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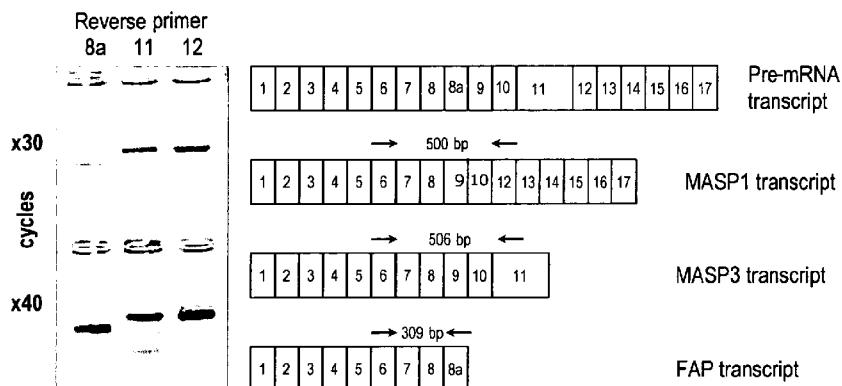
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Figure 1



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to novel ficolin-associated polypeptides, and polypeptides derived from these ficolin-associated polypeptides for the use in the treatment of conditions associated with inflammation, apoptosis, autoimmunity, coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases, as well as the use as biomarkers. The present invention further relates to antibodies recognising such novel ficolin-associated polypeptides, and polypeptides derived thereof, nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides, vectors and host cells used in the production of the polypeptides.

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INHIBITORS OF COMPLEMENT ACTIVATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to novel ficolin-associated polypeptides, and polypeptides derived from these ficolin-associated polypeptides for the use in the treatment of conditions

5 associated with inflammation, apoptosis, autoimmunity, coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases, as well as the use as biomarkers. The present invention further relates to antibodies recognising such novel ficolin-associated polypeptides, and polypeptides derived thereof, nucleic acid molecules encoding such polypeptides, vectors and host cells used in the production of the polypeptides.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Activation of the complement system (C) is accomplished via three different initiation pathways: The alternative (AP), the classical (CP), or the lectin pathway (LCP).

AP activation occurs on foreign surfaces and is caused by a slow, spontaneous hydrolysis of C3 and the activity of the factors properdin, factor B and factor D to form the functional C3

15 convertase C3bBb. AP also functions as an amplification pathway (the amplification loop) of the two other pathways. Recently it has been shown that the alternative convertase assembly may also be initiated by non-covalent attachment of properdin to some target surfaces. CP activation on the other hand is initiated when C1q binds to immunoglobulins in complex with antigens, which triggers the activation of the C1q-associated serine proteases C1r and C1s.

20 C1s cleaves and activates C4 and C2 to form the CP C3 convertase C4b2a. The LCP is activated when mannose-binding lectin (MBL) or ficolins binds to restricted patterns of carbohydrates or acetylated compounds e.g. on the surface of microorganisms or when exposed on dying host cells. Upon binding to the ligand the associated serine protease MASP-

25 MASP-1 has been suggested to involve a stabilization of MASP-2 cleavage of C2 and also direct low grade cleavage of C3. Yet other studies relate the function and activity of MASP-1 and MASP-2 to a coagulation system cross-talk involving prothrombin, fibrinogen and factor XIII. Using *MASP1/3* knockout mice it was recently demonstrated that MASP-1 in fact contributes to the complement activity. The exact function of the most recently discovered

30 MBL associated serine protease MASP-3 has yet to be elucidated. Studies indicating that MASP-3 associates with a limited range of MBL oligomers and that MASP-3 and the small

MBL-associated protein (sMAP) are involved in regulation or inhibition of MBL dependent LCP complement activation have been reported.

MASP-1 and -3 are derived from the same *MASP1/3* gene (present on chromosome 3q27-

5 q28) through differential splicing. They contain an identical A-chain except for 15 C-terminal residues. The A chain is comprised of two CUB (C1r/C1s, Urchin-EGF, Bone morphogenetic protein) domains separated by an EGF (Epidermal Growth Factor) domain and followed by two CCP domains (complement control protein). The B-chain including the serine protease domain is different for MASP-1 and MASP-3. The MASP-2 and sMAP are also derived from the
10 same gene (present on chromosome 1p36-p36.2) where sMAP is a truncated form lacking the serine protease domain and a major part of the A-chain. The *MASP1/3* gene has been shown to be polymorphic, but the functional importance of this is still poorly understood. However, there is some evidence that polymorphisms in the *MASP2/sMAP* gene are associated with increased risk of infections. Expression of the MASPs is localized to liver hepatocytes, but a
15 recent study described that human MASP-3 mRNA (as the only MASP-mRNA) was expressed in a broad range of tissues.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of embodiments of the invention to provide polypeptides suitable for the

20 treatment of conditions associated with inflammation, apoptosis, autoimmunity, coagulation, and/or thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases. The polypeptides of the invention may further be suitable as biomarkers for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of these indications as well as for malignant diseases, such as cancers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 It has been found by the present inventor(s) that novel polypeptides that associate with the recognition molecules of the lectin complement pathway as well as polypeptides, such as fragments derived thereof may be used in the treatment of specific medical conditions associated with inflammation, apoptosis, autoimmunity, coagulation, and/or thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases.

30 So, in a first aspect the present invention relates to an isolated ficolin-associated polypeptide.

In a second aspect the present invention relates to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or variants or immunologic fragment thereof.

In a third aspect the present invention relates to an antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide according to the invention.

5 In a fourth aspect the present invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide according to the invention.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 70 % identical to the sequence of SEQ NO:2.

10 In a further aspect the present invention relates to a vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide according to the invention.

In a further aspect the present invention relates a host cell comprising a vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide according to the invention.

15 In a further aspect the present invention relates a method for producing the polypeptide according to the invention, the method comprising cultivating a cell according to the invention in an appropriate growth medium under conditions allowing expression of the polynucleotide construct and recovering the resulting polypeptide from the culture medium.

In a further aspect the present invention relates a composition comprising a polypeptide according to the invention.

20 In a further aspect the present invention relates a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to the invention.

In a further aspect the present invention relates a method for detecting a polypeptide according to the present invention in a biological sample, the method comprising:

a) obtaining a biological sample;

25 b) contacting the biological sample with an antibody according to the invention; and

c) detecting complexes of the antibody and the polypeptide, if any;
as an indication of the presence of the polypeptide in the sample.

In a further aspect the present invention relates a polypeptide according to the invention for use as a medicament.

5 In a further aspect the present invention relates to the use of a polypeptide according to the present invention; for the preparation of a medicament.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a polypeptide according to the present invention for the treatment of any indications associated with inflammation, apoptosis and/or autoimmunity.

10 In a further aspect the present invention relates to a polypeptide according to the present invention for the treatment of any indications associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases.

15 In a further aspect the present invention relates to a polypeptide according to the present invention for preventing the occurrence of thromboembolic complications in identified high risk patients, such as those undergoing surgery or those with congestive heart failure.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a polypeptide according to the present invention for the treatment of medical condition associated with the heart.

20 In a further aspect the present invention relates to a polypeptide according to the present invention for the treatment of a medical condition associated with a deficiency in a ficolin-associated polypeptide.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method for the treatment of any indication associated with inflammation, apoptosis and/or autoimmunity; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to the invention to a subject in need thereof.

25 In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method for the treatment of any indication associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases; the

method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to the present invention to a subject in need thereof.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method for preventing the occurrence of thromboembolic complications in identified high risk patients, such as those undergoing

5 surgery or those with congestive heart failure; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to the present invention to a subject in need thereof.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method for the treatment of a medical condition associated with the heart; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or

10 prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to the present invention to a subject in need thereof.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method for the treatment of a medical condition associated with a deficiency in a ficolin-associated polypeptide; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a

15 polypeptide according to the present invention to a subject in need thereof.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide according to the present invention.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of a

20 nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide according to the present invention in a biological sample, the method comprising

a) obtaining a biological sample;

b) contacting the biological sample with a nucleic acid probe according to the present invention; and

25 c) detecting complexes of the a nucleic acid probe and the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide, if any;

as an indication of the presence of the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide in the sample.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method for diagnosing a disorder associated with aberrant expression of a ficolin-associated polypeptide, comprising obtaining

a biological sample from a patient and measuring the expression in the biological sample of the ficolin-associated polypeptide, wherein increased or decreased expression of the ficolin-associated polypeptide in the biological sample compared to a control indicates that the patient suffers from a disorder associated with aberrant expression of a ficolin-associated polypeptide.

5

In a further aspect the present invention relates to an isolated composition comprising the combination of a polypeptide according to the present invention together with one or more proteins selected from Ficolin-1, 2, 3, mannose-binding lectin (MBL), C1q, lung surfactant proteins SP-A and/or SP-D, and intracellular collagen-like defence molecules, such as CLL-11.

10 In a further aspect the present invention relates to a composition comprising a polypeptide according to the present invention, which is a pharmaceutical composition.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention for use as a medicament.

15 In a further aspect the present invention relates to the use of a composition according to the present invention; for the preparation of a medicament.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention for the treatment of any indications associated with inflammation, apoptosis and/or autoimmunity.

20 In a further aspect the present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention for the treatment of any indication as defined herein.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to a method for the treatment of any indication as defined herein, the method comprising simultaneously or sequentially administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide according to the present invention and one or more proteins selected from Ficolin-1, 2, 3, and mannose-binding lectin (MBL), C1q, lung surfactant proteins SP-A and/or SP-D, and intracellular collagen-like defence molecules, such as CLL-11.

25 In a further aspect the present invention relates to the use of a polypeptide according to the present invention as a biomarker in the blood and tissue for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of

a malignant disease, such as a cancer disease, such as brain tumors, liver tumors and tumors in the reproductive tract.

In a further aspect the present invention relates to the use of a polypeptide according to the present invention as a biomarker in blood and tissue for diagnosis and/or prognosis of an

5 autoimmune, metabolic and/or inflammatory condition as defined herein.

LEGENDS TO THE FIGURES

Fig. 1: Alternative transcription of the MASP-1 gene. Alternative transcription of the *MASP1* gene was detected in liver cDNA. The *MASP1*, *MASP3*, and *FAP* transcripts were amplified using a common forward primer located in exon 6 and specific reverse primers located in

10 exon 12 (*MASP1*), exon 11 (*MASP3*), and exon 8a (*FAP*). *MASP1* generates a fragment of 500 bp, *MASP3* generates a fragment of 506 bp and *FAP* generates a fragment of 309 bp.

Fig. 2: Alternative splicing of the *MASP1* gene. *MASP1* is generated by splicing out of 8a and exon 11, which both contain a stop codon sequence (marked with black boxes). The *MASP1* sequence contains a stop codon in exon 17. *MASP3* is generated by splicing out of exon 8a

15 and *FAP* is generated if no splicing out of exon 8a occurs. The *FAP* protein contains the two CUB domains, the EFG domain and the first CCP1 domain.

Fig. 3: Tissue expression of the *FAP* fragment. The tissue distributions of the *MASP-1*, *MASP3*, and *FAP* genes were investigated in cDNA panels from Clontech. *MASP-1*, *MASP-3*, and *FAP* transcripts were amplified using a common forward primer and specific reverse

20 primers. *GADPH* was used as reference gene. All three genes were highly expressed in the liver, and additionally, *FAP* was strongly expressed in heart tissue (marked with black arrows). Minor expression of the *FAP* gene was detected in brain, colon, prostate, skeletal muscle, and small intestine (marked with white arrows).

Fig. 4: Alignment of *MASP-1*, *MASP-3*, and *FAP*. The protein sequences of *MASP-1*, *MASP-3*,

25 and *FAP* were aligned using the BioEdit Software. *MASP-1* and *MASP-3* contain different C-terminal serine protease domains whereas *FAP* does not contain any serine protease domain. Instead the protein contains 17 new amino acids in the C-terminal region.

Fig. 5: cDNA sequence and corresponding protein sequence of *FAP*. The cDNA sequence is shown in the upper row and the corresponding protein sequence is shown below. Exons

regions are divided by black vertical lines. Amino acids believed to be involved in the binding to MBL/ficolins are marked with light-yellow boxes.

Fig. 6: MASP-1 complement activation. Human MBL were incubated with increased amount of MASP-1. MASP-1 were able to activate both the C3 and C4 complement proteins.

5 Fig. 7: MASP-2 complement activation. Human MBL were incubated with increased amount of MASP-2. MASP-2 were able to strongly activate both the C3 and C4 complement proteins.

Fig. 8: MASP-3 inhibition of the complement. Human MBL were incubated with increased amount of MASP-3. MASP-3 were able to inhibit the activation of both the C3 and C4 complement proteins.

10 Fig. 9: Immunoprecipitation. Immunoprecipitation of serum Ficolin/MBL with mAb anti-MBL 131-11, anti-Ficolin-2 clone 219, and anti-Ficolin-3 clone 334. Followed by Dynal magnetic bead separation, SDS-PAGE, Western blot and biotin labeled anti-MASP-1/MASP-3 clone 8B3 as signal antibody.

Fig. 10: FAP interact with Ficolin when bound to acetylated human serum albumin (AcHSA).
15 Eluted serum Ficolin binding to AcHSA. Western blot with biotin labelled anti-MASP-1/MASP-3 clone 8B3 as signal antibody.

Fig. 11: Kinetics and dissociation constants for interaction between MASP-1 and MASP-3 and rFicolin-2 (Hummelshøj T et al., Mol. Immunol., 2007).

Fig. 12: Alignment of GULF and the 17 unique amino acids of FAP.

20 Fig. 13: Complement activation of C4 in a mannan/MBL ELISA assay. Mannan coated wells were incubated with or without recombinant human MBL followed by incubation with MBL homozygous deficient serum in serial dilutions. The C4 deposition was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

25 Fig. 14: Complement activation of C4 in an acetylated BSA/Ficolin-3 ELISA assay. AcBSA coated wells were incubated with or without recombinant human Ficolin-3 followed by incubation with Ficolin-3 homozygous deficient serum in serial dilutions. The C4 deposition

was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

Fig. 15: Complement activation of C4 in a mannan/MBL ELISA assay. Mannan coated wells were incubated with recombinant human MBL followed by incubation with serial dilutions of rMASP-1 as serum free medium culture supernatants in one dimension. MBL homozygous deficient serum was subsequently incubated in serial dilutions in the second dimension. The C4 deposition was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

Fig. 16: Complement activation of C4 in an AcBSA/Ficolin-3 ELISA assay. AcBSA coated wells were incubated with recombinant human Ficolin-3 followed by incubation with serial dilutions of rMASP-1 as serum free medium culture supernatants in one dimension. Ficolin-3 homozygous deficient serum was subsequently incubated in serial dilutions in the second dimension. The C4 deposition was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

Fig. 17: Complement activation of C4 in a mannan/MBL ELISA. Mannan coated wells were incubated with recombinant human MBL followed by incubation with serial dilutions of rMASP-2 as serum free medium culture supernatants in one dimension. MBL homozygous deficient serum was subsequently incubated in serial dilutions in the second dimension. The C4 deposition was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

Fig. 18: Complement activation of C4 in an AcBSA/Ficolin-3 ELISA assay. AcBSA coated wells were incubated with recombinant human Ficolin-3 followed by incubation with serial dilutions of rMASP-2 as serum free medium culture supernatants in one dimension. Ficolin-3 homozygous deficient serum was subsequently incubated in serial dilutions in the second dimension. The C4 deposition was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

Fig. 19: Complement activation of C4 in a mannan/MBL ELISA assay. Mannan coated wells were incubated with recombinant human MBL followed by incubation with serial dilutions of rMASP-3 as serum free medium culture supernatants in one dimension. MBL homozygous deficient serum was subsequently incubated in serial dilutions in the second dimension. The

C4 deposition was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

Fig. 20: Complement activation of C4 in an AcBSA/Ficolin-3 ELISA assay. AcBSA coated wells were incubated with recombinant human Ficolin-3 followed by incubation with serial dilutions

5 of rMASP-3 as serum free medium culture supernatants in one dimension. Ficolin-3 homozygous deficient serum was subsequently incubated in serial dilutions in the second dimension. The C4 deposition was measured using polyclonal anti C4c antibodies. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviations on double determinations of each point on the curves.

10 Fig. 21: Tissue distribution of *FAP*, *MASP1* and *MASP3*. *FAP* was expressed much higher in the heart tissue compared to *MASP1* and *MASP3*. *FAP* was expressed three times higher in the heart tissue compared to the *FAP* expression in liver. Furthermore, a higher *FAP* expression was observed in the liver compared to the *MASP1* and *MASP3* expression in the liver.

Considerable *FAP* expression was also detected in brain, skeletal muscle and prostate tissues.

15 The experiment was performed three times in duplicates. Standard error of the mean are indicated.

Fig. 22: Immunohistochemical liver localization of MAP-1 using polyclonal mouse antiserum raised against the 17 FAP specific C-terminal residues of the Protein. Control staining was negative. Several different polyclonal antibodies raised against FAP (rabbit and mouse)

20 showed the same pattern staining.

Fig. 23: Immunohistochemical analysis of MAP-1 tissue localization (OM X10). Left panel shows staining with a mAb (12B11) to MAP-1. Right panel shows the isotype control staining with a non-related IgG1k mAb. (A-B): Myocardium, (C-D): Skeletal muscle, (E-F): Liver sample, (G-H): Aortic tissue. Bottom right corner bar indicates 50 μ m on all slides.

25 Fig. 24: Immunoprecipitation of MAP-1 and MASP-1/3 serum complexes. (A) MAP-1 and MASP-1/3 was immunoprecipitated from serum using mAb 20C4 (anti MAP-1) and mAb 8B3 (anti MASP-1/3, with an epitope on the common heavy chain). Reduced samples were electro-blotted and developed with pAb to MAP-1 or biotinylated mAbs to Ficolin-3 (FCN334) and MBL (Hyb 131-1). (B) Immunoprecipitation with mAbs to MBL (Hyb 131-11), Ficolin-2

30 (FCN219) and Ficolin-3 (FCN334) from 1 ml, 300 μ l and 100 μ l serum, respectively (Left side). Controls were MAP-1 precipitated from serum (sMAP-1) and rMAP-1 from culture

supernatant (rMAP-1) using anti MAP-1 mAb 20C4 (right side). The samples were analyzed by western blotting probed with pAb to MAP-1.

Fig. 25: Influence of MASP-2 and MAP-1 on MBL and Ficolin-3 mediated complement C4 deposition. The C4 depositions were measured using a polyclonal antibody to C4 and are given as OD_{490-650nm} values. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviation of double determinations. Approximated concentrations of rMBL, rFicolin-3, rMAP-1 and rMASP-2 are given in the figure labels. (A) Reconstitution of the C4 deposition on a mannan coated surface using MBL deficient serum with rMBL at 400ng/ml. Control was without addition of rMBL. (B) Dose dependent effect of rMASP-2 on the rMBL mediated C4 deposition. (C) Dose dependent effect of rMAP-1 on the rMBL mediated C4 deposition. (D) Reconstitution of the C4 deposition on an AcBSA coated surface using Ficolin-3 deficient serum with rFicolin-3 at 400ng/ml. Control was without addition of rFicolin-3. (E) Dose dependent effect of rMASP-2 on the rFicolin-3 mediated C4 deposition. (F) Dose dependent effect of rMAP-1 on the rFicolin-3 mediated C4 deposition.

Fig. 26: Influence of MASP-2 and MAP-1 on the complement C4 deposition in a pure system. rMBL on a mannan surface was preincubated with serial dilutions of rMASP-2 in the first dimension. Serial dilutions of rMAP-1 were then applied in the second dimension followed by application of purified C4 at 1 µg/ml. The C4 depositions were measured with a pAb to C4 and are given as OD_{490-650nm} values. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviation of double determinations. Approximated concentrations of rMAP-1 and rMASP-2 are given in the figure labels.

Fig. 27: SDS-PAGE analysis of rMAP-1. Left hand side shows the immunoblot analysis +/- N-glycosidase F treatment (ENDO-F). Right side shows the corresponding coomassie staining.

Fig. 28A, B. Calibration curves. A) Calibration curve generated by mAb 20C4/mAb-8B3 two-side ELISA with two-fold serial dilutions of rMAP-1 applied to a MAP-1 depleted pool of normal human serum (pNHS) or serial dilutions of rMAP-1 diluted in PBS/0.05%tween/10 mM EDTA. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviation of eight determinations. B) Immunoblot of serum depleted of MAP-1, normal human serum and MAP-1 depleted serum spiked with rMAP-1.

Fig. 29A-C. MAP-1 serum concentration. A) Serum concentrations and distribution range of MAP-1 in 100 Danish blood donors. Mean serum level: 240 ng/ml. Range: 115-466 ng/ml.; B) Correlation between the MASP-3 and MAP-1 serum levels.; C) Influence of freezing and

thawing of serum. Serum was frozen and thawed for 8 rounds and the MAP-1 level was measured for each round. Error bars indicate two times the standard deviation of double determinations.

Fig. 30. A) Association levels (in relative O.D. 490-650 nm units) between MAP-1 and MBL,

5 Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3, respectively in 100 Danish blood donors. P values were obtained by non-parametric two-tailed t-test. B) Correlation between the MAP-1 serum levels and the relative association to MBL, Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3 (left hand side). Correlation between the MBL, Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3 serum levels and the relative association to MAP-1 (right hand side). Correlation p- and r-values were calculated using the non-parametric spearman rank 10 correlation test.

Fig. 31A-C. Sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation. A) Collected fractions (1-27) from serum subjected to a 10-30% sucrose density gradient. The fractions were analyzed by specific ELISA for: MAP-1, MASP-3, MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3. The peaks of serum IgM (19S) and IgG (7S) indicated at the top of the graph. B) Fractions number 8-23 analyzed by immunoblotting

15 for: MAP-1, MASP-1, MASP-3, sMAP, MASP-2, MBL, Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3. C) The fractions 1-27 analyzed by the capacity to activate exogenously applied human C4 on immobilized 20 acetylated BSA (a Ficolin-3 ligand) or mannan (an MBL ligand).

DETAILED DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have discovered a novel plasma protein of 40 kDa associated with the

20 recognition molecules of the lectin complement pathway and identified this as a new alternative transcript variant of MASP-1/MASP-3 that in turn corresponds to the newly discovered plasma protein.

The novel protein (by the inventors named FAP (Ficolin Associated Protein) or MAP-1 (MBL/Ficolin associated protein-1)) has been shown by the present inventors to lack an

25 enzyme domain but to contain the ficolin/MBL binding domain and is thus expected to be involved in regulation and inhibition of complement and coagulation functions through competitions and displacement of the MASPs or alternatively, but not mutually exclusive as a protein involved in scavenger or signaling functions.

Uncontrolled activation of the complement system and/or the coagulation cascade is strongly associated with fatal severe outcome in variety of diseases ranging from systemic inflammation and sepsis, through myocardial infarction and autoimmunity.

Inhibition of coagulation and complement activation has been shown to be a promising

5 therapeutic tool.

This present invention describes both a possible novel inhibitor of complement and coagulation functions. However, the polypeptides according to the present invention may have other functions, such as a scavenger and/or a signalling function. Moreover, it may be used as a new biomarker in several disease settings, including malignant diseases,

10 autoimmune, metabolic and/or inflammatory conditions.

The inventors of the present invention have found a plasma protein present in vivo named Ficolin Associated Protein (FAP) and showed that it is primarily associated with the ficolins (figure 9), but it may likely also be associated with mannose-binding lectin. By searching nucleotide database of NCBI the inventors of the present invention found a possible transcript

15 variant that corresponds to a truncated of MASP-1. Based on this sequence, primers were designed in order to amplify the putative new gene transcript. Subsequently, using human liver cDNA a new alternative transcript variant of the MASP-1 gene (figure 1) was identified.

This mRNA strain was sequenced and accordingly the amino acid sequence was determined, which corresponds to the molecular weight of the observed protein in plasma/serum of 40

20 kDa (figure 5). The new protein is partly identical to MASP-1 and MASP-3, but lacks a serine protease domain, but contain a novel exon encoding 17 amino acids followed by a stop codon. This exon is spliced out in the *MASP1* and *MASP3* transcript (figure 2). By using a

panel of mRNA expression libraries the present inventors have found evidence that this protein is strongly expressed in the heart and in the liver, followed by skeletal muscle (figure

25 3). Weak expression was observed in the brain, the digestive tract, prostate and in the spleen (figure 3). Taqman analysis confirmed the expression in heart and liver cells. FAP was expressed much higher in the heart tissue compared to *MASP1* and *MASP3*. FAP was

expressed three times higher in the heart tissue compared to the FAP expression in liver.

Furthermore, a higher FAP expression was observed in the liver compared to the *MASP1* and

30 *MASP3* expression in the liver. Considerable FAP expression was also detected in brain, skeletal muscle and prostate tissues. The experiment was performed three times in duplicates.

The high expression in the heart is very prominent and has made the present inventors suggest a use of the polypeptides according to the present invention as a very useful protector against tissue damage in autoimmune, metabolic and/or inflammatory conditions, such as medical conditions associated with the heart.

5 The present inventors have established assays to assess complement activity initiated by ficolins and mannose-binding lectin and the present inventors have thus been able to show a possible functional complement inhibition of FAP.

The present inventors have established real time quantitative assays to measure the exact relative expression level in different tissues.

10 The polypeptides according to the present invention may be produced by recombinant techniques. Rabbits or mice may be immunized with a unique 17 amino acid long peptide in order to obtain FAP polyclonal and monoclonal specific antibodies, respectively.

Specific FAP antibodies may be used for quantitative measurement of FAP and immunohistochemical detection in different tissues.

15 Binding constants between FAP and different binding partners as described herein may be determined in ELISA and by using surface plasmon resonance technology (Biacore).

A FAP specific acceptor protein, such as a specific cell surface bound receptor may be identified by standard assays known to the person skilled in the art, such as assays wherein the protein is bound directly to cells.

20 The novel protein Ficolin Associated Protein (FAP) is an alternative splicing variant of *MASP1*. The protein lacks the serine protease domain but it still contains the domains that are involved in the binding to the initiators of the lectin pathway of the complement system. Thus, the present inventors expect the protein to be involved in regulation and inhibition of the function of MASP-1 and MASP-3 (complement, coagulation functions and other enzymes 25 substrates) through competitions and displacement of the MASP. Alternatively, but not mutually exclusive FAP may function as scavenger molecule facilitating removal of FAP/MBL/ficolin complexes bound to endogenous waste material or pathogens.

Uncontrolled activation of the complement system and the coagulation cascade are associated with adverse outcome and functional inhibitors, such as the polypeptides according to the present invention may be very useful for the control of the complement system and the coagulation cascade. In addition the polypeptides according to the present invention may be used in other settings. Another angle could be to use the protein as biomarker in different disease settings.

The protein is unique and may provide the basis for new drugs and/or new diagnostic tools.

Polypeptides according to the present invention comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or an immunologic fragment or variant thereof may have a specific function associated with this sequence of amino acids. It is suggested by the present inventors that such polypeptides may have a function or activity corresponding to the activity of one or more protein selected from DNMT1 DNA (cytosine-5-)-methyltransferase 1 (DNMT1), Golgin subfamily B member 1 (GOLGB1), A-kinase anchor protein 9 (AKAP9), B- and T-lymphocyte-associated protein)(CD272 antigen), PTB domain-containing engulfment adapter protein 1 (GULP), and MACRO domain-containing protein 2.

In some particular interesting embodiments the polypeptides according to the present invention have a function or activity corresponding to the activity of PTB domain-containing engulfment adapter protein 1 (GULP).

Definitions

The term "ficolin-associated polypeptide" as used herein means any protein or polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence 20-380 of native human ficolin-associated protein (FAP) (SEQ ID NO: 1) or amino acid sequence of 16-363 of SEQ ID NO:9, functional variants, functional truncated versions thereof as well as functional derivatives or conjugates, which polypeptide do not have complement activity, but posses the ability to compete with MASP-1, MASP-2, or MASP-3 for binding to ficolin-3, MBL, C1q, lung surfactant proteins SP-A and/or SP-D and/or CL-L1 (and other collectin family members). This includes but is not limited to human ficolin-associated polypeptide (FAP) having SEQ ID NO:1 and variants thereof.

The term "ficolin-associated protein (FAP)" as used herein means proteins that have the amino acid sequence 1-380 (with or without signal peptide, such as the amino acid sequence 20-380) of native human FAP (SEQ ID NO: 1), natural allelic variations and homologous

thereof. It also includes proteins with a slightly modified amino acid sequence, for instance, a modified N- or C-terminal end including N- or C-terminal amino acid deletions or additions so long as those proteins substantially retain the activity of FAP. The term "ficolin-associated protein (FAP)" is used interchangeable herein with the terms "MAP-1" or "MBL/Ficolin

5 associated protein-1". "FAP" within the above definition also includes natural allelic variations that may exist and occur from one individual to another. The term also includes proteins with homologous sequence and similar function derived from other species than human, such as bovine, pig, dog, horse, rat, and mouse. Also, degree and location of glycosylation or other post-translation modifications may vary depending on the chosen host cells and the nature of

10 the host cellular environment.

The term "MBL-Associated Serine Protease-1" or "MASP-1" as used herein means proteins that have the amino acid sequence 1-699 (with or without signal peptide, such as the amino acid sequence 20-699) of native human MASP-1 (SEQ ID NO:5), natural allelic variations and homologous thereof. It is to be understood that the sequence may be in one or more peptide

15 chains, such as in two chains, i.e. the heavy and light chains of the native human protein.

The term "MBL-Associated Serine Protease-3" or "MASP-3" as used herein means proteins that have the amino acid sequence 1-728 (with or without signal peptide, such as the amino acid sequence 20-728) of native human MASP-3 (SEQ ID NO:7), natural allelic variations and homologous thereof. It is to be understood that the sequence may be in one or more peptide

20 chains, such as in two chains, i.e. the heavy and light chains of the native human protein.

The term "MBL-Associated Serine Protease-2" or "MASP-2" as used herein means proteins that have the amino acid sequence 1-686 (with or without signal peptide, such as the amino acid sequence 16-686) of native human MASP-2 (SEQ ID NO:9), natural allelic variations and homologous thereof. It is to be understood that the sequence may be in one or more peptide

25 chains, such as in two chains, i.e. the heavy and light chains of the native human protein.

The terms "small MBL-associated protein", "sMAP", "MBL-associated plasma protein of 19 kD" or, "MAp19" as used herein means proteins that have the amino acid sequence 1-185 (with or without signal peptide, such as the amino acid sequence 16-185) of native human sMAP (SEQ ID NO:11), natural allelic variations and homologous thereof.

30 The terms "variant" or "variants", as used herein, is intended to designate a ficolin-associated polypeptide having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein one or more amino acids have been substituted by

another amino acid and/or wherein one or more amino acids have been deleted and/or wherein one or more amino acids have been inserted in the polypeptide and/or wherein one or more amino acids have been added to the polypeptide. Such addition can take place either at the N-terminal end or at the C-terminal end or both. The "variant" or "variants" within this definition still have functional activity. In some embodiment a variant has 70 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. In some embodiments a variant has 80 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. In other embodiments a variant has 90 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1. In a further embodiment a variant has 95 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

10 In some embodiments a variant has 70 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. In some embodiments a variant has 80 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. In other embodiments a variant has 90 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. In a further embodiment a variant has 95 % sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

15 The phrases "functional variant", "functional truncated versions", and "functional derivatives" as used herein refers to variants, truncated versions, as well as derivatives of SEQ ID NO:1, which polypeptides comprises essential sequence parts of SEQ ID NO:1 and at least posses the ability to compete with MASP-1 or MASP-3 for binding to the ficolins or MBL without having the complement activity and/or serine protease activity. It is to be understood that a 20 ficolin-associated polypeptide may have to or three features selected from being a both a variant, and/or truncated and/or a derivative.

