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(71) Demandeur/Applicant:
ZHOU, HEYUE, US

(72) Inventeur/Inventor:
ZHOU, HEYUE, US

(74) Agent: BCF LLP

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(54) Title: ANTIGEN BINDING PROTEINS THAT BIND PD-L1

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
There is disclosed anti-PD-L1 IgG class antibodies that have an improved ability to be manufactured at higher yields. More specifically, there is disclosed human antibodies that bind PD-L1, PD-L1-binding fragments that can be manufactured at higher yields.

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(72) Inventor; and
(71) Applicant : **ZHOU, Heyue** [CN/US]; 15732 Potomac Ridge Road, San Diego, CA 92127 (US).

(74) Agents: **HERRITT, Danielle, L.** et al.; McCarter & English, LLP, 265 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110 (US).

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(54) Title: ANTIGEN BINDING PROTEINS THAT BIND PD-L1

(57) Abstract: There is disclosed anti-PD-L1 IgG class antibodies that have an improved ability to be manufactured at higher yields. More specifically, there is disclosed human antibodies that bind PD-L1, PD-L1-binding fragments that can be manufactured at higher yields.

Antigen Binding Proteins that Bind PD-L1

Related Applications

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/288,912, filed on January 29, 2016, the entire contents of which are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

Sequence Listing

The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been submitted electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said ASCII copy, created on January 27, 2017, is named 126036-06620_ST25.txt and is 8.0 kilobytes in size.

Technical Field

The present disclosure provides anti-PD-L1 IgG class antibodies that have an improved ability to be manufactured at higher yields. More specifically, the present disclosure provides human antibodies that bind PD-L1, PD-L1-binding fragments and derivatives of such antibodies, and PD-L1 -binding polypeptides comprising such fragments.

Background

Programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) is a 40 kDa type 1 transmembrane protein. PD-L1 (human PD-L1 cDNA is composed of the base sequence shown by EMBL/GenBank Acc. No. NM_001267706 and mouse PD-L1 cDNA is composed of the base sequence shown by NM_021893) that is a ligand of PD-1 is expressed in so-called antigen-presenting cells such as activated monocytes and dendritic cells. These cells present interaction molecules that induce a variety of immuno-inductive signals to T lymphocytes, and PD-L1 is one of these molecules that induce the inhibitory signal by ligating PD-1. It has been revealed that PD-L1 ligation suppressed the activation (cellular proliferation and induction of various cytokine productions) of PD-1 expressing T lymphocytes. PD-L1 expression has been confirmed in not only immunocompetent cells but also a certain kind of tumor cell lines (cell lines derived from monocytic leukemia, cell lines derived from mast cells, cell lines derived from hepatic carcinomas, cell lines derived from neuroblasts, and cell lines derived from breast carcinomas) (*Nature Immunology* (2001), vol. 2, issue 3, p. 261-267.).

Programmed death 1 (PD-1) is a member of the CD28 family of receptors, which includes CD28, CTLA-4, ICOS, PD-L1, and BTLA. The initial member of the family, CD28, was discovered by functional effect on augmenting T cell proliferation following the addition of monoclonal antibodies (Hutloff et al. (1999) *Nature* 397:263-266; Hansen et al. (1980) *Immunogenics* 10:247-260). Two cell surface glycoprotein ligands for PD-1 have been identified, PD-L1 and PDL-2, and have been shown to down-regulate T cell activation and

cytokine secretion occur upon binding to PD-1 (Freeman et al. (2000) *J. Exp. Med.* 192:1027-34; Latchman et al. (2001) *Nat. Immunol.* 2:261-8; Carter et al. (2002) *Eur. J. Immunol.* 32:634-43; Ohigashi et al. (2005) *Clin. Cancer Res.* 11:2947-53). Both PD-L1 (B7-H1) and PD-L2 (B7-DC) are B7 homologs that bind to PD-1. Expression of PD-L1 on the cell surface has also been shown to be upregulated through IFN-γ stimulation.

PD-L1 expression has been found in several murine and human cancers, including human lung, ovarian and colon carcinoma and various myelomas (Iwai et al. (2002) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99:12293-7; Ohigashi et al. (2005) *Clin. Cancer Res.* 11:2947-53). PD-L1 has been suggested to play a role in tumor immunity by increasing apoptosis of antigen-specific T-cell clones (Dong et al. (2002) *Nat. Med.* 8:793-800). It has also been suggested that PD-L1 might be involved in intestinal mucosal inflammation and inhibition of PD-L1 suppresses wasting disease associated with colitis (Kanai et al. (2003) *J. Immunol.* 171:4156-63).

Summary of Invention

The present disclosure found that an antibody (called H6B1L) disclosed in U.S. Patent application US Patent Publication No. 2013-0323249 (13/907,685 filed 31 May 2013) (the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein) as wild type SEQ ID NO. 213 for the heavy chain and SEQ ID NO. 214 for the light chain was not able to be manufactured in sufficient quantity under certain conditions given amino terminal fragmentation. Thus, the present disclosure provides variant H6B1L antibodies that can be manufactured, in particular, in CHO cells without light chain fragmentation.

In one embodiment, the present disclosure provides a fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, which has a heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3. Preferably, the fully human antibody has both a heavy chain and a light chain wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 (called H6B1L-EM herein) and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3 (called H6B1L-EV herein).

In certain embodiments, the present disclosure provides a Fab fully human antibody fragment, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain, wherein the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3. Preferably, the fully human antibody Fab fragment has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain

region wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

In one embodiment, the present disclosure provides a single chain human antibody, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain and a peptide linker connection the heavy chain and light chain variable domain regions, wherein the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3. Preferably, the fully human single chain antibody has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain region, wherein the single chain fully human antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

In one embodiment, the present disclosure further provides a method for treating a broad spectrum of mammalian cancers or a broad-spectrum of inflammatory diseases and autoimmune diseases, comprising administering an effective amount of an anti-PD-L1 polypeptide, wherein the anti-PD-L1 polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of a fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, a Fab fully human antibody fragment, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain, a single chain human antibody, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain and a peptide linker connection the heavy chain and light chain variable domain regions, and combinations thereof;

wherein the fully human antibody has a heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3;

wherein the Fab fully human antibody fragment has the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has the light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3; and

wherein the single chain human antibody has the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has the light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3. In certain embodiments, the heavy chain variable region comprises a CDR1 domain, a CDR2 domain, and a CDR3 domain as set forth in the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, and SEQ ID NO: 7,

In certain embodiments, the fully human antibody has both a heavy chain and a light chain wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected

from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 (called H6B1L-EM herein) and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3 (called H6B1L-EV herein). Preferably, the fully human antibody Fab fragment has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain region wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 (called H6B1L-EM herein) and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3 (called H6B1L-EV herein). Preferably, the fully human single chain antibody has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain region, wherein the single chain fully human antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 1, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

In other embodiments, the invention provides a fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 domain, a CDR2 domain, and a CDR3 domain as set forth in the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, and SEQ ID NO: 7, respectively, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

The fully human antibody of the invention may, in certain embodiments, be an IgG1 or an IgG4.

In one embodiment, the invention also includes a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-PD-L1 antibody (or fragment thereof) of the invention, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also includes a method for treating a human subject having cancer or an autoimmune or inflammatory disease, said method comprising administering an effective amount of an anti-PD-L1 fully human antibody, Fab fragment, or scFv. In one embodiment, the broad spectrum of mammalian cancers to be treated is selected from the group consisting of ovarian, colon, breast, lung cancers, myelomas, neuroblastic-derived CNS tumors, monocytic leukemias, B-cell derived leukemias, T-cell derived leukemias, B-cell derived lymphomas, T-cell derived lymphomas, mast cell derived tumors, and combinations thereof. In one embodiment, the autoimmune disease or inflammatory disease is selected from the group consisting of intestinal mucosal inflammation, wasting disease associated with colitis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, viral infections, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, Crohn's disease, and inflammatory bowel disease.

In one embodiment, the antibody or fragment of the invention is produced in a mammalian host cell, *e.g.,* a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figures 1A and 1B shows a comparison mass spec peaks of the light chains for original wild type antibody H6B1L on the upper graph (Figure 1A) and the present variant antibody H6-B1L-EM on the lower graph (Figure 1B). As described in Figure 1B, no light chain (LC) fragment was detected for the H6B1LEM light chain in comparison to the parent light chain. The antibodies described in Figure 1 were produced in CHO cells.

Detailed Description

Definitions

An "antigen binding protein" is a protein comprising a portion that binds to an antigen and, optionally, a scaffold or framework portion that allows the antigen binding portion to adopt a conformation that promotes binding of the antigen binding protein to the antigen. Examples of antigen binding proteins include antibodies, antibody fragments (*e.g.*, an antigen binding portion of an antibody), antibody derivatives, and antibody analogs. The antigen binding protein can comprise, for example, an alternative protein scaffold or artificial scaffold with grafted CDRs or CDR derivatives. Such scaffolds include, but are not limited to, antibody-derived scaffolds comprising mutations introduced to, for example, stabilize the three-dimensional structure of the antigen binding protein as well as wholly synthetic scaffolds comprising, for example, a biocompatible polymer. See, for example, Korndorfer et al., 2003, *Proteins: Structure, Function, and Bioinformatics*, Volume 53, Issue 1:121-129; Roque et al., 2004, *Biotechnol. Prog*. 20:639-654. In addition, peptide antibody mimetics ("PAMs") can be used, as well as scaffolds based on antibody mimetics utilizing fibronection components as a scaffold.

An antigen binding protein can have, for example, the structure of a naturally occurring immunoglobulin. An "immunoglobulin" is a tetrameric molecule. In an “intact immunoglobulin” (which has a heavy and light chain structure like that of a naturally occurring immunoglobulin), each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kDa) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kDa). The amino-terminal portion of each chain includes a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The carboxy-terminal portion of each chain defines a constant region primarily responsible for effector function. Human light chains are classified as kappa or lambda light chains. Heavy chains are classified as mu, delta, gamma, alpha, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA, and IgE, respectively. Within light and heavy chains, the variable and constant regions are joined by a "J" region of about 12 or more amino acids, with the heavy chain also including a "D" region

of about 10 more amino acids. See generally, Fundamental Immunology Ch. 7 (Paul, W., ed., 2nd ed. Raven Press, N.Y. (1989)) (incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes). The variable regions of each light/heavy chain pair form the antibody binding site such that an intact immunoglobulin has two binding sites. It should be noted that the term "naturally occurring immunoglobulin" does not refer to the source of the immunoglobulin, but rather the overall structure of the immunoglobulin.

The variable regions of naturally occurring immunoglobulin chains exhibit the same general structure of relatively conserved framework regions (FR) joined by three hypervariable regions, also called complementarity determining regions or CDRs. From N-terminus to C-terminus, both light and heavy chains comprise the domains FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3 and FR4. The assignment of amino acids to each domain is in accordance with the definitions of Kabat et al. in Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, 5th Ed., US Dept. of Health and Human Services, PHS, NIH, NIH Publication no. 91-3242, 1991. Other numbering systems for the amino acids in immunoglobulin chains include IMGT.RTM. (international ImMunoGeneTics information system; Lefranc et al, *Dev. Comp. Immunol.* 29:185-203; 2005) and AHo (Honegger and Pluckthun, *J. Mol. Biol.* 309(3):657-670; 2001).

Antibodies can be obtained from sources such as serum or plasma that contain immunoglobulins having varied antigenic specificity. If such antibodies are subjected to affinity purification, they can be enriched for a particular antigenic specificity. Such enriched preparations of antibodies usually are made of less than about 10% antibody having specific binding activity for the particular antigen. Subjecting these preparations to several rounds of affinity purification can increase the proportion of antibody having specific binding activity for the antigen. Antibodies prepared in this manner are often referred to as "monospecific." Monospecfic antibody preparations can be made up of about 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99%, or 99.9% antibody having specific binding activity for the particular antigen.

An "antibody" refers to an intact immunoglobulin or to an antigen binding portion thereof that competes with the intact antibody for specific binding, unless otherwise specified. In one embodiment, an antibody is an intact immunoglobulin. Antigen binding portions may be produced by recombinant DNA techniques or by enzymatic or chemical cleavage of intact antibodies. Antigen binding portions include, *inter alia*, Fab, Fab', $F(ab')_2$, Fv, domain antibodies (dAbs), and complementarity determining region (CDR) fragments, single-chain antibodies (scFv), chimeric antibodies, diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies, and polypeptides that contain at least a portion of an immunoglobulin that is sufficient to confer specific antigen binding to the polypeptide.

Complementarity determining regions (CDRs) and framework regions (FR) of a given antibody may be identified using the system described by Kabat et al. *supra*; Lefranc et al., *supra* and/or Honegger and Pluckthun, *supra*. One or more CDRs may be incorporated into a

molecule either covalently or noncovalently to make it an antigen binding protein. An antigen binding protein may incorporate the CDR(s) as part of a larger polypeptide chain, may covalently link the CDR(s) to another polypeptide chain, or may incorporate the CDR(s) noncovalently. The CDRs permit the antigen binding protein to specifically bind to a particular antigen of interest.

An antigen binding protein may have one or more binding sites. If there is more than one binding site, the binding sites may be identical to one another or may be different. For example, a naturally occurring human immunoglobulin typically has two identical binding sites, while a "bispecific" or "bifunctional" antibody has two different binding sites.

The term "human antibody" includes an antibody, or antigen binding fragment of an antibody, that has one or more variable and constant regions derived from human immunoglobulin sequences. In one embodiment, all of the variable and constant domains are derived from human immunoglobulin sequences (a fully human antibody). These antibodies may be prepared in a variety of ways, examples of which are described below, including through the immunization with an antigen of interest of a mouse that is genetically modified to express antibodies derived from human heavy and/or light chain-encoding genes. Human antibodies may be identified in a variety of ways, including through phage display or through immunization of a mouse with an antigen of interest where the mouse is genetically modified to express antibodies derived from human heavy and/or light chain-encoding genes. In one embodiment, a fully human antibody is made using recombinant methods such that the glycosylation pattern of the antibody is different than an antibody having the same sequence if it were to exist in nature.

