagca agcaccagga

781 cttcaactca gctgtgcagc tgggtggagaa cttctgccgc  
aaccagacg gggatgagga

841 gggcgtgtgg tgctatgtgg ccgggaagcc tggcgacttt  
gggtactgcg acctcaacta

901 ttgtgaggag gccgtggagg aggagacagg agatgggctg  
gatgaggact cagacagggc

961 catcgaagg cgtaccgcca ccagtgagta ccagactttc  
ttcaatccga ggacctttgg

1021 ctccgggagag gcagactgtg ggctgcgacc tctgttcgag  
aagaagtcgc tggaggacaa

1081 aaccgaaaga gagctcctgg aatcctacat cgacggggcg  
attgtggagg gctcggatgc

1141 agagatcggc atgtcacctt ggcaggtgat gcttttccgg  
aagagtcccc aggagctgct

1201 gtgtggggcc agcctcatca gtgaccgctg ggtcctcacc  
gccgcccact gcctcctgta

1261 cccgccctgg gacaagaact tcaccgagaa tgaccttctg  
gtgcgcatcg gcaagcactc

1321 ccgcacaagg tacgagcgaa acattgaaaa gatatccatg  
ttggaaaaga tctacatcca

1381 ccccaggtac aactggcggg agaacctgga ccgggacatt  
gccctgatga agctgaagaa

1441 gcctgttgcc ttcagtgact acattcacc tgtgtgtctg  
cccgacaggg agacggcagc

1501 cagcttgctc caggctggat acaaggggcg ggtgacaggc  
tggggcaacc tgaaggagac

1561 gtggacagcc aacgttggtg aggggcagcc cagtgtcctg  
caggtggtga acctgcccac

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1681 tgctggttac aagcctgatg aagggaaacg aggggatgcc  
tgtgaagggtg acagtggggg

1741 accctttgtc atgaagagcc cctttaacaa ccgctgggat  
caaattgggca tcgtctcatg

1801 gggatgaaggc tgtgaccggg atgggaaata tggcttctac  
acacatgtgt tccgcctgaa

1861 gaagtggata cagaaggcca ttgatcagtt tggagagtag  
gggccactca tattctgggc

1921 tcctggaacc aatcccgtga aagaattatt tttgtgttcc  
taaaactatg gttcccaata

1981 aaagtgactc tcagcgg

TABLE 6

Ala	Pro	Pro	Arg	Leu	Ile	Cys	Asp	Ser	Arg	Val	Leu	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Glu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Thr	Gly	Cys	Ala	Glu	His
			20					25					30		
Cys	Ser	Leu	Asn	Glu	Asn	Ile	Thr	Val	Pro	Asp	Thr	Lys	Val	Asn	Phe
		35					40					45			
Tyr	Ala	Trp	Lys	Arg	Met	Glu	Val	Gly	Gln	Gln	Ala	Val	Glu	Val	Trp
	50					55					60				
Gln	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Gln	Ala	Leu
65					70					75					80
Leu	Val	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gln	Pro	Trp	Glu	Pro	Leu	Gln	Leu	His	Val	Asp
				85					90					95	
Lys	Ala	Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu
			100					105					110		
Gly	Ala	Gln	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Pro	Pro	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ala
		115					120					125			
Pro	Leu	Arg	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ala	Asp	Thr	Phe	Arg	Lys	Leu	Phe	Arg	Val
	130					135					140				
Tyr	Ser	Asn	Phe	Leu	Arg	Gly	Lys	Leu	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala
145					150					155					160
Cys	Arg	Thr	Gly	Asp											

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

Gly Ala Gln Lys Glu Ala Ile Ser Pro Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Ala Ala  
 115 120 125

Pro Leu Arg Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Phe Arg Lys Leu Phe Arg Val  
 130 135 140

Tyr Ser Asn Phe Leu Arg Gly Lys Leu Lys Leu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Ala  
 145 150 155 160