A functional variant of a ficolin-associated polypeptide encompass those that exhibit at least about 25%, such as at least about 50%, such as at least about 75%, such as at least about 90% of the specific activity of wild-type FAP that has been produced in the same cell type, 25 when tested in the assays as described herein.

The term "immunologic fragment" as used herein refers to fragment of an amino acid sequence that posses essentially the same functional activities and the same spatial orientation to be recognized by an antibody. Accordingly a specific antibody will bind both the polypeptide and immunologic fragments thereof.

30 The term "another amino acid" as used herein means one amino acid that is different from that amino acid naturally present at that position. This includes but is not limited to amino

acids that can be encoded by a polynucleotide. In some embodiments the different amino acid is in natural L-form and can be encoded by a polynucleotide.

The term "derivative" as used herein, is intended to designate a ficolin-associated polypeptide exhibiting substantially the same or improved biological activity relative to wild-

5 type human FAP, in which one or more of the amino acids of the parent peptide have been chemically modified, e.g. by alkylation, PEGylation, acylation, ester formation or amide formation or the like.

The term "complement activity" as used herein means the ability activate the complement system. The complement activity may be measured with assay as described in the section

10 headed "Assays".

The term "mannose-binding lectin (MBL)" as used herein also means mannan-binding lectin, mannose-binding protein (MBP1), and mannan-binding protein, which terms may be used interchangeably.

The term "capable of associating" as used herein refers to the ability of the proteins

15 according to the present invention to specifically bind in solution one or more of the initiators of the lectin pathway of the complement system or other proteins that may be involved in the effect of the polypeptide.

The term "construct" is intended to indicate a polynucleotide segment which may be based on a complete or partial naturally occurring nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of interest.

20 The construct may optionally contain other polynucleotide segments. In a similar way, the term "amino acids which can be encoded by polynucleotide constructs" covers amino acids which can be encoded by the polynucleotide constructs defined above, i.e. amino acids such as Ala, Val, Leu, Ile, Met, Phe, Trp, Pro, Gly, Ser, Thr, Cys, Tyr, Asn, Glu, Lys, Arg, His, Asp and Gln.

25 The term "vector", as used herein, means any nucleic acid entity capable of the amplification in a host cell. Thus, the vector may be an autonomously replicating vector, i.e. a vector, which exists as an extra-chromosomal entity, the replication of which is independent of chromosomal replication, e.g. a plasmid. Alternatively, the vector may be one which, when introduced into a host cell, is integrated into the host cell genome and replicated together with the

30 chromosome(s) into which it has been integrated. The choice of vector will often depend on the host cell into which it is to be introduced. Vectors include, but are not limited to plasmid vectors,

phage vectors, viruses or cosmid vectors. Vectors usually contain a replication origin and at least one selectable gene, i.e., a gene which encodes a product which is readily detectable or the presence of which is essential for cell growth.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a recombinant host cell comprising the

5 polynucleotide construct or the vector. In some embodiments the recombinant host cell is a eukaryotic cell. In other embodiments the recombinant host cell is of mammalian origin. In a further embodiment the recombinant host cell is selected from the group consisting of CHO cells, HEK cells and BHK cells.

The term "a host cell", as used herein, represent any cell, including hybrid cells, in which

10 heterologous DNA can be expressed. Typical host cells includes, but are not limited to insect cells, yeast cells, mammalian cells, including human cells, such as BHK, CHO, HEK, and COS cells. In practicing the present invention, the host cells being cultivated are preferably mammalian cells, more preferably an established mammalian cell line, including, without limitation, CHO (e.g., ATCC CCL 61), COS-1 (e.g., ATCC CRL 1650), baby hamster kidney 15 (BHK) and HEK293 (e.g., ATCC CRL 1573; Graham et al., *J. Gen. Virol.* 36:59-72, 1977) cell lines. A preferred BHK cell line is the tk⁻ ts13 BHK cell line (Waechter and Baserga, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:1106-1110, 1982), hereinafter referred to as BHK 570 cells. The BHK 570 cell line is available from the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, MD 20852, under ATCC accession number CRL 10314. A tk⁻ ts13 BHK cell line is 20 also available from the ATCC under accession number CRL 1632. Other suitable cell lines include, without limitation, Rat Hep I (Rat hepatoma; ATCC CRL 1600), Rat Hep II (Rat hepatoma; ATCC CRL 1548), TCMK (ATCC CCL 139), Human lung (ATCC HB 8065), NCTC 1469 (ATCC CCL 9.1) and DUKX cells (Urlaub and Chasin, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:4216-4220, 1980). Also useful are 3T3 cells, Namalwa cells, myelomas and fusions of 25 myelomas with other cells.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a transgenic animal containing and expressing the polynucleotide construct.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a transgenic plant containing and expressing the polynucleotide construct.

30 In a further aspect, the invention relates to a method for producing the ficolin-associated polypeptide of the invention, the method comprising cultivating a cell comprising the

polynucleotide construct in an appropriate growth medium under conditions allowing expression of the polynucleotide construct and recovering the resulting polypeptide from the culture medium.

As used herein the term "appropriate growth medium" means a medium containing nutrients and other components required for the growth of cells and the expression of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the ficolin-associated polypeptide of the invention.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to a method for producing the ficolin-associated polypeptide, the method comprising recovering the polypeptide from milk produced by the transgenic animal.

10 In a further aspect, the invention relates to a method for producing the ficolin-associated polypeptide, the method comprising cultivating a cell of a transgenic plant comprising the polynucleotide construct, and recovering the polypeptide from the resulting plant.

In the present context, the term "treatment" is meant to include both prevention of an expected condition involving inappropriate complement activation, such as inflammation and reperfusion injury and regulation of an already occurring condition, such as myocardial infarction and stroke with the purpose of inhibiting or minimising the tissue damage. Prophylactic administration of the ficolin-associated polypeptide according to the invention is thus included in the term "treatment".

20 The term "subject" as used herein is intended to mean any animal, in particular mammals, such as humans, and may, where appropriate, be used interchangeably with the term "patient".

The term "sequence identity" as known in the art, refers to a relationship between the sequences of two or more polypeptide molecules or two or more nucleic acid molecules, as 25 determined by comparing the sequences. In the art, "identity" also means the degree of sequence relatedness between nucleic acid molecules or between polypeptides, as the case may be, as determined by the number of matches between strings of two or more nucleotide residues or two or more amino acid residues. "Identity" measures the percent of identical matches between the smaller of two or more sequences with gap alignments (if any) 30 addressed by a particular mathematical model or computer program (i.e., "algorithms").

The term "similarity" is a related concept, but in contrast to "identity", refers to a sequence relationship that includes both identical matches and conservative substitution matches. If two polypeptide sequences have, for example, (fraction (10/20)) identical amino acids, and the remainder are all non-conservative substitutions, then the percent identity and similarity

5 would both be 50%. If, in the same example, there are 5 more positions where there are conservative substitutions, then the percent identity remains 50%, but the percent similarity would be 75% ((fraction (15/20))). Therefore, in cases where there are conservative substitutions, the degree of similarity between two polypeptides will be higher than the percent identity between those two polypeptides.

10 Conservative modifications to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 (and the corresponding modifications to the encoding nucleotides) will produce ficolin-associated polypeptides having functional and chemical characteristics similar to those of naturally occurring FAP. In contrast, substantial modifications in the functional and/or chemical characteristics of a ficolin-associated polypeptide may be accomplished by selecting
15 substitutions in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 that differ significantly in their effect on maintaining (a) the structure of the molecular backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a sheet or helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or (c) the bulk of the side chain.

20 For example, a "conservative amino acid substitution" may involve a substitution of a native amino acid residue with a nonnative residue such that there is little or no effect on the polarity or charge of the amino acid residue at that position. Furthermore, any native residue in the polypeptide may also be substituted with alanine, as has been previously described for "alanine scanning mutagenesis" (see, for example, MacLennan et al., 1998, *Acta Physiol. Scand. Suppl.* 643:55-67; Sasaki et al., 1998, *Adv. Biophys.* 35:1-24, which discuss alanine scanning mutagenesis).

25 Desired amino acid substitutions (whether conservative or non-conservative) can be determined by those skilled in the art at the time such substitutions are desired. For example, amino acid substitutions can be used to identify important residues of a ficolin-associated polypeptide, or to increase or decrease the affinity of a ficolin-associated polypeptide described herein.

30 Naturally occurring residues may be divided into classes based on common side chain properties:

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

For example, non-conservative substitutions may involve the exchange of a member of one of these classes for a member from another class. Such substituted residues may be introduced into regions of the human ficolin-associated polypeptide that are homologous with 10 non-human ficolin-associated polypeptides, or into the non-homologous regions of the molecule.

In making such changes, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydropathic index on the basis of their hydrophobicity and charge characteristics, these are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); 15 phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5); glutamine (-3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biological 20 function on a protein is understood in the art. Kyte et al., J. Mol. Biol., 157:105-131 (1982). It is known that certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still retain a similar biological activity. In making changes based upon the hydropathic index, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices are within ± 2 is preferred, those that are within ± 1 are particularly 25 preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity, particularly where the biologically functionally equivalent protein or peptide thereby created is intended for use in immunological 30 embodiments, as in the present case. The greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with its immunogenicity and antigenicity, i.e., with a biological property of the protein.

The following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine ('3.0); aspartate (+3.0±1); glutamate (+3.0±1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline (-0.5±1); alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4). In making changes based upon similar hydrophilicity values, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within ±2 is preferred, those that are within ±1 are particularly preferred, and those within ±0.5 are even more particularly preferred. One may also identify epitopes from primary amino acid sequences on the basis of hydrophilicity. These regions are also referred 5 to as "epitopic core regions."

10

A skilled artisan will be able to determine suitable variants of the polypeptide as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 using well known techniques. For identifying suitable areas of the molecule that may be changed without destroying activity, one skilled in the art may target areas not believed to be important for activity. For example, when similar polypeptides with similar 15 activities from the same species or from other species are known, one skilled in the art may compare the amino acid sequence of a ficolin-associated polypeptide to such similar polypeptides. With such a comparison, one can identify residues and portions of the molecules that are conserved among similar polypeptides. It will be appreciated that changes in areas of a ficolin-associated polypeptide that are not conserved relative to such similar 20 polypeptides would be less likely to adversely affect the biological activity and/or structure of the ficolin-associated polypeptide. One skilled in the art would also know that, even in relatively conserved regions, one may substitute chemically similar amino acids for the naturally occurring residues while retaining activity (conservative amino acid residue substitutions). Therefore, even areas that may be important for biological activity or for 25 structure may be subject to conservative amino acid substitutions without destroying the biological activity or without adversely affecting the polypeptide structure.

Additionally, one skilled in the art can review structure-function studies identifying residues in similar polypeptides that are important for activity or structure. In view of such a comparison, one can predict the importance of amino acid residues in a ficolin-associated 30 polypeptide that correspond to amino acid residues that are important for activity or structure in similar polypeptides. One skilled in the art may opt for chemically similar amino acid substitutions for such predicted important amino acid residues of ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the invention.

One skilled in the art can also analyze the three-dimensional structure and amino acid sequence in relation to that structure in similar polypeptides. In view of that information, one skilled in the art may predict the alignment of amino acid residues of a ficolin-associated polypeptide with respect to its three dimensional structure. One skilled in the art may choose

5 not to make radical changes to amino acid residues predicted to be on the surface of the protein, since such residues may be involved in important interactions with other molecules. Moreover, one skilled in the art may generate test variants containing a single amino acid substitution at each desired amino acid residue. The variants can then be screened using activity assays as described herein. Such variants could be used to gather information about
10 suitable variants. For example, if one discovered that a change to a particular amino acid residue resulted in destroyed, undesirably reduced, or unsuitable activity, variants with such a change would be avoided. In other words, based on information gathered from such routine experiments, one skilled in the art can readily determine the amino acids where further substitutions should be avoided either alone or in combination with other mutations.

15 A number of scientific publications have been devoted to the prediction of secondary structure. See Moult J., *Curr. Op. in Biotech.*, 7(4):422-427 (1996), Chou et al., *Biochemistry*, 13(2):222-245 (1974); Chou et al., *Biochemistry*, 113(2):211-222 (1974); Chou et al., *Adv. Enzymol. Relat. Areas Mol. Biol.*, 47:45-148 (1978); Chou et al., *Ann. Rev. Biochem.*, 47:251-276 and Chou et al., *Biophys. J.*, 26:367-384 (1979). Moreover, computer
20 programs are currently available to assist with predicting secondary structure. One method of predicting secondary structure is based upon homology modeling. For example, two polypeptides or proteins, which have a sequence identity of greater than 30%, or similarity greater than 40% often have similar structural topologies. The recent growth of the protein structural data base (PDB) has provided enhanced predictability of secondary structure,
25 including the potential number of folds within a polypeptide's or protein's structure. See Holm et al., *Nucl. Acid. Res.*, 27(1):244-247 (1999). It has been suggested (Brenner et al., *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.*, 7(3):369-376 (1997)) that there are a limited number of folds in a given polypeptide or protein and that once a critical number of structures have been resolved, structural prediction will gain dramatically in accuracy.

30 Additional methods of predicting secondary structure include "threading" (Jones, D., *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.*, 7(3):377-87 (1997); Sippl et al., *Structure*, 4(1):15-9 (1996)), "profile analysis" (Bowie et al., *Science*, 253:164-170 (1991); Gribskov et al., *Meth. Enzymol.*, 183:146-159 (1990); Gribskov et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, 84(13):4355-4358 (1987)), and "evolutionary linkage" (See Home, *supra*, and Brenner, *supra*).

Identity and similarity of related polypeptides can be readily calculated by known methods. Such methods include, but are not limited to, those described in Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A. M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D. W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993;

5 Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1, Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M. Stockton Press, New York, 1991; and Carillo et al., SIAM J. Applied Math., 48:1073 (1988).

Preferred methods to determine identity and/or similarity are designed to give the largest

10 match between the sequences tested. Methods to determine identity and similarity are described in publicly available computer programs. Preferred computer program methods to determine identity and similarity between two sequences include, but are not limited to, the GCG program package, including GAP (Devereux et al., Nucl. Acid. Res., 12:387 (1984); Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.), BLASTP, BLASTN, and
15 FASTA (Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol., 215:403-410 (1990)). The BLASTX program is publicly available from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) and other sources (BLAST Manual, Altschul et al. NCB/NLM/NIH Bethesda, Md. 20894; Altschul et al., *supra*). The well known Smith Waterman algorithm may also be used to determine identity.

Certain alignment schemes for aligning two amino acid sequences may result in the matching
20 of only a short region of the two sequences, and this small aligned region may have very high sequence identity even though there is no significant relationship between the two full length sequences. Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment, the selected alignment method (GAP program) will result in an alignment that spans at least 50 contiguous amino acids of the target polypeptide.

25 For example, using the computer algorithm GAP (Genetics Computer Group, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.), two polypeptides for which the percent sequence identity is to be determined are aligned for optimal matching of their respective amino acids (the "matched span", as determined by the algorithm). A gap opening penalty (which is calculated as 3.times. the average diagonal; the "average diagonal" is the average of the diagonal of the
30 comparison matrix being used; the "diagonal" is the score or number assigned to each perfect amino acid match by the particular comparison matrix) and a gap extension penalty (which is usually {fraction (1/10)} times the gap opening penalty), as well as a comparison matrix such as PAM 250 or BLOSUM 62 are used in conjunction with the algorithm. A standard comparison matrix (see Dayhoff et al., *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, vol.

5, supp.3 (1978) for the PAM 250 comparison matrix; Henikoff et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA, 89:10915-10919 (1992) for the BLOSUM 62 comparison matrix) is also used by the algorithm.

Preferred parameters for a polypeptide sequence comparison include the following:

5 Algorithm: Needleman et al., J. Mol. Biol., 48:443-453 (1970); Comparison matrix: BLOSUM 62 from Henikoff et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89:10915-10919 (1992); Gap Penalty: 12, Gap Length Penalty: 4, Threshold of Similarity: 0.

The GAP program is useful with the above parameters. The aforementioned parameters are the default parameters for polypeptide comparisons (along with no penalty for end gaps)

10 using the GAP algorithm.

Preferred parameters for nucleic acid molecule sequence comparisons include the following:

Algorithm: Needleman et al., J. Mol Biol., 48:443-453 (1970); Comparison matrix: matches=+10, mismatch=0, Gap Penalty: 50, Gap Length Penalty: 3.

The GAP program is also useful with the above parameters. The aforementioned parameters

15 are the default parameters for nucleic acid molecule comparisons.

Other exemplary algorithms, gap opening penalties, gap extension penalties, comparison matrices, thresholds of similarity, etc. may be used,, including those set forth in the Program Manual, Wisconsin Package, Version 9, September, 1997. The particular choices to be made will be apparent to those of skill in the art and will depend on the specific comparison to be 20 made, such as DNA to DNA, protein to protein, protein to DNA; and additionally, whether the comparison is between given pairs of sequences (in which case GAP or BestFit are generally preferred) or between one sequence and a large database of sequences (in which case FASTA or BLASTA are preferred).

**Preparation of Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the
invention**

The invention also relates to a method of preparing human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the invention as mentioned above. The Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the invention described herein may be produced by

means of recombinant nucleic acid techniques. In general, a cloned wild-type FAP nucleic acid sequence is modified to encode the desired protein. This modified sequence is then inserted into an expression vector, which is in turn transformed or transfected into host cells. Higher eukaryotic cells, in particular cultured mammalian cells, are preferred as host cells. The 5 complete amino acid and nucleotide sequences for human FAP is given by SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2.

The amino acid sequence alterations may be accomplished by a variety of techniques. Modification of the nucleic acid sequence may be by site-specific mutagenesis. Techniques for site-specific mutagenesis are well known in the art and are described in, for example, Zoller 10 and Smith (DNA 3:479-488, 1984) or "Splicing by extension overlap", Horton et al., Gene 77, 1989, pp. 61-68. Thus, using the nucleotide and amino acid sequences of FAP, one may introduce the alteration(s) of choice. Likewise, procedures for preparing a DNA construct using polymerase chain reaction using specific primers are well known to persons skilled in the art (cf. PCR Protocols, 1990, Academic Press, San Diego, California, USA).

15 The polypeptides of the present invention can also comprise non-naturally occurring amino acid residues. Non-naturally occurring amino acids include, without limitation, beta-alanine, desaminohistidine, trans-3-methylproline, 2,4-methanoproline, cis-4-hydroxyproline, trans-4-hydroxyproline, N-methylglycine, allo-threonine, methylthreonine, hydroxyethylcysteine, hydroxyethylhomocysteine, nitroglutamine, homoglutamine, pipecolic acid, thiazolidine 20 carboxylic acid, dehydroproline, 3- and 4-methylproline, 3,3-dimethylproline, tert-leucine, nor-valine, 2-azaphenylalanine, 3-azaphenylalanine, 4-azaphenylalanine, and 4-fluorophenylalanine. Several methods are known in the art for incorporating non-naturally occurring amino acid residues into polypeptides. For example, an in vitro system can be employed wherein nonsense mutations are suppressed using chemically aminoacylated 25 suppressor tRNAs. Methods for synthesizing amino acids and aminoacylating tRNA are known in the art. Transcription and translation of plasmids containing nonsense mutations is carried out in a cell-free system comprising an *E. coli* S30 extract and commercially available enzymes and other reagents. Polypeptides are purified by chromatography. See, for example, Robertson et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 113:2722, 1991; Ellman et al., *Methods Enzymol.* 30 202:301, 1991; Chung et al., *Science* 259:806-9, 1993; and Chung et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:10145-9, 1993). In a second method, translation is carried out in *Xenopus* oocytes by microinjection of mutated mRNA and chemically aminoacylated suppressor tRNAs (Turcatti et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:19991-8, 1996). Within a third method, *E. coli* cells are cultured in the absence of a natural amino acid that is to be replaced (e.g., phenylalanine) 35 and in the presence of the desired non-naturally occurring amino acid(s) (e.g., 2-

azaphenylalanine, 3-azaphenylalanine, 4-azaphenylalanine, or 4-fluorophenylalanine). The non-naturally occurring amino acid is incorporated into the polypeptide in place of its natural counterpart. See, Koide et al., *Biochem.* 33:7470-6, 1994. Naturally occurring amino acid residues can be converted to non-naturally occurring species by in vitro chemical 5 modification. Chemical modification can be combined with site-directed mutagenesis to further expand the range of substitutions (Wynn and Richards, *Protein Sci.* 2:395-403, 1993).

The nucleic acid construct encoding the Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other 10 polypeptides of the invention of the invention may suitably be of genomic or cDNA origin, for instance obtained by preparing a genomic or cDNA library and screening for DNA sequences coding for all or part of the polypeptide by hybridization using synthetic oligonucleotide probes in accordance with standard techniques (cf. Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd. Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989).

15 The nucleic acid construct encoding a Ficolin-associated polypeptide may also be prepared synthetically by established standard methods, e.g. the phosphoamidite method described by Beaucage and Caruthers, *Tetrahedron Letters* 22 (1981), 1859 - 1869, or the method described by Matthes et al., *EMBO Journal* 3 (1984), 801 - 805. According to the phosphoamidite method, oligonucleotides are synthesised, e.g. in an automatic DNA 20 synthesiser, purified, annealed, ligated and cloned in suitable vectors. The DNA sequences encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the invention may also be prepared by polymerase chain reaction using specific primers, for instance as described in US 4,683,202, Saiki et al., *Science* 239 (1988), 487 - 491, or Sambrook et al., *supra*.

25 Furthermore, the nucleic acid construct may be of mixed synthetic and genomic, mixed synthetic and cDNA or mixed genomic and cDNA origin prepared by ligating fragments of synthetic, genomic or cDNA origin (as appropriate), the fragments corresponding to various parts of the entire nucleic acid construct, in accordance with standard techniques.

The nucleic acid construct is preferably a DNA construct. DNA sequences for use in producing 30 Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention will typically encode a pre-pro polypeptide at the amino-terminus of FAP to obtain proper posttranslational processing and secretion from the host cell.

The DNA sequences encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention are usually inserted into a recombinant vector which may be any vector, which may conveniently be subjected to recombinant DNA procedures, and the choice of vector will often depend on the host cell into which it is to be introduced. Thus, the vector may be an autonomously replicating vector, i.e. a vector, which exists as an extrachromosomal entity, the replication of which is independent of chromosomal replication, e.g. a plasmid. Alternatively, the vector may be one which, when introduced into a host cell, is integrated into the host cell genome and replicated together with the chromosome(s) into which it has been integrated.

10 The vector is preferably an expression vector in which the DNA sequence encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention is operably linked to additional segments required for transcription of the DNA. In general, the expression vector is derived from plasmid or viral DNA, or may contain elements of both. The term, "operably linked" indicates that the segments are arranged so that they function in concert for their intended purposes, e.g. transcription initiates in a promoter and proceeds through the DNA sequence coding for the polypeptide.

15

Expression vectors for use in expressing Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention will comprise a promoter capable of directing the transcription of a cloned gene or cDNA. The promoter may be any DNA sequence, which shows transcriptional activity in the host cell of choice and may be derived from genes encoding proteins either homologous or heterologous to the host cell.

20 Examples of suitable promoters for directing the transcription of the DNA encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptide in mammalian cells are the SV40 promoter (Subramani et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 1 (1981), 854 -864), the MT-1 (metallothionein gene) promoter (Palmiter et al., Science 222 (1983), 809 - 814), the CMV promoter (Boshart et al., Cell 41:521-530, 1985) or the adenovirus 2 major late promoter (Kaufman and Sharp, Mol. Cell. Biol, 2:1304-1319, 1982).

25 An example of a suitable promoter for use in insect cells is the polyhedrin promoter (US 4,745,051; Vasuvedan et al., FEBS Lett. 311, (1992) 7 - 11), the P10 promoter (J.M. Vlak et al., J. Gen. Virology 69, 1988, pp. 765-776), the *Autographa californica* polyhedrosis virus basic protein promoter (EP 397 485), the baculovirus immediate early gene 1 promoter (US 5,155,037; US 5,162,222), or the baculovirus 39K delayed-early gene promoter (US 5,155,037; US 5,162,222).

Examples of suitable promoters for use in yeast host cells include promoters from yeast glycolytic genes (Hitzeman et al., J. Biol. Chem. 255 (1980), 12073 - 12080; Alber and Kawasaki, J. Mol. Appl. Gen. 1 (1982), 419 - 434) or alcohol dehydrogenase genes (Young et al., in *Genetic Engineering of Microorganisms for Chemicals* (Hollaender et al, eds.), Plenum Press, New York, 1982), or the TPI1 (US 4,599,311) or ADH2-4c (Russell et al., Nature 304 (1983), 652 - 654) promoters.

Examples of suitable promoters for use in filamentous fungus host cells are, for instance, the ADH3 promoter (McKnight et al., The EMBO J. 4 (1985), 2093 - 2099) or the tpiA promoter. Examples of other useful promoters are those derived from the gene encoding *A. oryzae* 10 TAKA amylase, *Rhizomucor miehei* aspartic proteinase, *A. niger* neutral alpha-amylase, *A. niger* acid stable alpha-amylase, *A. niger* or *A. awamori* glucoamylase (gluA), *Rhizomucor miehei* lipase, *A. oryzae* alkaline protease, *A. oryzae* triose phosphate isomerase or *A. nidulans* acetamidase. Preferred are the TAKA-amylase and gluA promoters. Suitable promoters are mentioned in, e.g. EP 238 023 and EP 383 779.

15 The DNA sequences encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention may also, if necessary, be operably connected to a suitable terminator, such as the human growth hormone terminator (Palmiter et al., Science 222, 1983, pp. 809-814) or the TPI1 (Alber and Kawasaki, J. Mol. Appl. Gen. 1, 1982, pp. 419-434) or ADH3 (McKnight et al., The EMBO J. 4, 1985, pp. 2093-2099) 20 terminators. Expression vectors may also contain a set of RNA splice sites located downstream from the promoter and upstream from the insertion site for the FAP sequence itself. Preferred RNA splice sites may be obtained from adenovirus and/or immunoglobulin genes. Also contained in the expression vectors is a polyadenylation signal located downstream of the insertion site. Particularly preferred polyadenylation signals include the 25 early or late polyadenylation signal from SV40 (Kaufman and Sharp, *ibid.*), the polyadenylation signal from the adenovirus 5 Elb region, the human growth hormone gene terminator (DeNoto et al. *Nucl. Acids Res.* 9:3719-3730, 1981) or the polyadenylation signal from the human FAP gene or the bovine FAP gene. The expression vectors may also include a noncoding viral leader sequence, such as the adenovirus 2 tripartite leader, located between 30 the promoter and the RNA splice sites; and enhancer sequences, such as the SV40 enhancer.

To direct the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the present invention into the secretory pathway of the host cells, a secretory signal sequence (also known as a leader sequence, prepro sequence or pre sequence) may be provided in the recombinant vector. The secretory signal sequence is joined to the DNA sequences encoding

the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention in the correct reading frame. Secretory signal sequences are commonly positioned 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the peptide. The secretory signal sequence may be that, normally associated with the protein or may be from a gene encoding another secreted 5 protein.

For secretion from yeast cells, the secretory signal sequence may encode any signal peptide, which ensures efficient direction of the expressed human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention into the secretory pathway of the cell. The signal peptide may be naturally occurring signal peptide, or a functional part thereof, or 10 it may be a synthetic peptide. Suitable signal peptides have been found to be the alpha-factor signal peptide (cf. US 4,870,008), the signal peptide of mouse salivary amylase (cf. O. Hagenbuchle et al., *Nature* 289, 1981, pp. 643-646), a modified carboxypeptidase signal peptide (cf. L.A. Valls et al., *Cell* 48, 1987, pp. 887-897), the yeast BAR1 signal peptide (cf. WO 87/02670), or the yeast aspartic protease 3 (YAP3) signal peptide (cf. M. Egel-Mitani et 15 al., *Yeast* 6, 1990, pp. 127-137).

For efficient secretion in yeast, a sequence encoding a leader peptide may also be inserted downstream of the signal sequence and upstream of the DNA sequence encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention. The function of the leader peptide is to allow the expressed peptide to be directed from the 20 endoplasmic reticulum to the Golgi apparatus and further to a secretory vesicle for secretion into the culture medium (i.e. exportation of the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention across the cell wall or at least through the cellular membrane into the periplasmic space of the yeast cell). The leader peptide may be the yeast alpha-factor leader (the use of which is described in e.g. US 4,546,082, US 25 4,870,008, EP 16 201, EP 123 294, EP 123 544 and EP 163 529). Alternatively, the leader peptide may be a synthetic leader peptide, which is to say a leader peptide not found in nature. Synthetic leader peptides may, for instance, be constructed as described in WO 89/02463 or WO 92/11378.

For use in filamentous fungi, the signal peptide may conveniently be derived from a gene 30 encoding an *Aspergillus* sp. amylase or glucoamylase, a gene encoding a *Rhizomucor miehei* lipase or protease or a *Humicola lanuginosa* lipase. The signal peptide is preferably derived from a gene encoding *A. oryzae* TAKA amylase, *A. niger* neutral alpha-amylase, *A. niger* acid-stable amylase, or *A. niger* glucoamylase. Suitable signal peptides are disclosed in, e.g. EP 238 023 and EP 215 594.

For use in insect cells, the signal peptide may conveniently be derived from an insect gene (cf. WO 90/05783), such as the lepidopteran *Manduca sexta* adipokinetic hormone precursor signal peptide (cf. US 5,023,328).

The procedures used to ligate the DNA sequences coding for the human Ficolin-associated

5 polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention, the promoter and optionally the terminator and/or secretory signal sequence, respectively, and to insert them into suitable vectors containing the information necessary for replication, are well known to persons skilled in the art (cf., for instance, Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989).

10 Methods of transfecting mammalian cells and expressing DNA sequences introduced in the cells are described in e.g. Kaufman and Sharp, *J. Mol. Biol.* 159 (1982), 601 - 621; Southern and Berg, *J. Mol. Appl. Genet.* 1 (1982), 327 - 341; Loyter et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79 (1982), 422 - 426; Wigler et al., *Cell* 14 (1978), 725; Corsaro and Pearson, *Somatic Cell Genetics* 7 (1981), 603; Graham and van der Eb, *Virology* 52 (1973), 456; and Neumann et 15 al., *EMBO J.* 1 (1982), 841 - 845.