A “humanized antibody” has a sequence that differs from the sequence of an antibody derived from a non-human species by one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or additions, such that the humanized antibody is less likely to induce an immune response, and/or induces a less severe immune response, as compared to the non-human species antibody, when it is administered to a human subject. In one embodiment, certain amino acids in the framework and constant domains of the heavy and/or light chains of the non-human species antibody are mutated to produce the humanized antibody. In another embodiment, the constant domain(s) from a human antibody are fused to the variable domain(s) of a non-human species. In another embodiment, one or more amino acid residues in one or more CDR sequences of a non-human antibody are changed to reduce the likely immunogenicity of the non-human antibody when it is administered to a human subject, wherein the changed amino acid residues either are not critical for immunospecific binding of the antibody to its antigen, or the changes to the amino acid sequence that are made are conservative changes, such that the binding of the humanized antibody to the antigen is not significantly worse than the binding of the non-human antibody to the antigen. Examples of how to make humanized antibodies may be found in U.S. Patents 6,054,297, 5,886,152 and 5,877,293.

The term "chimeric antibody" refers to an antibody that contains one or more regions from one antibody and one or more regions from one or more other antibodies. In one embodiment, one or more of the CDRs are derived from a human anti-PD-L1 antibody. In another embodiment, all of the CDRs are derived from a human anti-PD-L1 antibody. In another embodiment, the CDRs from more than one human anti-PD-L1 antibodies are mixed and matched in a chimeric antibody. For instance, a chimeric antibody may comprise a CDR1 from the light chain of a first human anti-PD-L1 antibody, a CDR2 and a CDR3 from the light chain of a second human anti-PD-L1 antibody, and the CDRs from the heavy chain from a third anti-PD-L1 antibody. Other combinations are possible. Further, the framework regions may be derived from one of the same anti-PD-L1 antibodies, from one or more different antibodies, such as a human antibody, or from a humanized antibody. In one example of a chimeric antibody, a portion of the heavy and/or light chain is identical with, homologous to, or derived from an antibody from a particular species or belonging to a particular antibody class or subclass, while the remainder of the chain(s) is/are identical with, homologous to, or derived from an antibody (-ies) from another species or belonging to another antibody class or subclass. Also included are fragments of such antibodies that exhibit the desired biological activity (*i.e.*, the ability to specifically bind PD-L1).

A "Fab fragment" is a monovalent fragment having the V_L, V_H, C_L and C_{H1} domains; a $F(ab')_2$ fragment is a bivalent fragment having two Fab fragments linked by a disulfide bridge at the hinge region; a Fd fragment has the V_H and C_{H1} domains; an Fv fragment has the V_L and V_H domains of a single arm of an antibody; and a dAb fragment has a V_H domain, a V_L domain, or an antigen-binding fragment of a V_H or VL domain (U.S. Patents 6,846,634; 6,696,245, US App. Pub.20/0202512; 2004/0202995; 2004/0038291; 2004/0009507;20 03/0039958, and Ward et al., *Nature* 341:544-546, 1989).

A "single-chain antibody" or an 'scFv" is an antibody in which a V_L and a V_H region are joined via a linker (*e.g.*, a synthetic sequence of amino acid residues) to form a continuous protein chain. In certain embodiments, the linker is long enough to allow the protein chain to fold back on itself and form a monovalent antigen binding site (see, e.g., Bird et al., 1988, *Science* 242:423-26 and Huston et al., 1988, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879-83).

Diabodies are bivalent antibodies comprising two polypeptide chains, wherein each polypeptide chain comprises V_H and V_L domains joined by a linker that is too short to allow for pairing between two domains on the same chain, thus allowing each domain to pair with a complementary domain on another polypeptide chain (see, e.g., Holliger et al., 1993, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6444-48, and Poljak et al., 1994, *Structure* 2:1121-23). If the two polypeptide chains of a diabody are identical, then a diabody resulting from their pairing will have two identical antigen binding sites. Polypeptide chains having different sequences can be used to make a diabody with two different antigen binding sites. Similarly, tribodies and

tetrabodies are antibodies comprising three and four polypeptide chains, respectively, and forming three and four antigen binding sites, respectively, which can be the same or different.

A "neutralizing antibody" or an "inhibitory antibody" is an antibody that inhibits the proteolytic activation of PD-L1 when an excess of the anti-PD-L1 antibody reduces the amount of activation by at least about 20% using an assay such as those described herein in the Examples. In various embodiments, the antigen binding protein reduces the amount of amount of proteolytic activation of PD-L1 by at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 99%, and 99.9%.

Fragments or analogs of antibodies can be readily prepared by those of ordinary skill in the art following the teachings of this specification and using techniques known in the art. Preferred amino- and carboxy-termini of fragments or analogs occur near boundaries of functional domains. Structural and functional domains can be identified by comparison of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence data to public or proprietary sequence databases. Computerized comparison methods can be used to identify sequence motifs or predicted protein conformation domains that occur in other proteins of known structure and/or function. Methods to identify protein sequences that fold into a known three-dimensional structure are known. See, Bowie et al., 1991, *Science* 253:164.

A "CDR grafted antibody" is an antibody comprising one or more CDRs derived from an antibody of a particular species or isotype and the framework of another antibody of the same or different species or isotype.

A "multi-specific antibody" is an antibody that recognizes more than one epitope on one or more antigens. A subclass of this type of antibody is a "bi-specific antibody" which recognizes two distinct epitopes on the same or different antigens.

An antigen binding protein "specifically binds" to an antigen (*e.g.*, human PD-L1) if it binds to the antigen with a dissociation constant of 1 nanomolar or less.

An "antigen binding domain," "antigen binding region," or "antigen binding site" is a portion of an antigen binding protein that contains amino acid residues (or other moieties) that interact with an antigen and contribute to the antigen binding protein's specificity and affinity for the antigen. For an antibody that specifically binds to its antigen, this will include at least part of at least one of its CDR domains.

An "epitope" is the portion of a molecule that is bound by an antigen binding protein (*e.g.*, by an antibody). An epitope can comprise non-contiguous portions of the molecule (*e.g.*, in a polypeptide, amino acid residues that are not contiguous in the polypeptide's primary sequence but that, in the context of the polypeptide's tertiary and quaternary structure, are near enough to each other to be bound by an antigen binding protein).

The "percent identity" or "percent homology" of two polynucleotide or two polypeptide sequences is determined by comparing the sequences using the GAP computer program (a part

of the GCG Wisconsin Package, version 10.3 (Accelrys, San Diego, Calif.)) using its default parameters.

The terms "polynucleotide," "oligonucleotide" and "nucleic acid" are used interchangeably throughout and include DNA molecules (*e.g.*, cDNA or genomic DNA), RNA molecules (*e.g.*, mRNA), analogs of the DNA or RNA generated using nucleotide analogs (*e.g.*, peptide nucleic acids and non-naturally occurring nucleotide analogs), and hybrids thereof. The nucleic acid molecule can be single-stranded or double-stranded. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecules of the invention comprise a contiguous open reading frame encoding an antibody, or a fragment, derivative, mutein, or variant thereof.

Two single-stranded polynucleotides are "the complement" of each other if their sequences can be aligned in an anti-parallel orientation such that every nucleotide in one polynucleotide is opposite its complementary nucleotide in the other polynucleotide, without the introduction of gaps, and without unpaired nucleotides at the 5' or the 3' end of either sequence. A polynucleotide is "complementary" to another polynucleotide if the two polynucleotides can hybridize to one another under moderately stringent conditions. Thus, a polynucleotide can be complementary to another polynucleotide without being its complement.

A "vector" is a nucleic acid that can be used to introduce another nucleic acid linked to it into a cell. One type of vector is a "plasmid," which refers to a linear or circular double stranded DNA molecule into which additional nucleic acid segments can be ligated. Another type of vector is a viral vector (*e.g.*, replication defective retroviruses, adenoviruses and adeno-associated viruses), wherein additional DNA segments can be introduced into the viral genome. Certain vectors are capable of autonomous replication in a host cell into which they are introduced (*e.g.*, bacterial vectors comprising a bacterial origin of replication and episomal mammalian vectors). Other vectors (e.g., non-episomal mammalian vectors) are integrated into the genome of a host cell upon introduction into the host cell, and thereby are replicated along with the host genome. An "expression vector" is a type of vector that can direct the expression of a chosen polynucleotide.

A nucleotide sequence is "operably linked" to a regulatory sequence if the regulatory sequence affects the expression (*e.g.*, the level, timing, or location of expression) of the nucleotide sequence. A "regulatory sequence" is a nucleic acid that affects the expression (*e.g.*, the level, timing, or location of expression) of a nucleic acid to which it is operably linked. The regulatory sequence can, for example, exert its effects directly on the regulated nucleic acid, or through the action of one or more other molecules (*e.g.*, polypeptides that bind to the regulatory sequence and/or the nucleic acid). Examples of regulatory sequences include promoters, enhancers and other expression control elements (*e.g.*, polyadenylation signals). Further examples of regulatory sequences are described in, for example, Goeddel, 1990, Gene Expression Technology: *Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. and Baron et al., 1995, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:3605-06.

A "host cell" is a cell that can be used to express a nucleic acid, *e.g.*, a nucleic acid of the invention. A host cell can be a prokaryote, for example, *E. coli*, or it can be a eukaryote, for example, a single-celled eukaryote (*e.g.*, a yeast or other fungus), a plant cell (*e.g.*, a tobacco or tomato plant cell), an animal cell (*e.g.*, a human cell, a monkey cell, a hamster cell, a rat cell, a mouse cell, or an insect cell) or a hybridoma. Examples of host cells include the COS-7 line of monkey kidney cells (ATCC CRL 1651) (see Gluzman et al., 1981, *Cell* 23:175), L cells, C127 cells, 3T3 cells (ATCC CCL 163), Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells or their derivatives such as Veggie CHO and related cell lines which grow in serum-free media (see Rasmussen et al., 1998, *Cytotechnology* 28:31) or CHO strain DX-B11, which is deficient in DHFR (see Urlaub et al., 1980, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:4216-20), HeLa cells, BHK (ATCC CRL 10) cell lines, the CV1/EBNA cell line derived from the African green monkey kidney cell line CV1 (ATCC CCL 70) (see McMahan et al., 1991, *EMBO J.* 10:2821), human embryonic kidney cells such as 293,293 EBNA or MSR 293, human epidermal A431 cells, human Colo205 cells, other transformed primate cell lines, normal diploid cells, cell strains derived from in vitro culture of primary tissue, primary explants, HL-60, U937, HaK or Jurkat cells. In one embodiment, a host cell is a mammalian host cell which is not human. Typically, a host cell is a cultured cell that can be transformed or transfected with a polypeptide-encoding nucleic acid, which can then be expressed in the host cell. The phrase "recombinant host cell" can be used to denote a host cell that has been transformed or transfected with a nucleic acid to be expressed. A host cell also can be a cell that comprises the nucleic acid but does not express it at a desired level unless a regulatory sequence is introduced into the host cell such that it becomes operably linked with the nucleic acid. It is understood that the term host cell refers not only to the particular subject cell but also to the progeny or potential progeny of such a cell. Because certain modifications may occur in succeeding generations due to, *e.g.*, mutation or environmental influence, such progeny may not, in fact, be identical to the parent cell, but are still included within the scope of the term as used herein. In one embodiment, a host cell is a CHO cell.

The term “recombinant antibody” refers to an antibody that is expressed from a host cell (or cell line) transfected with an expression vector (or possibly more than one expression vector) comprising the coding sequence of the antibody, or a portion thereof (*e.g.*, a DNA sequence encoding a heavy chain or a light chain variable region as described herein). In one embodiment, said coding sequence is not naturally associated with the cell. In one embodiment, a recombinant antibody has a glycosylation pattern that is different than the glycosylation pattern of an antibody having the same sequence if it were to exist in nature. In one embodiment, a recombinant antibody is expressed in a mammalian host cell which is not a human host cell. Notably, individual mammalian host cells have unique glycosylation patterns.

The terms "PD-L1 inhibitor" and "PD-L1 antagonist" are used interchangeably. Each is a molecule that detectably inhibits at least one function of PD-L1. Conversely, a "PD-L1 agonist" is a molecule that detectably increases at least one function of PD-L1. The inhibition caused by a PD-L1 inhibitor need not be complete so long as it is detectable using an assay. Any assay of a function of PD-L1 can be used, examples of which are provided herein. Examples of functions of PD-L1 that can be inhibited by a PD-L1 inhibitor, or increased by a PD-L1 agonist, include cancer cell growth or apoptosis (programmed cell death), and so on. Examples of types of PD-L1 inhibitors and PD-L1 agonists include, but are not limited to, PD-L1 binding polypeptides such as antigen binding proteins (*e.g.*, PD-L1 inhibiting antigen binding proteins), antibodies, antibody fragments, and antibody derivatives.

The terms "peptide," "polypeptide" and "protein" each refers to a molecule comprising two or more amino acid residues joined to each other by peptide bonds. These terms encompass, *e.g.*, native and artificial proteins, protein fragments and polypeptide analogs (such as muteins, variants, and fusion proteins) of a protein sequence as well as post-translationally, or otherwise covalently or non-covalently, modified proteins. A peptide, polypeptide, or protein may be monomeric or polymeric.

A "variant" of a polypeptide (for example, an antibody) comprises an amino acid sequence wherein one or more amino acid residues are inserted into, deleted from and/or substituted into the amino acid sequence relative to another polypeptide sequence. Disclosed variants include, for example, fusion proteins.

A "derivative" of a polypeptide is a polypeptide (*e.g.*, an antibody) that has been chemically modified, *e.g.*, via conjugation to another chemical moiety (such as, for example, polyethylene glycol or albumin, *e.g.*, human serum albumin), phosphorylation, and glycosylation. Unless otherwise indicated, the term "antibody" includes, in addition to antibodies comprising two full-length heavy chains and two full-length light chains, derivatives, variants, fragments, and muteins thereof, examples of which are described below.

PD-L1 Antigen Binding Proteins

The present disclosure provides a fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope with a binding affinity of 10^{-6}M or less, that has a heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of. Preferably, the fully human antibody has both a heavy chain and a light chain wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 (called H6B1L-EM herein) and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3 (called H6B1L-EV herein). Sequences of parent antibody H6B1L and its variants –EM and –EV are provided in the sequence table

below. The –EM and –EV anti-PD-L1 antibodies disclosed herein have been identified as having advantages for expression, particularly in CHO cells, wherein fragmentation is avoided. Preferably, the anti-PD-L1 antibody (or fragment) of the invention binds to human PD-L1.

