Abstract: The present invention provides methods for identifying viral virulence factors and for identifying cellular polypeptides to which the viral polypeptides bind. The cellular polypeptide is useful as a therapeutic target or as a therapeutic agent for treating diseases and disorders, including immunological diseases or disorders.
Date of publication of the international search report:
13 December 2007

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th>
<th>Relevant to claim No</th>
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C

See patent family annex

**Special categories of cited documents:**

- **A**: Document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance.
- **E**: Earlier document but published on or after the international filing date.
- **L**: Document which may throw doubts on novelty claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified).
- **O**: Document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means.
- **P**: Document published prior to the international filing date but after the priority date claimed.
- **T**: Later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention.
- **X**: Document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone.
- **Y**: Document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- **S**: Document member of the same patent family.

**Date of the actual completion of the international search**: 17 July 2007

**Date of mailing of the international search report**: 02/10/2007

**Name and mailing address of the ISA/EPO**: European Patent Office, P B 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx 32 651 epi nl Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer: Jenkins, Gareth
<table>
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<td>FR 2 830 020 Al (UNIV VICTOR SEGALEN BORDEAUX 2 [FR]) 28 March 2003 (2003-03-28) the whole document claims 31-38 page 10, line 31 - page 11, line 2 page 32, lines 7,8 figure 1</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>ENGELHARDT OTHMAR G ET AL: &quot;Association of the influenza a virus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase with cellular RNA polymerase II&quot; JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, vol. 79, no. 9, May 2005 (2005-05), pages 5812-5818, XP002442790 the whole document page 5812, column 2, paragraph 4 - page 5813, column 1, paragraph 3 figure 3</td>
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<td>SU JIN ET AL: &quot;Myxoma virus M1L blocks apoptosis through inhibition of conformational activation of Bax at the mitochondria&quot; JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, vol. 80, no. 3, February 2006 (2006-02), pages 1140-1151, XP002442791 the whole document page 1142, column 1</td>
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<td>ZHANG S M ET AL: &quot;HBx protein of hepatitis B virus (HBV) can form complex with mitochondrial HSP60 and HSP70&quot; ARCHIVES OF VIROLOGY, vol. 150, no. 8, August 2005 (2005-08), pages 1579-1590, XP002442792 the whole document page 1581 page 1588, paragraph 3</td>
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<td>Category</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>DZIEMBOWSKI A ET AL: &quot;Recent developments in the analysis of protein complexes&quot; FEBS LETTERS, ELSEVIER, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 556, no. 1-3, 2 January 2004 (2004-01-02), pages 1-6, XP0004483196 ISSN: 0014-5793 the whole document</td>
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This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. [ ] Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. [X] Claims Nos.: 2-52, 57, 58 because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

   see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210

3. [ ] Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. [X] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

   1-52, 57, 58

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.
Continuation of Box I: 2

Claims Nos.: 2-52, 57, 58

Invention 1 contains in excess of 50 dependent claims. There are so many dependent claims, and they are drafted in such a way that the claims as a whole are not in compliance with the provisions of clarity and conciseness of Article 6 PCT, as they erect a smoke screen in front of the skilled reader when assessing what should be the subject-matter to search. The non-compliance with the substantive provisions is to such an extent, that the search was performed taking into consideration the non-compliance in determining the extent of the search (PCT Guidelines 9.19).

The extent of the search was consequently limited to claim 1, which appears to comprise a reasonable definition of what is understood to be the invention for which protection is sought.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guideline C-VI, 8.5), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.
This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-52, 57, 58
   Method of identifying cellular targets of virus proteins according to claim 1.

2. claim: 53
   Method of identifying cellular targets of virus proteins according to claim 53.

3. claims: 54, 55
   Method of identifying cellular targets of virus proteins according to claim 54.

4. claim: 56
   Method of identifying cellular targets of virus proteins according to claim 56.

5. claims: 59-61
   Some method of using structurally undefined antibodies.

6. claims: 62-63
   Some method of using structurally undefined agents.

7. claims: 64-68
   Method of guiding selection of a therapeutic target.
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<th>Publication date</th>
<th>Patent family member(s)</th>
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<td>WO 2005002526 A</td>
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