Cloned DNA sequences are introduced into cultured mammalian cells by, for example, calcium phosphate-mediated transfection (Wigler et al., *Cell* 14:725-732, 1978; Corsaro and Pearson, *Somatic Cell Genetics* 7:603-616, 1981; Graham and Van der Eb, *Virology* 52d:456-467, 1973) or electroporation (Neumann et al., *EMBO J.* 1:841-845, 1982). To identify and 20 select cells that express the exogenous DNA, a gene that confers a selectable phenotype (a selectable marker) is generally introduced into cells along with the gene or cDNA of interest. Preferred selectable markers include genes that confer resistance to drugs such as neomycin, hygromycin, and methotrexate. The selectable marker may be an amplifiable selectable marker. A preferred amplifiable selectable marker is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) 25 sequence. Selectable markers are reviewed by Thilly (*Mammalian Cell Technology*, Butterworth Publishers, Stoneham, MA, incorporated herein by reference). The person skilled in the art will easily be able to choose suitable selectable markers.

Selectable markers may be introduced into the cell on a separate plasmid at the same time as the gene of interest, or they may be introduced on the same plasmid. If on the same 30 plasmid, the selectable marker and the gene of interest may be under the control of different promoters or the same promoter, the latter arrangement producing a dicistronic message. Constructs of this type are known in the art (for example, Levinson and Simonsen, U.S.

4,713,339). It may also be advantageous to add additional DNA, known as "carrier DNA," to the mixture that is introduced into the cells.

After the cells have taken up the DNA, they are grown in an appropriate growth medium, typically 1-2 days, to begin expressing the gene of interest. As used herein the term

5 "appropriate growth medium" means a medium containing nutrients and other components required for the growth of cells and the expression of the human Ficolin-associated polypeptide of interest. Media generally include a carbon source, a nitrogen source, essential amino acids, essential sugars, vitamins, salts, phospholipids, protein and growth factors. Drug selection is then applied to select for the growth of cells that are expressing the

10 selectable marker in a stable fashion. For cells that have been transfected with an amplifiable selectable marker the drug concentration may be increased to select for an increased copy number of the cloned sequences, thereby increasing expression levels. Clones of stably transfected cells are then screened for expression of the human Ficolin-associated polypeptide of interest.

15 The host cell into which the DNA sequences encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention is introduced may be any cell, which is capable of producing the posttranslational modified human polypeptides and includes yeast, fungi and higher eucaryotic cells.

Examples of mammalian cell lines for use in the present invention are the COS-1 (ATCC CRL 20 1650), baby hamster kidney (BHK) and 293 (ATCC CRL 1573; Graham et al., J. Gen. Virol. 36:59-72, 1977) cell lines. A preferred BHK cell line is the tk- ts13 BHK cell line (Waechter and Baserga, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 79:1106-1110, 1982, incorporated herein by reference), hereinafter referred to as BHK 570 cells. The BHK 570 cell line has been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Dr., Rockville, Md. 25 20852, under ATCC accession number CRL 10314. A tk- ts13 BHK cell line is also available from the ATCC under accession number CRL 1632. In addition, a number of other cell lines may be used within the present invention, including Rat Hep I (Rat hepatoma; ATCC CRL 1600), Rat Hep II (Rat hepatoma; ATCC CRL 1548), TCMK (ATCC CCL 139), Human lung (ATCC HB 8065), NCTC 1469 (ATCC CCL 9.1), CHO (ATCC CCL 61) and DUKX cells (Urlaub 30 and Chasin, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4216-4220, 1980).

Examples of suitable yeasts cells include cells of *Saccharomyces* spp. or *Schizosaccharomyces* spp., in particular strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Saccharomyces kluyveri*. Methods for transforming yeast cells with heterologous DNA and producing

heterologous poly-peptides there from are described, e.g. in US 4,599,311, US 4,931,373, US 4,870,008, 5,037,743, and US 4,845,075, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Transformed cells are selected by a phenotype determined by a selectable marker, commonly drug resistance or the ability to grow in the absence of a particular nutrient, e.g.

5 leucine. A preferred vector for use in yeast is the POT1 vector disclosed in US 4,931,373. The DNA sequences encoding the human Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention may be preceded by a signal sequence and optionally a leader sequence, e.g. as described above. Further examples of suitable yeast cells are strains of *Kluyveromyces*, such as *K. lactis*, *Hansenula*, e.g. *H. polymorpha*, or *Pichia*, e.g. *P. pastoris* (cf. Gleeson et al., *J. Gen. Microbiol.* 132, 1986, pp. 3459-3465; US 4,882,279).

10 Examples of other fungal cells are cells of filamentous fungi, e.g. *Aspergillus* spp., *Neurospora* spp., *Fusarium* spp. or *Trichoderma* spp., in particular strains of *A. oryzae*, *A. nidulans* or *A. niger*. The use of *Aspergillus* spp. for the expression of proteins is described in, e.g., EP 272 277, EP 238 023, EP 184 438. The transformation of *F. oxysporum* may, for 15 instance, be carried out as described by Malardier et al., 1989, *Gene* 78: 147-156. The transformation of *Trichoderma* spp. may be performed for instance as described in EP 244 234.

20 When a filamentous fungus is used as the host cell, it may be transformed with the DNA construct of the invention, conveniently by integrating the DNA construct in the host chromosome to obtain a recombinant host cell. This integration is generally considered to be an advantage as the DNA sequence is more likely to be stably maintained in the cell. Integration of the DNA constructs into the host chromosome may be performed according to conventional methods, e.g. by homologous or heterologous recombination.

25 Transformation of insect cells and production of heterologous polypeptides therein may be performed as described in US 4,745,051; US 4,879,236; US 5,155,037; 5,162,222; EP 397,485 all of which are incorporated herein by reference. The insect cell line used as the host may suitably be a Lepidoptera cell line, such as *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia ni* cells (cf. US 5,077,214). Culture conditions may suitably be as described in, for instance, WO 89/01029 or WO 89/01028, or any of the aforementioned references.

30 The transformed or transfected host cell described above is then cultured in a suitable nutrient medium under conditions permitting expression of the human Ficolin-associated polypeptide after which all or part of the resulting peptide may be recovered from the culture. The medium used to culture the cells may be any conventional medium suitable for

growing the host cells, such as minimal or complex media containing appropriate supplements. Suitable media are available from commercial suppliers or may be prepared according to published recipes (e.g. in catalogues of the American Type Culture Collection). The human Ficolin-associated polypeptide produced by the cells may then be recovered from 5 the culture medium by conventional procedures including separating the host cells from the medium by centrifugation or filtration, precipitating the proteinaceous components of the supernatant or filtrate by means of a salt, e.g. ammonium sulphate, purification by a variety of chromatographic procedures, e.g. ion exchange chromatography, gel filtration chromatography, affinity chromatography, or the like, dependent on the type of polypeptide 10 in question.

Transgenic animal technology may be employed to produce the Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the invention. It is preferred to produce the proteins within the mammary glands of a host female mammal. Expression in the mammary gland and subsequent secretion of the protein of interest into the milk overcomes many difficulties 15 encountered in isolating proteins from other sources. Milk is readily collected, available in large quantities, and biochemically well characterized. Furthermore, the major milk proteins are present in milk at high concentrations (typically from about 1 to 15 g/l).

From a commercial point of view, it is clearly preferable to use as the host a species that has a large milk yield. While smaller animals such as mice and rats can be used (and are 20 preferred at the proof of principle stage), it is preferred to use livestock mammals including, but not limited to, pigs, goats, sheep and cattle. Sheep are particularly preferred due to such factors as the previous history of transgenesis in this species, milk yield, cost and the ready availability of equipment for collecting sheep milk (see, for example, WO 88/00239 for a comparison of factors influencing the choice of host species). It is generally desirable to 25 select a breed of host animal that has been bred for dairy use, such as East Friesland sheep, or to introduce dairy stock by breeding of the transgenic line at a later date. In any event, animals of known, good health status should be used.

To obtain expression in the mammary gland, a transcription promoter from a milk protein gene is used. Milk protein genes include those genes encoding caseins (see U.S. 5,304,489), 30 beta lactoglobulin, a lactalbumin, and whey acidic protein. The beta lactoglobulin (BLG) promoter is preferred. In the case of the ovine beta lactoglobulin gene, a region of at least the proximal 406 bp of 5' flanking sequence of the gene will generally be used, although larger portions of the 5' flanking sequence, up to about 5 kbp, are preferred, such as a ~4.25 kbp DNA segment encompassing the 5' flanking promoter and non coding portion of the beta

lactoglobulin gene (see Whitelaw et al., *Biochem. J.* 286: 31 39 (1992)). Similar fragments of promoter DNA from other species are also suitable.

Other regions of the beta lactoglobulin gene may also be incorporated in constructs, as may genomic regions of the gene to be expressed. It is generally accepted in the art that

5 constructs lacking introns, for example, express poorly in comparison with those that contain such DNA sequences (see Brinster et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 836 840 (1988); Palmiter et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 478 482 (1991); Whitelaw et al., *Transgenic Res.* 1: 3 13 (1991); WO 89/01343; and WO 91/02318, each of which is incorporated herein by reference). In this regard, it is generally preferred, where possible, to use genomic

10 sequences containing all or some of the native introns of a gene encoding the protein or polypeptide of interest, thus the further inclusion of at least some introns from, e.g., the beta lactoglobulin gene, is preferred. One such region is a DNA segment that provides for intron splicing and RNA polyadenylation from the 3' non coding region of the ovine beta lactoglobulin gene. When substituted for the natural 3' non coding sequences of a gene, this

15 ovine beta lactoglobulin segment can both enhance and stabilize expression levels of the protein or polypeptide of interest. Within other embodiments, the region surrounding the initiation ATG of the FAP sequence is replaced with corresponding sequences from a milk specific protein gene. Such replacement provides a putative tissue specific initiation environment to enhance expression. It is convenient to replace the entire FAP pre pro and 5'

20 non coding sequences with those of, for example, the BLG gene, although smaller regions may be replaced.

For expression of Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides according to the present invention in transgenic animals, a DNA segment encoding FAP is operably linked to additional DNA segments required for its expression to produce expression units. Such

25 additional segments include the above mentioned promoter, as well as sequences that provide for termination of transcription and polyadenylation of mRNA. The expression units will further include a DNA segment encoding a secretory signal sequence operably linked to the segment encoding modified FAP. The secretory signal sequence may be a native FAP secretory signal sequence or may be that of another protein, such as a milk protein (see, for example, von Heijne, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14: 4683 4690 (1986); and Meade et al., U.S. 4,873,316, which are incorporated herein by reference).

Construction of expression units for use in transgenic animals is conveniently carried out by inserting a FAP sequence into a plasmid or phage vector containing the additional DNA segments, although the expression unit may be constructed by essentially any sequence of

ligations. It is particularly convenient to provide a vector containing a DNA segment encoding a milk protein and to replace the coding sequence for the milk protein with that of a FAP variant; thereby creating a gene fusion that includes the expression control sequences of the milk protein gene. In any event, cloning of the expression units in plasmids or other vectors 5 facilitates the amplification of the FAP sequence. Amplification is conveniently carried out in bacterial (e.g. *E. coli*) host cells, thus the vectors will typically include an origin of replication and a selectable marker functional in bacterial host cells. The expression unit is then introduced into fertilized eggs (including early stage embryos) of the chosen host species. Introduction of heterologous DNA can be accomplished by one of several routes, including 10 microinjection (e.g. U.S. Patent No. 4,873,191), retroviral infection (Jaenisch, *Science* 240: 1468 1474 (1988)) or site directed integration using embryonic stem (ES) cells (reviewed by Bradley et al., *Bio/Technology* 10: 534 539 (1992)). The eggs are then implanted into the oviducts or uteri of pseudopregnant females and allowed to develop to term. Offspring carrying the introduced DNA in their germ line can pass the DNA on to their progeny in the 15 normal, Mendelian fashion, allowing the development of transgenic herds. General procedures for producing transgenic animals are known in the art (see, for example, Hogan et al., *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1986; Simons et al., *Bio/Technology* 6: 179 183 (1988); Wall et al., *Biol. Reprod.* 32: 645 651 (1985); Buhler et al., *Bio/Technology* 8: 140 143 (1990); Ebert et al., *Bio/Technology* 9: 20 835 838 (1991); Krimpenfort et al., *Bio/Technology* 9: 844 847 (1991); Wall et al., *J. Cell. Biochem.* 49: 113 120 (1992); U.S. 4,873,191; U.S. 4,873,316; WO 88/00239, WO 90/05188, WO 92/11757; and GB 87/00458). Techniques for introducing foreign DNA sequences into mammals and their germ cells were originally developed in the mouse (see, e.g., Gordon et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77: 7380 7384 (1980); Gordon and Ruddle, 25 *Science* 214: 1244 1246 (1981); Palmiter and Brinster, *Cell* 41: 343 345 (1985); Brinster et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82: 4438 4442 (1985); and Hogan et al. (ibid.)). These techniques were subsequently adapted for use with larger animals, including livestock species (see, e.g., WO 88/00239, WO 90/05188, and WO 92/11757; and Simons et al., *Bio/Technology* 6: 179 183 (1988)). To summarise, in the most efficient route used to date in 30 the generation of transgenic mice or livestock, several hundred linear molecules of the DNA of interest are injected into one of the pro nuclei of a fertilized egg according to established techniques. Injection of DNA into the cytoplasm of a zygote can also be employed.

Production in transgenic plants may also be employed. Expression may be generalised or directed to a particular organ, such as a tuber (see, Hiatt, *Nature* 344:469 479 (1990); 35 Edelbaum et al., *J. Interferon Res.* 12:449 453 (1992); Sijmons et al., *Bio/Technology* 8:217 221 (1990); and EP 0 255 378).

FAP purification

The Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the invention may be recovered from cell culture medium or milk. The Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the present invention may be purified by a variety of procedures known in the art

5 including, but not limited to, chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, hydrophobic, chromatofocusing, and size exclusion), electrophoretic procedures (e.g., preparative isoelectric focusing (IEF), differential solubility (e.g., ammonium sulfate precipitation), or extraction (see, e.g., Protein Purification, J.-C. Janson and Lars Ryden, editors, VCH Publishers, New York, 1989). Preferably, they may be purified by affinity chromatography on
10 an anti-FAP antibody column. Additional purification may be achieved by conventional chemical purification means, such as high performance liquid chromatography. Other methods of purification, including barium citrate precipitation, are known in the art, and may be applied to the purification of the novel Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides described herein (see, for example, Scopes, R., Protein Purification, Springer-
15 Verlag, N.Y., 1982).

For therapeutic purposes it is preferred that the Ficolin-associated polypeptides and other polypeptides of the invention are substantially pure. Thus, in a preferred embodiment of the invention the and other polypeptides of the invention is purified to at least about 90 to 95% homogeneity, preferably to at least about 98% homogeneity. Purity may be assessed by e.g.
20 gel electrophoresis and amino-terminal amino acid sequencing.

The term "isolated polypeptide" refers to a polypeptide of the present invention that (1) has been separated from at least about 50 percent of polynucleotides, lipids, carbohydrates or other materials (i.e., contaminants) with which it is naturally associated. Preferably, the isolated polypeptide is substantially free from any other contaminating polypeptides or other
25 contaminants that are found in its natural environment, which would interfere with its therapeutic, diagnostic, prophylactic or research use.

The term "microorganism" as used herein refers to bacteria, fungi, archaea, protists; microscopic plants and animals (such as green algae or plankton), the planarian and amoeba. Included within this definition are pathogenic microorganisms.

30 Assays

A general procedure for SDS-PAGE and Western blotting:

Electrophoresis was performed on 10 % or 4-12 % (w/v) Bis-Tris Polyacrylamide-gels with discontinuous buffers using the NuPAGE® system (Invitrogen) as recommended by the manufacture. Western blotting was performed using polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (PVDF-HyBond, GE-healthcare, Hilleroed, Denmark, cat. no. RPN303F), 2 µg/ml of biotin labeled primary monoclonal antibody and secondary visualization by HRP conjugated streptavidin (P0397, Dako, Glostrup, Denmark) diluted to 1:1500 in PBS, 0.05 % Tween20. The membranes were developed with 0.04 % 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole (Sigma-aldrich, Broenby, Denmark, cat. no. A5754-100G) in acetone and 0.015 % H₂O₂ in 50 mM sodium acetate buffer pH 5.

10 Co-immunoprecipitation:

Immunoprecipitation of mannose binding lectin (MBL) serum complexes: 1 ml of normal human serum was diluted 1:1 in TBS (10 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, pH 7.5) and incubated end over end for 1 hour at 4°C with 5 µg of the MBL specific mouse monoclonal antibody Hyb 131-11 (Bioporto, Gentofte, Denmark).

15 Immunoprecipitation of Ficolin-2 serum complexes: 0.5 ml of normal human serum was diluted 1:1 in TBS (10 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, pH 7.5) and incubated end over end for 1 hour at 4°C with 5 µg of the Ficolin-2 specific mouse monoclonal antibody Hyb 219 (Munthe-Fog L, *et al.*

20 Immunoprecipitation of Ficolin-3 serum complexes: 0.2 ml of normal human serum was diluted 1:1 in TBS (10 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, pH 7.5) and incubated end over end for 1 hour at 4°C with 5 µg of the Ficolin-3 specific mouse monoclonal antibody Hyb 334 (Munthe-Fog L, *et al.*

25 Immune complex precipitation was conducted with sheep anti mouse IgG conjugated magnetic dynal beads (Dynal-Invitrogen, Cat. No. 112.02D): After incubation with serum and primary antibodies (as above) 5x10⁷ sheep anti mouse conjugated magnetic dynal beads were added and incubated for 30 min 4°C. The beads were magnetically separated and washed for three times with TBS-tween-Ca²⁺ (10 mM Tris, 140 mM NaCl, 0.05 % tween, 5 mM CaCl₂, pH 7.5) and finally boiled in SDS-loading buffer and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and western blotting with biotin labeled monoclonal antibody mAb-8B3 (reacting with an epitope 30 on the heavy chain/A-chain shared by MASP-1 and -3).

Immunoaffinity purification of FAP: 10 mg of mAb-8B3 (reacting with an epitope on the heavy chain/A-chain shared by FAP, MASP-1 and -3) or 10 mg of rabbit polyclonal anti FAP antibodies were conjugated to CNBr activated sepharose as recommended by the manufacturer (GE-healthcare, Hilleroed, Denmark, cat. no. 17-0430-01) and packed onto a 5 column.

Purification from serum: 150 ml of a pool of normal human serum was diluted 1:1 with TBS + 0.5 M NaCl + 10 mM EDTA (10 mM Tris, 640 mM NaCl, 10 mM EDTA, pH 7.5) and loaded on the columns described above. The columns were washed with 1 l of TBS + 0.5 M NaCl + 10 mM EDTA and 1 ml fractions were eluted with 1 M Glycine-HCl, pH 2.5 and analyzed by 10 SDS-PAGE and western blotting with biotin labeled monoclonal antibody mAb-8B3.

Purification of recombinant FAP: 2-3 l of culture supernatant (from CHO serum free medium/ Gibco-Invitrogen, cat. no. 12651-014) from Chinese hamster ovarian cells (CHO cells) expressing recombinant FAP (rFAP) was loaded on the antibody columns described above. The columns were washed with 1.5 l of TBS + 0.5 M NaCl + 10 mM EDTA and 1 ml fractions 15 were eluted with 1 M Glycine-HCl, pH 2.5. The eluted fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and coomassie staining.

Recombinant expression of FAP: Full-length cDNA inserted into the pcDNA5/FRT vector (Invitrogen, cat. no. V6010-20) was ordered from Genscript (Genscript, New Jersey, USA) and co-transfected with the pOG44 vector (Invitrogen, cat. no. V6005-20) into the CHO Flp- 20 In cell line (Invitrogen, cat. no. R758-07) and selected and cloned as recommended by the manufacturer (Invitrogen). The cells were grown in Freestyle CHO serum free medium (Invitrogen, cat. no. 12651-014) and culture supernatants were harvested and analyzed.

Production of mono- and polyclonal antibodies: A peptide construct (ordered from Genscript, New Jersey, USA) of the FAP specific 17 C-terminal residues were coupled onto the toxoid 25 form of tetanus and diphtheria using the cysteine coupling method with m-Maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester as recommended by the manufacturer (Thermo Fisher Scientific/Pierce, Illinois, USA).

Six mice and two rabbits were each immunized three times (with 14 days intervals) with 25 μ g antigen adsorbed onto Al(OH)₃ and Freunds incomplete adjuvant. The polyclonal antibody 30 titers were assessed using ELISA with the different FAP peptides coupled to a protein carrier.

Polyclonal rabbit antiserum (\approx 10 ml) was harvested 14 days after the first, second and third immunization.

Two mice were used for production of monoclonal antibodies. Four days prior to the fusion the mice received an intravenous injection of 25 μ g antigen. The fusion was conducted as 5 described elsewhere (Kohler, G. and C. Milstein. 1975. Continuous cultures of fused cells secreting antibody of predefined specificity. *Nature* 256:495-497).

Clones were selected by differential ELISA screening against peptides coupled to different protein carriers.

Functional complement assays: Ficolin-3 and MBL homozygous defect sera were used to 10 investigate the function of FAP.

Ficolin-3 assay: Maxisorp plates (NUNC, Roskilde, Denmark, cat. no. 439454) were coated with acetylated bovine serum albumin at 5 μ g/ml for 12 hours at 4°C in coating buffer (15 mM Na₂CO₃, 35 mM NaHCO₃, pH 9.5). After blocking/washing four times in barbital/tween buffer (4 mM barbital, 145 mM NaCl, 2 mM CaCl₂, 1 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.4 + 0.05% Tween), 15 recombinant human Ficolin-3 was added at 500ng/ml I barbital/tween buffer and incubated for 1.5 hours at 20°C with shaking. After washing the plates twice in barbital/tween buffer, recombinant FAP, human MASP-1, -2 or -3 as serum free medium culture supernatants were added in serial dilutions in the 1st dimension on separate plates and incubated for 1 hour at 20°C with shaking. After washing the plates twice in barbital/tween buffer, Ficolin-3 or MASP- 20 2 deficient serum were added in serial dilutions in the 2nd dimension on the plates and incubated for 30 min at 37°C. After washing the plates four times in barbital/tween buffer the deposition of complement factor C4 was measured by incubation for 1 hour at 20°C with polyclonal rabbit antibodies to human C4c (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark cat. no Q0369) diluted at 1:2000, followed by four washing steps and incubation with horseradish peroxidase 25 conjugated swine anti rabbit antibodies (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark cat. no P0399) for 45 min at 20°C. The signal was obtained by the plates were developed with 100 μ l/well of Ortho-phenylene-diamine (OPD) (0.4 mg/ml) dissolved in citrate buffer (35 mM citric acid, 65 mM Na₂PO₄, pH 5) with 0.12 % (v/v) H₂O₂. The enzyme reaction was stopped with 1 M H₂SO₄ and optical density (OD) levels were measured at 490 nm-650 nm using a V-max Kinetic-reader 30 (Molecular Devices).

Mannose-Binding Lectin assay: Maxisorp plates (NUNC, Roskilde, Denmark, cat. no. 439454) were coated with mannan (Sigma-aldrich, Broenby, Denmark, cat. no. M7504-1G) at 10

μg/ml for 12 hours at 4°C in coating buffer (15 mM Na₂CO₃, 35 mM NaHCO₃, pH 9.5). After blocking/washing four times in barbital/tween buffer (4 mM barbital, 145 mM NaCl, 2 mM CaCl₂, 1 mM MgCl₂, pH 7.4 + 0.05% Tween) recombinant human Mannose-Binding Lectin was added at 0.5 μg/ml in barbital/tween buffer and incubated for 1.5 hours at 20°C with shaking. After washing the plates twice in barbital/tween buffer, recombinant FAP, human MASP-1, -2 or -3 as serum free medium culture supernatants were added in serial dilutions in the 1st dimension on separate plates and incubated for 1 hour at 20°C with shaking. After washing the plates twice in barbital/tween buffer, MBL or MASP-2 deficient serum were added in serial dilutions in the 2nd dimension on the plates and incubated for 45 min at 37°C. After 10 washing the plates four times in barbital/tween buffer the deposition of complement factor C4 was measured by incubation for 1 hour at 20°C with polyclonal rabbit antibodies to human C4c (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark cat. no Q0369) diluted at 1:2000, followed by four washing steps and incubation with horseradish peroxidase conjugated swine anti rabbit antibodies (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark cat. no P0399) for 45 min at 20°C. The signal was obtained by the 15 plates were developed with 100 μl/well of Ortho-phenylene-diamine (OPD) (0.4 mg/ml) dissolved in citrate buffer (35 mM citric acid, 65 mM Na₂PO₄, pH 5) with 0.12 % (v/v) H₂O₂. The enzyme reaction was stopped with 1 M H₂SO₄ and optical density (OD) levels were measured at 490 nm-650 nm using a V-max Kinetic-reader (Molecular Devices).

20 Genotyping assay: Different genotyping assays may be conducted where the genotype is determined in individuals using biological assays. Different kind of assays could be used such as:

- Hybridization-based methods
 - Dynamic allele-specific hybridization
 - Molecular beacons
 - SNP microarrays
- Enzyme-based methods
 - Restriction fragment length polymorphism
 - PCR-based methods
 - Flap endonuclease
 - Primer extension
 - 5'- nuclease
 - Oligonucleotide ligase assay
- Other post-amplification methods based on physical properties of DNA
 - Single strand conformation polymorphism
 - Temperature gradient gel electrophoresis
 - Denaturing high performance liquid chromatography

- High-Resolution Melting of the entire amplicon
- SNPlex
- Sequencing

5

Administration and pharmaceutical compositions

Combination treatments

The ficolin-associated polypeptide as defined in the present specification may be administered simultaneously or sequentially with one or more proteins selected from Ficolin-1, 2, 3, and

10 mannose-binding lectin (MBL). The factors may be supplied in single-dosage form wherein the single-dosage form contains both compounds, or in the form of a kit-of-parts comprising a preparation of a ficolin-associated polypeptide as a first unit dosage form and a preparation of the one or more other compound as a second unit dosage form. Whenever a first or second or third, etc., unit dose is mentioned throughout this specification this does not

15 indicate the preferred order of administration, but is merely done for convenience purposes.

By "simultaneous" dosing of a preparation of a ficolin-associated polypeptide and a preparation of one or more other compound is meant administration of the compounds in single-dosage form, or administration of a first agent followed by administration of a second agent with a time separation of no more than 15 minutes, preferably 10, more preferred 5,

20 more preferred 2 minutes. Either factor may be administered first.

By "sequential" dosing is meant administration of a first agent followed by administration of a second agent with a time separation of more than 15 minutes. Either of the two unit dosage form may be administered first. Preferably, both products are injected through the same intravenous access.

25 Another object of the present invention is to provide a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a ficolin-associated polypeptide which is present in a serum/plasma concentration from 0 mg/ml to 1 mg/ml, and wherein the formulation has a pH from 2.0 to 10.0. The formulation may further comprise a buffer system, preservative(s), tonicity agent(s), chelating agent(s), stabilizers and surfactants. In some embodiments of the invention the pharmaceutical

30 formulation is an aqueous formulation, i.e. formulation comprising water. Such formulation is typically a solution or a suspension. In a further embodiment of the invention the

pharmaceutical formulation is an aqueous solution. The term "aqueous formulation" is defined as a formulation comprising at least 50 % w/w water. Likewise, the term "aqueous solution" is defined as a solution comprising at least 50 %w/w water, and the term "aqueous suspension" is defined as a suspension comprising at least 50 % w/w water.

5 In other embodiments the pharmaceutical formulation is a freeze-dried formulation, whereto the physician or the patient adds solvents and/or diluents prior to use.

In other embodiments the pharmaceutical formulation is a dried formulation (e.g. freeze-dried or spray-dried) ready for use without any prior dissolution.

10 In a further aspect the invention relates to a pharmaceutical formulation comprising an aqueous solution of a ficolin-associated polypeptide, and a buffer, wherein the ficolin-associated polypeptide is present in a serum/plasma concentration from 0-1 mg/ml or above, and wherein the formulation has a pH from about 2.0 to about 10.0.

15 In a other embodiments of the invention the pH of the formulation is selected from the list consisting of 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 8.0, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 9.0, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, and 10.0.

20 In a further embodiment of the invention the buffer is selected from the group consisting of sodium acetate, sodium carbonate, citrate, glycylglycine, histidine, glycine, lysine, arginine, sodium dihydrogen phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate, sodium phosphate, and tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethan, bicine, tricine, malic acid, succinate, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, aspartic acid or mixtures thereof. Each one of these specific buffers constitutes an alternative embodiment of the invention.

25 In a further embodiment of the invention the formulation further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable preservative. In a further embodiment of the invention the preservative is selected from the group consisting of phenol, o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, 2-phenoxyethanol, butyl p-hydroxybenzoate, 2-phenylethanol, benzyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, and thiomerosal, bronopol, 30 benzoic acid, imidurea, chlorohexidine, sodium dehydroacetate, chlorocresol, ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate, benzethonium chloride, chlorphenesine (3p-chlorphenoxypropane-1,2-diol)

or mixtures thereof. In a further embodiment of the invention the preservative is present in a concentration from 0.1 mg/ml to 20 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the preservative is present in a concentration from 0.1 mg/ml to 5 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the preservative is present in a concentration from 5 mg/ml to

5 10 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the preservative is present in a concentration from 10 mg/ml to 20 mg/ml. Each one of these specific preservatives constitutes an alternative embodiment of the invention. The use of a preservative in pharmaceutical compositions is well-known to the skilled person. For convenience reference is made to Remington: *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 19th edition, 1995.

10 In a further embodiment of the invention the formulation further comprises an isotonic agent. In a further embodiment of the invention the isotonic agent is selected from the group consisting of a salt (e.g. sodium chloride), a sugar or sugar alcohol, an amino acid (e.g. L-glycine, L-histidine, arginine, lysine, isoleucine, aspartic acid, tryptophan, threonine), an alditol (e.g. glycerol (glycerine), 1,2-propanediol (propyleneglycol), 1,3-propanediol, 1,3-15 butanediol) polyethyleneglycol (e.g. PEG400), or mixtures thereof. Any sugar such as mono-, di-, or polysaccharides, or water-soluble glucans, including for example fructose, glucose, mannose, sorbose, xylose, maltose, lactose, sucrose, trehalose, dextran, pullulan, dextrin, cyclodextrin, soluble starch, hydroxyethyl starch and carboxymethylcellulose-Na may be used. In some embodiments the sugar additive is sucrose. Sugar alcohol is defined as a C4-20 C8 hydrocarbon having at least one --OH group and includes, for example, mannitol, sorbitol, inositol, galactitol, dulcitol, xylitol, and arabinol. In some embodiments the sugar alcohol additive is mannitol. The sugars or sugar alcohols mentioned above may be used individually or in combination. There is no fixed limit to the amount used, as long as the sugar or sugar alcohol is soluble in the liquid preparation and does not adversely effect the stabilizing effects 25 achieved using the methods of the invention. In some embodiments, the sugar or sugar alcohol concentration is between about 1 mg/ml and about 150 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the isotonic agent is present in a concentration from 1 mg/ml to 50 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the isotonic agent is present in a concentration from 1 mg/ml to 7 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the isotonic agent is present in a 30 concentration from 8 mg/ml to 24 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the isotonic agent is present in a concentration from 25 mg/ml to 50 mg/ml. Each one of these specific isotonic agents constitutes an alternative embodiment of the invention. The use of an isotonic agent in pharmaceutical compositions is well-known to the skilled person. For convenience reference is made to Remington: *The Science and Practice 35 of Pharmacy*, 19th edition, 1995.