Antigen binding proteins include fully human monoclonal antibodies that inhibit a biological activity of PD-L1.

In some embodiments, the fully human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR3 domain (as determined using the Kabat numbering scheme) having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR3 domain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10. In some embodiments, the fully human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR2 domain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR2 domain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9. In some embodiments, the fully human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 domain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 domain having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8. In some embodiments, the fully human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR3, a CDR2 and a CDR1 having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 6, and 5, respectively, and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR3, a CDR2 and a CDR1 having the amino acid sequences of SEQ IDs NOs: 10, 9, and 8, respectively.

The invention provides, in certain embodiments, a fully human antibody of an IgG class (*e.g.*, IgG1 or IgG4) that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 1, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3. In one embodiment, the invention provides a fully human antibody of an IgG class (*e.g.*, IgG1 or IgG4) that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 domain, a CDR2 domain, and a CDR3 domain as set forth in the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, and SEQ ID NO: 7, respectively, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

Antibody fragments are also contemplated herein, wherein antibody fragment binds to PD-L1 and comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 1, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3. In one embodiment, the invention provides an anti-PD-L1 antibody fragment that comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 domain, a CDR2 domain, and a CDR3 domain as set forth in the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ

ID NO: 6, and SEQ ID NO: 7, respectively, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

The present disclosure provides a Fab fully human antibody fragment, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain, wherein the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of. Preferably, the fully human antibody Fab fragment has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain region wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

In some embodiments, the Fab fully human antibody fragment comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR3 (as determined using the Kabat numbering scheme) having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10. In some embodiments, the Fab fully human antibody fragment comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9. In some embodiments, the Fab fully human antibody fragment comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8. In some embodiments, the Fab fully human antibody fragment comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR3, a CDR2 and a CDR1 having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 6, and 5, respectively, and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR3, a CDR2 and a CDR1 having the amino acid sequences of SEQ IDs NOs: 10, 9, and 8, respectively.

Antigen-binding fragments of antigen binding proteins of the invention may be produced by conventional techniques. Examples of such fragments include, but are not limited to, Fab and $F(ab')_2$ fragments.

The present disclosure provides a single chain human antibody, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain and a peptide linker connection the heavy chain and light chain variable domain regions, wherein the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3. Preferably, the fully human single chain antibody has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain region, wherein the single chain fully

human antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

In some embodiments, the single chain human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR3 (as determined using the Kabat numbering scheme) having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR3 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10. In some embodiments, the single chain human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR2 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9. In some embodiments, the single chain human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5 and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 8. In some embodiments, the single chain human antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR3, a CDR2 and a CDR1 having the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 7, 6, and 5, respectively, and a light chain variable domain comprising a CDR3, a CDR2 and a CDR1 having the amino acid sequences of SEQ IDs NOs: 10, 9, and 8, respectively.

The present disclosure further provides a method for treating a broad spectrum of mammalian cancers or inflammatory diseases or autoimmune diseases, comprising administering an effective amount of an anti-PD-L1 polypeptide, wherein the anti-PD-L1 polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of a fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope with a binding affinity of at least 10^{-6}M, a Fab fully human antibody fragment, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain, a single chain human antibody, having a variable domain region from a heavy chain and a variable domain region from a light chain and a peptide linker connection the heavy chain and light chain variable domain regions, and combinations thereof; wherein the fully human antibody has a heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has a light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of; wherein the Fab fully human antibody fragment has the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has the light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3; and wherein the single chain human antibody has the heavy chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence SEQ ID NO. 1, and that has the light chain variable domain sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 3.

Preferably, the fully human antibody has both a heavy chain and a light chain wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group

consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3. Preferably, the fully human antibody Fab fragment has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain region wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3. Preferably, the fully human single chain antibody has both a heavy chain variable domain region and a light chain variable domain region, wherein the single chain fully human antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 and SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

In particular embodiments, antigen binding proteins of the present invention have a binding affinity (K_a) for PD-L1 of at least 10^6. In other embodiments, the antigen binding proteins exhibit a K_a of at least 10^7, at least 10^8, at least 10^9, or at least 10^{10}. In another embodiment, the antigen binding protein exhibits a K_a substantially the same as that of an antibody described herein in the Examples.

In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides an antigen binding protein that has a low dissociation rate from PD-L1. In one embodiment, the antigen binding protein has a K_{off} of 1 X 10^{-4} to $^{-1}$ or lower. In another embodiment, the K_{off} is 5 X 10^{-5} to $^{-1}$ or lower. In another embodiment, the K_{off} is substantially the same as an antibody described herein. In another embodiment, the antigen binding protein binds to PD-L1 with substantially the same K_{off} as an antibody described herein.

Affinity parameters may be determined using standard methods known in the art, *e.g.*, BIACORE.

In another aspect, the present disclosure provides an antigen binding protein that inhibits an activity of PD-L1. In one embodiment, the antigen binding protein has an IC_{50} of 1000 nM or lower. In another embodiment, the IC_{50} is 100 nM or lower; in another embodiment, the IC_{50} is 10 nM or lower. In another embodiment, the IC_{50} is substantially the same as that of an antibody described herein in the Examples. In another embodiment, the antigen binding protein inhibits an activity of PD-L1 with substantially the same IC_{50} as an antibody described herein.

In another aspect, the present disclosure provides an antigen binding protein that binds to human PD-L1 expressed on the surface of a cell and, when so bound, inhibits PD-L1 signaling activity in the cell without causing a significant reduction in the amount of PD-L1 on the surface of the cell. Any method for determining or estimating the amount of PD-L1 on the surface and/or in the interior of the cell can be used. In other embodiments, binding of the antigen binding protein to the PD-L1-expressing cell causes less than about 75%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 15%, 10%, 5%, 1%, or 0.1% of the cell-surface PD-L1 to be internalized.

In another aspect, the present disclosure provides an antigen binding protein having a half-life of at least one day *in vitro* or *in vivo* (*e.g.*, when administered to a human subject). In one embodiment, the antigen binding protein has a half-life of at least three days. In another

embodiment, the antigen binding protein has a half-life of four days or longer. In another embodiment, the antigen binding protein has a half-life of eight days or longer. In another embodiment, the antigen binding protein is derivatized or modified such that it has a longer half-life as compared to the underivatized or unmodified antigen binding protein. In another embodiment, the antigen binding protein contains one or more point mutations to increase serum half life, such as described in WO00/09560, incorporated by reference herein.

The present disclosure further provides multi-specific antigen binding proteins, for example, bispecific antigen binding protein, *e.g.*, antigen binding protein that bind to two different epitopes of PD-L1, or to an epitope of PD-L1 and an epitope of another molecule, via two different antigen binding sites or regions. Moreover, bispecific antigen binding protein as disclosed herein can comprise a PD-L1 binding site from one of the herein-described antibodies and a second PD-L1 binding region from another of the herein-described antibodies, including those described herein by reference to other publications. Alternatively, a bispecific antigen binding protein may comprise an antigen binding site from one of the herein described antibodies and a second antigen binding site from another PD-L1 antibody that is known in the art, or from an antibody that is prepared by known methods or the methods described herein.

Numerous methods of preparing bispecific antibodies are known in the art. Such methods include the use of hybrid-hybridomas as described by Milstein et al., 1983, *Nature* 305:537, and chemical coupling of antibody fragments (Brennan et al., 1985, *Science* 229:81; Glennie et al., 1987, *J. Immunol.* 139:2367; U.S. Patent 6,010,902). Moreover, bispecific antibodies can be produced via recombinant means, for example by using leucine zipper moieties (*i.e.*, from the *Fos* and *Jun* proteins, which preferentially form heterodimers; Kostelny et al., 1992, *J. Immunol.* 148:1547) or other lock and key interactive domain structures as described in U.S. Patent 5,582,996. Additional useful techniques include those described in U.S. Patents 5,959,083; and 5,807,706.

In another aspect, the antigen binding protein comprises a derivative of an antibody. The derivatized antibody can comprise any molecule or substance that imparts a desired property to the antibody, such as increased half-life in a particular use. The derivatized antibody can comprise, for example, a detectable (or labeling) moiety (*e.g.*, a radioactive, colorimetric, antigenic or enzymatic molecule, a detectable bead (such as a magnetic or electrodense (*e.g.*, gold bead), or a molecule that binds to another molecule (*e.g.*, biotin or streptavidin), a therapeutic or diagnostic moiety (*e.g.*, a radioactive, cytotoxic, or pharmaceutically active moiety), or a molecule that increases the suitability of the antibody for a particular use (*e.g.*, administration to a subject, such as a human subject, or other *in vivo* or *in vitro* uses). Examples of molecules that can be used to derivatize an antibody include albumin (*e.g.*, human serum albumin) and polyethylene glycol (PEG). Albumin-linked and PEGylated derivatives of antibodies can be prepared using techniques well known in the art. In one embodiment, the antibody is conjugated or otherwise linked to transthyretin (TTR) or a TTR

variant. The TTR or TTR variant can be chemically modified with, for example, a chemical selected from the group consisting of dextran, poly(n-vinyl pyurrolidone), polyethylene glycols, propropylene glycol homopolymers, polypropylene oxide/ethylene oxide co-polymers, polyoxyethylated polyols and polyvinyl alcohols.

Oligomers that contain one or more antigen binding proteins may be employed as PD-L1 antagonists. Oligomers may be in the form of covalently-linked or non-covalently-linked dimers, trimers, or higher oligomers. Oligomers comprising two or more antigen binding protein are contemplated for use, with one example being a homodimer. Other oligomers include heterodimers, homotrimers, heterotrimers, homotetramers, heterotetramers, etc.

One embodiment is directed to oligomers comprising multiple antigen binding proteins joined via covalent or non-covalent interactions between peptide moieties fused to the antigen binding proteins. Such peptides may be peptide linkers (spacers), or peptides that have the property of promoting oligomerization. Leucine zippers and certain polypeptides derived from antibodies are among the peptides that can promote oligomerization of antigen binding proteins attached thereto, as described in more detail below.

In particular embodiments, the oligomers comprise from two to four antigen binding proteins. The antigen binding proteins of the oligomer may be in any form, such as any of the forms described above, *e.g.*, variants or fragments. Preferably, the oligomers comprise antigen binding proteins that have PD-L1 binding activity.

In one embodiment, an oligomer is prepared using polypeptides derived from immunoglobulins. Preparation of Fusion Proteins Comprising Certain Heterologous Polypeptides Fused to Various Portions of antibody-derived polypeptides (including the Fc domain) has been described, e.g., by Ashkenazi et al., 1991, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:10535; Byrn et al., 1990, *Nature* 344:677; and Hollenbaugh et al., 1992 "Construction of Immunoglobulin Fusion Proteins", in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Suppl. 4, pages 10.19.1-10.19.11.

One embodiment is directed to a dimer comprising two fusion proteins created by fusing a PD-L1 binding fragment of an anti-PD-L1 antibody to the Fc region of an antibody. The dimer can be made by, for example, inserting a gene fusion encoding the fusion protein into an appropriate expression vector, expressing the gene fusion in host cells transformed with the recombinant expression vector, and allowing the expressed fusion protein to assemble much like antibody molecules, whereupon interchain disulfide bonds form between the Fc moieties to yield the dimer.

The term "Fc polypeptide" includes native and mutein forms of polypeptides derived from the Fc region of an antibody. Truncated forms of such polypeptides containing the hinge region that promotes dimerization also are included. Fusion proteins comprising Fc moieties (and oligomers formed therefrom) offer the advantage of facile purification by affinity chromatography over Protein A or Protein G columns.

Another method for preparing oligomeric antigen binding proteins involves use of a leucine zipper. Leucine zipper domains are peptides that promote oligomerization of the proteins in which they are found. Leucine zippers were originally identified in several DNA-binding proteins (Landschulz et al., 1988, *Science* 240:1759), and have since been found in a variety of different proteins. Among the known leucine zippers are naturally occurring peptides and derivatives thereof that dimerize or trimerize. Examples of leucine zipper domains suitable for producing soluble oligomeric proteins are described in WO 94/10308, and the leucine zipper derived from lung surfactant protein D (SPD) described in Hoppe et al., 1994, *FEBS Letters* 344:191. The use of a modified leucine zipper that allows for stable trimerization of a heterologous protein fused thereto is described in Fanslow et al., 1994, *Semin. Immunol.* 6:267-78. In one approach, recombinant fusion proteins comprising an anti-PD-L1 antibody fragment or derivative fused to a leucine zipper peptide are expressed in suitable host cells, and the soluble oligomeric anti-PD-L1 antibody fragments or derivatives that form are recovered from the culture supernatant.

Post-Translational Modifications of Polypeptides

In certain embodiments, the binding polypeptides of the invention may further comprise post-translational modifications. Exemplary post-translational protein modifications include phosphorylation, acetylation, methylation, ADP-ribosylation, ubiquitination, glycosylation, carbonylation, sumoylation, biotinylation or addition of a polypeptide side chain or of a hydrophobic group. As a result, the modified soluble polypeptides may contain non-amino acid elements, such as lipids, poly- or mono-saccharide, and phosphates. A preferred form of glycosylation is sialylation, which conjugates one or more sialic acid moieties to the polypeptide. Sialic acid moieties improve solubility and serum half-life while also reducing the possible immunogeneticity of the protein. See Raju et al. *Biochemistry*. 2001 31; 40(30):8868-76. Effects of such non-amino acid elements on the functionality of a polypeptide may be tested for its antagonizing role in PD-L1 or PD-1 function, *e.g.*, its inhibitory effect on angiogenesis or on tumor growth.

In one specific embodiment, modified forms of the subject soluble polypeptides comprise linking the subject soluble polypeptides to nonproteinaceous polymers. In one specific embodiment, the polymer is polyethylene glycol ("PEG"), polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner as set forth in U.S. Patents 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192 or 4,179,337.