Cys Arg Thr Gly Asp Arg  
 165

TABLE 7

AAY-AAY-ACN, ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN, ACN-  
 AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-ACN, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
 ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN, ACN-  
 ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY,  
 ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN, AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
 AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 ACN-ACN, ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
 ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY, ACN-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN, AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN,  
 AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
 ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-ACN, ACN-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY, ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-  
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 ACN-AAY, ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-ACN, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 ACN-ACN, ACN-ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-AAY, ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY, ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-ACN, AAY-ACN-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-ACN-  
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 AAY-ACN, AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-  
 ACN-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN, AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-  
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 AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-  
 ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-  
 ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-

ACN-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-  
 AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-ACN-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 ACN-ACN, ACN-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-  
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 ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-  
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 AAY-ACN, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-ACN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-ACN- AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN, ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-ACN-AAY

Oligonucleotides of peptide motifs containing 3-7 amino acid residues with N(Asparagine) as the major constituent and A(Alanine) as the minor constituent

AAY-AAY-GCN, GCN-AAY-AAY, AAY-GCN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-GCN, GCN-  
 AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-GCN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-GCN, GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
 GCN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-GCN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-GCN-GCN, GCN-  
 GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY, GCN-AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY, GCN-AAY-AAY-GCN-AAY,  
 GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY-GCN, AAY-GCN-GCN-AAY-AAY, AAY-GCN-AAY-GCN-  
 AAY, AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY-GCN, AAY-AAY-GCN-GCN-AAY, AAY-AAY-GCN-  
 AAY-GCN, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GCN, GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
 AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GCN-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 GCN-GCN, GCN-GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, GCN-AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
 GCN-AAY-AAY-GCN-AAY-AAY, GCN-AAY-AAY-AAY-GCN-AAY, GCN-AAY-  
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AA Y-AA Y-GCN-GCN-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-GCN-AA Y-GCN-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-  
GCN-AA Y-AA Y-GCN, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-GCN-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-  
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AA Y-AA Y, GCN-AA Y-GCN-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, GCN-AA Y-GCN-AA Y-GCN-  
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GCN-GCN, GCN-GCN-AA Y-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, GCN-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-  
AA Y-AA Y, GCN-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-AA Y, GCN-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-  
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GCN-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-GCN-  
AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-AA Y-GCN-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-AA Y-  
AA Y-GCN, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-GCN-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN-  
AA Y-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GCN, GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-  
AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-GCN-AA Y-AA Y-



AGY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AGY, AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-  
 AGY-AGY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AGY-AGY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AGY-  
 AAY-AGY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AGY-AGY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AGY-AGY, AGY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AGY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AGY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-  
 AAY-AAY, AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY, AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AGY, AAY-AGY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AGY-AAY-AGY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AGY-AAY, AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY, AAY-AAY-AGY-AGY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-  
 AGY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AGY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AGY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-  
 AAY-AGY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AGY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-  
 AAY-AGY- AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY, AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AGY-AAY

Oligonucleotides of peptide motifs containing 3-7 amino acid residues with N(Asparagine) as the major constituent and Q(Glutamine) as the minor constituent

AAY-AAY-CAR, CAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAR, CAR-  
 AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-CAR, CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
 CAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAR-CAR, CAR-  
 CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY, CAR-AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY, CAR-AAY-AAY-CAR-AAY,  
 CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAR, AAY-CAR-CAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAR-AAY-CAR-  
 AAY, AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY-CAR, AAY-AAY-CAR-CAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAR-  
 AAY-CAR, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAR, CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
 AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, CAR-AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
 CAR-AAY-AAY-CAR-AAY-AAY, CAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAR-AAY, CAR-AAY-





AAY-GAR, AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY, AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR, AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY, AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR, AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR, AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-GAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR, AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR, AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR, AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-GAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY-GAR, AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-GAR, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR, GAR-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY, GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY, GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY, GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY, AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-GAR-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY, AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR, AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR, AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-GAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-GAR, GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAR-AAY

Oligonucleotides of peptide motifs containing 3-7 amino acid residues with N(Asparagine) as the major constituent and H(Histidine) as the minor constituent