In a further embodiment of the invention the formulation further comprises a chelating agent. In a further embodiment of the invention the chelating agent is selected from salts of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), citric acid, and aspartic acid, and mixtures thereof. In a further embodiment of the invention the chelating agent is present in a concentration 5 from 0.1 mg/ml to 5 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the chelating agent is present in a concentration from 0.1 mg/ml to 2 mg/ml. In a further embodiment of the invention the chelating agent is present in a concentration from 2 mg/ml to 5 mg/ml. Each one of these specific chelating agents constitutes an alternative embodiment of the invention. The use of a chelating agent in pharmaceutical compositions is well-known to the skilled 10 person. For convenience reference is made to Remington: *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 19th edition, 1995.

In a further embodiment of the invention the formulation further comprises a stabilizer. The use of a stabilizer in pharmaceutical compositions is well-known to the skilled person. For convenience reference is made to Remington: *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 19th 15 edition, 1995.

More particularly, compositions of the invention are stabilized liquid pharmaceutical compositions whose therapeutically active components include a polypeptide that possibly exhibits aggregate formation during storage in liquid pharmaceutical formulations. By "aggregate formation" is intended a physical interaction between the polypeptide molecules 20 that results in formation of oligomers, which may remain soluble, or large visible aggregates that precipitate from the solution. By "during storage" is intended a liquid pharmaceutical composition or formulation once prepared, is not immediately administered to a subject. Rather, following preparation, it is packaged for storage, either in a liquid form, in a frozen state, or in a dried form for later reconstitution into a liquid form or other form suitable for 25 administration to a subject. By "dried form" is intended the liquid pharmaceutical composition or formulation is dried either by freeze drying (i.e., lyophilization; see, for example, Williams and Polli (1984) *J. Parenteral Sci. Technol.* 38:48-59), spray drying (see Masters (1991) in *Spray-Drying Handbook* (5th ed; Longman Scientific and Technical, Essez, U.K.), pp. 491-676; Broadhead et al. (1992) *Drug Devel. Ind. Pharm.* 18:1169-1206; and Mumenthaler et 30 al. (1994) *Pharm. Res.* 11:12-20), or air drying (Carpenter and Crowe (1988) *Cryobiology* 25:459-470; and Roser (1991) *Biopharm.* 4:47-53). Aggregate formation by a polypeptide during storage of a liquid pharmaceutical composition can adversely affect biological activity of that polypeptide, resulting in loss of therapeutic efficacy of the pharmaceutical composition. Furthermore, aggregate formation may cause other problems such as blockage

of tubing, membranes, or pumps when the polypeptide-containing pharmaceutical composition is administered using an infusion system.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may further comprise an amount of an amino acid base sufficient to decrease aggregate formation by the polypeptide during storage

5 of the composition. By "amino acid base" is intended an amino acid or a combination of amino acids, where any given amino acid is present either in its free base form or in its salt form. Where a combination of amino acids is used, all of the amino acids may be present in their free base forms, all may be present in their salt forms, or some may be present in their free base forms while others are present in their salt forms. In some embodiments, amino acids to use in preparing the compositions of the invention are those carrying a charged side chain, such as arginine, lysine, aspartic acid, and glutamic acid. Any stereoisomer (i.e., L, D, or DL isomer) of a particular amino acid (e.g. glycine, methionine, histidine, imidazole, arginine, lysine, isoleucine, aspartic acid, tryptophan, threonine and mixtures thereof) or combinations of these stereoisomers, may be present in the pharmaceutical compositions of 10 the invention so long as the particular amino acid is present either in its free base form or its salt form. In some embodiments the L-stereoisomer is used. Compositions of the invention may also be formulated with analogues of these amino acids. By "amino acid analogue" is intended a derivative of the naturally occurring amino acid that brings about the desired effect of decreasing aggregate formation by the polypeptide during storage of the liquid 15 pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Suitable arginine analogues include, for example, aminoguanidine, ornithine and N-monoethyl L-arginine, suitable methionine analogues include ethionine and buthionine and suitable cysteine analogues include S-methyl-L cysteine. As with the other amino acids, the amino acid analogues are incorporated 20 into the compositions in either their free base form or their salt form. In a further embodiment of the invention the amino acids or amino acid analogues are used in a 25 concentration, which is sufficient to prevent or delay aggregation of the protein.

In a further embodiment of the invention methionine (or other sulphuric amino acids or amino acid analogous) may be added to inhibit oxidation of methionine residues to methionine sulfoxide when the polypeptide acting as the therapeutic agent is a polypeptide

30 comprising at least one methionine residue susceptible to such oxidation. By "inhibit" is intended minimal accumulation of methionine oxidized species over time. Inhibiting methionine oxidation results in greater retention of the polypeptide in its proper molecular form. Any stereoisomer of methionine (L, D, or DL isomer) or combinations thereof can be used. The amount to be added should be an amount sufficient to inhibit oxidation of the 35 methionine residues such that the amount of methionine sulfoxide is acceptable to regulatory

agencies. Typically, this means that the composition contains no more than about 10% to about 30% methionine sulfoxide. Generally, this can be achieved by adding methionine such that the ratio of methionine added to methionine residues ranges from about 1:1 to about 1000:1, such as 10:1 to about 100:1.

5 In a further embodiment of the invention the formulation further comprises a stabilizer selected from the group of high molecular weight polymers or low molecular compounds. In a further embodiment of the invention the stabilizer is selected from polyethylene glycol (e.g. PEG 3350), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), polyvinylpyrrolidone, carboxy-/hydroxycellulose or derivates thereof (e.g. HPC, HPC-SL, HPC-L and HPMC), cyclodextrins, sulphur-containing 10 substances as monothioglycerol, thioglycolic acid and 2-methylthioethanol, and different salts (e.g. sodium chloride). Each one of these specific stabilizers constitutes an alternative embodiment of the invention.

The pharmaceutical compositions may also comprise additional stabilizing agents, which further enhance stability of a therapeutically active polypeptide therein. Stabilizing agents of 15 particular interest to the present invention include, but are not limited to, methionine and EDTA, which protect the polypeptide against methionine oxidation, and a nonionic surfactant, which protects the polypeptide against aggregation associated with freeze-thawing or mechanical shearing.

In a further embodiment of the invention the formulation further comprises a surfactant. In a 20 further embodiment of the invention the surfactant is selected from a detergent, ethoxylated castor oil, polyglycolized glycerides, acetylated monoglycerides, sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene block polymers (eg. poloxamers such as Pluronic® F68, poloxamer 188 and 407, Triton X-100), polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene and polyethylene derivatives such as alkylated and alkoxyated derivatives 25 (tweens, e.g. Tween-20, Tween-40, Tween-80 and Brij-35), monoglycerides or ethoxylated derivatives thereof, diglycerides or polyoxyethylene derivatives thereof, alcohols, glycerol, lectins and phospholipids (eg. phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidyl inositol, diphosphatidyl glycerol and sphingomyelin), derivates of phospholipids (eg. dipalmitoyl phosphatidic acid) and lysophospholipids (eg. palmitoyl 30 lysophosphatidyl-L-serine and 1-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphate esters of ethanolamine, choline, serine or threonine) and alkyl, alkoxy (alkyl ester), alkoxy (alkyl ether)- derivatives of lysophosphatidyl and phosphatidylcholines, e.g. lauroyl and myristoyl derivatives of lysophosphatidylcholine, dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, and modifications of the polar head group, that is cholines, ethanolamines, phosphatidic acid, serines, threonines, glycerol,

inositol, and the positively charged DODAC, DOTMA, DCP, BISHOP, lysophosphatidylserine and lysophosphatidylthreonine, and glycerophospholipids (eg. cephalins), glyceroglycolipids (eg. galactopyranoside), sphingoglycolipids (eg. ceramides, gangliosides), dodecylphosphocholine, hen egg lysolecithin, fusidic acid derivatives- (e.g. sodium tauro-
5 dihydrofusidate etc.), long-chain fatty acids and salts thereof C6-C12 (eg. oleic acid and caprylic acid), acylcarnitines and derivatives, N^ω-acylated derivatives of lysine, arginine or histidine, or side-chain acylated derivatives of lysine or arginine, N^ω-acylated derivatives of dipeptides comprising any combination of lysine, arginine or histidine and a neutral or acidic amino acid, N^α-acylated derivative of a tripeptide comprising any combination of a neutral
10 amino acid and two charged amino acids, DSS (docusate sodium, CAS registry no [577-11-7]), docusate calcium, CAS registry no [128-49-4]), docusate potassium, CAS registry no [7491-09-0]), SDS (sodium dodecyl sulphate or sodium lauryl sulphate), sodium caprylate, cholic acid or derivatives thereof, bile acids and salts thereof and glycine or taurine conjugates, ursodeoxycholic acid, sodium cholate, sodium deoxycholate, sodium
15 taurocholate, sodium glycocholate, N-Hexadecyl-N,N-dimethyl-3-ammonio-1-propanesulfonate, anionic (alkyl-aryl-sulphonates) monovalent surfactants, zwitterionic surfactants (e.g. N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylammonio-1-propanesulfonates, 3-cholamido-1-propyltrimethylammonio-1-propanesulfonate, cationic surfactants (quaternary ammonium bases) (e.g. cetyl-trimethylammonium bromide, cetylpyridinium chloride), non-ionic
20 surfactants (eg. Dodecyl β-D-glucopyranoside), poloxamines (eg. Tetronic's), which are tetrafunctional block copolymers derived from sequential addition of propylene oxide and ethylene oxide to ethylenediamine, or the surfactant may be selected from the group of imidazoline derivatives, or mixtures thereof. Each one of these specific surfactants constitutes an alternative embodiment of the invention.

25 The use of a surfactant in pharmaceutical compositions is well-known to the skilled person. For convenience reference is made to Remington: *The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*, 19th edition, 1995.

It is possible that other ingredients may be present in the peptide pharmaceutical formulation of the present invention. Such additional ingredients may include wetting agents, emulsifiers, 30 antioxidants, bulking agents, tonicity modifiers, chelating agents, metal ions, oleaginous vehicles, proteins (e.g., human serum albumin, gelatine or proteins) and a zwitterion (e.g., an amino acid such as betaine, taurine, arginine, glycine, lysine and histidine). Such additional ingredients, of course, should not adversely affect the overall stability of the pharmaceutical formulation of the present invention.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing a ficolin-associated polypeptide according to the present invention may be administered to a patient in need of such treatment at several sites, for example, at topical sites, for example, skin and mucosal sites, at sites which bypass absorption, for example, administration in an artery, in a vein, in the heart, and at sites 5 which involve absorption, for example, administration in the skin, under the skin, in a muscle or in the abdomen.

Topical administration may be a particular advantage in the treatment of conditions associated with local inflammation, such as in the treatment of inflammation associated with burn or other conditions associated with the skin. Accordingly, in some embodiments 10 administration is by topical administration.

In some particular embodiments, eye droplets may be used in conditions associated with the eye, such as keratitis, such as diffuse lamellar keratitis (DLK).

Administration of pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be through several routes of administration, for example, lingual, sublingual, buccal, in the mouth, oral, 15 in the stomach and intestine, nasal, pulmonary, for example, through the bronchioles and alveoli or a combination thereof, epidermal, dermal, transdermal, vaginal, rectal, ocular, for examples through the conjunctiva, uretal, and parenteral to patients in need of such a treatment.

Compositions of the current invention may be administered in several dosage forms, for 20 example, as solutions, suspensions, emulsions, microemulsions, multiple emulsion, foams, salves, pastes, plasters, ointments, tablets, coated tablets, rinses, capsules, for example, hard gelatine capsules and soft gelatine capsules, suppositories, rectal capsules, drops, gels, sprays, powder, aerosols, inhalants, eye drops, ophthalmic ointments, ophthalmic rinses, vaginal pessaries, vaginal rings, vaginal ointments, injection solution, in situ transforming 25 solutions, for example in situ gelling, in situ setting, in situ precipitating, in situ crystallization, infusion solution, and implants.

Compositions of the invention may further be compounded in, or attached to, for example through covalent, hydrophobic and electrostatic interactions, a drug carrier, drug delivery system and advanced drug delivery system in order to further enhance stability of the ficolin- 30 associated polypeptide, increase bioavailability, increase solubility, decrease adverse effects, achieve chronotherapy well known to those skilled in the art, and increase patient compliance or any combination thereof. Examples of carriers, drug delivery systems and advanced drug

delivery systems include, but are not limited to, polymers, for example cellulose and derivatives, polysaccharides, for example dextran and derivatives, starch and derivatives, poly(vinyl alcohol), acrylate and methacrylate polymers, polylactic and polyglycolic acid and block co-polymers thereof, polyethylene glycols, carrier proteins, for example albumin, gels,

5 for example, thermogelling systems, for example block co-polymeric systems well known to those skilled in the art, micelles, liposomes, microspheres, nanoparticulates, liquid crystals and dispersions thereof, L2 phase and dispersions thereof, well known to those skilled in the art of phase behaviour in lipid-water systems, polymeric micelles, multiple emulsions, self-emulsifying, self-microemulsifying, cyclodextrins and derivatives thereof, and dendrimers.

10 Compositions of the current invention are useful in the formulation of solids, semisolids, powder and solutions for pulmonary administration of the ficolin-associated polypeptide, using, for example a metered dose inhaler, dry powder inhaler and a nebulizer, all being devices well known to those skilled in the art.

15 Compositions of the current invention are specifically useful in the formulation of controlled, sustained, protracting, retarded, and slow release drug delivery systems. More specifically, but not limited to, compositions are useful in formulation of parenteral controlled release and sustained release systems (both systems leading to a many-fold reduction in number of administrations), well known to those skilled in the art. Even more preferably, are controlled release and sustained release systems administered subcutaneous. Without limiting the
20 scope of the invention, examples of useful controlled release system and compositions are hydrogels, oleaginous gels, liquid crystals, polymeric micelles, microspheres, nanoparticles,

25 Methods to produce controlled release systems useful for compositions of the current invention include, but are not limited to, crystallization, condensation, co-crystallization, precipitation, co-precipitation, emulsification, dispersion, high pressure homogenisation, encapsulation, spray drying, microencapsulating, coacervation, phase separation, solvent evaporation to produce microspheres, extrusion and supercritical fluid processes. General reference is made to Handbook of Pharmaceutical Controlled Release (Wise, D.L., ed. Marcel Dekker, New York, 2000) and Drug and the Pharmaceutical Sciences vol. 99: Protein Formulation and Delivery (MacNally, E.J., ed. Marcel Dekker, New York, 2000).

30 Parenteral administration may be performed by subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal or intravenous injection by means of a syringe, optionally a pen-like syringe. Alternatively, parenteral administration can be performed by means of an infusion pump. A further option is a composition which may be a solution or suspension for the administration of the ficolin-

associated polypeptide in the form of a nasal or pulmonal spray. As a still further option, the pharmaceutical compositions containing the ficolin-associated polypeptide of the invention can also be adapted to transdermal administration, *e.g.* by needle-free injection or from a patch, optionally an iontophoretic patch, or transmucosal, *e.g.* buccal, administration.

5 The term "stabilized formulation" refers to a formulation with increased physical stability, increased chemical stability or increased physical and chemical stability.

The term "physical stability" of the protein formulation as used herein refers to the tendency of the protein to form biologically inactive and/or insoluble aggregates of the protein as a result of exposure of the protein to thermo-mechanical stresses and/or interaction with

10 interfaces and surfaces that are destabilizing, such as hydrophobic surfaces and interfaces.

Physical stability of the aqueous protein formulations is evaluated by means of visual inspection and/or turbidity measurements after exposing the formulation filled in suitable containers (e.g. cartridges or vials) to mechanical/physical stress (e.g. agitation) at different temperatures for various time periods. Visual inspection of the formulations is performed in a sharp focused light with a dark background. The turbidity of the formulation is characterized by a visual score ranking the degree of turbidity for instance on a scale from 0 to 3 (a formulation showing no turbidity corresponds to a visual score 0, and a formulation showing visual turbidity in daylight corresponds to visual score 3). A formulation is classified physical unstable with respect to protein aggregation, when it shows visual turbidity in daylight.

15 20 Alternatively, the turbidity of the formulation can be evaluated by simple turbidity measurements well-known to the skilled person. Physical stability of the aqueous protein formulations can also be evaluated by using a spectroscopic agent or probe of the conformational status of the protein. The probe is preferably a small molecule that preferentially binds to a non-native conformer of the protein. One example of a small

25 molecular spectroscopic probe of protein structure is Thioflavin T. Thioflavin T is a fluorescent dye that has been widely used for the detection of amyloid fibrils. In the presence of fibrils, and perhaps other protein configurations as well, Thioflavin T gives rise to a new excitation maximum at about 450 nm and enhanced emission at about 482 nm when bound to a fibril protein form. Unbound Thioflavin T is essentially non-fluorescent at the wavelengths.

30 35 Other small molecules can be used as probes of the changes in protein structure from native to non-native states. For instance the "hydrophobic patch" probes that bind preferentially to exposed hydrophobic patches of a protein. The hydrophobic patches are generally buried within the tertiary structure of a protein in its native state, but become exposed as a protein begins to unfold or denature. Examples of these small molecular, spectroscopic probes are

aromatic, hydrophobic dyes, such as antrhacene, acridine, phenanthroline or the like. Other spectroscopic probes are metal-amino acid complexes, such as cobalt metal complexes of hydrophobic amino acids, such as phenylalanine, leucine, isoleucine, methionine, and valine, or the like.

5 The term "chemical stability" of the protein formulation as used herein refers to chemical covalent changes in the protein structure leading to formation of chemical degradation products with potential less biological potency and/or potential increased immunogenic properties compared to the native protein structure. Various chemical degradation products can be formed depending on the type and nature of the native protein and the environment

10 to which the protein is exposed. Elimination of chemical degradation can most probably not be completely avoided and increasing amounts of chemical degradation products is often seen during storage and use of the protein formulation as well-known by the person skilled in the art. Most proteins are prone to deamidation, a process in which the side chain amide group in glutamyl or asparaginyl residues is hydrolysed to form a free carboxylic acid.

15 Other degradations pathways involves formation of high molecular weight transformation products where two or more protein molecules are covalently bound to each other through transamidation and/or disulfide interactions leading to formation of covalently bound dimer, oligomer and polymer degradation products (*Stability of Protein Pharmaceuticals*, Ahern. T.J. & Manning M.C., Plenum Press, New York 1992). Oxidation (of for instance methionine

20 residues) can be mentioned as another variant of chemical degradation. The chemical stability of the protein formulation can be evaluated by measuring the amount of the chemical degradation products at various time-points after exposure to different environmental conditions (the formation of degradation products can often be accelerated by for instance increasing temperature). The amount of each individual degradation product is

25 often determined by separation of the degradation products depending on molecule size and/or charge using various chromatography techniques (e.g. SEC-HPLC and/or RP-HPLC).

Hence, as outlined above, a "stabilized formulation" refers to a formulation with increased physical stability, increased chemical stability or increased physical and chemical stability. In general, a formulation must be stable during use and storage (in compliance with

30 recommended use and storage conditions) until the expiration date is reached.

In some embodiments of the invention the pharmaceutical formulation comprising the ficolin-associated polypeptide is stable for more than 6 weeks of usage and for more than 3 years of storage. In other embodiments of the invention the pharmaceutical formulation comprising the ficolin-associated polypeptide is stable for more than 4 weeks of usage and for more than

3 years of storage. In a further embodiment of the invention the pharmaceutical formulation comprising the ficolin-associated polypeptide is stable for more than 4 weeks of usage and for more than two years of storage. In an even further embodiment of the invention the pharmaceutical formulation comprising the ficolin-associated polypeptide is stable for more than 2 weeks of usage and for more than two years of storage.

Specific embodiments of the invention

As described above the present invention relates to isolated ficolin-associated polypeptides as well as polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or variants or immunologic fragment thereof.

10 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is substantially pure.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is capable of associating with mannose-binding lectin (MBL).

15 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is capable of associating with any one of ficolin-1, ficolin-2, or ficolin-3.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is capable of associating with any one of C1q, lung surfactant proteins SP-A and/or SP-D, and intracellular collagen-like defence molecules, such as CLL-11.

20 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is capable of associating with a specific acceptor protein, such as a specific receptor.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention comprises the amino acid sequence 20-297 of SEQ NO:3, or a functional variant thereof.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention comprises the amino acid sequence 20-380 of SEQ NO:1 or a functional variant thereof.

25 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention comprises the amino acid sequence 16-296 of SEQ ID NO:9 or a functional variant thereof.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention has a molecular mass of about 40 kDa under non-reducing conditions on an SDS-PAGE.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is N-linked glycosylated at one or two amino acids corresponding to a position selected from 49 and 178

5 of SEQ NO:1.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is a recombinant protein.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is in homodimer form.

10 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention consists of the amino acid sequence 20-380 of SEQ ID NO 1.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or variants or immunologic fragments thereof.

15 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention consist of SEQ ID NO:4, or variants or immunologic fragments thereof.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention mediates phagocytosis of dying or dead cells, such as apoptotic cells, and/or cellular debris.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention mediates phagocytosis of a microorganism.

20 In some embodiments the antibodies that specifically bind a polypeptide according to the present invention is a monoclonal antibody.

In some embodiments the antibodies that specifically bind a polypeptide according to the present invention is a polyclonal antibody.

25 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention has activity similar to other proteins with sequence homology, such as the engulfment adapter protein (GULP).

In some embodiments the isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide according to the present invention comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 70 % identical to the sequence of SEQ NO:2.

In some embodiments the host cell according the present invention is a eukaryotic cell.

5 In some embodiments the host cell according the present invention is of mammalian origin.

In some embodiments the host cell according to the present invention is selected from the group consisting of CHO cells, HEK cells and BHK cells.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment of any indications associated with inflammation, apoptosis and/or autoimmunity.

10 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment of any autoimmune conditions such as Addison's disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, Crohn's disease, Graves' disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), lupus nephritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, psoriasis, primary biliary cirrhosis, rheumatoid arthritis and uveitis, asthma, atherosclerosis, Type I diabetes, psoriasis, various allergies.

15

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment of any inflammatory disorder selected from the group consisting of appendicitis, peptic ulcer, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, peritonitis, pancreatitis, ulcerative colitis, pseudomembranous colitis, acute colitis, ischemic colitis, diverticulitis, epiglottitis, achalasia, cholangitis, 20 cholecystitis, hepatitis, Crohn's disease, enteritis, Whipple's disease, allergy, immune complex disease, organ ischemia, reperfusion injury, organ necrosis, hay fever, sepsis, septicemia, endotoxic shock, cachexia, hyperpyrexia, eosinophilic granuloma, granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, septic abortion, epididymitis, vaginitis, prostatitis, urethritis, bronchitis, emphysema, rhinitis, pneumonitis, pneumotransmicscopic silicovolcanoconiosis, 25 alveolitis, bronchiolitis, pharyngitis, pleurisy, sinusitis, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus infection, HIV infection, hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis C virus infection, disseminated bacteremia, Dengue fever, candidiasis, malaria, filariasis, amebiasis, hydatid cysts, burns, dermatitis, dermatomyositis, sunburn, urticaria, warts, wheals, vasulitis, angiitis, endocarditis, arteritis, atherosclerosis, thrombophlebitis, pericarditis, myocarditis, myocardial 30 ischemia, periarteritis nodosa, rheumatic fever, Alzheimer's disease, coeliac disease, congestive heart failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis,

multiple sclerosis, cerebral infarction, cerebral embolism, Guillame-Barre syndrome, neuritis, neuralgia, spinal cord injury, paralysis, uveitis, arthritides, arthralgias, osteomyelitis, fasciitis, Paget's disease, gout, periodontal disease, rheumatoid arthritis, synovitis, myasthenia gravis, thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Behcet's syndrome,

5 allograft rejection, graft-versus-host disease, Type I diabetes, ankylosing spondylitis, Berger's disease, Reiter's syndrome and Hodgkin's disease, keratitis, Type 2 diabetes, cystic fibrosis, myocardial infarction, reperfusion injury, stroke, dermatomyositis, metabolic syndrome, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis, multiple organ failure, disseminated intravascular coagulation, anaphylactic shock. Vascular complication and

10 nephropathy associated with type 1 and/or type 2 diabetes, meningitis, bacterial septicaemia, complicated malaria, atypic haemolytic uremic syndrome, haemolytic uremic syndrome, age related macular degeneration, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, snake venom bite, burn injury, and complications to organ transplantations.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment
15 of any inflammatory disorder selected from the group consisting of organ ischemia, reperfusion injury, organ necrosis, vasulitis, endocarditis, atherosclerosis, thrombophlebitis, pericarditis, myocarditis, myocardial ischemia, periarteritis nodosa, rheumatic fever, congestive heart failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome, cerebral infarction, cerebral embolism. Vascular complications and nephropathy associated with type 1 and/or type 2
20 diabetes.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment of any indications associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment of an indication associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases or
25 disorders including inflammatory response and chronic thromboembolic diseases or disorders associated with fibrin formation including vascular disorders such as thrombosis, such as deep venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis, post surgical thrombosis, coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), percutaneous transdermal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), platelet deposition stroke, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombolysis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, such as arteriosclerosis and/or restenosis following angioplasty, acute and chronic indications such as inflammation, sepsis, septic shock, septicemia, hypotension, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS), disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC), pulmonary embolism, pathological platelet deposition, myocardial infarction, or the prophylactic treatment of

mammals with atherosclerotic vessels at risk for thrombosis, venoocclusive disease following peripheral blood progenitor cell (PBPC) transplantation, hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) and rheumatic fever.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment

5 of an indication associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases or disorders including inflammatory response and chronic thromboembolic diseases or disorders associated with fibrin formation including vascular disorders such as thrombosis, such as deep venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis, post surgical thrombosis, coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), percutaneous transdermal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), platelet deposition stroke, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombolysis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, such as arteriosclerosis and/or restenosis following angioplasty, acute and chronic indications such as inflammation, pathological platelet deposition, myocardial infarction, or the prophylactic treatment of mammals with atherosclerotic vessels at risk for thrombosis, venoocclusive disease following peripheral blood progenitor cell (PBPC) 10 transplantation, hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) and rheumatic fever.

15

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for preventing the occurrence of thromboembolic complications in identified high risk patients, such as those undergoing surgery or those with congestive heart failure.

20 In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment of a medical condition associated with the heart.

In some embodiments the polypeptide according to the present invention is for the treatment of a medical condition associated with a deficiency in a ficolin-associated polypeptide.

25 EXAMPLE 1

Detection of alternative transcription of the *MASP1* gene

Methods: In order to detect the three transcript variants of *MASP1*: *MASP1*, *MASP3* and *FAP*, specific primers for each variant were design. PCR was set up with a common forward primer

in exon 6 (5'-gcacccagagccacagtg-3') and specific reverse primers: *MASP1* in exon 12 (5'-gccttccagtggtggc-3'), *MASP3* in exon 11 (5-gccttccagagtgtggta-3') and *FAP* in exon 8a (5'-cgatctggagagcgaactc-3') (figure 1). PCR amplifications were carried out in 20- μ l volumes containing: 50 ng liver cDNA (Clontech), 0.25 μ M of each primer, 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM dNTP, 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, and 0.4 units of Platinum Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen). The PCR reactions were performed at the following cycling parameters: 10min94°C, 30 or 40 cycles(30sec94°C, 50sec58°C, 90sec72°C), 10min72°C. Samples were analysed on 2% agarose gels.

Results: Alternative transcription of the *MASP1* gene was detected in liver cDNA. The *MASP1*, *MASP3*, and *FAP* transcripts were amplified using a common forward primer located in exon 6 and specific reverse primers located in exon 12 (*MASP1*), exon 11 (*MASP3*), and exon 8a (*FAP*). *MASP1* generates a fragment of 500 bp, *MASP3* generates a fragment of 506 bp and *FAP* generates a fragment of 309 bp.

Tissue expression of the *FAP* fragment

Methods: Commercially available human tissue cDNA panels (Clontech) were investigated for *MASP1*, *MASP3*, and *FAP* expression with the same PCR assays as described above. Samples were analysed on 2% agarose gels.

Results: The tissue distributions of the *MASP1*, *MASP3*, and *FAP* genes were investigated in cDNA panels from Clontech (figure 2). *MASP1*, *MASP3*, and *FAP* transcripts were amplified using a common forward primer and specific reverse primers. GADPH was used as reference gene. All three genes were highly expressed in the liver, and additionally, *FAP* was strongly expressed in heart tissue (marked with black arrows). Minor expression of the *FAP* gene was detected in brain, colon, prostate, skeletal muscle, and small intestine (marked with white arrows).

DNA sequencing of the *FAP* exon 8a of 100 individuals.

Methods: Direct sequencing of the exon 8a including the intron-exon boundary of the *MASP1/MASP3/FAP* gene spanning from position +44,083 to +44,431 relative to the translation ATG start site, was performed on genomic DNA templates from 100 healthy Caucasian individuals. The fragment was amplified by using a single primer set (forward: 5'-ctgttctcacactggctg-3', reverse: 5'-ctgctgagatcatgttgttc-3'), where the forward primers contained a 5'-T7 sequence (5'-ttatacgactca-3'). PCR amplifications were carried out in 20- μ l volumes containing: 50 ng genomic DNA, 0.25 μ M of each primer, 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM

dNTP, 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.4, and 0.4 units of Platinum Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen). The PCR reactions were performed at the following cycling parameters: 2min94°C, 15 cycles(30sec94°C, 60sec64°C, 60sec72°C), 15 cycles(30sec94°C, 60sec58°C, 60sec72°C), 5min72°C and were sequenced in the forward direction using the ABI BigDye 5 cycle sequencing terminator kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) according to the protocol using 5'-biotinylated sequence primers. Sequence reactions were purified on the PyroMark Vacuum Prep Workstation (Biotage) using streptavidin beads (GenoVision). Sequence analysis was performed on an ABI Prism 3100 Genetic Analyser (Applied Biosystems). The resulting DNA sequences were aligned using BioEdit software, and DNA 10 polymorphisms were confirmed visually from sequence electropherograms.

Results: All sequences were aligned using BioEdit software. No genetic variations in the 100 healthy individuals were observed in the exon 8a or the exon-intron regions.

EXAMPLE 2

Immunoprecipitation.

15 Specific immunoprecipitation of MAP-1 from serum was performed with the MAP-1 specific mAb 20C4 (raised against the 17 MAP-1 specific C-terminal peptide) or mAb 8B3, a monoclonal antibody reacting against the common heavy chain of MASP-1/3 used as control precipitation antibody. A total of 10 µg of anti MAP-1 or MASP-1/3 antibody was allowed to bind to sheep anti mouse or rabbit IgG Dynabeads (M-280, cat. 112.02D/112.04D, 20 Dynal/Invitrogen). After a washing step the beads were applied to a pool of normal human serum (diluted 1:1 in TBS) and incubated end over end for 1 hour at 4°C. After final washing steps and magnetic separation the beads were boiled in SDS loading buffer and subjected to SDS-PAGE and western blotting probed with antibodies to MAP-1, MBL, and Ficolin-3.