PEG is a water soluble polymer that is commercially available or can be prepared by ring-opening polymerization of ethylene glycol according to methods well known in the art (Sandler and Karo, Polymer Synthesis, Academic Press, New York, Vol. 3, pages 138-161). The term "PEG" is used broadly to encompass any polyethylene glycol molecule, without regard to size or to modification at an end of the PEG, and can be represented by the formula:

X--O(CH_2CH_2O)$_n$-1CH_2CH_2OH (1), where n is 20 to 2300 and X is H or a terminal modification, *e.g.*, a C_{1-4} alkyl. In one embodiment, the PEG of the invention terminates on one end with hydroxy or methoxy, *i.e.*, X is H or CH_3 ("methoxy PEG"). A PEG can contain further chemical groups which are necessary for binding reactions; which results from the chemical synthesis of the molecule; or which is a spacer for optimal distance of parts of the molecule. In addition, such a PEG can consist of one or more PEG side-chains which are linked together. PEGs with more than one PEG chain are called multiarmed or branched PEGs. Branched PEGs can be prepared, for example, by the addition of polyethylene oxide to various polyols, including glycerol, pentaerythriol, and sorbitol. For example, a four-armed branched PEG can be prepared from pentaerythriol and ethylene oxide. Branched PEG are described in, for example, EP-A 0 473 084 and U.S. Patent. 5,932,462. One form of PEGs includes two PEG side-chains (PEG2) linked via the primary amino groups of a lysine (Monfardini et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.* 6 (1995) 62-69).

Although PEG is well-known, this is, to our knowledge, the first demonstration that a pegylated^{10F}n3 polypeptide can be pegylated and retain ligand binding activity. In a preferred embodiment, the pegylated^{10F}n3 polypeptide is produced by site-directed pegylation, particularly by conjugation of PEG to a cysteine moiety at the N- or C-terminus. Accordingly, the present disclosure provides a target-binding ^{10F}n3 polypeptide with improved pharmacokinetic properties, the polypeptide comprising: a ^{10F}n3 domain having from about 80 to about 150 amino acids, wherein at least one of the loops of said ^{10F}n3 domain participate in target binding; and a covalently bound PEG moiety, wherein said ^{10F}n3 polypeptide binds to the target with a K_D of less than 100 nM and has a clearance rate of less than 30 mL/hr/kg in a mammal. The PEG moiety may be attached to the ^{10F}n3 polypeptide by site directed pegylation, such as by attachment to a Cys residue, where the Cys residue may be positioned at the N-terminus of the ^{0F}n3 polypeptide or between the N-terminus and the most N-terminal beta or beta-like strand or at the C-terminus of the ^{10F}n3 polypeptide or between the C-terminus and the most C-terminal beta or beta-like strand. A Cys residue may be situated at other positions as well, particularly any of the loops that do not participate in target binding. A PEG moiety may also be attached by other chemistry, including by conjugation to amines.

PEG conjugation to peptides or proteins generally involves the activation of PEG and coupling of the activated PEG-intermediates directly to target proteins/peptides or to a linker, which is subsequently activated and coupled to target proteins/peptides (see Abuchowski et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 252, 3571 (1977) and *J. Biol. Chem.*, 252, 3582 (1977), Zalipsky, et al., and Harris et. al., in: *Poly(ethylene glycol) Chemistry: Biotechnical and Biomedical Applications*; (J. M. Harris ed.) Plenum Press: New York, 1992; Chap.21 and 22). It is noted that a binding polypeptide containing a PEG molecule is also known as a conjugated protein, whereas the protein lacking an attached PEG molecule can be referred to as unconjugated.

A variety of molecular mass forms of PEG can be selected, *e.g.*, from about 1,000 Daltons (Da) to 100,000 Da (n is 20 to 2300), for conjugating to PD-L1-binding polypeptides. The number of repeating units "n" in the PEG is approximated for the molecular mass described in Daltons. It is preferred that the combined molecular mass of PEG on an activated linker is suitable for pharmaceutical use. Thus, in one embodiment, the molecular mass of the PEG molecules does not exceed 100,000 Da. For example, if three PEG molecules are attached to a linker, where each PEG molecule has the same molecular mass of 12,000 Da (each n is about 270), then the total molecular mass of PEG on the linker is about 36,000 Da (total n is about 820). The molecular masses of the PEG attached to the linker can also be different, *e.g.*, of three molecules on a linker two PEG molecules can be 5,000 Da each (each n is about 110) and one PEG molecule can be 12,000 Da (n is about 270).

In a specific embodiment of the disclosure an PD-L1 binding polypeptide is covalently linked to one poly(ethylene glycol) group of the formula: --CO--$(CH_2)_x$--$(OCH_2CH_2)_m$--OR , with the --CO (*i.e.* carbonyl) of the poly(ethylene glycol) group forming an amide bond with one of the amino groups of the binding polypeptide; R being lower alkyl; x being 2 or 3; m being from about 450 to about 950; and n and m being chosen so that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the binding polypeptide is from about 10 to 40 kDa. In one embodiment, a binding polypeptide's 6-amino group of a lysine is the available (free) amino group.

The above conjugates may be more specifically presented by formula (II): P--NHCO--$(CH_2)_x$--$(OCH_2CH_2)_m$--OR (II) , wherein P is the group of a binding polypeptide as described herein, (i.e. without the amino group or amino groups which form an amide linkage with the carbonyl shown in formula (II); and wherein R is lower alkyl; x is 2 or 3; m is from about 450 to about 950 and is chosen so that the molecular weight of the conjugate minus the binding polypeptide is from about 10 to about 40 kDa. As used herein, the given ranges of "m" have an orientational meaning. The ranges of "m" are determined in any case, and exactly, by the molecular weight of the PEG group.

One skilled in the art can select a suitable molecular mass for PEG, *e.g.*, based on how the pegylated binding polypeptide will be used therapeutically, the desired dosage, circulation time, resistance to proteolysis, immunogenicity, and other considerations. For a discussion of PEG and its use to enhance the properties of proteins, see Katre, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews* 10: 91-114 (1993).

In one embodiment, PEG molecules may be activated to react with amino groups on a binding polypeptide, such as with lysines (Bencham et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, 131, 25 (1983); Veronese et al., *Appl. Biochem.*, 11, 141 (1985).; Zalipsky et al., *Polymeric Drugs and Drug Delivery Systems*, adrs 9-110 ACS Symposium Series 469 (1999); Zalipsky et al., *Europ. Polym. J.*, 19, 1177-1183 (1983); Delgado et al., *Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry*, 12, 119-128 (1990)).

In one specific embodiment, carbonate esters of PEG are used to form the PEG-binding polypeptide conjugates. N,N'-disuccinimidylcarbonate (DSC) may be used in the reaction with PEG to form active mixed PEG-succinimidyl carbonate that may be subsequently reacted with a nucleophilic group of a linker or an amino group of a binding polypeptide (see U.S. Patents 5,281,698 and 5,932,462). In a similar type of reaction, 1,1'-(dibenzotriazolyl)carbonate and di-(2-pyridyl)carbonate may be reacted with PEG to form PEG-benzotriazolyl and PEG-pyridyl mixed carbonate (U.S. Patent 5,382,657), respectively.

Pegylation of a ^{10F}n3 polypeptide can be performed according to the methods of the state of the art, for example by reaction of the binding polypeptide with electrophilically active PEGs (supplier: Shearwater Corp., USA, www.shearwatercorp.com). Preferred PEG reagents of the present invention are, e.g., N-hydroxysuccinimidyl propionates (PEG-SPA), butanoates (PEG-SBA), PEG-succinimidyl propionate or branched N-hydroxysuccinimides such as mPEG2-NHS (Monfardini et al., *Bioconjugate Chem.* 6 (1995) 62-69). Such methods may used to pegylated at an f-amino group of a binding polypeptide lysine or the N-terminal amino group of the binding polypeptide.

In another embodiment, PEG molecules may be coupled to sulfhydryl groups on a binding polypeptide (Sartore et al., *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.*, 27, 45 (1991); Morpurgo et al., *Biocon. Chem.*, 7, 363-368 (1996); Goodson et al., *Bio/Technology* (1990) 8, 343; U.S. Patent 5,766,897). U.S. Patents 6,610,281 and 5,766,897 describes exemplary reactive PEG species that may be coupled to sulfhydryl groups.

In some embodiments where PEG molecules are conjugated to cysteine residues on a binding polypeptide, the cysteine residues are native to the binding polypeptide, whereas in other embodiments, one or more cysteine residues are engineered into the binding polypeptide. Mutations may be introduced into a binding polypeptide coding sequence to generate cysteine residues. This might be achieved, for example, by mutating one or more amino acid residues to cysteine. Preferred amino acids for mutating to a cysteine residue include serine, threonine, alanine and other hydrophilic residues. Preferably, the residue to be mutated to cysteine is a surface-exposed residue. Algorithms are well-known in the art for predicting surface accessibility of residues based on primary sequence or a protein. Alternatively, surface residues may be predicted by comparing the amino acid sequences of binding polypeptides, given that the crystal structure of the framework based on which binding polypeptides are designed and evolved has been solved (see Himanen et al., *Nature*. (2001) 20-27; 414(6866):933-8) and thus the surface-exposed residues identified. In one embodiment, cysteine residues are introduced into binding polypeptides at or near the N- and/or C-terminus, or within loop regions.

In some embodiments, the pegylated binding polypeptide comprises a PEG molecule covalently attached to the alpha amino group of the N-terminal amino acid. Site specific N-terminal reductive amination is described in Pepinsky et al., (2001) *JPET*, 297, 1059, and U.S. Patent 5,824,784. The use of a PEG-aldehyde for the reductive amination of a protein utilizing

other available nucleophilic amino groups is described in U.S. Patent 4,002,531, in Wieder et al., (1979) *J. Biol. Chem.* 254,12579, and in Chamow et al., (1994) *Bioconjugate Chem.* 5, 133.

In another embodiment, pegylated binding polypeptide comprises one or more PEG molecules covalently attached to a linker, which in turn is attached to the alpha amino group of the amino acid residue at the N-terminus of the binding polypeptide. Such an approach is disclosed in U.S. Patent Publication 2002/0044921 and in WO094/01451.

In one embodiment, a binding polypeptide is pegylated at the C-terminus. In a specific embodiment, a protein is pegylated at the C-terminus by the introduction of C-terminal azido-methionine and the subsequent conjugation of a methyl-PEG-triarylphosphine compound via the Staudinger reaction. This C-terminal conjugation method is described in Cazalis et al., *Bioconjug. Chem.* 2004; 15(5):1005-1009.

Monopegylation of a binding polypeptide can also be produced according to the general methods described in WO 94/01451. WO 94/01451 describes a method for preparing a recombinant polypeptide with a modified terminal amino acid alpha-carbon reactive group. The steps of the method involve forming the recombinant polypeptide and protecting it with one or more biologically added protecting groups at the N-terminal alpha-amine and C-terminal alpha-carboxyl. The polypeptide can then be reacted with chemical protecting agents to selectively protect reactive side chain groups and thereby prevent side chain groups from being modified. The polypeptide is then cleaved with a cleavage reagent specific for the biological protecting group to form an unprotected terminal amino acid alpha-carbon reactive group. The unprotected terminal amino acid alpha-carbon reactive group is modified with a chemical modifying agent. The side chain protected terminally modified single copy polypeptide is then deprotected at the side chain groups to form a terminally modified recombinant single copy polypeptide. The number and sequence of steps in the method can be varied to achieve selective modification at the N- and/or C-terminal amino acid of the polypeptide.

The ratio of a binding polypeptide to activated PEG in the conjugation reaction can be from about 1:0.5 to 1:50, between from about 1:1 to 1:30, or from about 1:5 to 1:15. Various aqueous buffers can be used in the present method to catalyze the covalent addition of PEG to the binding polypeptide. In one embodiment, the pH of a buffer used is from about 7.0 to 9.0. In another embodiment, the pH is in a slightly basic range, *e.g.*, from about 7.5 to 8.5. Buffers having a pKa close to neutral pH range may be used, *e.g.*, phosphate buffer.

Conventional separation and purification techniques known in the art can be used to purify PEGylated binding polypeptide, such as size exclusion (*e.g.* gel filtration) and ion exchange chromatography. Products may also be separated using SDS-PAGE. Products that may be separated include mono-, di-, tri- poly- and un-pegylated binding polypeptide, as well as free PEG. The percentage of mono-PEG conjugates can be controlled by pooling broader fractions around the elution peak to increase the percentage of mono-PEG in the composition.

About ninety percent mono-PEG conjugates represents a good balance of yield and activity. Compositions in which, for example, at least ninety-two percent or at least ninety-six percent of the conjugates are mono-PEG species may be desired. In an embodiment of this invention the percentage of mono-PEG conjugates is from ninety percent to ninety-six percent.

In one embodiment, PEGylated binding polypeptide of the invention contain one, two or more PEG moieties. In one embodiment, the PEG moiety(ies) are bound to an amino acid residue which is on the surface of the protein and/or away from the surface that contacts the target ligand. In one embodiment, the combined or total molecular mass of PEG in PEG-binding polypeptide is from about 3,000 Da to 60,000 Da, optionally from about 10,000 Da to 36,000 Da. In a one embodiment, the PEG in pegylated binding polypeptide is a substantially linear, straight-chain PEG.

In one embodiment, the PEG in pegylated binding polypeptide is not hydrolyzed from the pegylated amino acid residue using a hydroxylamine assay, *e.g.*, 450 mM hydroxylamine (pH 6.5) over 8 to 16 hours at room temperature, and is thus stable. In one embodiment, greater than 80% of the composition is stable mono-PEG-binding polypeptide, more preferably at least 90%, and most preferably at least 95%.

In another embodiment, the pegylated binding polypeptides of the invention will preferably retain at least 25%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 100% of the biological activity associated with the unmodified protein. In one embodiment, biological activity refers to its ability to bind to PD-L1, as assessed by KD, k_{on} or k_{off}. In one specific embodiment, the pegylated binding polypeptide protein shows an increase in binding to PD-L1 relative to unpegylated binding polypeptide.

The serum clearance rate of PEG-modified polypeptide may be decreased by about 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or even 90%, relative to the clearance rate of the unmodified binding polypeptide. The PEG-modified polypeptide may have a half-life ($t_{1/2}$) which is enhanced relative to the half-life of the unmodified protein. The half-life of PEG-binding polypeptide may be enhanced by at least 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%, 125%, 150%, 175%, 200%, 250%, 300%, 400% or 500%, or even by 1000% relative to the half-life of the unmodified binding polypeptide. In some embodiments, the protein half-life is determined *in vitro*, such as in a buffered saline solution or in serum. In other embodiments, the protein half-life is an *in vivo* half-life, such as the half-life of the protein in the serum or other bodily fluid of an animal.