AAY-AAY-CAY, CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-CAY, CAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, CAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, CAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, AAY-CAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-

AAY-CAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
CAY-CAY, CAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, CAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY,  
CAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, CAY-AAY-  
AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, AAY-CAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-CAY-  
AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY,  
AAY-AAY-CAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-  
CAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-CAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-  
AAY-CAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-CAY-CAY, CAY-CAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-  
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AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
CAY-AAY, AAY-CAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-CAY, AAY-AAY-CAY-CAY-AAY-

AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-AA Y-  
CA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-CA Y-  
AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-  
AA Y-CA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-CA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-  
AA Y-CA Y- AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y, CA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-  
AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-AA Y-  
AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-  
AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-CA Y-AA Y

AA Y-AA Y-GAY, GAY-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-GAY-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GAY, GAY-  
AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-GAY-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-GAY-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-  
AA Y-GAY, GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-  
GAY-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GAY-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GAY-GAY, GAY-  
GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, GAY-AA Y-GAY-AA Y-AA Y, GAY-AA Y-AA Y-GAY-AA Y,  
GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GAY, AA Y-GAY-GAY-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-GAY-AA Y-GAY-  
AA Y, AA Y-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-GAY, AA Y-AA Y-GAY-GAY-AA Y, AA Y-AA Y-GAY-  
AA Y-GAY, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GAY, GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y,  
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GAY-GAY, GAY-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, GAY-AA Y-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y,  
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AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GAY, AA Y-GAY-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, AA Y-GAY-AA Y-GAY-  
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GAY-AA Y-AA Y-GAY, AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y-GAY-GAY-AA Y, GAY-GAY-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-  
AA Y-AA Y, GAY-AA Y-GAY-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, GAY-AA Y-GAY-AA Y-GAY-  
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GAY-GAY, GAY-GAY-AA Y-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-AA Y, GAY-GAY-AA Y-AA Y-GAY-  
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AAY-AAY, AAY-GAY-GAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-AAY, AAY-GAY-GAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-GAY, AAY-GAY-AAY-GAY-GAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-GAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-  
 GAY-AAY, AAY-GAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-GAY, AAY-GAY-AAY-GAY-AAY-  
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 AAY-GAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-GAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-  
 AAY-GAY- AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAY, GAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-GAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-GAY-AAY-AAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-AAY-AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-  
 AAY-AAY, AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-AAY-GAY-AAY

G (glycine) as major constituent

GGN-GGN-ACN, ACN-GGN-GGN, GGN-ACN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN, ACN-  
 GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-  
 GGN-ACN, ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-  
 ACN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-ACN, ACN-  
 ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN, ACN-GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN, ACN-GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN,  
 ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN, GGN-ACN-ACN-GGN-GGN, GGN-ACN-GGN-ACN-  
 GGN, GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN-ACN, GGN-GGN-ACN-ACN-GGN, GGN-GGN-ACN-  
 GGN-ACN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN, ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN,



ACN-GGN, GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN, GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-ACN-  
 GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN-ACN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN-  
 GGN-ACN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-ACN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-  
 GGN-ACN- GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN, ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-  
 GGN-GGN, GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN-  
 GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-  
 GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN-ACN-GGN

GGN-GGN-GCN, GCN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GCN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GCN, GCN-  
 GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GCN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GCN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-  
 GGN-GCN, GCN-GGN-GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GCN-GGN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-  
 GCN-GGN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GCN-GGN, GGN-GGN-GGN-GCN-GCN, GCN-  
 GCN-GGN-GGN-GGN, GCN-GGN-GCN-GGN-GGN, GCN-GGN-GGN-GCN-GGN,  
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CAR-CAR, GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR, GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR, CAR-GAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-GAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR, CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR, CAR-CAR-GAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-GAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-GAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-GAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-GAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-GAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-GAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-GAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR, GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAR-CAR

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CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-GAY-CAR-CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAY-  
CAR-CAR, CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-CAR-GAY-CAR