25 The same precipitation procedure as described above was performed with mAbs to MBL (Hyb 131-11, Bioporto, Denmark), Ficolin-2 (FCN219) and Ficolin-3 (FCN334). To compensate for differences in serum concentrations of MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3 were precipitated from 1 ml, 300 µl and 100 µl serum, respectively. Samples were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and western blotting probed with pAb against MAP-1.

Immunohistochemistry.

30 CHO cells expressing rMAP-1 were grown in culture flasks in RPMI+10%. Cells were harvested at 80-90% confluence the cells were harvested and fixed for 24h in 4% formaldehyde-PBS and

subsequently embedded in paraffin. Six different human liver tissues and samples from two different myocardial tissues, two skeleton muscle tissues and two samples obtained from human aorta were also fixed and paraffin embedded as described above. Sections of 5 μ m slices were obtained with a Leitz Wetzlar microtome and placed on glass slides and stored at 4°C until 5 assayed. Pre-treatments and analyses were performed as described previously. Primary antibodies were the MAP-1 specific monoclonal antibodies mAb 12B11 or affinity purified, monospecific rabbit anti-MAP-1 all diluted to 5 μ g/ml. Isotype antibody controls were applied to the tissues at the same concentration. Secondary antibody was EnVision™ antibody (HRP-anti mouse or HRP-anti rabbit, Dako, Glostrup, Denmark). Analysis of staining patterns was 10 conducted under a Leica DMLB2 microscope.

SDS-PAGE and Western blotting.

Electrophoresis was performed on 10% or 4–12% (w/v) Bis-Tris Polyacrylamide-gels with discontinuous buffers using the NuPAGE® system (Invitrogen) essentially as described by the manufacturer. Western blotting was performed using polyvinylidene difluoride membranes 15 (PVDF-HyBond, Amersham Bioscience), 2 μ g/ml of primary mAbs and secondary visualization by HRP conjugated streptavidin (P0397, Dako) diluted to 1:1500 or HRP-Rabbit anti mouse IgG (PO260, Dako) diluted to 1:1000 in PBS, 0.05% Tween20. The membranes were developed with 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole (Sigma) (0.04% in acetone) and 0.015% H₂O₂ in 50mM sodium acetate buffer pH 5.

20 Complement activation assay.

The influence of MAP-1 on the MBL and Ficolin-3 mediated complement factor C4 deposition was assessed essentially as described previously. Briefly, mannan (MBL ligand) (Sigma-Aldrich M7504) or acetylated bovine serum albumin (Ficolin-3 ligand) was immobilized to Maxisorp ELISA plates (Nunc, Denmark) at 10 μ g/ml. After washing with, rMBL or rFicolin-3 25 (0.4 μ g/ml) was added and incubated for 1.5 hour. rMAP-1 or rMASP-2 was applied for 1 hour in two-fold serial dilutions in the first dimension followed by incubation for 45 min at 37°C with serial dilutions of serum deficient of MBL or Ficolin-3 in the second dimension. The C4 deposition was measured using a pAb to C4c (Q0369, Dako, Glostrup/Denmark).

In addition we assessed the displacement of MASP-2 with MAP-1 using a pure system. 30 rMASP-2 was pre-incubated for 45 min at 20 °C in serial dilutions in the first dimension on an rMBL/mannan matrix as described above followed by incubation with dilutions of rMAP-1 in the second dimension for 45 min at 20°C. Purified C4 (from Quidel, CA, USA) was added at a concentration of 1 μ g/ml and incubated for 45 min at 37°C. Detection was conducted as above.

Results.**MAP-1 co-precipitates with Ficolin-2, Ficolin-3 and MBL**

To investigate a possible association of MAP-1 with MBL and Ficolin-3 we precipitated serum

5 complexes using both anti MAP-1 mAb20C4 and a mAb against the common heavy chain of
MASP-1 and MASP-3 (mAb8B3). The precipitates were subsequently analyzed by western
blotting probed with antibodies to MAP-1, MBL, and Ficolin-3, respectively. We observed
pronounced Ficolin-3 co-precipitation bands, but weaker bands were also seen with MBL
(figure 24A). The samples were not probed with antibodies against Ficolin-2 since they did not
10 work in western blot. We then reversed the immunoprecipitation using mAbs against MBL,
Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3 to precipitate 1 ml, 300 μ l and 100 μ l serum, respectively, which was
performed to adjust for differences in the serum concentration of MBL (2 μ g/ml), Ficolin-2 (5
 μ g/ml) and Ficolin-3 (20 μ g/ml), respectively. The samples were subsequently analyzed by
western blotting probed with antibodies to MAP-1. Distinct MAP-1 bands were observed in the
15 precipitates from Ficolin-2 and -3 and a much weaker band was apparent in the MBL
precipitate, where immunoprecipitated rMAP-1 and serum MAP-1 served as controls (figure
24B).

MAP-1 inhibits complement activity of the lectin pathway.

Serum deficient of MBL and Ficolin-3 in combination with rMBL and rFicolin-3 were used to

20 reconstitute for MBL and Ficolin-3 complement C4 activation activity. Mannan and acetylated
BSA served as ligands for MBL and Ficolin-3, respectively. Both rMBL and rFicolin-3 were able
to initiate C4 deposition in MBL and Ficolin-3 deficient sera, respectively (figure 25A and
25D). Application of rMASP-2 resulted in a strong positive dose dependent enhancement of
the C4 deposition via both the Ficolin-3 and MBL activation pathways (figure 25B and 25E),
25 whereas application of rMAP-1 resulted in a pronounced dose dependent inhibition of the C4
deposition via both pathways (figure 25C and 25F).

In addition we addressed a possible displacement of MASP-2 with MAP-1 using a system of
pure components comprising only of rMBL, rMASP-2, rMAP-1 and purified C4. rMASP-2 was
pre-incubated with mannan/rMBL complexes in serial dilutions. Thereafter, rMAP-1 was

30 added in varying concentrations followed by addition of purified C4. Application of rMAP-1 to
the system clearly resulted in a dose dependent inhibition of C4 deposition (figure 26).

EXAMPLE 3

Determining serum concentration and association properties of the novel MBL/Ficolin associated protein 1 (MAP-1).

A full-length non-tagged recombinant constructs of MAP-1 was generated and stably expressed in CHO-DG44 cells. Specific monoclonal antibodies against MAP-1 were raised. Also a quantitative ELISA for MAP-1 serum measurements was established and the associations between serum MAP-1 and Ficolin-2, -3 and MBL was examined by ELISA and density gradient fractionation.

Recombinant proteins

10 Full length constructs of non-tagged human MAP-1 was expressed in CHO-DG44 cells as described elsewhere (Hummelshoj et al., Mol Immunol 44, 401-11, 2007; Larsen et al., J Biol Chem 279, 21302-11, 2004; Ma et al., 2009 *J Biol Chem*, Oct 9;284(41)) with the modifications that PowerCHO1 serum-free medium (Lonza, Vallensbaek/Denmark, www.lonza.com) was used as the expression medium. We used antibody affinity purification to 15 purify rMAP-1 as described previously (Skjoedt et al., 2009; Immunobiology, Nov 23). In brief 15 mg of the anti MAP-1 antibody (mAb 20C4) was covalently coupled to CNBr activated sepharose essentially as described by Pfeiffer et al. (Pfeiffer et al., J Immunol Methods 97, 1-9, 1987) and used as the purification matrix. The anti-MAP-1 column was also used to deplete MAP-1 from serum.

20 The generation of monoclonal antibodies was done as described previously (Skjoedt et al., J Biol Chem 285, 8234-43, 2010).

Electrophoresis was performed on 10% or 4-12% (w/v) Bis-Tris Polyacrylamide-gels with discontinuous buffers using the NuPAGE® system (Invitrogen) as recommended. Western blotting was performed using polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (PVDF-HyBond, GE 25 Healthcare). The membranes were developed using 2 µg/ml of primary mAbs and secondary visualization by HRP conjugated streptavidin diluted to 1:1500 or HRP-Rabbit anti mouse IgG (P0397/PO260, Dako, Glostrup/Denmark, www.dako.com) with 0.04% 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole (Sigma-Aldrich, Broendby/Denmark, www.sigmaaldrich.com) + 0.015% H2O2 in 50mM sodium acetate buffer pH5 as substrate.

rMAP-1 was treated with N-glycosidase-F/ENDO-F (N-glycosidase-F deglycosylation kit, Roche, Mannheim/Germany, www.roche.com) as recommended and described previously (Skjoedt et al., 2009). Products were analyzed by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions followed by Coomassie staining or western blotting.

5 The specificity of the anti-MAP-1 mAb 20C4 has previously been demonstrated (Skjoedt et al., 2010). The mAb 20C4 was used as the catching antibody in a quantitative MAP-1 ELISA immobilized at 6 µg/ml to Maxisorb ELISA plates (NUNC™, Roskilde/Denmark, www.nuncbrand.com). Serial dilutions of the calibrator (rMAP-1 or rMAP-1 spiked in MAP-1 depleted serum) or donor serum samples were applied in PBS + 0.05% Tween20 + 0.5%
10 bovine serum and 10 mM EDTA. Detection antibody was biotin labeled mAb 8B3 reacting with the common chain of MASP-1, -3 and MAP-1 described previously (Skjoedt et al., 2010; Skjoedt et al., 2009) applied at 3 µg/ml.

The Ficolin-2 and -3 serum concentrations were determined as described by Munthe-Fog et al. and Hummelshoj et al. (Hummelshoj et al., Hum Mol Genet 14, 1651-8, 2005; Munthe-Fog et 15 al., Scand J Immunol 65, 383-92, 2007; Munthe-Fog et al., Mol Immunol 45, 2660-6, 2008) and the MBL and MASP-3 serum concentrations were determined as described previously (Skjoedt et al., 2009).

Development was obtained with Ortho-phenylene-diamine (Dako, Glostrup/Denmark) and the enzyme reaction was stopped with 1M H₂SO₄ as recommended. Optical density (OD490nm-20 650nm) levels were measured using a V-max Kinetic-reader (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale/CA/U.S.).

The relative association between MAP-1 and MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3 was assessed essentially as described previously (Skjoedt et al., 2009) with the modification that the MAP-1 specific mAb 20C4 was used as capture antibody (coated at 6 µg/ml). Detection mAbs were biotin-labeled 25 FCN-219 (Ficolin-2 specific) or FCN-334 (Ficolin-3 specific) (24-25), or Hyb 131-11 all applied at 2 µg/ml. The serum samples from the same 100 Danish blood donors as above were analyzed.

Normal human serum was subjected to sucrose gradient separation. 0.75 ml serum was loaded onto 40 ml centrifugation columns consisting of 10-30% sucrose gradients buffered in 10 mM 30 Tris, 145 mM NaCl, 3 mM CaCl₂ and human serum albumin at 30 µg/ml. The loaded columns were centrifuged at 150.000 x g in vacuum for 24 hours at 4°C in a L70 Beckmann ultracentrifuge with a SW28 rotor head. 1.5 ml fractions were collected from the bottom and

analyzed by specific ELISA or immunoblotting for the following antigens: MAP-1, MASP-1, MASP-2, MASP-3, sMAP, MBL, Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3. The peaks of the serum IgM (19S) and IgG (7S) were also assessed indicating the molecular surface to mass ratio. Additionally the fractions were analyzed for the capacity to activate exogenously applied C4. Briefly, the 5 fractions were applied in serial dilutions to ELISA plates coated with acetylated BSA (a Ficolin-3 ligand) or mannan (an MBL ligand) as described previously (Skjoedt et al., 2010) followed by incubation for 1 hour at 4°C with shaking. The plates were then washed and incubated with purified C4 at 1 µg/ml for 1 hour at 37°C. The C4 deposition was subsequently measured with polyclonal antibodies to C4c (Q 0369, Dako, Glostrup, Denmark).

10 Statistical analysis

Statistics (Spearman non-parametric correlation, non-parametric two-tailed t-test) and MAP-1, MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3 serum levels were calculated using Prism4 software (GraphPad Software, Inc., La Jolla/CA/US, www.graphpad.com

Results

15 Purification and characterization of rMAP-1

Expression of rMAP-1 in CHO DG44 cells resulted in a high yield in presence of 150 nM methotrexate (yield: 10-20 µg/ml in serum free medium). After purification rMAP-1 was analyzed in SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie brilliant blue staining or immunoblotting. The SDS-PAGE/coomassie staining analysis revealed a band with an estimated reduced molecular 20 mass of ~45 kDa (figure 27). Deglycosylation of rMAP-1 with N-glycosidase F resulted in a shift in molecular mass to ~40 kDa corresponding to the theoretical mass without signal peptide. This pattern was also observed with immunoblotting using specific antibodies to MAP-1.

MAP-1 serum levels

We developed a quantitative ELISA to determine the serum level of MAP-1. The assay was 25 based on the MAP-1 specific mAb 20C4 as capture antibody and a detection antibody (mAb 8B3) that recognizes the common heavy chain of MASP-1, -3 and MAP-1. Perfect parallelism was observed between the purified rMAP-1 calibrator and MAP-1 depleted serum spiked purified MAP-1 at a known concentration with standard curve (figure 28A). We analyzed the serum level of MAP-1 in 100 Danish blood donors and found a mean of 240 ng/ml with a range of 115-466

ng/ml (figure 29A). We measured the MASP-3 serum level in the same group as described previously (Skjoedt et al., 2009) and plotted the MAP-1 and MASP-3 concentration (figure 29B). We found no correlation between the serum concentration of MAP-1 and MASP-3 although they represent alternative transcripts from the same gene.

5 We assessed the antigen and assay stability in serum and during freeze-thaw cycles (figure 29C). We observed that the assessment of MAP-1 was very robust regardless of freeze-thaw cycles.

Association between MAP-1 and Ficolin-2, -3 and MBL

In order to measure the interactions between MAP-1 and MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3, we developed
10 three different ELISAs using mAb 20C4 as capture antibody and probing with biotin labeled
mAbs: FCN-219 (Ficolin-2 specific), FCN-334 (Ficolin-3 specific) or Hyb 131-11 (MBL specific).
We analyzed the same 100 donor serum samples as used for the MAP-1 determinations and
assessed the serum association levels between MAP-1 and Ficolin-2, -3 and MBL given as
relative O.D. 490-650nm (figure 30A). In addition we measured the serum concentration of
15 MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3 as previously (Skjoedt et al., 2009).

We found that MAP-1 exists in complex with MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3. It appears, however, that
the major part of MAP-1 is associated to the ficolins and especially Ficolin-3 ($p<0.0001$) a
pattern that has also been observed previously for MASP-3 (Skjoedt et al., 2009).

We plotted the serum concentrations of MAP-1, MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3 to the relative association
20 levels and found that the association between MAP-1 and MBL is highly correlated to the MBL
level (Spearman r: 0.92, $p<0.0001$) (figure 30B, top right hand side). In contrast to this the
relative MAP-1 association to Ficolin-2 and -3 correlates to the serum level of MAP-1
(Spearman r: 0.45 and 0.61, respectively, $p<0.0001$, figure 30B left hand side). Although we
observed a certain correlation between the MAP-1 concentration and relative association to MBL
25 and the Ficolin-3 concentration to the, the tendencies were less pronounced.

Density gradient fractionation

In order to investigate the distribution of MAP-1 in relation to associated molecules and to
examine how much appears non-associated we subjected normal human serum to density
fractionation using a 10-30% sucrose gradient and ultracentrifugation. Subsequently the
30 collected fractions were analyzed for MAP-1, MASP-3, MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3 by ELISA (figure

31A) and MAP-1, MASP-1, -2 and -3, sMAP, MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3 by western blotting (figure 31B). The results showed that serum MAP-1 was only present in the fractions with the ficolins and MBL suggesting that MAP-1 does not exist as a non-associated molecule. The same pattern was observed for sMAP, MASP-1, -2 and -3. Additionally the data indicate that the majority of 5 MAP-1, sMAP and MASP-1, -2 and -3 co-localize in the peak fractions of Ficolin-3. This distribution was also analyzed by size exclusion chromatography on a sephadex-200 column. An equivalent distribution pattern of the molecules was observed (data not shown).

Finally we assessed the capacity of the sucrose gradient fractions to activate exogenously applied C4. Solid phase mannan and acetylated BSA were used as ligands for MBL and Ficolin-10 3, respectively. We observed two different C4 deposition curves reflecting the peaks of Ficolin-3 and MBL complexes separated by the sucrose gradient (figure 31C).

Discussion

To investigate structural aspects and to establish the serum level of the novel MBL/Ficolin associated protein 1 (MAP-1), we expressed non-tagged, recombinant MAP-1 and generated 15 specific antibodies against it. N-glycosidase F treatment and SDS-PAGE analysis indicated that MAP-1 is glycosylated resulting in a molecular mass of ~45 kDa with N-glycans and ~40 kDa after deglycosylation equivalent to the calculated molecular mass from the deduced amino acid sequence without the signal peptide.

We used a monoclonal antibody generated against the MAP-1 specific C-terminal end to 20 establish a quantitative MAP-1 ELISA and to determine the serum concentration range in 100 healthy Danish blood donors. We found a relatively low serum concentration (mean: 240 ng/ml, range 115-466 ng/ml) in the donor group compared to the MASP-3 concentration (mean: 6500 ng/ml). Additionally there was no correlation between the serum concentrations of the two proteins suggesting that although the two molecules are differentially spiced variants 25 of the same gene the regulation of the expression is different. Recently, a significant difference in the tissue distribution of MASP-1, -3 and MAP-1 was described (Degn et al., 2009; Skjoedt et al., 2010). The finding of a major difference in the serum concentration between MASP-3 and MAP-1 further supports the notion of a differential regulatory mechanism of the transcripts variants derived from the MASP1 gene.

30 We developed ELISA based assays to assess the relative association between serum MAP-1 and MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3, respectively. Additionally we determined the serum concentration of Ficolin-2, -3 and MBL in order to relate them to the relative association levels. The results show

that MAP-1 is associated primarily to Ficolin-3 and Ficolin-2 and that the relative association to MBL appears less pronounced. It could be argued that this distribution reflects the difference in the mean serum concentration of MBL, Ficolin-2 and -3. However, although the MBL-MAP-1 association correlates to the MBL concentration the same is not evident for Ficolin-2 where the

5 MAP-1 serum concentration correlates to the association level with Ficolin-2. The relative association between Ficolin-3 and MAP-1 was highly correlated with the MAP-1 serum concentration, while a positive correlation to the Ficolin-3 serum level was very weak. The above findings indicate that the major association between MAP-1 and Ficolin-2 and -3 is not simply due to the general higher concentration of Ficolin-2 and -3. This distribution pattern was
10 further substantiated by analysis of serum subjected to density gradient separation. We found a clear tendency that not only MAP-1, but also sMAP, MASP-1, -2 and -3 co-localized with the Ficolin-3 peak fractions. This is a phenomenon that we have observed previously for MASP-3 (Skjoedt et al., 2009). The separation of the Ficolin-3 and MBL peak fractions was also assessed by the capacity to activate exogenously added C4 on acetylated BSA (a Ficolin-3
15 ligand) and mannan (an MBL ligand). The C4 deposition on the two different activation surfaces clearly illustrated the different peak fractions containing MBL or Ficolin-3 complexes.

The data from the sucrose gradient density analysis also indicated that the surface to mass ratio is higher for MBL than for Ficolin-2 and Ficolin-3, which supports the observations from a recent study suggesting that MBL has a very loose and open conformation in the quaternary
20 structure (Jensenius et al., 2009). However the smaller surface to mass ratio of the ficolins could also reflect the molecular distribution with associated molecules such as MAP-1, sMAP and the MASPs. In this respect being more associated to MAP-1/sMAP/MASPs would result in a higher mass and a further migration through the density gradient.

In conclusion, we have shown that MAP-1 is present in low serum concentrations compared to
25 MASP-3 and that MAP-1 and circulates in complex predominantly with the ficolins but also to some degree with MBL. Furthermore we could demonstrate that Ficolin-3 appears to be the main MAP-1 associated molecule among the LCP recognition molecules.

SEQ ID NO:1. The complete 380 amino acid sequences for human FAP. (Two potential glycosylation sites identified at amino acid position 49 and 178 are highlighted).

MRWLLLYYALCFSLSKASAHTVELNNMFGQIQSPGYPDSYPSDSEVTWNITVPDGRIKLYFMHFNLLESSYLCEYDYVKV 80
 ETEDQVLATFCGRETDTDTEQTPGQEVVLSPGSFMSITFRSDFSNEERFTGFDHYMAVDVDECKEREDEEELSCDHCHNY 160
 5 IGGYYCSCRGYILHTDNRTCRVECSNDLFTQRTGVITSPDFPNPYPKSSECLYTIELEEGFMVNLFQFEDIFDIEDHPEV 240
 PCPYDYIKIKVGPKVLGPFCGEKAPEPISTQSHSVLILFHSDNSGENRGWRLSYRAAGNECPELQPPVHGKIEPSQAKYF 320
 FKDQVLVSCDTGYKVLKDNVEMDTFQIECLKDTWSNKIPTCKKNEIDLESELKSEQVTE

SEQ ID NO:2. The complete cDNA nucleotide sequences for human FAP.

10 atgaggtggctgcttcttattatgctctgtgcttccctgtcaaaggcttcagccacaccgtggagctaaacaata
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 gttagaaactgaggaccaggatgtggcaacccctgtggcaggacacacagacactcccggccaggagg
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 ccccagaacccatcagcacccagagccacagtgtccatgtccataggacactcggagagaaccggggctg
 20 gaggctctcatacaggctgcaggaaatgagtgcggcagactacagccctgtccatggaaaatcgagccctccaa
 gccaagtatttcttcaaagaccaagtgcgtcagctgtgacacaggctacaaaggatgtcaaggataatgtggagatgg
 acacattccagattgagtgtctgaaggatggacgtggagtaacaagattccacctgtaaaaaaaaatgaaatcgatct
 ggagagcgaactcaagtcaagcagactgtggagatgt

25 SEQ NO:3. Minimum sequence of a ficolin-associated polypeptide comprising the CUB1-EGF-
 CUB2 domains including a signal peptide of amino acids 1-19. The sequence corresponds to
 exon 2 to exon 6.

MRWLLLYYALCFSLSKASAHTVELNNMFGQIQSPGYPDSYPSDSEVTWNITVPDGRIKLYFMHFNLLESSYLCEYDYVKV 80
 ETEDQVLATFCGRETDTDTEQTPGQEVVLSPGSFMSITFRSDFSNEERFTGFDHYMAVDVDECKEREDEEELSCDHCHNY 160
 IGGYYCSCRGYILHTDNRTCRVECSNDLFTQRTGVITSPDFPNPYPKSSECLYTIELEEGFMVNLFQFEDIFDIEDHPEV 240
 30 PCPYDYIKIKVGPKVLGPFCGEKAPEPISTQSHSVLILFHSDNSGENRGWRLSYRAA

SEQ ID NO:4. Unique terminal 17 amino acids of FAP

KNEIDLESELKSEQVTE

SEQ ID NO:5 Protein sequence of human MASP-1.

MRWLLLYYALCFSLSKASAHTVELNNMFGQIQSPGYPDSYPSDSEVTWNITVPDGFRKLYFMHFNLSSYL
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 KEREDEELSCDHCHNYIGGYYCSCRGYILHTDNRTCRVECSNDLFTQRTGVITSPDFPNYPKSSECLYTI
 5 ELEEGFMVNLFQFEDIFDIEDHPEVPCPYDYIKIKVGPVLPFCGEKAPEPISTQSHSVLIFHSDNSGENRG
 WRLSYRAAGNECPELQPPVHGKIEPSQAKYFFKDQVLVSCDTGYKVLKDNVEMDTFQIECLKDGTSNKIP
 TCKIVDCRAPGELEHGLITFSTRNNLTTYKSEIKYSCQEPIYYKMLNNNTGIYTCQAQGVWMNKVLGRSLPTC
 LPVCGLPKFSRKLMARIFNGRPAQKGTPWIAMLHNGQPFCCGSSLLGSSWIVTAAHCLHQSLDPEDPTLR
 DSDLLSPSDFKILGKHWRLRSDENEQHLGVKHTTLPQYDPNTFENDVALVELLESPVLNAFVMPICLPEGP
 10 QQEGAMVIVSGWGKQFLQRFPETLMEIEIPIVDHSTCQKAYAPLKKVTRDMICAGEKEGGKDACAGDSGG
 PMVTLNRERGQWYLVGTVSWGDDCGKKDRYGVSYIHHNKDWIQRVTGVRN

SEQ ID NO:6 cDNA sequence of human MASP-1

GAAGTCAGCCACACAGGATAAAGGAGGGAAAGGAAGGGAGCAGATCTTTCGGTAGGAAGACAGATTTGT
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 CAATGAGGGCGTTCAAGGCTTGATGCCACTACATGGCTGTGGATGTGGACAGTGCAGGGAGAG
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 CAAGACACCATATCTCCCATTCAGCACTGCCCTGGCACACCCACATCCAGGCTGTGGCTCC
 TGTGGGAACTACCTAGATGAAGAGAGTATCATTACCTCTAGGAGCTCTATTGGGAGACATGAAAC
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 AGAAAGACCATT

SEQ ID NO:7 Protein sequence of human MASP-3.

MRWLLLYYALCFSLSKASAHTVELNNMFGQIQSPGYPDSYPSDSEVTWNITVPDGRIKLYFMHFNLLESSYLCEYDYVKVETEDQ
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SEQ ID NO:8 cDNA sequence of human MASP-3

40 GAAGTCAGCCACACAGGATAAAGGAGGGAGGGAGAGCAGATCTTTCGGTAGGAAGACAGATTTGT
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 AAAAAAA

50

SEQ ID NO:9 Protein sequence of human MASP-2

MRLTLLGLLGSVATPLGPWPEPVFGRLASPGFPGEYANDQERRWTLTAPPGYRLRLYFTHFDLELSHLCE
 YDFVKLSSGAKVLATLCQESTDTERAPGKDTFYSLGSSLIDITFRSDYSNEKPTGFEAFYAAEDIDE
 55 CQVAPGEAPTCDDHHCHNHLGGFYCSCRAGYVLHRNKRTPCSALCSGQVFTQRSGELSSPEYPRPYPKLSSCTYS
 ISLEEGFSVILDVFESFDVETHPETLCPYDFLKIQTDREEHGPFCGKTLPHRIETKSNTVTITFVTDESGDHTGW
 KIHYTSTAQPCPYPMAPPNGHVSPVQAKYILKDSFSIFCETGYELLQGHPLKSFTAVCQKDGSWDRP
 MPACSI
 VDCGPPDDLPSGRVEYITGPGVTTYKAVIQYSCEETFYTMKVNDKYVCEADGFWTSSKGEKSLPVCEPVC

GLSARTTGGRIYGGQAKPGDFPWQVLILGGTTAAGALLYDNWVLAAHAYEQKHDASALDIRMGLTKRL
SPHYTQAWSEAVFIHEGYTHDAGFDNDIALIKLNNKVVINSNITPICLPRKEAESFMRTDDIGTASGWGLTQ
RGFLARNLMLYVDIPIVDHQKCTAAYEKPPYPRGSVTANMLCAGLESGGKDSCRGDSGGALVFLDSETERWF
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5

SEQ ID NO:10 cDNA sequence of human MASP-2

GGCCAGCTGGACGGGCACACCATGAGGCTGCTGACCCCTCTGGCCTTCTGTGTGGCTCGGTGGCCACCC
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10 CAATGACCAAGGAGCAGCCTGAGCTGACTGCAACCCCCGGCTACCGCCTGCGCCTACTTCACCCAC
TTCGACCTGGAGCTCTCCCACCTCTGCAGACTGAGCTGAGCTGAGCTCGGGGGCCAAGGTGCTGG
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40 TGCCCACCCAGTGTAAATGTCACTGCTCAAATTACATTGCTTAAAGCCAGTCTCTTGTACAAAA
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AAAAAAAAAA

SEQ ID NO:11 Protein sequence of human sMAP (MAp19)

45 MRLTLLGLCGSVATPLGPWPEPVFGLASPGFPGEYANDQERRWLTAPPGYRLRLYFTHFDLELSHL
CEYDFVKLSSGAKVLATCGQESTDTERAPGKDTFYSLGSSLITFRSDYSNEKPTFGFEAFYAAEDIDE
QVAPGEAPTCDDHHCHNHLGGFYCSCRAGYVLHRNKRTCSEQSL

SEQ ID NO:12 cDNA sequence of human sMAP (MAp19)

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DNA primers:

SEQ ID NO:13: 5'-gcacccagagccacagtg-3'

15 SEQ ID NO:14: 5'-gccttccagtggtgtggc-3'

SEQ ID NO:15: 5-gccttccagagtgtggta-3'

SEQ ID NO:16: 5'-cgatctggagagcgaactc-3'

SEQ ID NO:17: 5'-ctgttcttcacactggctg-3'

SEQ ID NO:18: 5'-ctgctgagatcatgttgttc-3'

20 SEQ ID NO:19: 5'-TTATACGACTCACTA-3'

CLAIMS

1. An isolated ficolin-associated polypeptide.
2. The polypeptide according to claim 1, which is substantially pure.
3. The polypeptide according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said polypeptide is capable of associating with mannose-binding lectin (MBL).
5
4. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein said polypeptide is capable of associating with any one of ficolin-1, ficolin-2, or ficolin-3.
5. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein said polypeptide is capable of associating with any one of C1q, lung surfactant proteins SP-A and/or SP-D, and
10 intracellular collagen-like defence molecules, such as CL-L1.
6. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein said polypeptide is capable of associating with a specific acceptor protein, such as a specific receptor.
7. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein said polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence 20-297 of SEQ NO:3, or a functional variant thereof.
15
8. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-7, wherein said polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence 20-380 of SEQ NO:1 or a functional variant thereof.
9. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein said polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence 16-296 of SEQ ID NO:9 or a functional variant thereof.
20
10. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein said polypeptide has a molecular mass of about 40 kDa under non-reducing conditions on an SDS-PAGE.
11. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-8, or 10, wherein said polypeptide is N-linked glycosylated at one or two amino acids corresponding to a position selected from 49 and 178 of SEQ NO:1.
49

12. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein said polypeptide is a recombinant protein.
13. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-12, wherein said polypeptide is in homodimer form.
- 5 14. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-8, 10-13, wherein said polypeptide consist of the amino acid sequence 20-380 of SEQ ID NO 1.
15. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-14 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or variants or immunologic fragments thereof.
- 10 16. A polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or variants or immunologic fragment thereof.
17. The polypeptide according to claim 16, consisting of SEQ ID NO:4, or variants or immunologic fragments thereof.
18. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-17, wherein said polypeptide mediates phagocytosis of dying or dead cells, such as apoptotic cells, and/or cellular debris.
- 15 19. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-18, wherein said polypeptide mediates phagocytosis of a microorganism.
20. The polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-19, wherein said polypeptide has activity similar to other proteins with sequence homology, such as the engulfment adapter protein (GULP).
- 20 21. An antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide according to any one of claims 1-20.
22. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide of any one of the claims 1-20.
23. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 70 % identical to the sequence of SEQ NO:2.

24. A vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule according to any one of claims 22-23.

25. A host cell comprising a vector according to claim 24.

26. The host cell according to claim 25, which is a eukaryotic cell.

5 27. The host cell according to claim 26, which is of mammalian origin.

28. The host cell according to claim 27, wherein the cell is selected from the group consisting of CHO cells, HEK cells and BHK cells.