Therapeutic Methods, Formulations and Modes of Administration

Certain methods provided herein comprise administering a PD-L1 binding antigen binding protein to a subject, thereby reducing a PD-L1-induced biological response that plays a role in a particular condition. In particular embodiments, methods of the invention involve

contacting endogenous PD-L1 with a PD-L1 binding antigen binding protein, *e.g.*, via administration to a subject or in an *ex vivo* procedure.

The term "treatment" encompasses alleviation or prevention of at least one symptom or other aspect of a disorder, or reduction of disease severity, and the like. An antigen binding protein need not effect a complete cure, or eradicate every symptom or manifestation of a disease, to constitute a viable therapeutic agent. As is recognized in the pertinent field, drugs employed as therapeutic agents may reduce the severity of a given disease state, but need not abolish every manifestation of the disease to be regarded as useful therapeutic agents. Similarly, a prophylactically administered treatment need not be completely effective in preventing the onset of a condition in order to constitute a viable prophylactic agent. Simply reducing the impact of a disease (for example, by reducing the number or severity of its symptoms, or by increasing the effectiveness of another treatment, or by producing another beneficial effect), or reducing the likelihood that the disease will occur or worsen in a subject, is sufficient. One embodiment of the invention is directed to a method comprising administering to a patient a PD-L1 antagonist in an amount and for a time sufficient to induce a sustained improvement over baseline of an indicator that reflects the severity of the particular disorder.

The present disclosure features methods for treating conditions or preventing pre-conditions which respond to an inhibition of PD-L1 biological activity. Preferred examples are conditions that are characterized by inflammation or cellular hyperproliferation. Techniques and dosages for administration vary depending on the type of specific polypeptide and the specific condition being treated but can be readily determined by the skilled artisan. In general, regulatory agencies require that a protein reagent to be used as a therapeutic is formulated so as to have acceptably low levels of pyrogens. Accordingly, therapeutic formulations will generally be distinguished from other formulations in that they are substantially pyrogen free, or at least contain no more than acceptable levels of pyrogen as determined by the appropriate regulatory agency (*e.g.*, FDA).

As is understood in the pertinent field, pharmaceutical compositions comprising the antibodies and fragments thereof of the disclosure are administered to a subject in a manner appropriate to the indication. Thus, the invention includes a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-PD-L1 antibody (or fragment) disclosed herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Pharmaceutical compositions may be administered by any suitable technique, including but not limited to, parenterally, topically, or by inhalation. If injected, the pharmaceutical composition can be administered, for example, via intra-articular, intravenous, intramuscular, intralesional, intraperitoneal or subcutaneous routes, by bolus injection, or continuous infusion. Localized administration, *e.g.* at a site of disease or injury is contemplated, as are transdermal delivery and sustained release from implants. Delivery by inhalation includes, for example,

nasal or oral inhalation, use of a nebulizer, inhalation of the antagonist in aerosol form, and the like. Other alternatives include eyedrops; oral preparations including pills, syrups, lozenges or chewing gum; and topical preparations such as lotions, gels, sprays, and ointments.

Advantageously, antigen binding proteins are administered in the form of a composition comprising one or more additional components such as a physiologically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent. Optionally, the composition additionally comprises one or more physiologically active agents, for example, a second inflammation- or immune-inhibiting substance, an anti-angiogenic substance, an analgesic substance, etc., non-exclusive examples of which are provided herein. In various particular embodiments, the composition comprises one, two, three, four, five, or six physiologically active agents in addition to a PD-L1 binding antigen binding protein .

Therapeutic compositions of the present disclosure may be administered with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, or excipient, in unit dosage form. Administration may be parenteral (*e.g.*, intravenous, subcutaneous), oral, or topical, as non-limiting examples. In addition, any gene therapy technique, using nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides of the invention, may be employed, such as naked DNA delivery, recombinant genes and vectors, cell-based delivery, including ex vivo manipulation of patients' cells, and the like.

The composition can be in the form of a pill, tablet, capsule, liquid, or sustained release tablet for oral administration; or a liquid for intravenous, subcutaneous or parenteral administration; gel, lotion, ointment, cream, or a polymer or other sustained release vehicle for local administration.

Methods well known in the art for making formulations are found, for example, in "Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy" (20th ed., ed. A. R. Gennaro A R., 2000, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, PA). Formulations for parenteral administration may, for example, contain excipients, sterile water, saline, polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol, oils of vegetable origin, or hydrogenated napthalenes. Biocompatible, biodegradable lactide polymer, lactide/glycolide copolymer, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymers may be used to control the release of the compounds. Nanoparticulate formulations (*e.g.*, biodegradable nanoparticles, solid lipid nanoparticles, liposomes) may be used to control the biodistribution of the compounds. Other potentially useful parenteral delivery systems include ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer particles, osmotic pumps, implantable infusion systems, and liposomes. The concentration of the compound in the formulation varies depending upon a number of factors, including the dosage of the drug to be administered, and the route of administration.

The polypeptide may be optionally administered as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, such as non-toxic acid addition salts or metal complexes that are commonly used in the pharmaceutical industry. Examples of acid addition salts include organic acids such as acetic, lactic, pamoic, maleic, citric, malic, ascorbic, succinic, benzoic, palmitic, suberic, salicylic,

tartaric, methanesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, or trifluoroacetic acids or the like; polymeric acids such as tannic acid, carboxymethyl cellulose, or the like; and inorganic acid such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid phosphoric acid, or the like. Metal complexes include zinc, iron, and the like. In one example, the polypeptide is formulated in the presence of sodium acetate to increase thermal stability.

Formulations for oral use include tablets containing the active ingredient(s) in a mixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. These excipients may be, for example, inert diluents or fillers (*e.g.*, sucrose and sorbitol), lubricating agents, glidants, and anti-adhesives (*e.g.*, magnesium stearate, zinc stearate, stearic acid, silicas, hydrogenated vegetable oils, or talc). Formulations for oral use may also be provided as chewable tablets, or as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium.

A therapeutically effective dose refers to a dose that produces the therapeutic effects for which it is administered. The exact dose will depend on the disorder to be treated, and may be ascertained by one skilled in the art using known techniques. In general, the polypeptide is administered at about 0.01 μg/kg to about 50 mg/kg per day, preferably 0.01 mg/kg to about 30 mg/kg per day, most preferably 0.1 mg/kg to about 20 mg/kg per day. The polypeptide may be given daily (*e.g.*, once, twice, three times, or four times daily) or preferably less frequently (*e.g.*, weekly, every two weeks, every three weeks, monthly, or quarterly). In addition, as is known in the art, adjustments for age as well as the body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, drug interaction, and the severity of the disease may be necessary, and will be ascertainable with routine experimentation by those skilled in the art.

The PD-L1 binding proteins described herein and their related variants are useful in a number of therapeutic and diagnostic applications. These include the inhibition of the biological activity of PD-L1 by competing for or blocking the binding to a PD-L1 as well as the delivery of cytotoxic or imaging moieties to cells, preferably cells expressing PD-L1. The small size and stable structure of these molecules can be particularly valuable with respect to manufacturing of the drug, rapid clearance from the body for certain applications where rapid clearance is desired or formulation into novel delivery systems that are suitable or improved using a molecule with such characteristics.

In one aspect, the present disclosure provides methods of treating a subject. The method can, for example, have a generally salubrious effect on the subject, *e.g.*, it can increase the subject's expected longevity. Alternatively, the method can, for example, treat, prevent, cure, relieve, or ameliorate a disease, disorder, condition, or illness ("a condition"). Among the conditions to be treated are conditions characterized by inappropriate expression or activity of PD-L1. In some such conditions, the expression or activity level is too high, and the treatment comprises administering a PD-L1 antagonist as described herein. The disorders or conditions

are cancer-related. In particular, those cancers include, but are not limited to, lung, ovarian and colon carcinoma and various myelomas.

Specific medical conditions and diseases that are treatable or preventable with the antigen binding proteins of this disclosure include various cancers.

On the basis of their efficacy as inhibitors of PD-L1 biological activity, the polypeptides of this disclosure are effective against a number of cancer conditions as well as complications arising from cancer, such as pleural effusion and ascites. Preferably, the PD-L1-binding polypeptides of the disclosure can be used for the treatment of prevention of hyperproliferative diseases or cancer and the metastatic spread of cancers. Preferred indications for the disclosed anti-PD-L1 antibodies include colorectal cancers, head and neck cancers, small cell lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and pancreatic cancer. Non-limiting examples of cancers include bladder, blood, bone, brain, breast, cartilage, colon kidney, liver, lung, lymph node, nervous tissue, ovary, pancreatic, prostate, skeletal muscle, skin, spinal cord, spleen, stomach, testes, thymus, thyroid, trachea, urogenital tract, ureter, urethra, uterus, or vaginal cancer. In certain embodiments, the cancer to be treated is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer or hepatic carcinoma, myeloma, neuroblastic-derived CNS tumor, monocytic leukemia, B-cell derived leukemia, T-cell derived leukemia, B-cell derived lymphoma, T-cell derived lymphoma, a mast cell derived tumor, and any combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, the broad spectrum of mammalian cancers to be treated is selected from the group consisting of ovarian, colon, breast, lung cancers, myelomas, neuroblastic-derived CNS tumors, monocytic leukemias, B-cell derived leukemias, T-cell derived leukemias, B-cell derived lymphomas, T-cell derived lymphomas, mast cell derived tumors, and combinations thereof. Preferably, the autoimmune disease or inflammatory disease is selected from the group consisting of intestinal mucosal inflammation, wasting disease associated with colitis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, viral infections, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, Crohn's disease, and inflammatory bowel disease.

In addition, various inflammatory disorders can be treated with the disclosed anti-PD-L1 binding polypeptides disclosed herein. Such inflammatory disorders include, for example, intestinal mucosa inflammation wasting diseases associated with colitis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, viral infections, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, and Crohn's disease.

Use of antigen binding proteins in *ex vivo* procedures also is contemplated. For example, a patient's blood or other bodily fluid may be contacted with an antigen binding protein that binds PD-L1 *ex vivo*. The antigen binding protein may be bound to a suitable insoluble matrix or solid support material.

A PD-L1 binding polypeptide can be administered alone or in combination with one or more additional therapies such as chemotherapy radiotherapy, immunotherapy, surgical intervention, or any combination of these. Long-term therapy is equally possible as is adjuvant therapy in the context of other treatment strategies, as described above.

In another embodiment, the method comprises administering one or more of the PD-L1 antagonists described herein and one or more other treatments (*e.g.*, a therapeutic or palliative treatment). Where a method comprises administering more than one treatment to a subject, it is to be understood that the order, timing, number, concentration, and volume of the administrations is limited only by the medical requirements and limitations of the treatment, *i.e.*, two treatments can be administered to the subject, *e.g.*, simultaneously, consecutively, alternately, or according to any other regimen.

Thus, in another aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject with a PD-L1 inhibiting antigen binding protein and one or more other treatments. In one embodiment, such a combination therapy achieves synergy or an additive effect by, for example, attacking multiple sites or molecular targets in a tumor. Types of combination therapies that can be used in connection with the present invention include inhibiting or activating (as appropriate) multiple nodes in a single disease-related pathway, multiple pathways in a target cell, and multiple cell types within a target tissue.

In another embodiment, a combination therapy method comprises administering to the subject two, three, four, five, six, or more of the PD-L1 agonists or antagonists described herein. In another embodiment, the method comprises administering to the subject two or more treatments that together inhibit or activate (directly or indirectly) PD-L1-mediated signal transduction. Examples of such methods include using combinations of two or more PD-L1 inhibiting antigen binding proteins, of a PD-L1 inhibiting antigen binding protein and one or more other therapeutic moiety having anti-cancer properties (for example, cytotoxic agents, and/or immunomodulators), or of a PD-L1 inhibiting antigen binding protein and one or more other treatments (*e.g.*, surgery, or radiation). Furthermore, one or more anti-PD-L1 antibodies or antibody derivatives can be used in combination with one or more molecules or other treatments, wherein the other molecule(s) and/or treatment(s) do not directly bind to or affect PD-L1, but which combination is effective for treating or preventing the condition being treated. In one embodiment, one or more of the molecule(s) and/or treatment(s) treats or prevents a condition that is caused by one or more of the other molecule(s) or treatment(s) in the course of therapy, *e.g.*, nausea, fatigue, alopecia, cachexia, insomnia, etc. In every case where a combination of molecules and/or other treatments is used, the individual molecule(s) and/or treatment(s) can be administered in any order, over any length of time, which is effective, *e.g.*, simultaneously, consecutively, or alternately. In one embodiment, the method of treatment comprises completing a first course of treatment with one molecule or other treatment before beginning a second course of treatment. The length of time between the end

of the first course of treatment and beginning of the second course of treatment can be any length of time that allows the total course of therapy to be effective, *e.g.*, seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, or even years.

In certain embodiments, the subject anti-PD-L1 antibodies agents of the invention can be used alone. Alternatively, the subject agents may be used in combination with other conventional anti-cancer therapeutic approaches directed to treatment or prevention of proliferative disorders (*e.g.*, tumor). For example, such methods can be used in prophylactic cancer prevention, prevention of cancer recurrence and metastases after surgery, and as an adjuvant of other conventional cancer therapy. The present disclosure recognizes that the effectiveness of conventional cancer therapies (*e.g.*, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, phototherapy, immunotherapy, and surgery) can be enhanced through the use of a subject polypeptide therapeutic agent.

In certain embodiments of such methods, one or more polypeptide therapeutic agents can be administered, together (simultaneously) or at different times (sequentially). In addition, polypeptide therapeutic agents can be administered with another type of compounds for treating cancer or for inhibiting angiogenesis.