TABLE 8

Symbol		Origin of designation
a	a	<u>a</u> denine
g	g	g <u>a</u> anine
c	c	cy <u>c</u> tosine
t	t	th <u>t</u> ymine
u	u	<u>u</u> racil
r	g or a	pu <u>r</u> ine
y	t/u or c	py <u>r</u> imidine
m	a or c	am <u>m</u> ino
k	g or t/u	<u>k</u> eto
s	g or c	<u>s</u> trong interac tions 3H-bonds
w	a or t/u	<u>w</u> weak interac tions 2H-bonds
b	g or c or t/u	not a
d	a or g or t/u	not c
h	a or c or t/u	not g
v	a or g or c	not t, not u
n	a or g or c or t/u, unknown, or other	<u>a</u> ny

TABLE 9

Code Construct	Admin Dose <sup>o</sup>	AUC <sub>∞</sub>	T <sub>last</sub>	AUC/D	t <sub>1/2</sub>	Cl	V <sub>ss</sub>	MRT <sub>∞</sub>	Dose normalized AUC <sub>∞</sub> <sup>s</sup>
	μg/kg	ng* h/mL	h	h*kg* ng/mL /μg	h	mL/h/ kg	mL/kg	h	ng* h/mL
NNT <sub>155</sub>	2.6	274.5	24	105.6	6.2	9.5	78.2	8.2	316.7
C-GSF Control (A)	3.2	20.91	8	6.53	1.53	153.0	160.1	1.0	19.60
NEUPOGEN <sup>®</sup> 30	3.0	47.01	8	15.7	1.13	63.8	77.0	1.2	47.01
NEULASTA	6.0	116.4	24	19.4	3.04	51.5	266.1	5.2	58.20

1. A biologically active protein conjugate comprising a biologically active polypeptide coupled via a peptide bond to a polypeptide comprising from 2 to about 500 units of a peptide comprising as a major constituent, two or more residues of one amino acid selected from Gly (G), Asn (N) and Gln (Q), and as a minor constituent, one or more residues of one amino acid selected from Ala (A), Ser (S), Thr (T), Asp (D), Gln (Q), Glu (E), His (H) and Asn (N), provided that none of said amino acids is present in said major constituent and said minor constituent, such that said biologically active protein conjugate has a modified plasma half-life compared to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide.

2. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide comprises 3-6 amino acid residues.

3. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide comprises 3 amino acid residues.

4. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide comprises 4 amino acid residues.

5. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide comprises 5 amino acid residues.

6. The protein conjugate of claim 5, wherein said minor constituent comprises 1 amino acid residue of said peptide.

7. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide comprises 6 amino acid residues.

8. The protein conjugate of claim 7, wherein said minor constituent comprises 1 amino acid residue of said peptide.

9. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide has a sequence consisting of N and T amino acid residues.

10. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide has a sequence consisting of N and E amino acid residues.

11. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide has a sequence consisting of Q and S amino acid residues.

12. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said peptide has a sequence consisting of N and Q amino acid residues.

13. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide is N-terminal with respect to said biologically active polypeptide.

14. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide is C-terminal with respect to said biologically active polypeptide.

15. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide is situated at both the N and C-terminus with respect to said biologically active polypeptide.

16. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said biologically active polypeptide is a cytokine.

17. The protein conjugate of claim 16, wherein said cytokine is granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF).

18. The protein conjugate of claim 16, wherein said cytokine is human growth hormone.

19. The protein conjugate of claim 16, wherein said cytokine is an interferon.

20. The protein conjugate of claim 19, wherein said interferon is a beta-interferon.

21. The protein conjugate of claim 19, wherein said interferon is a gamma-interferon.

22. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises an antibody, antibody fragment, proteolytic antibody fragment or domain, single chain antibody, genetically or chemically optimized antibody or fragment thereof.

23. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises a soluble gp120 or gp160 glycoprotein.

24. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises a coagulation factor.

25. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises a soluble receptor.