10 29. A method for producing the polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20, the method comprising cultivating a cell as defined in any one of claims 25-28 in an appropriate growth medium under conditions allowing expression of the polynucleotide construct and recovering the resulting polypeptide from the culture medium.

30. A composition comprising the polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20.

31. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20.

15 32. A method for detecting a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 in a biological sample, said method comprising:

- a) obtaining a biological sample;
- b) contacting said biological sample with an antibody according to claim 21; and
- c) detecting complexes of said antibody and said polypeptide, if any;

20 as an indication of the presence of said polypeptide in said sample.

33. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for use as a medicament.

34. Use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20; for the preparation of a medicament.

35. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of any indications associated with inflammation, apoptosis and/or autoimmunity.

36. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of any autoimmune conditions such as Addison's disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, 5 autoimmune thyroiditis, Crohn's disease, Graves' disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), lupus nephritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, psoriasis, primary biliary cirrhosis, rheumatoid arthritis and uveitis, asthma, atherosclerosis, Type I diabetes, psoriasis, various allergies.

37. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of any 10 inflammatory disorder selected from the group consisting of appendicitis, peptic ulcer, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, peritonitis, pancreatitis, ulcerative colitis, pseudomembranous colitis, acute colitis, ischemic colitis, diverticulitis, epiglottitis, achalasia, cholangitis, cholecystitis, hepatitis, Crohn's disease, enteritis, Whipple's disease, allergy, immune complex disease, organ ischemia, reperfusion injury, organ necrosis, hay fever, sepsis, septicemia, endotoxic 15 shock, cachexia, hyperpyrexia, eosinophilic granuloma, granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, septic abortion, epididymitis, vaginitis, prostatitis, urethritis, bronchitis, emphysema, rhinitis, pneumonitis, pneumotransmicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis, alvealitis, bronchiolitis, pharyngitis, pleurisy, sinusitis, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus infection, HIV infection, hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis C virus infection, disseminated bacteremia, Dengue fever, 20 candidiasis, malaria, filariasis, amebiasis, hydatid cysts, burns, dermatitis, dermatomyositis, sunburn, urticaria, warts, wheals, vasulitis, angiitis, endocarditis, arteritis, atherosclerosis, thrombophlebitis, pericarditis, myocarditis, myocardial ischemia, periarteritis nodosa, rheumatic fever, Alzheimer's disease, coeliac disease, congestive heart failure, adult 25 respiratory distress syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral infarction, cerebral embolism, Guillame-Barre syndrome, neuritis, neuralgia, spinal cord injury, paralysis, uveitis, arthritides, arthralgias, osteomyelitis, fasciitis, Paget's disease, gout, periodontal disease, rheumatoid arthritis, synovitis, myasthenia gravis, thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Goodpasture's syndrome, Behcet's syndrome, allograft rejection, graft-versus-host disease, Type I diabetes, ankylosing spondylitis, Berger's disease, Reiter's 30 syndrome and Hodgkin's disease, keratitis, Type 2 diabetes, cystic fibrosis, myocardial infarction, reperfusion injury, stroke, dermatomyositis, metabolic syndrome, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, sepsis, multiple organ failure, disseminated intravascular coagulation, anaphylactic shock. Vascular complication and nephropathy associated with type 1 and/or type 2 diabetes, meningitis, bacterial septicaemia, complicated malaria, atypical 35 haemolytic uremic syndrome, haemolytic uremic syndrome, age related macular

degeneration, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, snake venom bite, burn injury, and complications to organ transplantations.

38. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of any inflammatory disorder selected from the group consisting of organ ischemia, reperfusion 5 injury, organ necrosis, vasulitis, endocarditis, atherosclerosis, thrombophlebitis, pericarditis, myocarditis, myocardial ischemia, periarteritis nodosa, rheumatic fever, congestive heart failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome, cerebral infarction, cerebral embolism. Vascular complications and nephropathy associated with type 1 and/or type 2 diabetes.

39. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of any indications 10 associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases.

40. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of an indication associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases or disorders including inflammatory response and chronic thromboembolic diseases or disorders 15 associated with fibrin formation including vascular disorders such as thrombosis, such as deep venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis, post surgical thrombosis, coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), percutaneous transdermal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), platelet deposition stroke, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombolysis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, such as arteriosclerosis and/or restenosis following angioplasty, acute and chronic indications such as inflammation, sepsis, septic shock, septicemia, 20 hypotension, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS), disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC), pulmonary embolism, pathological platelet deposition, myocardial infarction, or the prophylactic treatment of mammals with atherosclerotic vessels at risk for thrombosis, venoocclusive disease following peripheral blood progenitor cell (PBPC) transplantation, hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), 25 and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) and rheumatic fever.

41. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of an indication associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases or disorders including inflammatory response and chronic thromboembolic diseases or disorders associated with fibrin formation including vascular disorders such as thrombosis, such as 30 deep venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis, post surgical thrombosis, coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), percutaneous transdermal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), platelet deposition stroke, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombolysis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, such as arteriosclerosis and/or restenosis following angioplasty,

acute and chronic indications such as inflammation, pathological platelet deposition, myocardial infarction, or the prophylactic treatment of mammals with atherosclerotic vessels at risk for thrombosis, venoocclusive disease following peripheral blood progenitor cell (PBPC) transplantation, hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), and thrombotic thrombocytopenic

5 purpura (TTP) and rheumatic fever.

42. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for preventing the occurrence of thromboembolic complications in identified high risk patients, such as those undergoing surgery or those with congestive heart failure.

43. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of a medical 10 condition associated with the heart.

44. A polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 for the treatment of a medical condition associated with a deficiency in a ficolin-associated polypeptide.

45. A method for the treatment of any indication associated with inflammation, apoptosis and/or autoimmunity; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or 15 prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

46. A method for the treatment of any autoimmune disease or disease associated with autoimmune manifestations, such as Addison's disease, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune thyroiditis, Crohn's disease, Graves' disease, Guillain-Barre syndrome, systemic 20 lupus erythematosus (SLE), lupus nephritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, psoriasis, primary biliary cirrhosis, rheumatoid arthritis and uveitis, asthma, atherosclerosis, Type I diabetes, psoriasis, and various allergies; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

47. A method for the treatment of any inflammatory disorder selected from the group consisting of appendicitis, peptic ulcer, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, peritonitis, pancreatitis, 25 ulcerative colitis, pseudomembranous colitis, acute colitis, ischemic colitis, diverticulitis, epiglottitis, achalasia, cholangitis, cholecystitis, hepatitis, Crohn's disease, enteritis, Whipple's disease, allergy, anaphylactic shock, immune complex disease, organ ischemia, reperfusion injury, organ necrosis, hay fever, sepsis, septicemia, endotoxic shock, cachexia, 30 hyperpyrexia, eosinophilic granuloma, granulomatosis, sarcoidosis, septic abortion,

epididymitis, vaginitis, prostatitis, urethritis, bronchitis, emphysema, rhinitis, pneumonitis, pneumotransmicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis, alvealitis, bronchiolitis, pharyngitis, pleurisy, sinusitis, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus infection, HIV infection, hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis C virus infection, disseminated bacteremia, Dengue fever, candidiasis, 5 malaria, filariasis, amebiasis, hydatid cysts, burns, dermatitis, dermatomyositis, sunburn, urticaria, warts, wheals, vasulitis, angiitis, endocarditis, arteritis, atherosclerosis, thrombophlebitis, pericarditis, myocarditis, myocardial ischemia, periarteritis nodosa, rheumatic fever, Alzheimer's disease, coeliac disease, congestive heart failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral infarction, 10 cerebral embolism, Guillame-Barre syndrome, neuritis, neuralgia, spinal cord injury, paralysis, uveitis, arthritides, arthralgias, osteomyelitis, fasciitis, Paget's disease, gout, periodontal disease, rheumatoid arthritis, synovitis, myasthenia gravis, thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Goodpasture's syndrome, Behcet's syndrome, allograft rejection, graft-versus-host disease, Type I diabetes, ankylosing spondylitis, Berger's disease, Reiter's 15 syndrome and Hodgkin's disease; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

48. A method for the treatment of any indication associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or 20 prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

49. A method for the treatment of an indication associated with coagulation, thrombotic or coagulopathic related diseases or disorders including inflammatory response and chronic thromboembolic diseases or disorders associated with fibrin formation including vascular 25 disorders such as thrombosis, such as deep venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis, post surgical thrombosis, coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), percutaneous transdermal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), platelet deposition stroke, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, angiogenesis, thrombolysis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, such as arteriosclerosis and/or restenosis following angioplasty, acute and chronic indications such as inflammation, sepsis, 30 septic shock, septicemia, hypotension, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS), disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC), pulmonary embolism, pathological platelet deposition, myocardial infarction, or the prophylactic treatment of mammals with atherosclerotic vessels at risk for thrombosis, venoocclusive disease following peripheral blood progenitor cell (PBPC) transplantation, 35 hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP); the

method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

50. A method for preventing the occurrence of thromboembolic complications in identified high risk patients, such as those undergoing surgery or those with congestive heart failure;

5 the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

51. A method for the treatment of a medical condition associated with the heart; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

10 52. A method for the treatment of a medical condition associated with a deficiency in a ficolin-associated polypeptide; the method comprising administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 to a subject in need thereof.

15 53. A nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing to a nucleic acid sequence according to any one of claims 22-23 under stringent conditions.

54. A method of detecting the presence of a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 in a biological sample, the method comprising

- a) obtaining a biological sample;
- b) contacting said biological sample with a nucleic acid probe according to claim 20 53; and
- c) detecting complexes of said a nucleic acid probe and said nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide, if any;

as an indication of the presence of said nucleic acid encoding said polypeptide in said sample.

25 55. A method for diagnosing a disorder associated with aberrant expression of a ficolin-associated polypeptide, comprising obtaining a biological sample from a patient and measuring the expression in said biological sample of said ficolin-associated polypeptide, wherein increased or decreased expression of said ficolin-associated polypeptide in said

biological sample compared to a control indicates that said patient suffers from a disorder associated with aberrant expression of a ficolin-associated polypeptide.

56. Isolated composition comprising the combination of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 together with one or more proteins selected from Ficolin-1, 2, 3,

5 manose-binding lectin (MBL), C1q, lung surfactant proteins SP-A and/or SP-D, and intracellular collagen-like defence molecules, such as CL-L1.

57. Composition according to claim 56, which is a pharmaceutical composition.

58. A pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 57 for use as a medicament.

59. Use of a composition as defined in claim 56; for the preparation of a medicament.

10 60. A pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 57 for the treatment of any indications associated with inflammation, apoptosis and/or autoimmunity.

61. A pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 57 for the treatment of any indication as defined in any one of claims 36-44.

15 62. A method for the treatment of any indication as defined in any one of claims 35-44, the method comprising simultaneously or sequentially administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 and one or more proteins selected from Ficolin-1, 2, 3, and manose-binding lectin (MBL), C1q, lung surfactant proteins SP-A and/or SP-D, and intracellular collagen-like defence molecules, such as CL-L1.

20 63. Use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 as a biomarker in the blood and tissue for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of a malignant disease, such as a cancer disease, such as brain tumors, liver tumors and tumors in the reproductive tract.

64. Use of a polypeptide as defined in any one of claims 1-20 as a biomarker in blood and tissue for diagnosis and/or prognosis of an autoimmune, metabolic and/or inflammatory condition as defined in any one of claims 35-44.

25

Figures

Figure 1

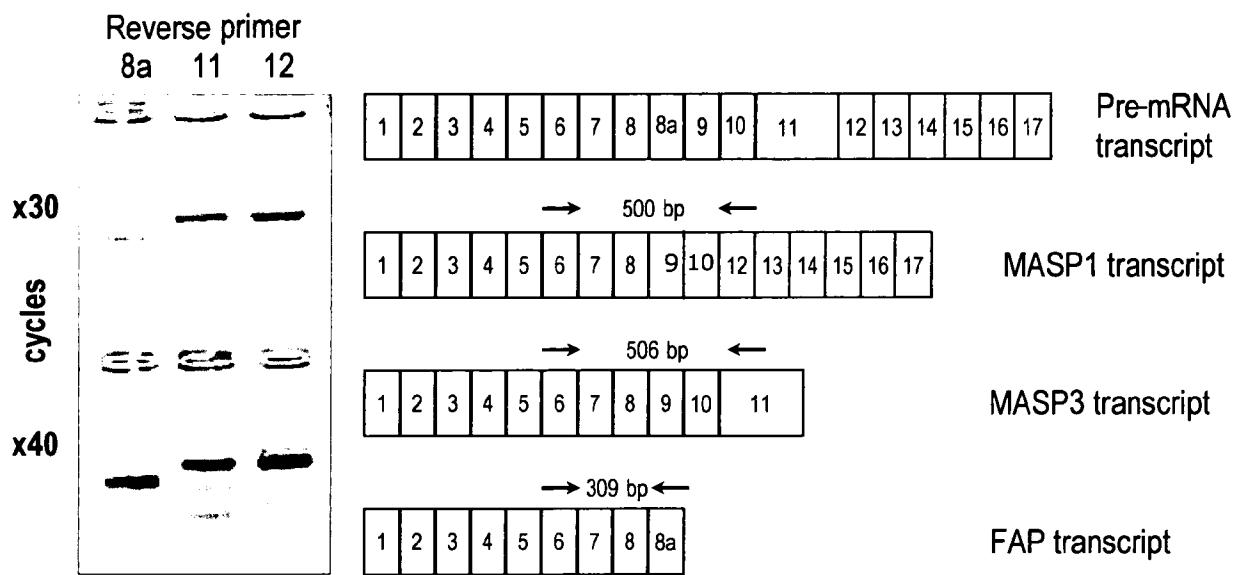


Figure 2

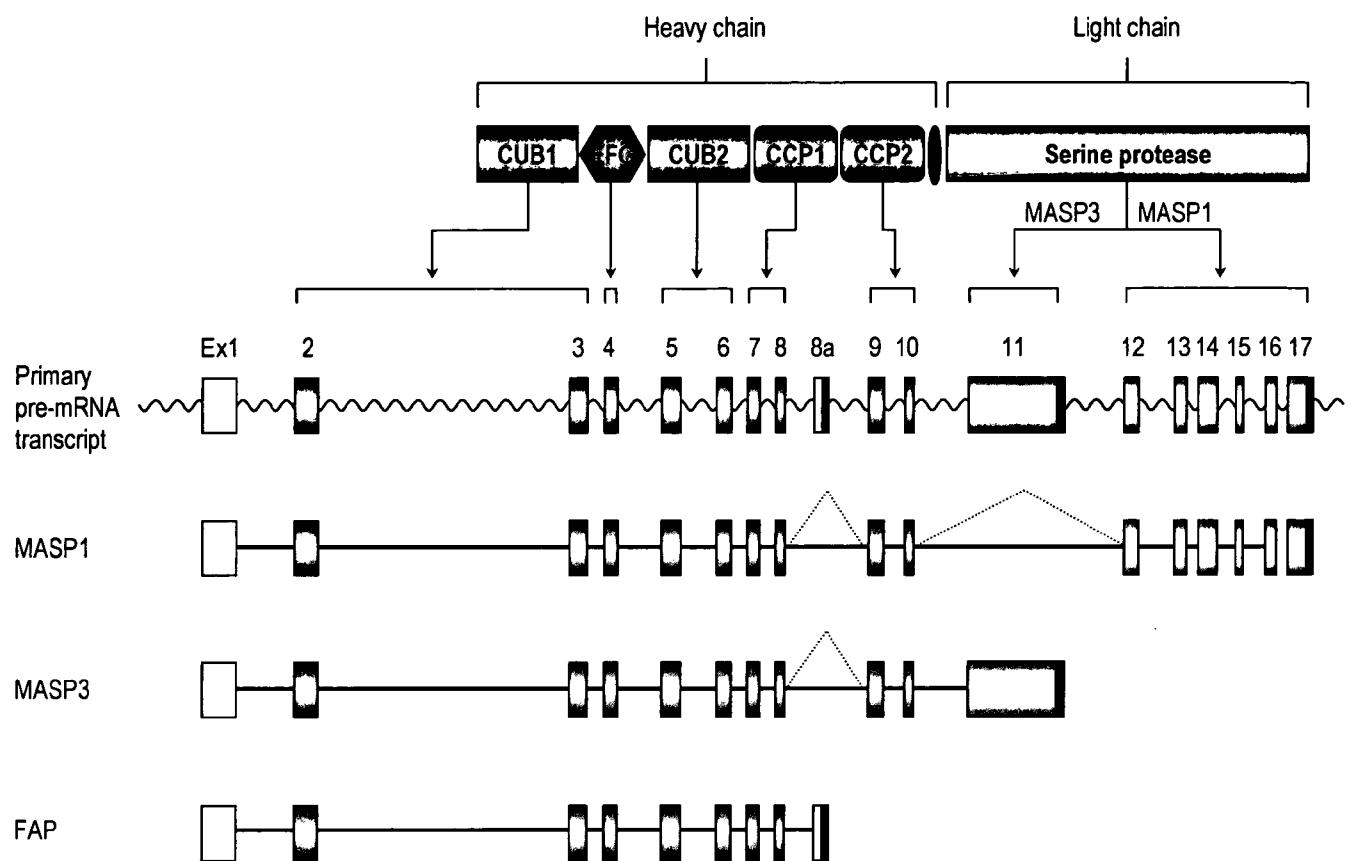


Figure 3

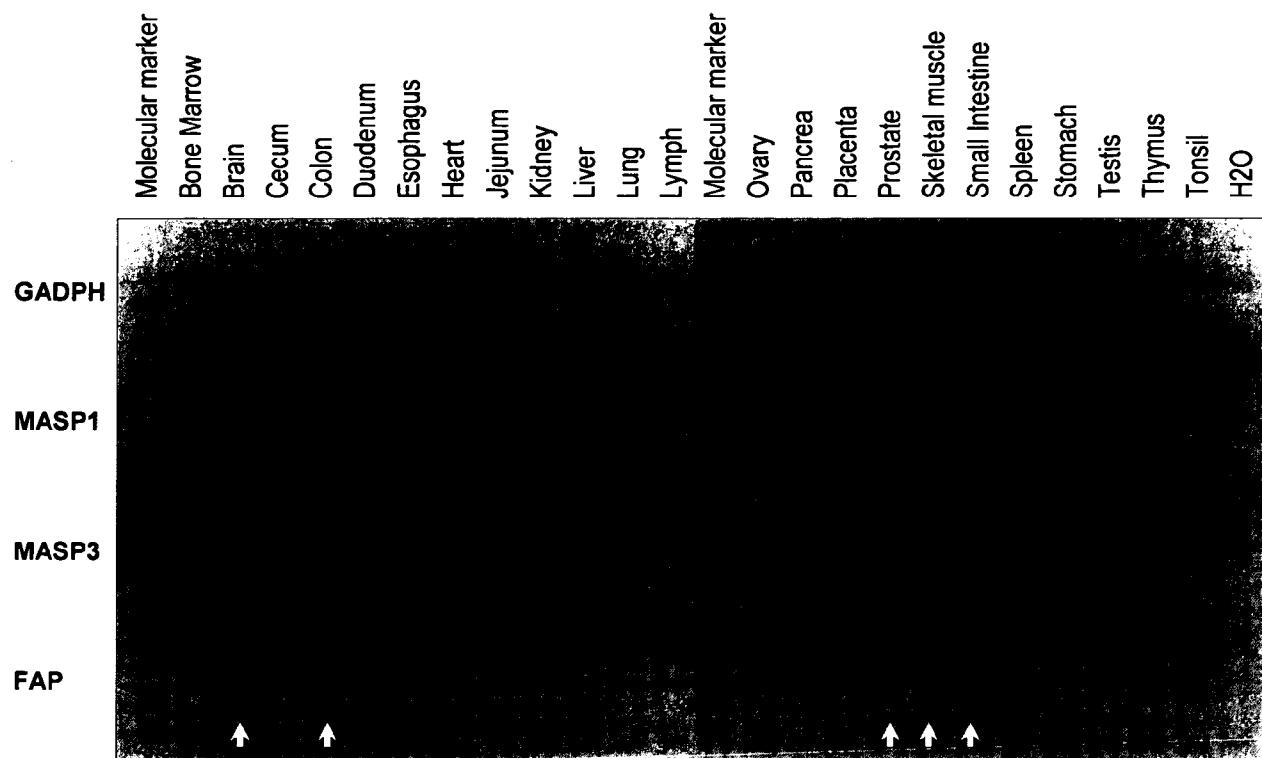
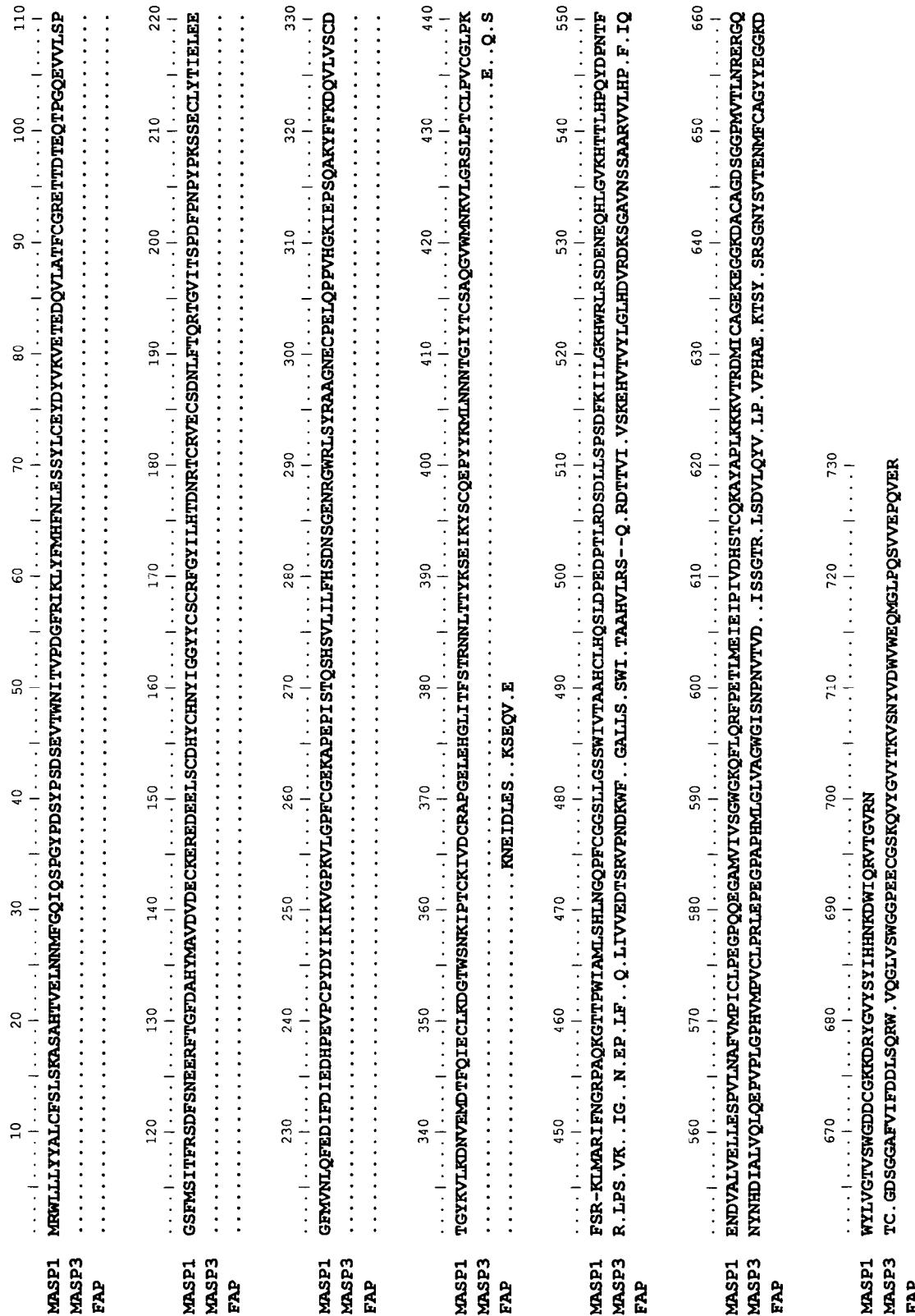