A wide array of conventional compounds have been shown to have anti-neoplastic activities. These compounds have been used as pharmaceutical agents in chemotherapy to shrink solid tumors, prevent metastases and further growth, or decrease the number of malignant cells in leukemic or bone marrow malignancies. Although chemotherapy has been effective in treating various types of malignancies, many anti-neoplastic compounds induce undesirable side effects. It has been shown that when two or more different treatments are combined, the treatments may work synergistically and allow reduction of dosage of each of the treatments, thereby reducing the detrimental side effects exerted by each compound at higher dosages. In other instances, malignancies that are refractory to a treatment may respond to a combination therapy of two or more different treatments.

When a polypeptide therapeutic agent of the present invention is administered in combination with another conventional anti-neoplastic agent, either concomitantly or sequentially, such therapeutic agent may be found to enhance the therapeutic effect of the anti-neoplastic agent or overcome cellular resistance to such anti-neoplastic agent. This allows decrease of dosage of an anti-neoplastic agent, thereby reducing the undesirable side effects, or restores the effectiveness of an anti-neoplastic agent in resistant cells.

Pharmaceutical compounds that may be used for combinatory anti-tumor therapy include, merely to illustrate: aminoglutethimide, amsacrine, anastrozole, asparaginase, bcg, bicalutamide, bleomycin, buserelin, busulfan, campothecin, capecitabine, carboplatin, carmustine, chlorambucil, cisplatin, cladribine, clodronate, colchicine, cyclophosphamide, cyproterone, cytarabine, dacarbazine, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, dienestrol, diethylstilbestrol, docetaxel, doxorubicin, epirubicin, estradiol, estramustine, etoposide,

exemestane, filgrastim, fludarabine, fludrocortisone, fluorouracil, fluoxymesterone, flutamide, gemcitabine, genistein, goserelin, hydroxyurea, idarubicin, ifosfamide, imatinib, interferon, irinotecan, ironotecan, letrozole, leucovorin, leuprolide, levamisole, lomustine, mechlorethamine, medroxyprogesterone, megestrol, melphalan, mercaptopurine, mesna, methotrexate, mitomycin, mitotane, mitoxantrone, nilutamide, nocodazole, octreotide, oxaliplatin, paclitaxel, pamidronate, pentostatin, plicamycin, porfimer, procarbazine, raltitrexed, rituximab, streptozocin, suramin, tamoxifen, temozolomide, teniposide, testosterone, thioguanine, thiotepa, titanocene dichloride, topotecan, trastuzumab, tretinoin, vinblastine, vincristine, vindesine, and vinorelbine.

Certain chemotherapeutic anti-tumor compounds may be categorized by their mechanism of action into, for example, following groups: anti-metabolites/anti-cancer agents, such as pyrimidine analogs (5-fluorouracil, floxuridine, capecitabine, gemcitabine and cytarabine) and purine analogs, folate antagonists and related inhibitors (mercaptopurine, thioguanine, pentostatin and 2-chlorodeoxyadenosine (cladribine)); antiproliferative/antimitotic agents including natural products such as vinca alkaloids (vinblastine, vincristine, and vinorelbine), microtubule disruptors such as taxane (paclitaxel, docetaxel), vincristin, vinblastin, nocodazole, epothilones and navelbine, epidipodophyllotoxins (etoposide, teniposide), DNA damaging agents (actinomycin, amsacrine, anthracyclines, bleomycin, busulfan, camptothecin, carboplatin, chlorambucil, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, cytoxan, dactinomycin, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, hexamethylmelamineoxaliplatin, iphosphamide, melphalan, merchlorehtamine, mitomycin, mitoxantrone, nitrosourea, plicamycin, procarbazine, taxol, taxotere, teniposide, triethylenethiophosphoramide and etoposide (VP16)); antibiotics such as dactinomycin (actinomycin D), daunorubicin, doxorubicin (adriamycin), idarubicin, anthracyclines, mitoxantrone, bleomycins, plicamycin (mithramycin) and mitomycin; enzymes (L-asparaginase which systemically metabolizes L-asparagine and deprives cells which do not have the capacity to synthesize their own asparagine); antiplatelet agents; antiproliferative/antimitotic alkylating agents such as nitrogen mustards (mechlorethamine, cyclophosphamide and analogs, melphalan, chlorambucil), ethylenimines and methylmelamines (hexamethylmelamine and thiotepa), alkyl sulfonates-busulfan, nitrosoureas (carmustine (BCNU) and analogs, streptozocin), trazenes--dacarbazinine (DTIC); antiproliferative/antimitotic antimetabolites such as folic acid analogs (methotrexate); platinum coordination complexes (cisplatin, carboplatin), procarbazine, hydroxyurea, mitotane, aminoglutethimide; hormones, hormone analogs (estrogen, tamoxifen, goserelin, bicalutamide, nilutamide) and aromatase inhibitors (letrozole, anastrozole); anticoagulants (heparin, synthetic heparin salts and other inhibitors of thrombin); fibrinolytic agents (such as tissue plasminogen activator, streptokinase and urokinase), aspirin, dipyridamole, ticlopidine, clopidogrel, abciximab; antimigratory agents; antisecretory agents (breveldin); immunosuppressives (cyclosporine, tacrolimus (FK-506), sirolimus (rapamycin), azathioprine, mycophenolate

mofetil); anti-angiogenic compounds (TNP-470, genistein) and growth factor inhibitors (*e.g.*, VEGF inhibitors, fibroblast growth factor (FGF) inhibitors); angiotensin receptor blocker; nitric oxide donors; anti-sense oligonucleotides; antibodies (trastuzumab); cell cycle inhibitors and differentiation inducers (tretinoin); mTOR inhibitors, topoisomerase inhibitors (doxorubicin (adriamycin), amsacrine, camptothecin, daunorubicin, dactinomycin, eniposide, epirubicin, etoposide, idarubicin and mitoxantrone, topotecan, irinotecan), corticosteroids (cortisone, dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylpednisolone, prednisone, and prenisolone); growth factor signal transduction kinase inhibitors; mitochondrial dysfunction inducers and caspase activators; and chromatin disruptors.

Depending on the nature of the combinatory therapy, administration of the anti-PD-L1 antibody of the invention (or fragment thereof) may be continued while the other therapy is being administered and/or thereafter. Administration of the polypeptide therapeutic agents may be made in a single dose, or in multiple doses. In some instances, administration of the polypeptide therapeutic agents is commenced at least several days prior to the conventional therapy, while in other instances, administration is begun either immediately before or at the time of the administration of the conventional therapy.

In one example of a diagnostic application, a biological sample, such as serum or a tissue biopsy, from a patient suspected of having a condition characterized by inappropriate angiogenesis is contacted with a detectably labeled polypeptide of the disclosure to detect levels of PD-L1. The levels of PD-L1 detected are then compared to levels of PD-L1 detected in a normal sample also contacted with the labeled polypeptide. An increase of at least 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% in the levels of the PD-L1 may be considered a diagnostic indicator.

In certain embodiments, the PD-L1 binding polypeptides are further attached to a label that is able to be detected (*e.g.*, the label can be a radioisotope, fluorescent compound, enzyme or enzyme co-factor). The active moiety may be a radioactive agent, such as: radioactive heavy metals such as iron chelates, radioactive chelates of gadolinium or manganese, positron emitters of oxygen, nitrogen, iron, carbon, or gallium, ^{43}K, ^{52}Fe, ^{57}Co, ^{67}Cu, ^{67}Ga, ^{68}Ga, ^{123}I, ^{125}I, ^{131}I, ^{132}I, or ^{99}Tc. A binding agent affixed to such a moiety may be used as an imaging agent and is administered in an amount effective for diagnostic use in a mammal such as a human and the localization and accumulation of the imaging agent is then detected. The localization and accumulation of the imaging agent may be detected by radioscintigraphy, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography or positron emission tomography. Immunoscintigraphy using PD-L1 binding polypeptides directed at PD-L1 may be used to detect and/or diagnose cancers and vasculature. For example, any of the binding polypeptide against a PD-L1 marker labeled with ^{99}Technetium, ^{111}Indium, or ^{125}Iodine may be effectively used for such imaging. As will be evident to the skilled artisan, the amount of radioisotope to be administered is dependent upon the radioisotope. Those having ordinary skill in the art can

readily formulate the amount of the imaging agent to be administered based upon the specific activity and energy of a given radionuclide used as the active moiety. Typically 0.1-100 millicuries per dose of imaging agent, preferably 1-10 millicuries, most often 2-5 millicuries are administered. Thus, compositions according to the present invention useful as imaging agents comprising a targeting moiety conjugated to a radioactive moiety comprise 0.1-100 millicuries, in some embodiments preferably 1-10 millicuries, in some embodiments preferably 2-5 millicuries, in some embodiments more preferably 1-5 millicuries.

The anti-PD-L1 antibody of the invention (or fragment thereof) can also be used to deliver additional therapeutic agents (including but not limited to drug compounds, chemotherapeutic compounds, and radiotherapeutic compounds) to a cell or tissue expressing PD-L1. In one example, the anti-PD-L1 antibody of the invention (or fragment thereof) is fused to a chemotherapeutic agent for targeted delivery of the chemotherapeutic agent to a tumor cell or tissue expressing PD-L1.

The anti-PD-L1 antibody of the invention (or fragment thereof) are useful in a variety of applications, including research, diagnostic and therapeutic applications. For instance, they can be used to isolate and/or purify receptor or portions thereof, and to study receptor structure (*e.g.*, conformation) and function.

In certain aspects, the various binding polypeptides can be used to detect or measure the expression of PD-L1, for example, on endothelial cells (*e.g.*, venous endothelial cells), or on cells transfected with a PD-L1 gene. Thus, they also have utility in applications such as cell sorting and imaging (*e.g.*, flow cytometry, and fluorescence activated cell sorting), for diagnostic or research purposes.

In certain embodiments, the binding polypeptides of fragments thereof can be labeled or unlabeled for diagnostic purposes. Typically, diagnostic assays entail detecting the formation of a complex resulting from the binding of a binding polypeptide to PD-L1. The binding polypeptides or fragments can be directly labeled, similar to antibodies. A variety of labels can be employed, including, but not limited to, radionuclides, fluorescers, enzymes, enzyme substrates, enzyme cofactors, enzyme inhibitors and ligands (*e.g.*, biotin, haptens). Numerous appropriate immunoassays are known to the skilled artisan (U.S. Patents. 3,817,827; 3,850,752; 3,901,654; and 4,098,876). When unlabeled, the binding polypeptides can be used in assays, such as agglutination assays. Unlabeled binding polypeptides can also be used in combination with another (one or more) suitable reagent which can be used to detect the binding polypeptide, such as a labeled antibody reactive with the binding polypeptide or other suitable reagent (*e.g.*, labeled protein A).

In one embodiment, the binding polypeptides of the present invention can be utilized in enzyme immunoassays, wherein the subject polypeptides are conjugated to an enzyme. When a biological sample comprising a PD-L1 protein is combined with the subject binding polypeptides, binding occurs between the binding polypeptides and the PD-L1 protein. In one

embodiment, a sample containing cells expressing a PD-L1 protein (*e.g.*, endothelial cells) is combined with the subject antibodies, and binding occurs between the binding polypeptides and cells bearing a PD-L1 protein recognized by the binding polypeptide. These bound cells can be separated from unbound reagents and the presence of the binding polypeptide-enzyme conjugate specifically bound to the cells can be determined, for example, by contacting the sample with a substrate of the enzyme which produces a color or other detectable change when acted on by the enzyme. In another embodiment, the subject binding polypeptides can be unlabeled, and a second, labeled polypeptide (*e.g.*, an antibody) can be added which recognizes the subject binding polypeptide.

In certain aspects, kits for use in detecting the presence of a PD-L1 protein in a biological sample can also be prepared. Such kits will include a PD-L1 binding polypeptide which binds to a PD-L1 protein or portion of said receptor, as well as one or more ancillary reagents suitable for detecting the presence of a complex between the binding polypeptide and the receptor protein or portions thereof. The polypeptide compositions of the present invention can be provided in lyophilized form, either alone or in combination with additional antibodies specific for other epitopes. The binding polypeptides and/or antibodies, which can be labeled or unlabeled, can be included in the kits with adjunct ingredients (*e.g.*, buffers, such as Tris, phosphate and carbonate, stabilizers, excipients, biocides and/or inert proteins, e.g., bovine serum albumin). For example, the binding polypeptides and/or antibodies can be provided as a lyophilized mixture with the adjunct ingredients, or the adjunct ingredients can be separately provided for combination by the user. Generally these adjunct materials will be present in less than about 5% weight based on the amount of active binding polypeptide or antibody, and usually will be present in a total amount of at least about 0.001% weight based on polypeptide or antibody concentration. Where a second antibody capable of binding to the binding polypeptide is employed, such antibody can be provided in the kit, for instance in a separate vial or container. The second antibody, if present, is typically labeled, and can be formulated in an analogous manner with the antibody formulations described above.

Similarly, the present disclosure also provides a method of detecting and/or quantitating expression of PD-L1, wherein a composition comprising a cell or fraction thereof (*e.g.*, membrane fraction) is contacted with a binding polypeptide which binds to a PD-L1 or portion of the receptor under conditions appropriate for binding thereto, and the binding is monitored. Detection of the binding polypeptide, indicative of the formation of a complex between binding polypeptide and PD-L1 or a portion thereof, indicates the presence of the receptor. Binding of a polypeptide to the cell can be determined by standard methods, such as those described in the working examples. The method can be used to detect expression of PD-L1 on cells from an individual. Optionally, a quantitative expression of PD-L1 on the surface of endothelial cells can be evaluated, for instance, by flow cytometry, and the staining intensity can be correlated with disease susceptibility, progression or risk.

The present disclosure also provides a method of detecting the susceptibility of a mammal to certain diseases. To illustrate, the method can be used to detect the susceptibility of a mammal to diseases which progress based on the amount of PD-L1 present on cells and/or the number of PD-L1-positive cells in a mammal.

Polypeptide sequences are indicated using standard one- or three-letter abbreviations. Unless otherwise indicated, each polypeptide sequence has amino termini at the left and a carboxy termini at the right; each single-stranded nucleic acid sequence, and the top strand of each double-stranded nucleic acid sequence, has a 5' termini at the left and a 3' termini at the right. A particular polypeptide sequence also can be described by explaining how it differs from a reference sequence.