26. The protein conjugate of claim 25, wherein said soluble receptor comprises a tumor necrosis factor (TNF)- $\alpha$  type II receptor.

27. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises erythropoietin.

28. The protein conjugate of claim 1, having a modified half-life that is decreased relative compared to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide.

29. The protein conjugate of claim 28, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises a recombinant activated protein C.

30. The protein conjugate of claim 28, wherein said biologically active polypeptide comprises a recombinant Factor VII.

31. The protein conjugate of claim 1, wherein said biologically active polypeptide is a therapeutic enzyme.

32. A composition comprising the protein conjugate of claim 1 and a carrier.

33. The composition of claim 32, wherein said carrier is a pharmaceutically effective carrier.

34. A chimeric DNA molecule encoding the protein conjugate of claim 1.

35. A vector comprising the chimeric DNA molecule of claim 34.

36. The vector of claim 35, which is a plasmid.

37. The vector of claim 36, wherein said plasmid is pCE2.

38. A cell transformed with the vector of claim 35.

39. The cell of claim 38, which is a mammalian cell.

40. The cell of claim 39, wherein said mammalian cell is a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell.

41. The cell of claim 38, which is a bacterium.

42. The cell of claim 41, wherein the bacterium is *E. coli*.

43. The cell of claim 38, which is yeast.

44. A method of making a biologically active protein conjugate comprising a biologically active polypeptide

coupled via peptide bond to a polypeptide comprising from 2 to about 500 units of a peptide comprising as a major constituent, two or more residues of one amino acid selected from Gly (G), Asn (N) and Gln (Q), and as a minor constituent, one or more residues of one amino acid selected from Ala (A), Ser (S), Thr (T), Asp (D), Gln (Q), Glu (E), His (H) and Asn (N), provided that none of said amino acids is present in said major constituent and said minor constituent, such that said biologically active protein has a modified plasma half-life compared to intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide, said method comprising:

culturing a cell transformed with a chimeric DNA molecule encoding said protein conjugate under conditions whereby said DNA is expressed, thereby producing said protein conjugate; and

extracting an expression product of said chimeric DNA molecule from said cell.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein said chimeric DNA molecule is introduced into said cell through insertion of said chimeric DNA molecule into a vector which is then transformed into said cell.

46. A method of determining whether a given protein conjugate exhibits a modified plasma half-life compared to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide, comprising:

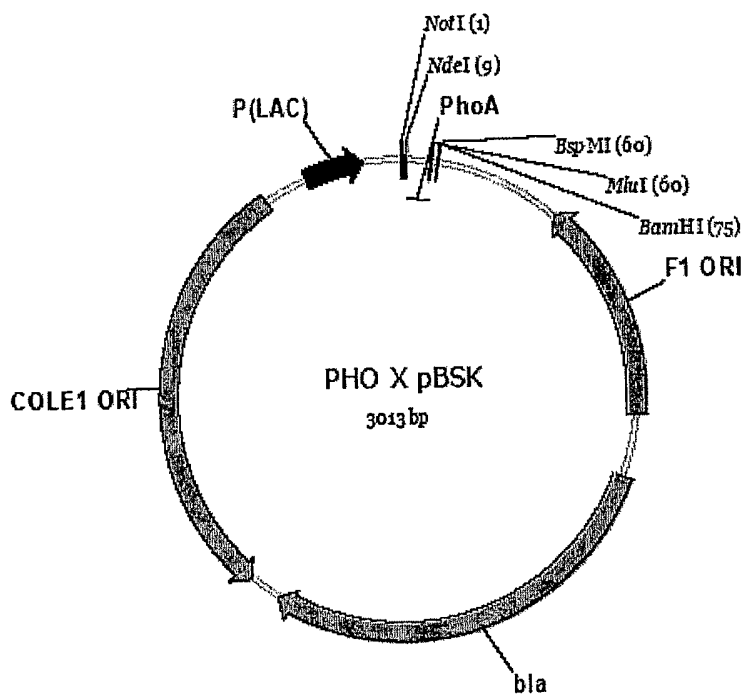
a) preparing a protein conjugate comprising a biologically active polypeptide coupled via a peptide bond to a polypeptide that comprises from 2 to about 500 repeating units of a peptide motif, wherein the motif comprises a major constituent and a minor constituent, in which the major constituent comprises or consists of two or more residues of one amino acid selected from the group consisting of Gly (G), Asn (N) and Gln (Q), and the