Figure 4



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Figure 5

Figure 6

rHuMASP-1 effect on the C' reconstitution of -/-MBL def serum with rHuMBL

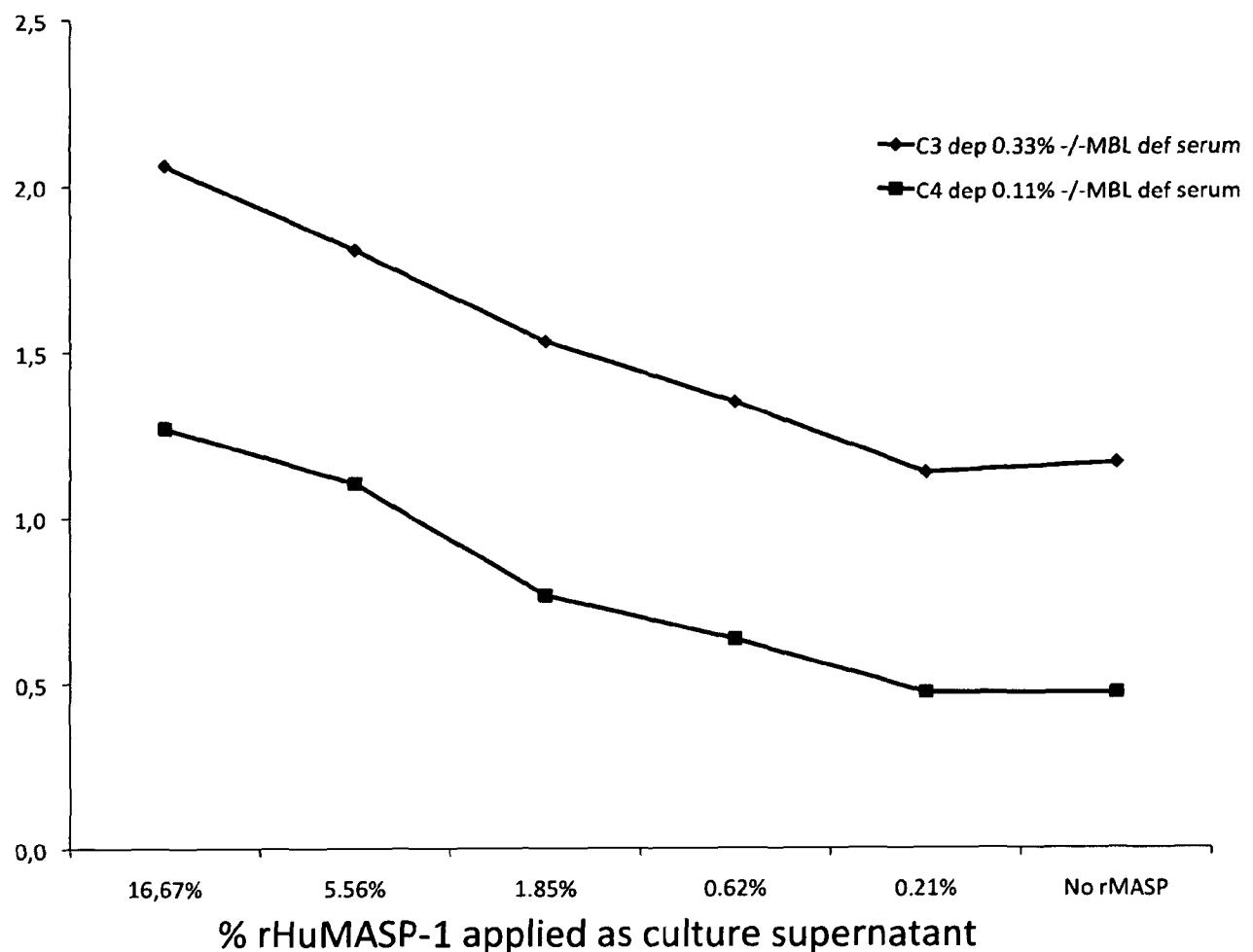


Figure 7

rHuMASP-2 effect on the C' reconstitution of -/-MBL def serum with rHuMBL

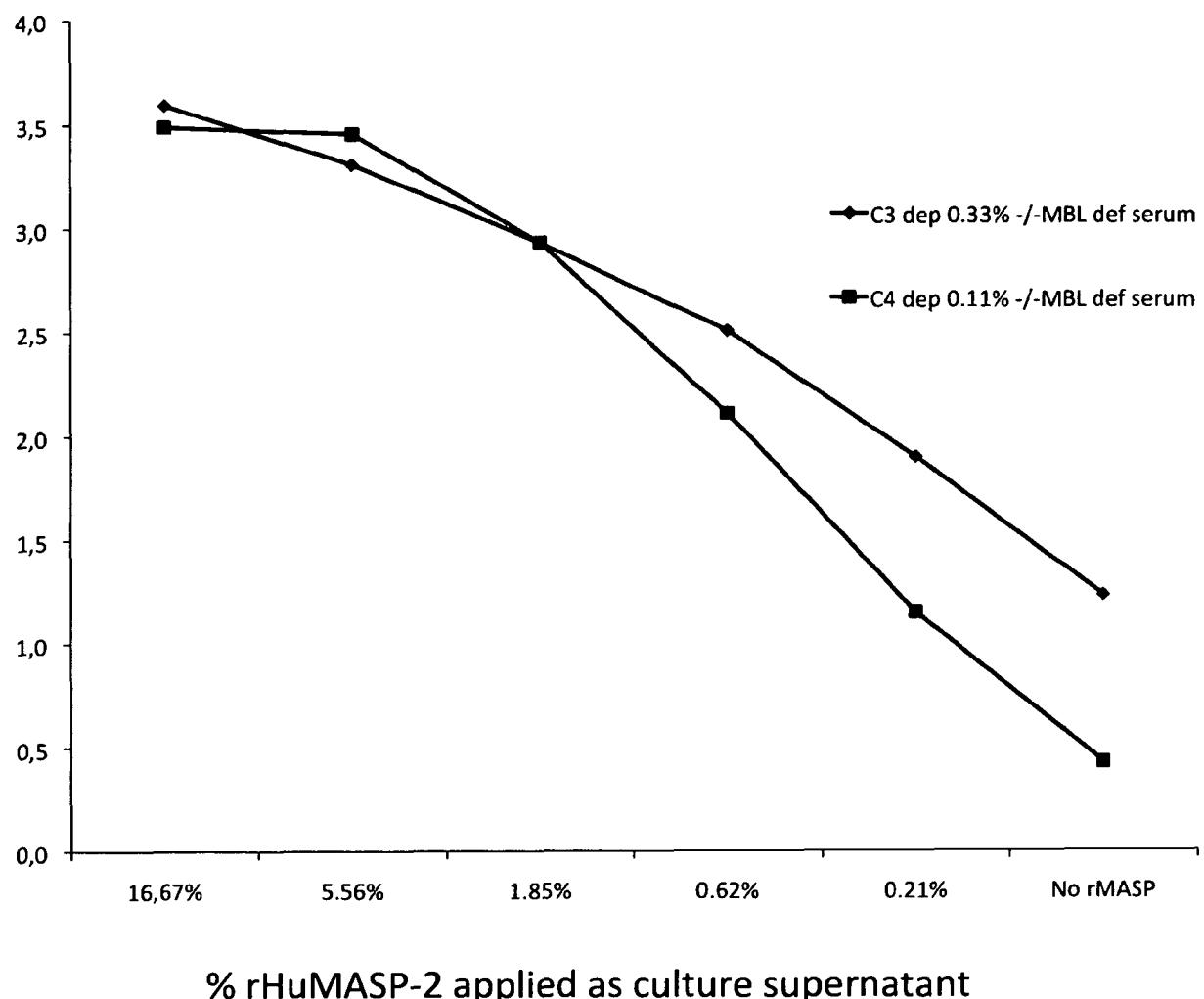


Figure 8

rHuMASP-3 effect on the C' reconstitution of -/-MBL def serum with rHuMBL

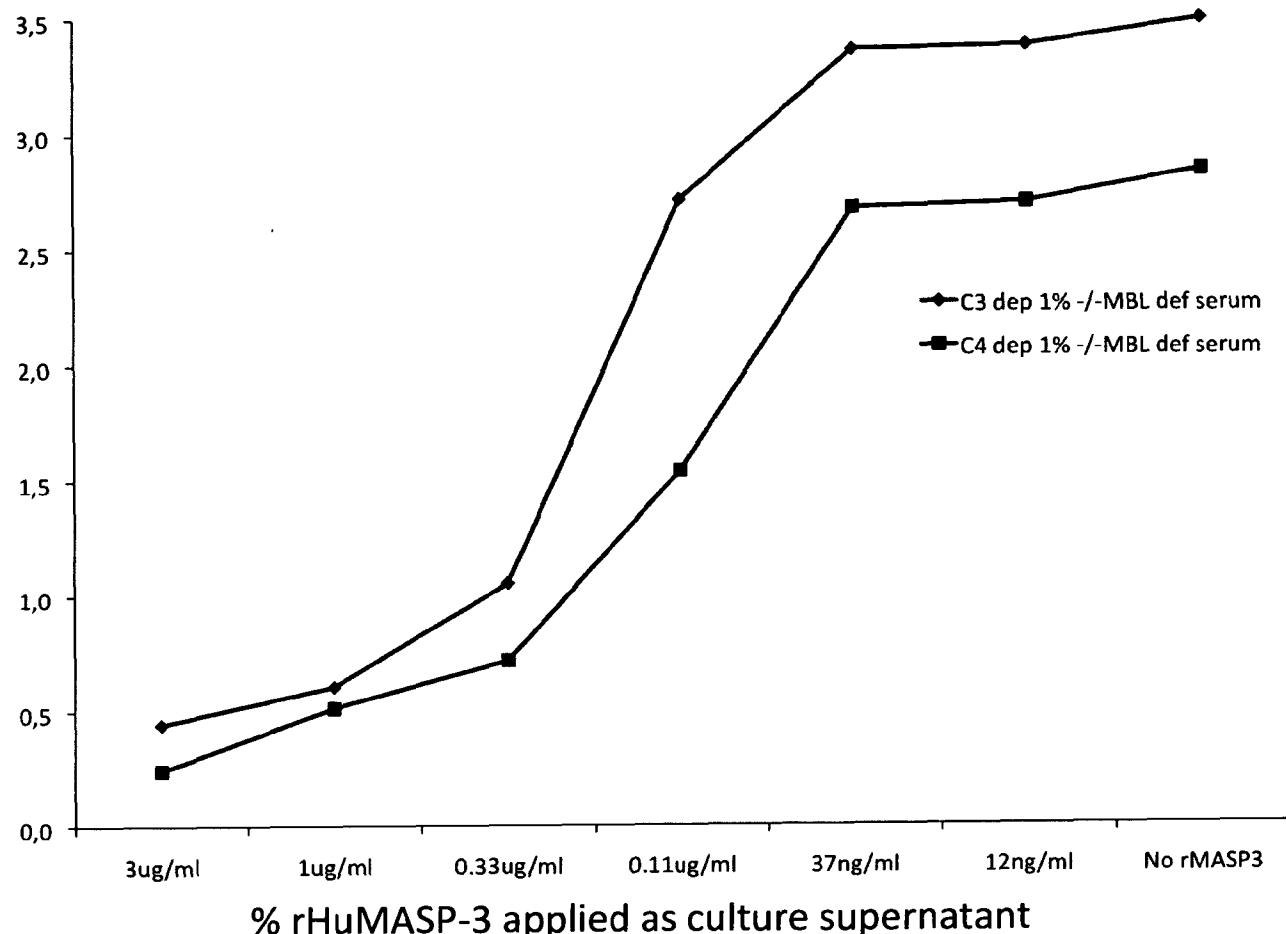
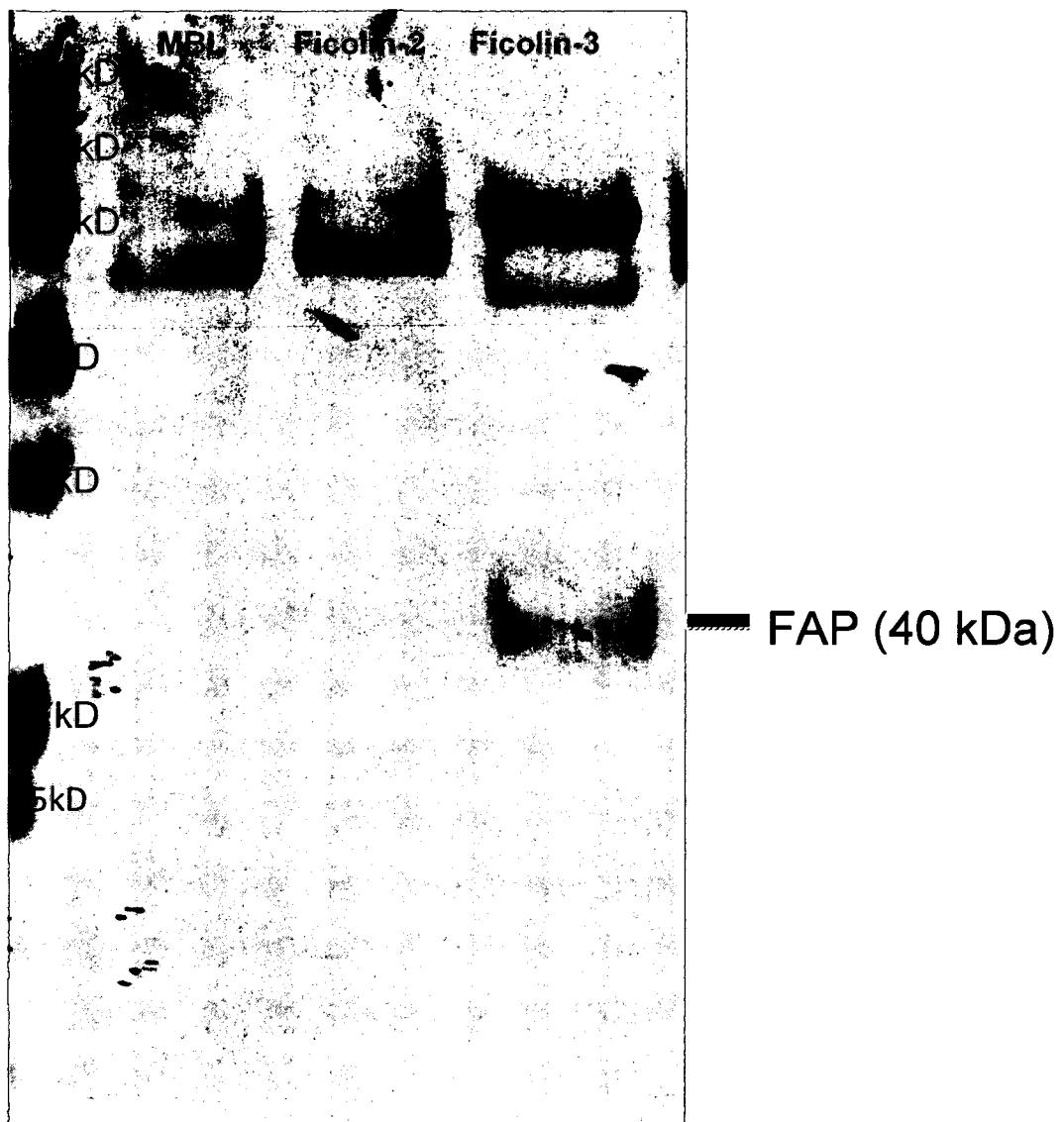


Figure 9



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Figure 10

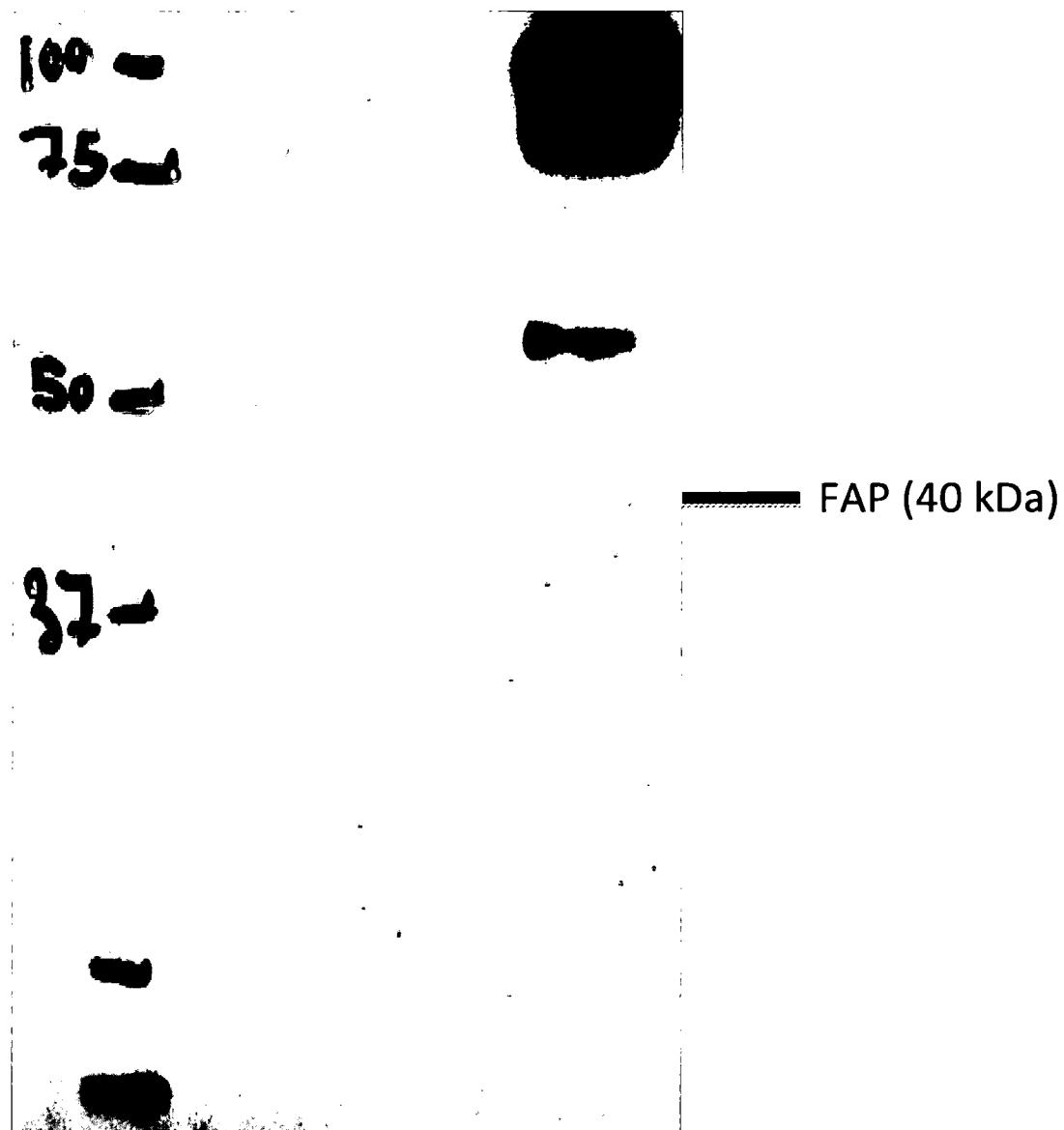


Figure 11

Immobilized ligand	Soluble analyte	$K_{\text{on}} (\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1})$	$K_{\text{off}} (\text{s}^{-1})$	$K_D (\text{nM})$
rFicolin-2	MASP-1	8.9×10^4	4.4×10^{-4}	5.0
rFicolin-2	MASP-3	1.0×10^5	3.0×10^{-4}	2.9