Antigen binding proteins directed against PD-L1 can be used, for example, in assays to detect the presence of PD-L1 polypeptides, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. The antigen binding proteins also may be employed in purifying PD-L1 proteins by immunoaffinity chromatography. Blocking antigen binding proteins can be used in the methods disclosed herein. Such antigen binding proteins that function as PD-L1 antagonists may be employed in treating any PD-L1-induced condition, including but not limited to various cancers.

Antigen binding proteins may be employed in an *in vitro* procedure, or administered *in vivo* to inhibit PD-L1-induced biological activity. Disorders caused or exacerbated (directly or indirectly) by the proteolytic activation of PD-L1, examples of which are provided herein, thus may be treated. In one embodiment, the present invention provides a therapeutic method comprising *in vivo* administration of a PD-L1 blocking antigen binding protein to a mammal in need thereof in an amount effective for reducing an PD-L1-induced biological activity.

Pharmaceutical Formulations of Disclosed Antibodies with Tumor Vaccines

A combined therapeutic product or formulation of a disclosed anti-PD-L1 antibody with a therapeutic vaccine provides synergistic oncologic therapeutic benefit. For example, the present disclosure provides a combination of a disclosed anti-PD-L1 antibody with "Neuvax" which is a E75-derived 9 mer synthetic peptide isolated from HER2/neu combined with GM-CSF as an adjuvant as described in U.S. Patent 8,222,214, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein. In addition, the present disclosure provides a combination of a disclosed anti-PD-L1 antibody with ALVAC-CEA vaccine, which is a canary pox virus combined with carcinoembryonic antigen.

Production of Anti-PD-L1 Antigen Binding Proteins

Antigen binding proteins may be prepared by any of a number of conventional techniques. The present disclosure provides, in one embodiment, monoclonal antibodies that bind to PD-L1. Monoclonal antibodies may, for example, be purified from cells that naturally express them (*e.g.*, an antibody can be purified from a hybridoma that produces it), or

produced in recombinant expression systems, using any technique known in the art. See, for example, Monoclonal Antibodies, Hybridomas: A New Dimension in Biological Analyses, Kennet et al. (eds.), Plenum Press, New York (1980); and Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, Harlow and Land (eds.), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1988).

Monoclonal antibodies may be produced using any technique known in the art, *e.g.*, by immortalizing spleen cells harvested from the transgenic animal after completion of the immunization schedule. The spleen cells can be immortalized using any technique known in the art, *e.g.*, by fusing them with myeloma cells to produce hybridomas. Myeloma cells for use in hybridoma-producing fusion procedures preferably are non-antibody-producing, have high fusion efficiency, and enzyme deficiencies that render them incapable of growing in certain selective media which support the growth of only the desired fused cells (hybridomas). Examples of suitable cell lines for use in mouse fusions include Sp-20, P3-X63/Ag8, P3-X63-Ag8.653, NS1/1.Ag 4 1, Sp210-Ag14, FO, NSO/U, MPC-11, MPC11-X45-GTG 1.7 and S194/5XX0 Bul; examples of cell lines used in rat fusions include R210.RCY3, Y3-Ag 1.2.3, IR983F and 48210. Other cell lines useful for cell fusions are U-266, GM1500-GRG2, LICR-LON-HMy2 and UC729-6.

In one example, the polypeptides are produced by recombinant DNA methods by inserting a nucleic acid sequence (*e.g.*, a cDNA) encoding the polypeptide into a recombinant expression vector and expressing the DNA sequence under conditions promoting expression.

For recombinant production of an anti-PD-L1 antibody, nucleic acid encoding an antibody is isolated and inserted into one or more vectors for further cloning and/or expression in a host cell. Such nucleic acid may be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (e.g., by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of the antibody).

Nucleic acids encoding any of anti-PD-L1 antibodies (or fragments) disclosed herein may be synthesized chemically. Codon usage may be selected so as to improve expression in a cell. Such codon usage will depend on the cell type selected. Specialized codon usage patterns have been developed for E. coli and other bacteria, as well as mammalian cells, plant cells, yeast cells and insect cells. See for example: Mayfield et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 2003 100(2):438-42; Sinclair et al. *Protein Expr. Purif*. 2002 (1):96-105; Connell N D. *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol*. 2001 12(5):446-9; Makrides et al. *Microbiol. Rev*. 1996 60(3):512-38; and Sharp et al. *Yeast*. 1991 7(7):657-78.

General techniques for nucleic acid manipulation are described for example in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Vols. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2 ed., 1989, or F. Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Green Publishing and Wiley-Interscience: New York, 1987) and periodic updates, herein incorporated by reference. The DNA encoding the polypeptide is operably linked to suitable

transcriptional or translational regulatory elements derived from mammalian, viral, or insect genes. Such regulatory elements include a transcriptional promoter, an optional operator sequence to control transcription, a sequence encoding suitable mRNA ribosomal binding sites, and sequences that control the termination of transcription and translation. The ability to replicate in a host, usually conferred by an origin of replication, and a selection gene to facilitate recognition of transformants, is additionally incorporated.

The recombinant DNA can also include any type of protein tag sequence that may be useful for purifying the protein. Examples of protein tags include but are not limited to a histidine tag, a FLAG tag, a myc tag, an HA tag, or a GST tag. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with bacterial, fungal, yeast, and mammalian cellular hosts can be found in *Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual*, (Elsevier, N.Y., 1985).

The expression construct is introduced into the host cell using a method appropriate to the host cell. A variety of methods for introducing nucleic acids into host cells are known in the art, including, but not limited to, electroporation; transfection employing calcium chloride, rubidium chloride, calcium phosphate, DEAE-dextran, or other substances; microprojectile bombardment; lipofection; and infection (where the vector is an infectious agent). Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast, mammalian cells, or bacterial cells, as described in more detail below.

Any expression system known in the art can be used to make the recombinant polypeptides (*e.g.*, recombinant antibody) of the invention. In general, host cells are transformed with a recombinant expression vector that comprises DNA encoding a desired polypeptide. Among the host cells that may be employed are prokaryotes, yeast or higher eukaryotic cells. Prokaryotes include gram negative or gram positive organisms, for example *E. coli* or *bacilli*. Higher eukaryotic cells include insect cells and established cell lines of mammalian origin. Suitable host cells for cloning or expression of antibody-encoding vectors include prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells described herein. For example, antibodies may be produced in bacteria, in particular when glycosylation and Fc effector function are not needed. For expression of antibody fragments and polypeptides in bacteria, see, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,648,237, 5,789,199, and 5,840,523. (See also Charlton, Methods in Molecular Biology, Vol. 248 (B. K. C. Lo, ed., Humana Press, Totowa, N.J., 2003), pp. 245-254, describing expression of antibody fragments in E. coli.) After expression, the antibody may be isolated from the bacterial cell paste in a soluble fraction and can be further purified. Higher eukaryotic cells include insect cells and established cell lines of mammalian origin. Examples of suitable mammalian host cell lines include the COS-7 line of monkey kidney cells (ATCC CRL 1651) (Gluzman et al., 1981, *Cell* 23:175), L cells, 293 cells, C127 cells, 3T3 cells (ATCC CCL 163), Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, HeLa cells, BHK (ATCC CRL 10) cell lines, and the CV1/EBNA cell line derived from the African green monkey kidney cell line CV1 (ATCC CCL 70) as described by McMahan et al., 1991, *EMBO J.* 10: 2821. Appropriate cloning and

expression vectors for use with bacterial, fungal, yeast, and mammalian cellular hosts are described by Pouwels et al. (Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual, Elsevier, N.Y., 1985).

In certain embodiments, vertebrate cells may be used as hosts to express an anti-PD-L1 antibody or fragment thereof. For example, mammalian cell lines that are adapted to grow in suspension may be useful. Other examples of useful mammalian host cell lines are monkey kidney CV1 line transformed by SV40 (COS-7); human embryonic kidney line (293 or 293 cells as described, e.g., in Graham et al., J. Gen Virol. 36:59 (1977)); baby hamster kidney cells (BHK); mouse sertoli cells (TM4 cells as described, e.g., in Mather, Biol. Reprod. 23:243-251 (1980)); monkey kidney cells (CV1); African green monkey kidney cells (VERO-76); human cervical carcinoma cells (HELA); canine kidney cells (MDCK; buffalo rat liver cells (BRL 3A); human lung cells (W138); human liver cells (Hep G2); mouse mammary tumor (MMT 060562); TRI cells, as described, e.g., in Mather et al., Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci. 383:44-68 (1982); MRC 5 cells; and FS4 cells. Other useful mammalian host cell lines include Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, including DHFR.sup.- CHO cells (Urlaub et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4216 (1980)); and myeloma cell lines such as Y0, NS0 and Sp2/0. For a review of certain mammalian host cell lines suitable for antibody production, see, e.g., Yazaki and Wu, Methods in Molecular Biology, Vol. 248 (B. K. C. Lo, ed., Humana Press, Totowa, N.J.), pp. 255-268 (2003). Examples of suitable mammalian host cell lines include the COS-7 line of monkey kidney cells (ATCC CRL 1651) (Gluzman et al., 1981, *Cell* 23:175), L cells, 293 cells, C127 cells, 3T3 cells (ATCC CCL 163), Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, HeLa cells, BHK (ATCC CRL 10) cell lines, and the CV1/EBNA cell line derived from the African green monkey kidney cell line CV1 (ATCC CCL 70) as described by McMahan et al., 1991, *EMBO J.* 10: 2821.

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

Suitable host cells for the expression of glycosylated antibody are also derived from multicellular organisms (invertebrates and vertebrates). Examples of invertebrate cells include plant and insect cells. Numerous baculoviral strains have been identified which may be used in conjunction with insect cells, particularly for transfection of Spodoptera frugiperda cells.

Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with bacterial, fungal, yeast, and mammalian cellular hosts are described by Pouwels et al. (Cloning Vectors: A Laboratory Manual, Elsevier, N.Y., 1985).

The transformed cells can be cultured under conditions that promote expression of the polypeptide, and the polypeptide recovered by conventional protein purification procedures. One such purification procedure includes the use of affinity chromatography, *e.g.*, over a

matrix having all or a portion (*e.g.*, the extracellular domain) of PD-L1 bound thereto. Polypeptides contemplated for use herein include substantially homogeneous recombinant mammalian anti-PD-L1 antibody polypeptides substantially free of contaminating endogenous materials.

Thus, antibodies may be produced using recombinant methods and compositions, *e.g.*, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567. In one embodiment, isolated nucleic acid encoding an anti-PD-L1 antibody described herein is provided. Such nucleic acid may encode an amino acid sequence comprising the VL and/or an amino acid sequence comprising the VH of the antibody (e.g., the light and/or heavy chains of the antibody). In a further embodiment, one or more vectors (e.g., expression vectors) comprising such nucleic acid are provided. In a further embodiment, a host cell comprising such nucleic acid is provided. In one such embodiment, a host cell comprises (e.g., has been transformed with): (1) a vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an amino acid sequence comprising the VL of the antibody and an amino acid sequence comprising the VH of the antibody, or (2) a first vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an amino acid sequence comprising the VL of the antibody and a second vector comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an amino acid sequence comprising the VH of the antibody. In one embodiment, the host cell is eukaryotic, e.g. a Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell or lymphoid cell (e.g., Y0, NS0, Sp20 cell). In one embodiment, a method of making an anti-PD-L1 antibody is provided, wherein the method comprises culturing a host cell comprising a nucleic acid encoding the antibody, as provided above, under conditions suitable for expression of the antibody, and optionally recovering the antibody from the host cell (or host cell culture medium).

Proteins disclosed herein can also be produced using cell-translation systems. For such purposes the nucleic acids encoding the polypeptide must be modified to allow *in vitro* transcription to produce mRNA and to allow cell-free translation of the mRNA in the particular cell-free system being utilized (eukaryotic such as a mammalian or yeast cell-free translation system or prokaryotic such as a bacterial cell-free translation system.

PD-L1-binding polypeptides can also be produced by chemical synthesis (*e.g.*, by the methods described in Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, 2nd ed., 1984, The Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, Ill.). Modifications to the protein can also be produced by chemical synthesis.

The polypeptides of the present disclosure can be purified by isolation/purification methods for proteins generally known in the field of protein chemistry. Non-limiting examples include extraction, recrystallization, salting out (*e.g.*, with ammonium sulfate or sodium sulfate), centrifugation, dialysis, ultrafiltration, adsorption chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, hydrophobic chromatography, normal phase chromatography, reversed-phase chromatography, gel filtration, gel permeation chromatography, affinity chromatography, electrophoresis, countercurrent distribution or any combinations of these. After purification,

polypeptides may be exchanged into different buffers and/or concentrated by any of a variety of methods known to the art, including, but not limited to, filtration and dialysis.

The purified polypeptide is preferably at least 85% pure, more preferably at least 95% pure, and most preferably at least 98% pure. Regardless of the exact numerical value of the purity, the polypeptide is sufficiently pure for use as a pharmaceutical product. Antigen binding proteins (*e.g.*, antibodies, antibody fragments, antibody derivatives, antibody muteins, and antibody variants) are polypeptides that bind to PD-L1, (preferably, human PD-L1). Antigen binding proteins include antigen binding proteins that inhibit a biological activity of PD-L1.

Antigen binding proteins may be prepared, and screened for desired properties, by any of a number of known techniques. Certain of the techniques involve isolating a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide chain (or portion thereof) of an antigen binding protein of interest (*e.g.*, an anti-PD-L1 antibody), and manipulating the nucleic acid through recombinant DNA technology. The nucleic acid may be fused to another nucleic acid of interest, or altered (*e.g.*, by mutagenesis or other conventional techniques) to add, delete, or substitute one or more amino acid residues, for example.

Single chain antibodies may be formed by linking heavy and light chain variable domain (Fv region) fragments via an amino acid bridge (short peptide linker), resulting in a single polypeptide chain. Such single-chain Fvs (scFvs) have been prepared by fusing DNA encoding a peptide linker between DNAs encoding the two variable domain polypeptides (V_L and V_H). The resulting polypeptides can fold back on themselves to form antigen-binding monomers, or they can form multimers (*e.g.*, dimers, trimers, or tetramers), depending on the length of a flexible linker between the two variable domains (Kortt et al., 1997, *Prot. Eng.* 10:423; Kortt et al., 2001, *Biomol. Eng.* 18:95-108). By combining different V_L and V_H-comprising polypeptides, one can form multimeric scFvs that bind to different epitopes (Kriangkum et al., 2001, *Biomol. Eng.* 18:31-40). Techniques developed for the production of single chain antibodies include those described in U.S. Patent 4,946,778; Bird, 1988, *Science* 242:423; Huston et al., 1988, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5879; Ward et al., 1989, *Nature* 334:544, de Graaf et al., 2002, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 178:379-87.