minor constituent comprises or consists of one or more residues of one amino acid selected from the group consisting of Ala (A), Ser (S), Thr (T), Asp (D), Gln (Q), Glu (E), His (H) and Asn (N), wherein none of the amino acids is present in both the major constituent and said minor constituent, and

b) testing the protein conjugate to determine whether the protein conjugate has a modified plasma half-life compared to the intrinsic half-life of the unconjugated biologically active polypeptide.

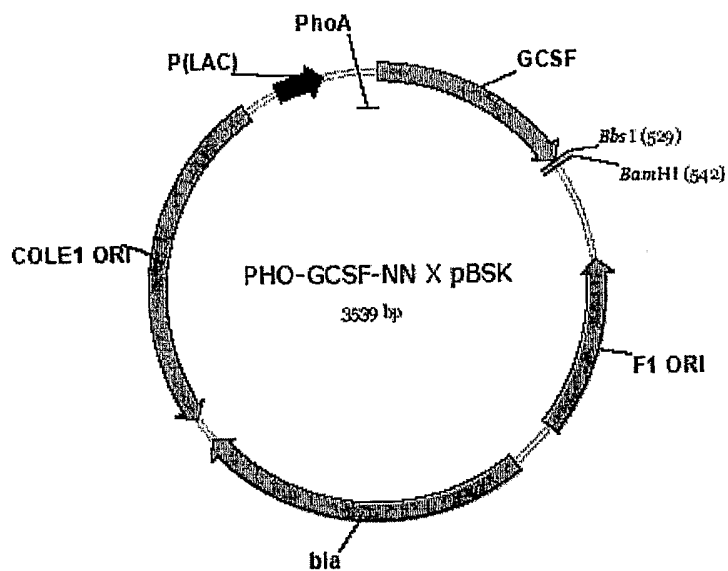
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FIG. 1