Techniques are known for deriving an antibody of a different subclass or isotype from an antibody of interest, *i.e.*, subclass switching. Thus, IgG antibodies may be derived from an IgM antibody, for example, and vice versa. Such techniques allow the preparation of new antibodies that possess the antigen-binding properties of a given antibody (the parent antibody), but also exhibit biological properties associated with an antibody isotype or subclass different from that of the parent antibody. Recombinant DNA techniques may be employed. Cloned DNA encoding particular antibody polypeptides may be employed in such procedures, *e.g.*, DNA encoding the constant domain of an antibody of the desired isotype (Lantto et al., 2002, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 178:303-16). Moreover, if an IgG4 is desired, it may also be desired to introduce a point mutation (CPSCP->CPPCP) in the hinge region (Bloom et al., 1997,

Protein Science 6:407) to alleviate a tendency to form intra-H chain disulfide bonds that can lead to heterogeneity in the IgG4 antibodies.

Other embodiments are described in the following non-limiting Examples.

Example 1: Comparative Affinity for H6B1L Antibody and Variant Antibodies

This example provides Biacore data showing that the three fully human antibodies, wild type (H6B1L), H6B1L-EV and H6B1L-EM have similar affinity to each other to human PD-L1, as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Comparative BIACORE data for parent antibody H6B1L and variants H6B1L-EV and -EM

Name	ka (1/Ms)	kd (1/s)	Rmax (RU)	KA (1/M)	KD (M)	Chi2
H6B1L	1.51E+06	2.80E-03	60.1	5.40E+08	1.85E-09	0.38
H6B1L-EV	1.57E+06	2.87E-03	57.3	5.48E+08	1.82E-09	0.496
H6B1L-EM	1.38 E6	2.14E-03	248	6.44E+08	1.55E-09	7.93

Accordingly, surprisingly, changing one or two amino acids in the light chain improved the ability to manufacture the antibody in sufficient quantities but did not impact the binding ability to bind to its target, human PD-L1.

Example 2: Improved Manufacturing of Antibody H6B1L-EM

This example illustrates a mass spectral analysis of two light chains from the parent wild type antibody H6B1L (SEQ ID NO. 4) and H6B1L-EM light chain (SEQ ID NO. 2). The antibodies were each produced in CHO cells. A comparison of the peak achieved is shown in Figure 1A. In addition, N-terminal Edman sequencing confirmed that there is a light chain fragment of SYELMXXX and LMXXX present in the mass spec peaks for wild type H6B1L light chain. As described in Figure 1B, no light chain (LC) fragment was detected for the H6B1LEM light chain in comparison to the parent light chain.

Sequence Table

	Heavy chain variable domain region. *Italicized* residues indicate CDR sequences.	Light chain variable domain region Changes relative to H6B1L parent chain are underlined. **Bold** residues in the H6B1L chain show mutation positions in variant chains EM and EV. *Italicized* residues indicate CDR sequences.
H6B1L-EM	QMQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKAS GGTFS*SYAYS*WVRQAPGQGLEWMG*G IIPSFGTANYAQKFQG*RVTITADESTST AYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAR*GPIVAT ITPLDY*WGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO. 1)	SY**V**L**T**QPPSVSVAPGKTATIAC*GGENIGR KTVH*WYQQKPGQAPVLVIY*YDSDRPS*GI PERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADY YC*LVWDSSSDHRI*FGGGTKLTVL (SEQ ID NO. 2)

H6B1L-EV	QMQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGGTFS*SYAYS*WVRQAPGQGLEWMG*GIIPSFGTANYAQKFQG*RVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAR*GPIVATITPLDY*WGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO. 1)	SYVLMQPPSVSVAPGKTATIAC*GGENIGRKTVH*WYQQKPGQAPVLVIY*YDSDRPS*GIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADYYC*LVWDSSSDHRI*FGGGTKLTVL (SEQ ID NO. 3)
H6B1L	QMQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGGTFS*SYAYS*WVRQAPGQGLEWMG*GIIPSFGTANYAQKFQG*RVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDTAVYYCAR*GPIVATITPLDY*WGQGTLVTVSS (SEQ ID NO. 1)	SY**E**L**M**QPPSVSVAPGKTATIAC*GGENIGRKTVH*WYQQKPGQAPVLVIY*YDSDRPS*GIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADYYC*LVWDSSSDHRI*FGGGTKLTVL (SEQ ID NO. 4)
Heavy Chain Variable Domain CDR1	SYAYS (SEQ ID NO. 5)	
Heavy Chain Variable Domain CDR2	GIIPSFGTANYAQKFQG (SEQ ID NO. 6)	
Heavy Chain Variable Domain CDR3	GPIVATITPLDY (SEQ ID NO. 7)	
Light Chain Variable Domain CDR1	GGENIGRKTVH (SEQ ID NO. 8)	
Light Chain Variable Domain CDR2	YDSDRPS (SEQ ID NO. 9)	
Light Chain Variable Domain CDR3	LVWDSSSDHRI (SEQ ID NO. 10)	

Incorporation by Reference

The contents of all references, patents, and patent applications cited throughout this application are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

We claim:

1. A fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 1, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

2. A fully human antibody of an IgG class that binds to a PD-L1 epitope, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable domain comprising a CDR1 domain, a CDR2 domain, and a CDR3 domain as set forth in the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6, and SEQ ID NO: 7, respectively, and comprises a light chain variable domain comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

3. The fully human antibody of claim 2, wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain amino acid sequence combination of either SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

4. The fully human antibody of any one of claims 1-3, which is an IgG1 or an IgG4.

5. An anti-PD-L1 Fab fully human antibody fragment having a variable domain from a heavy chain and a variable domain from a light chain, wherein the heavy chain variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 1, and wherein the light chain variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

6. The fully human antibody Fab fragment of claim 5, wherein the antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain amino acid sequence combination of either SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

7. An anti-PD-L1 single chain human antibody having a heavy chain variable domain and a light chain variable domain connected via a peptide linker, wherein the heavy chain variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO. 1, and wherein the light chain variable domain comprises an amino acid sequence as set forth in either SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 3.

8. The fully human single chain antibody of claim 7, wherein the single chain fully human antibody has a heavy chain/light chain variable domain amino acid sequence combination of either SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 1/SEQ ID NO. 3.

9. A method for treating a human subject having cancer or an autoimmune or inflammatory disease, said method comprising administering an effective amount of the fully human antibody of any one of claims 1-3 to the human subject.

10. A method for treating a human subject having cancer or an autoimmune or inflammatory disease, said method comprising administering an effective amount of the fully human antibody Fab fragment of claim 5 or 6 to the human subject.

11. A method for treating a human subject having cancer or an autoimmune or inflammatory disease, said method comprising administering an effective amount of the fully human single chain antibody of claim 7 or 8 to the human subject.

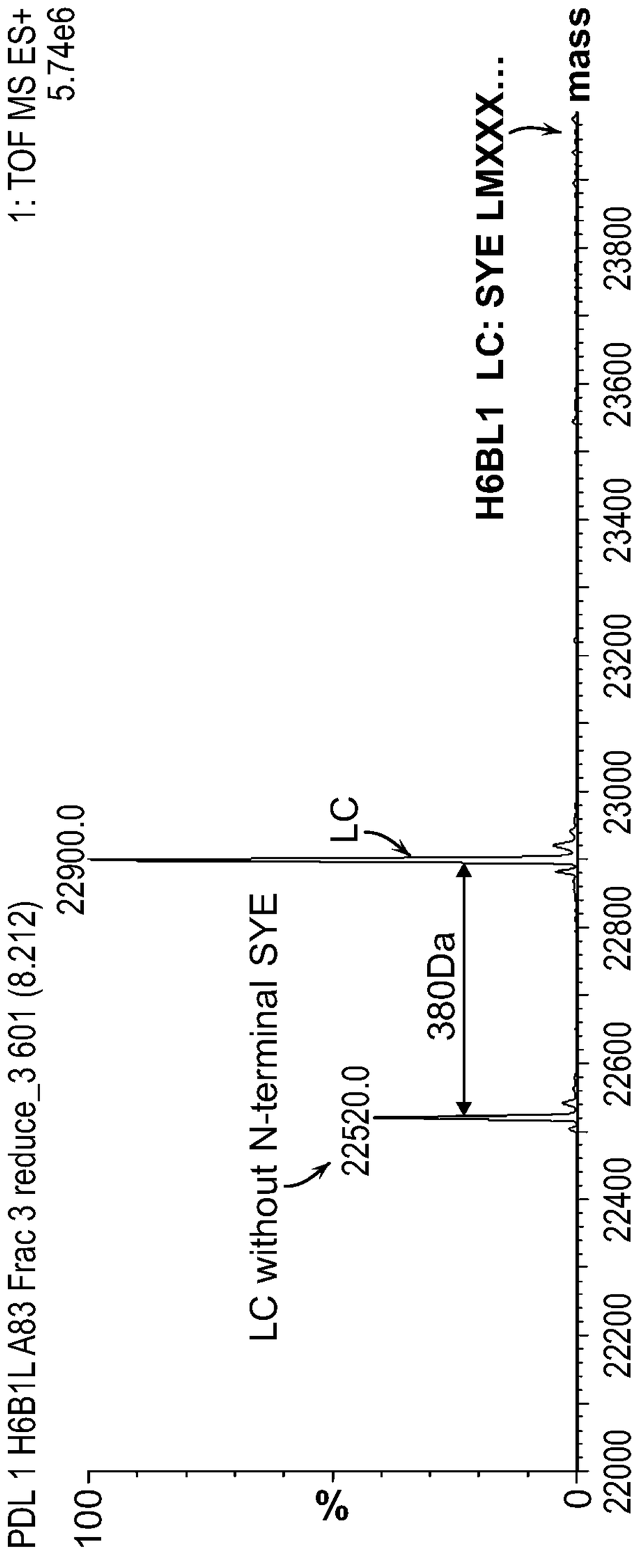
12. The method of any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, myeloma, a neuroblastic-derived CNS tumor, monocytic leukemia, B-cell derived leukemia, T-cell derived leukemia, B-cell derived lymphoma, T-cell derived lymphoma, and a mast cell derived tumor.

13. The method of any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein the autoimmune or inflammatory disease is selected from the group consisting of intestinal mucosal inflammation, wasting disease associated with colitis, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, a viral infection, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, psoriasis, Crohn's disease, and inflammatory bowel disease.

14. The antibody of any one of claims 1-3, which is produced in a mammalian host cell.

15. The antibody of claim 14, wherein the mammalian host cell is a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell.

16. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody of any one of claims 1-3, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.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%
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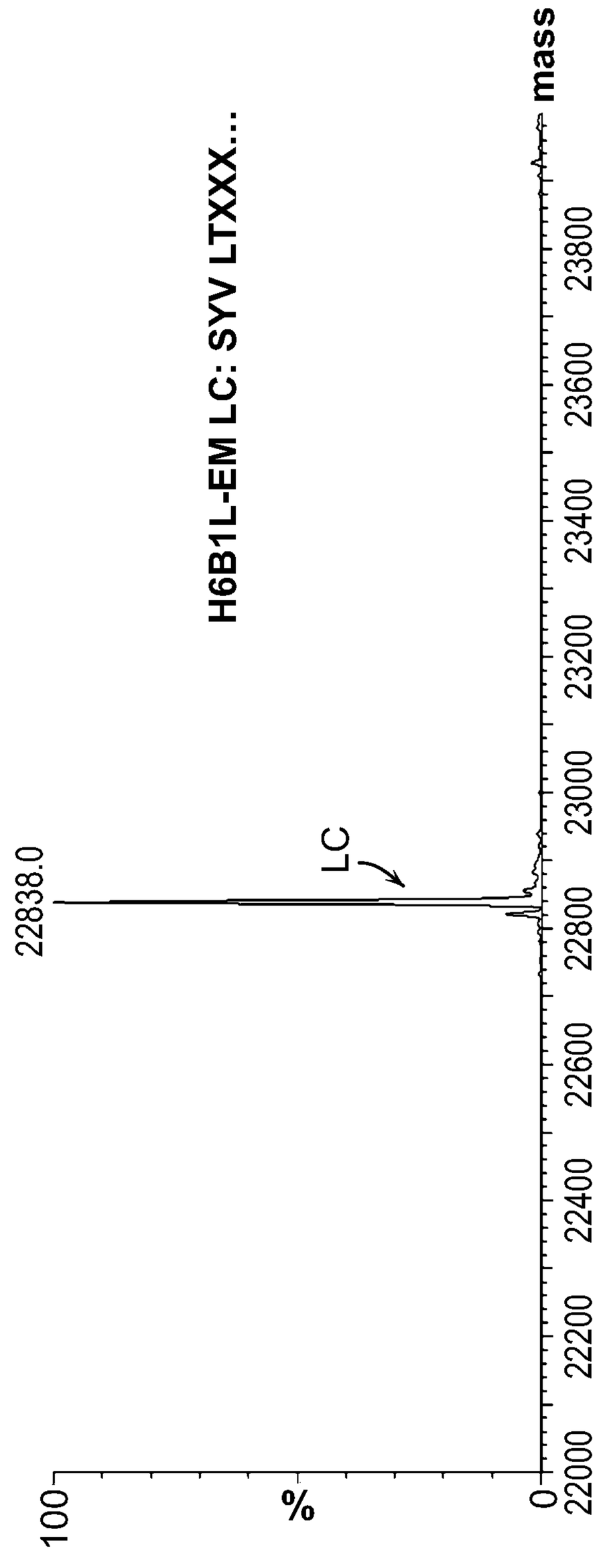
22400
22520.0
22600
22800
22900.0
23000
LC without N-terminal SYE
380Da
LC

FIG. 1A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H6B1L-EM LC: SYV LTXXX...
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23200
23000
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100
%
0
22000
22200
22400
22600
22800
22838.0
23000
LC

FIG. 1B