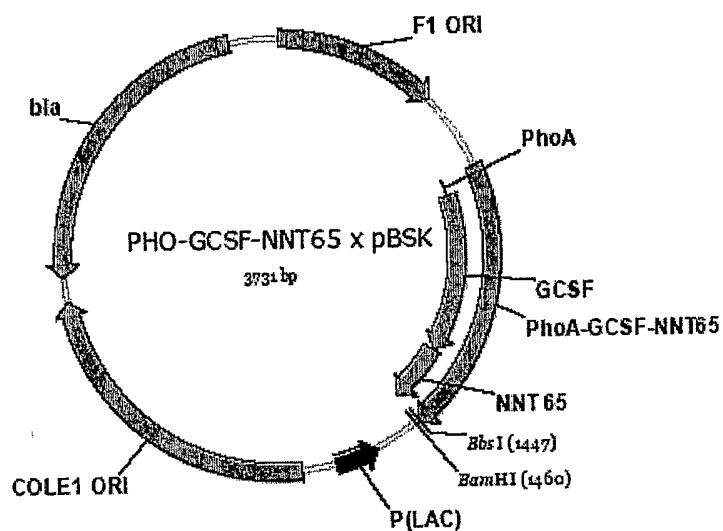
2/8

FIG. 2



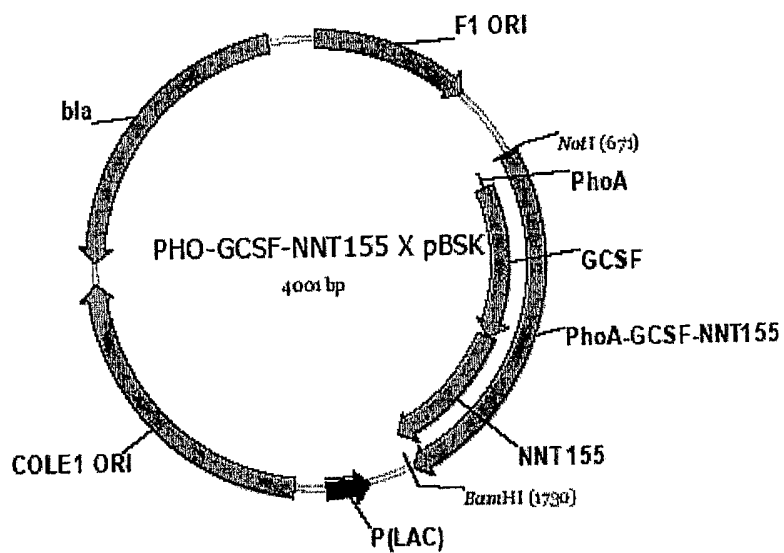
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FIG. 3



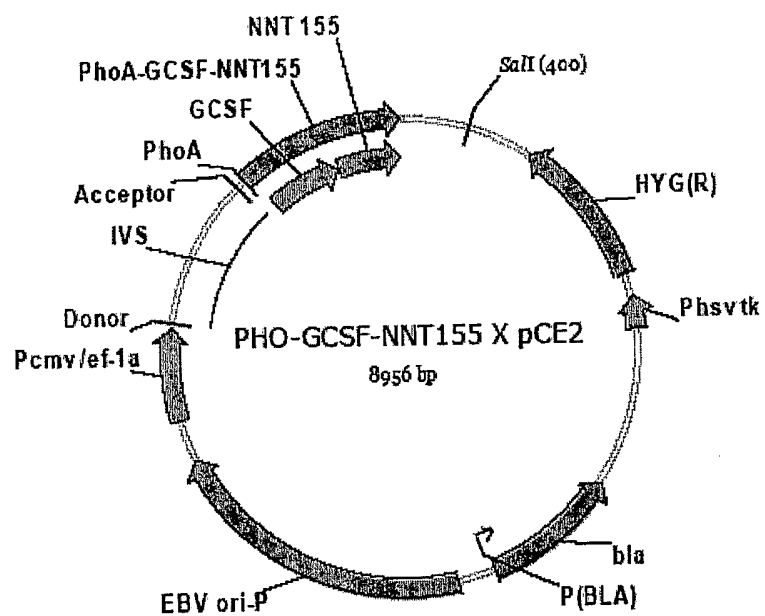
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FIG. 4



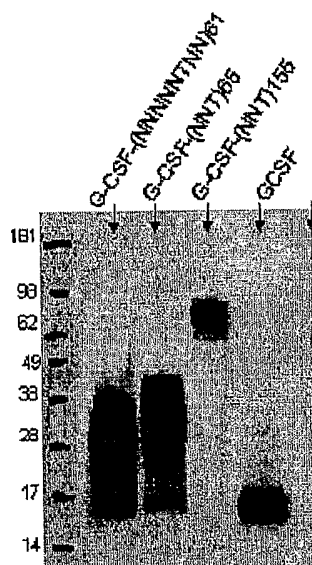
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FIG. 5



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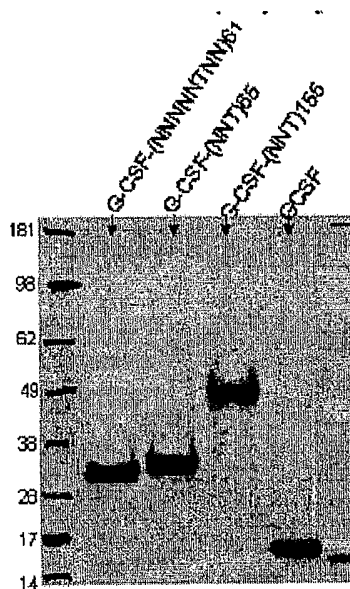
FIG. 6



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FIG. 7



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FIG. 8