Figure 12

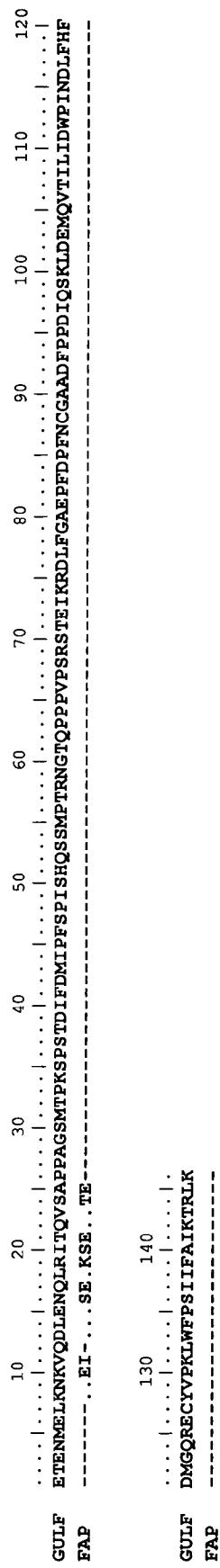


Figure 13

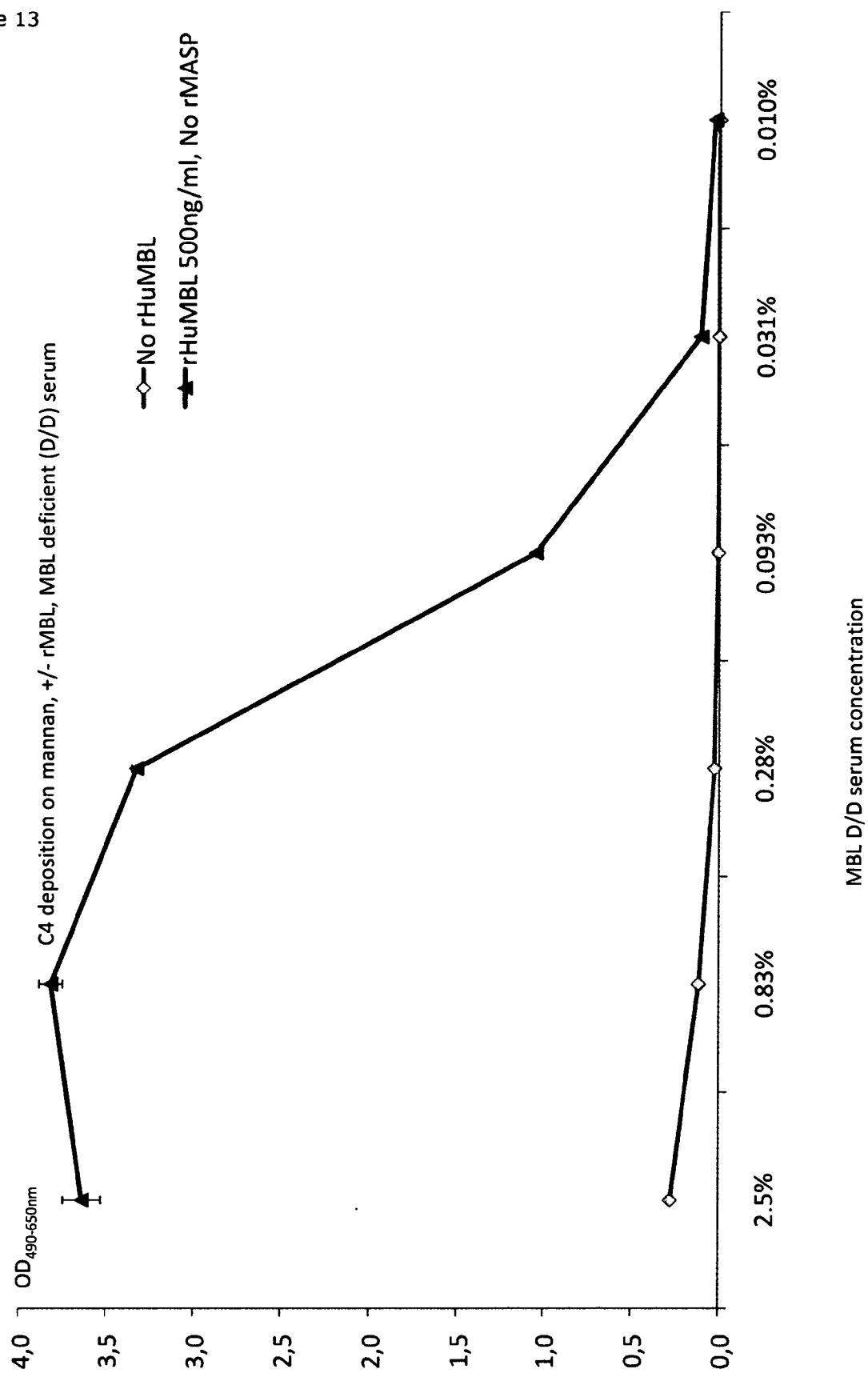


Figure 14

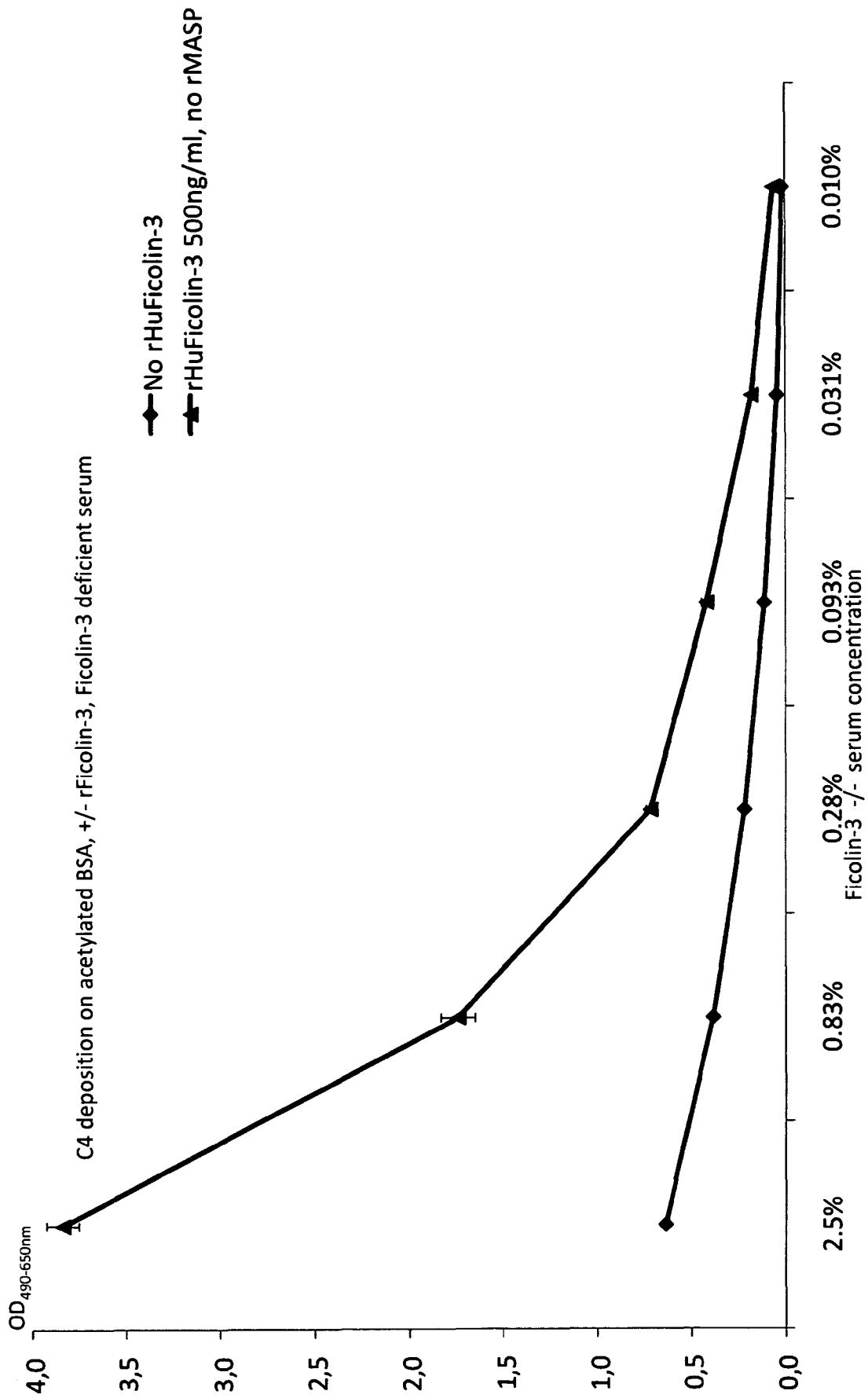


Figure 15

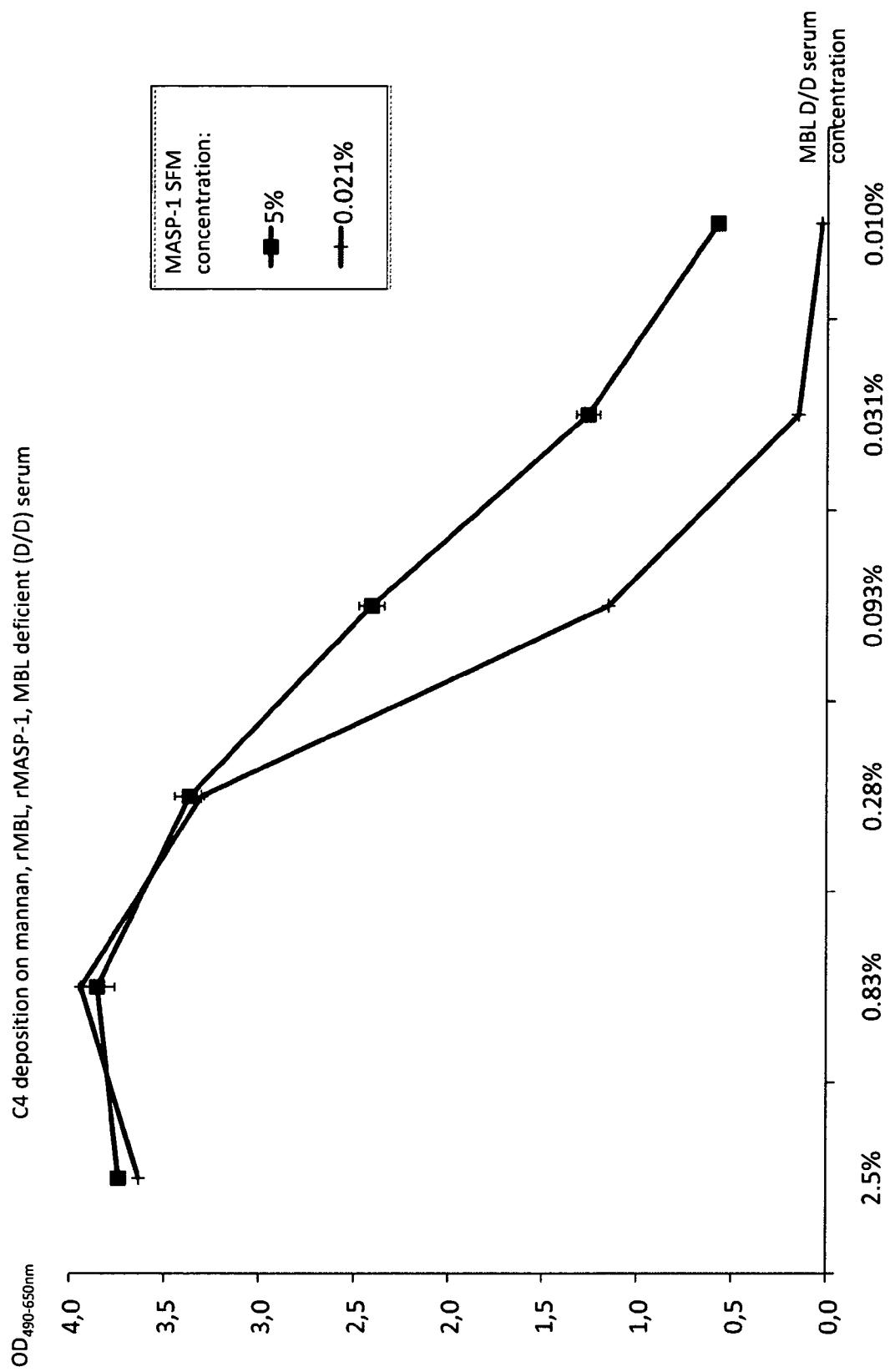


Figure 16

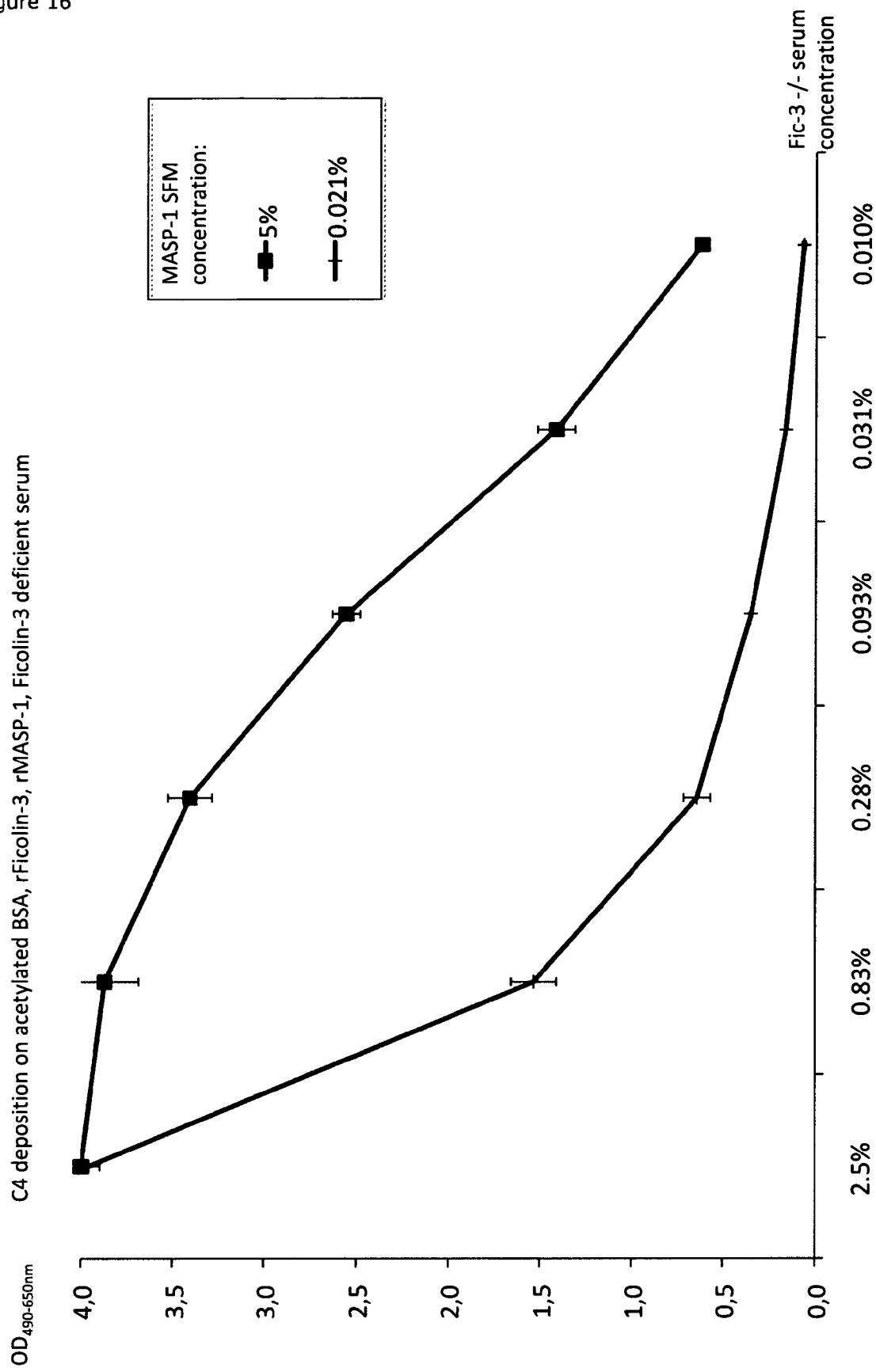


Figure 17

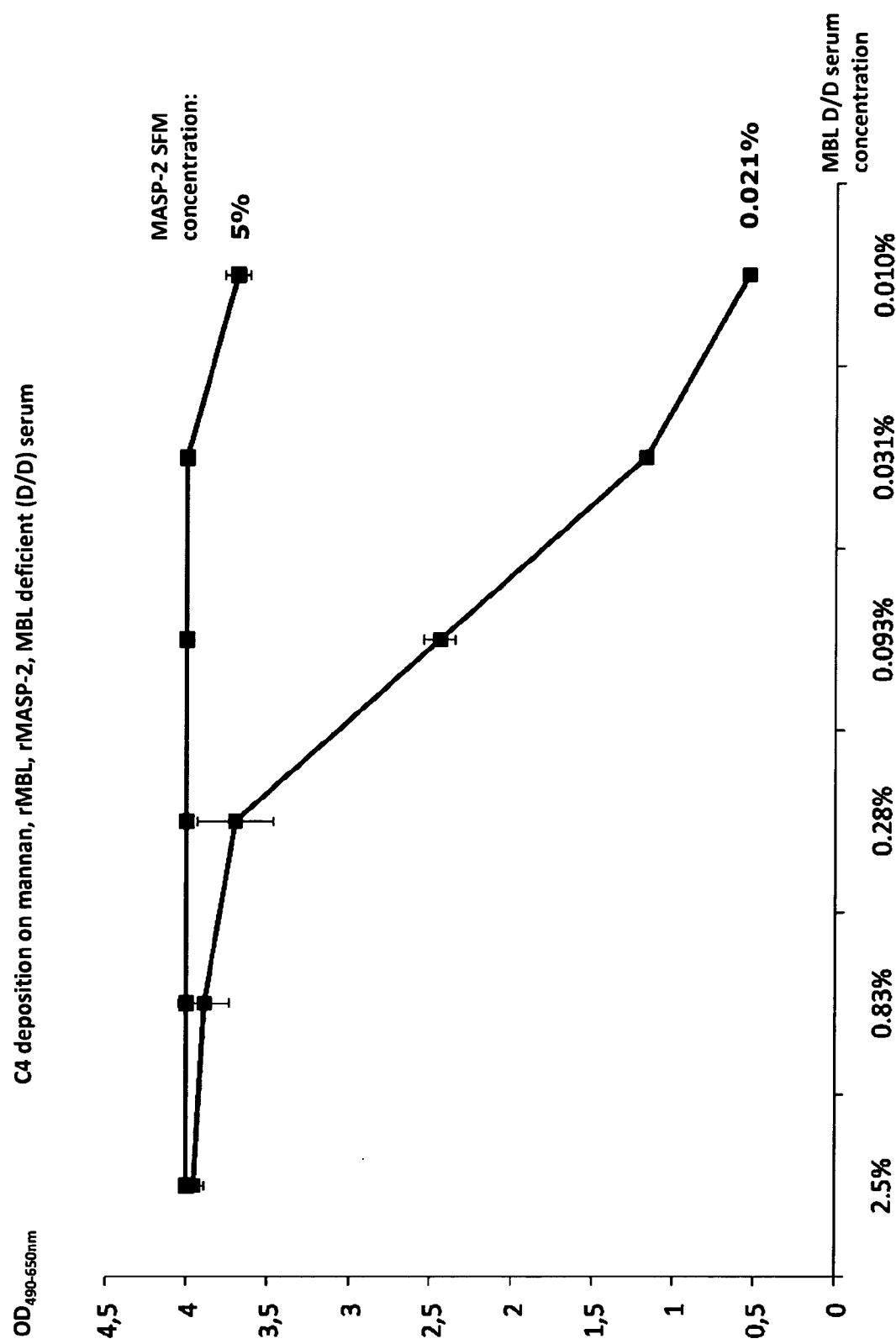


Figure 18

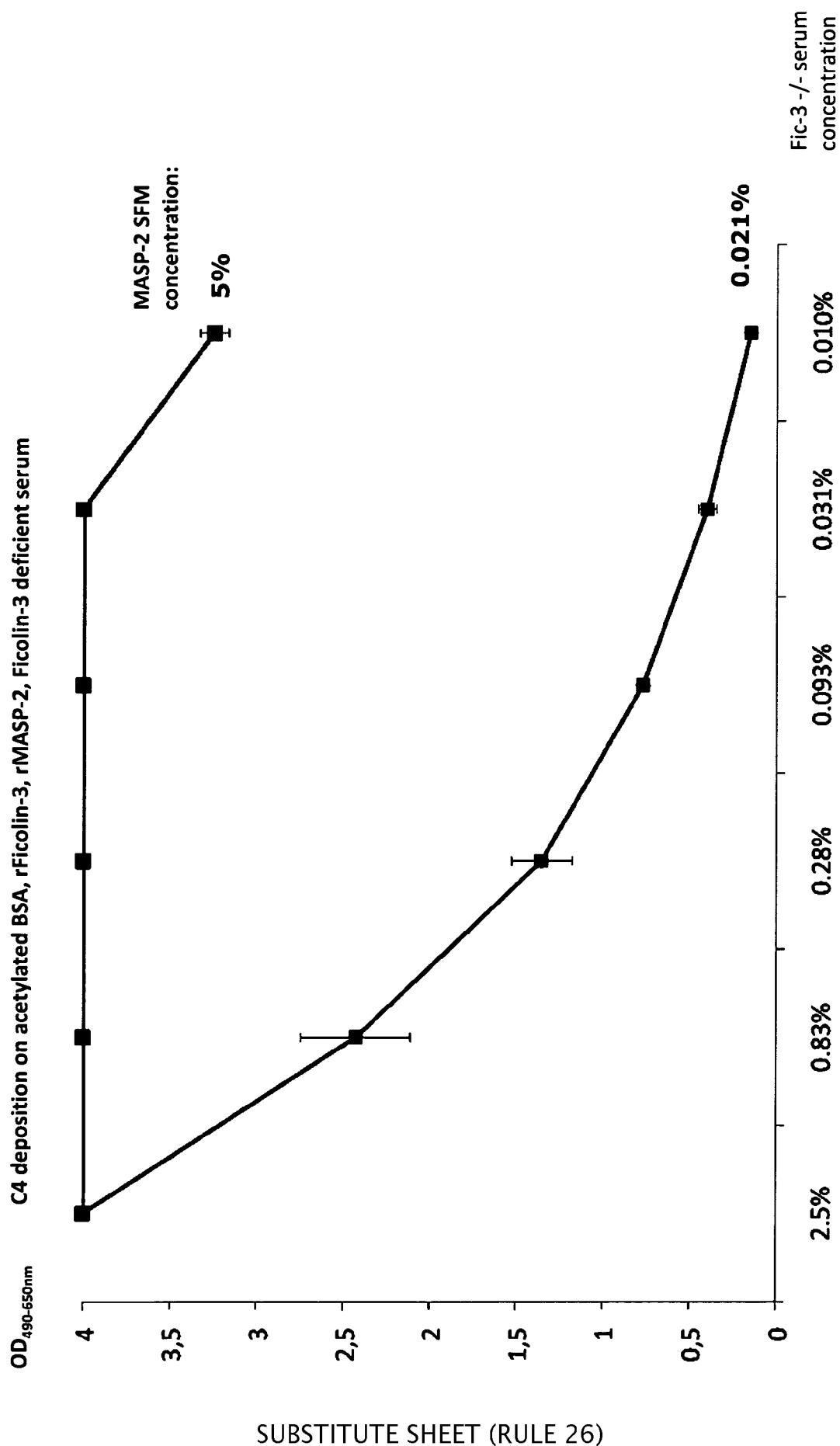


Figure 19

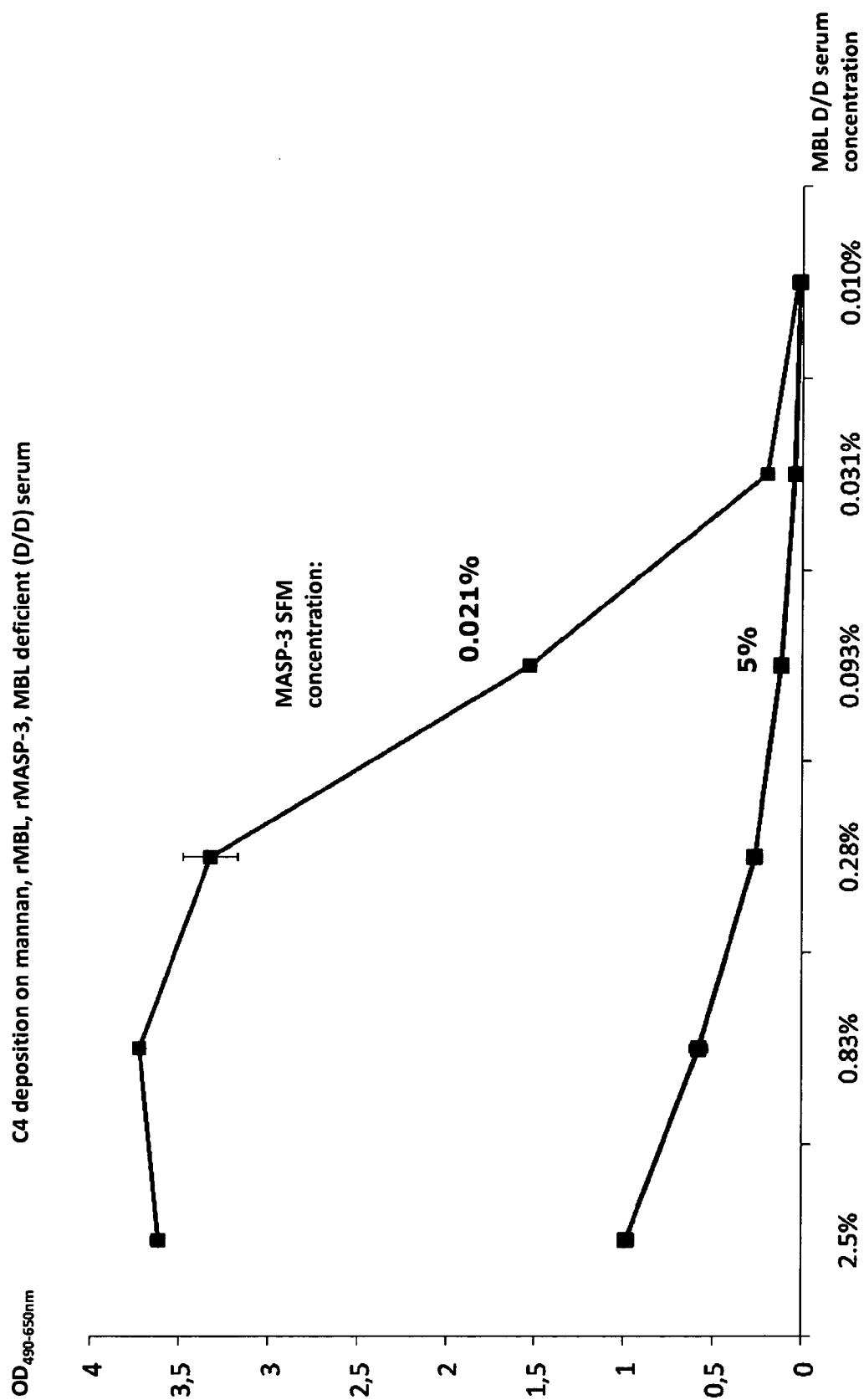


Figure 20

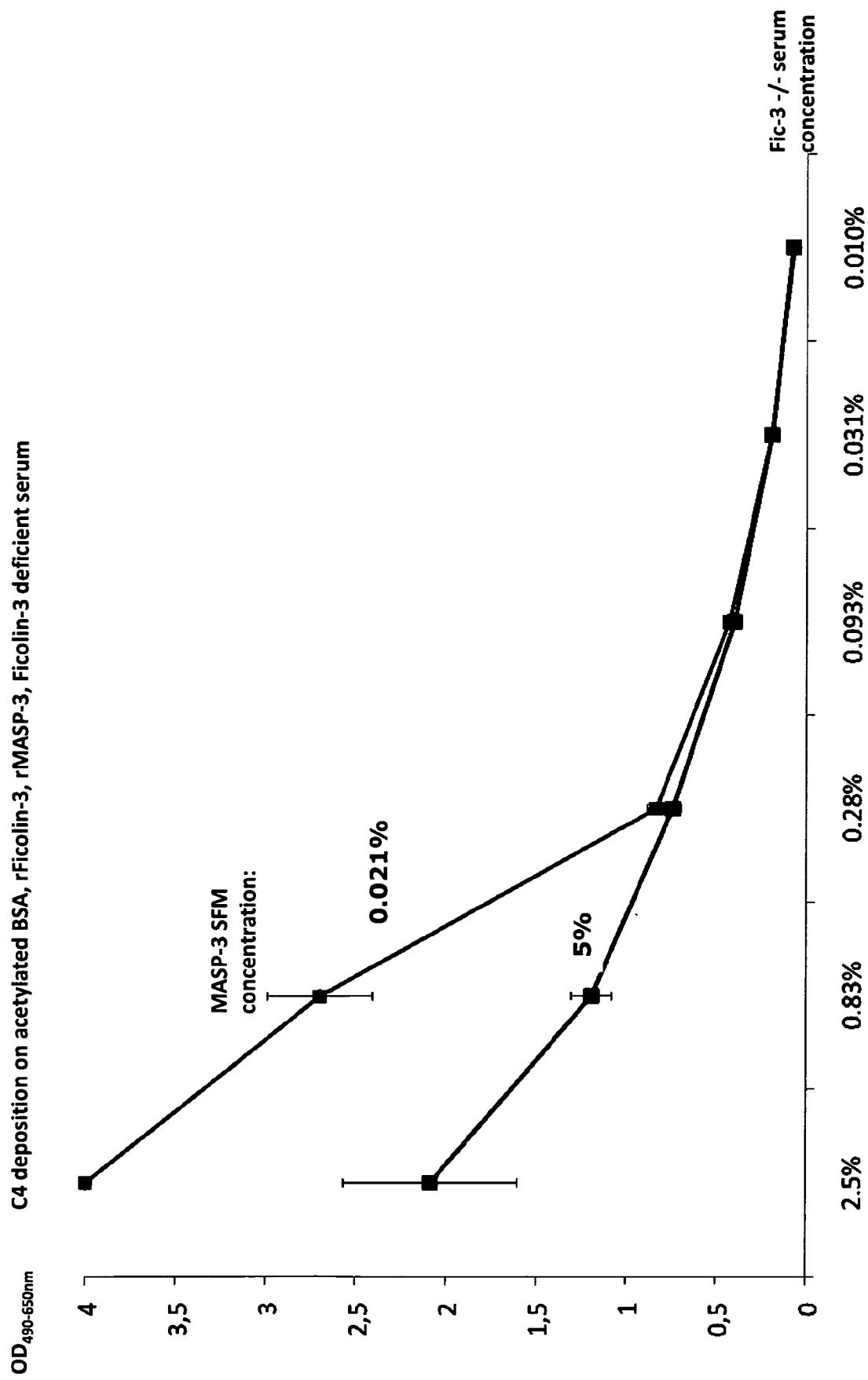


Figure 21

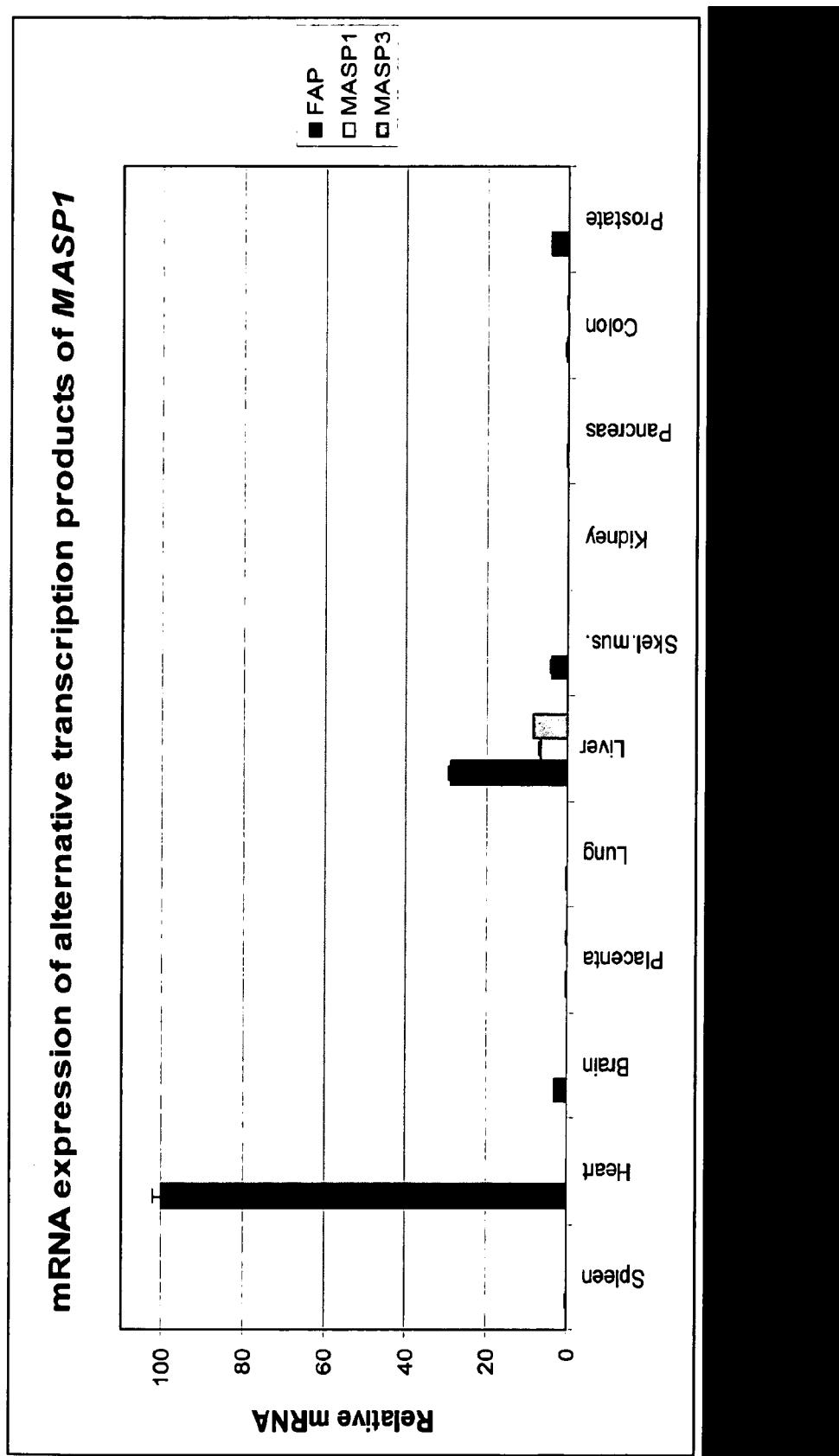
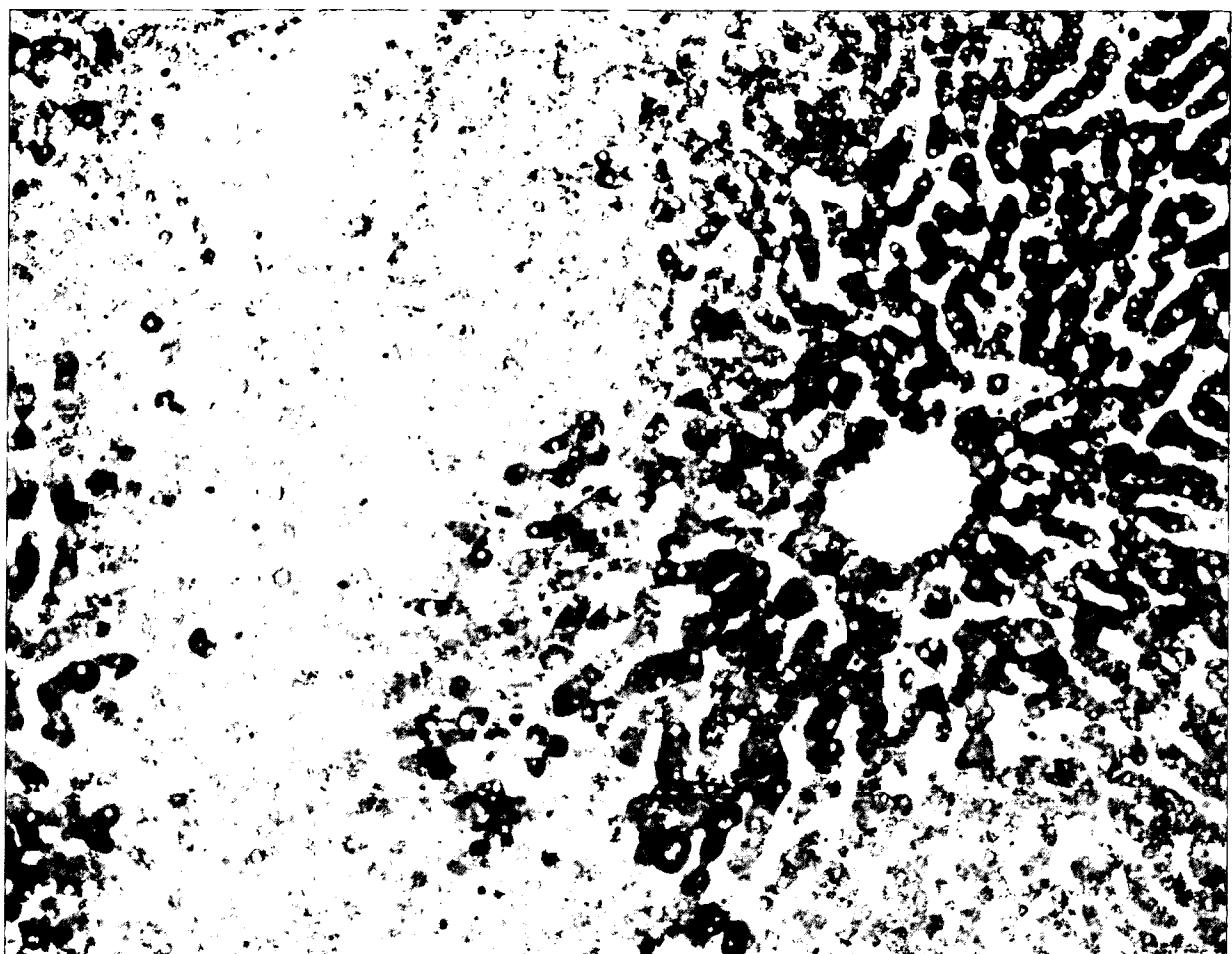


Figure 22



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Figure 23



Figure 24

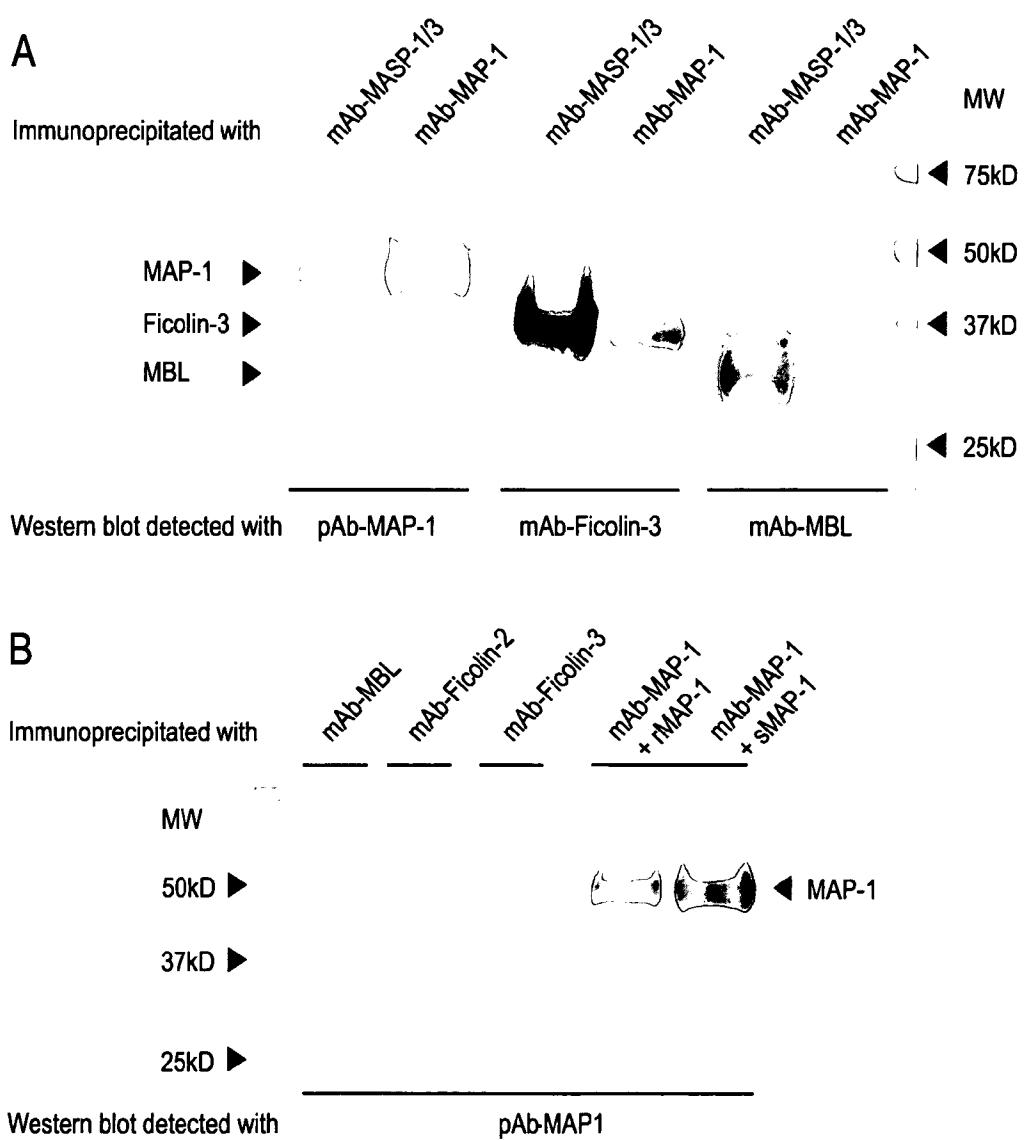


Figure 25

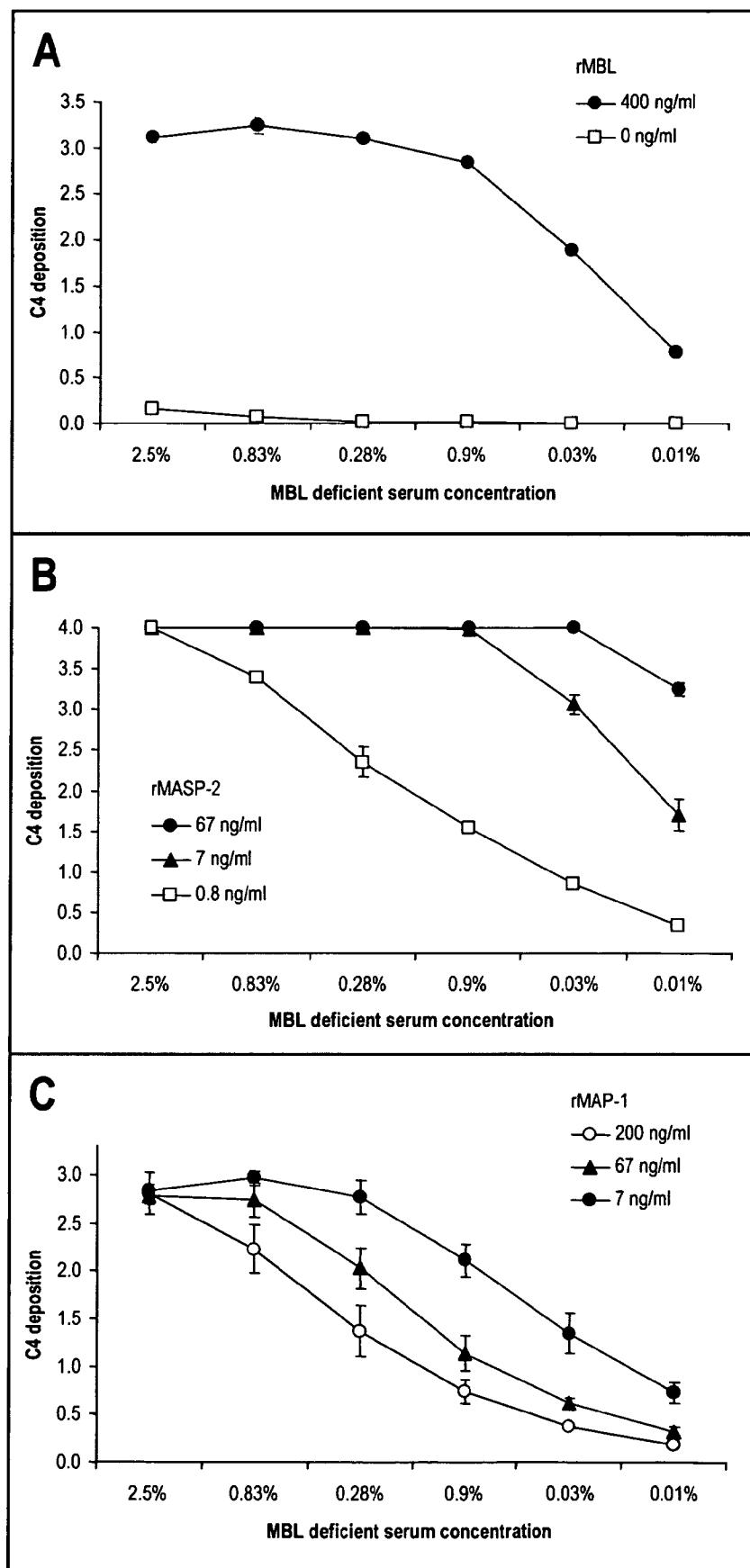


Figure 25 continued

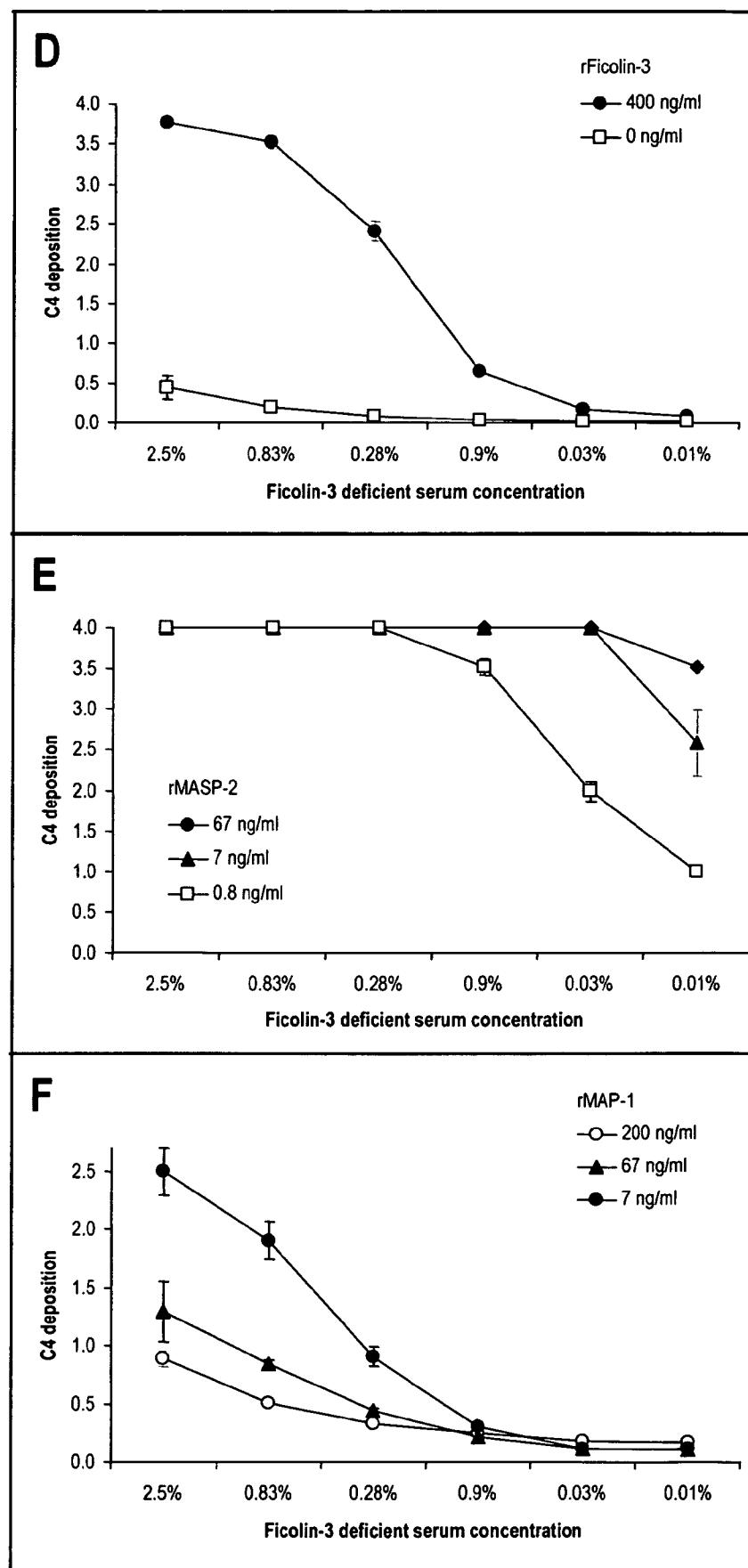


Figure 26

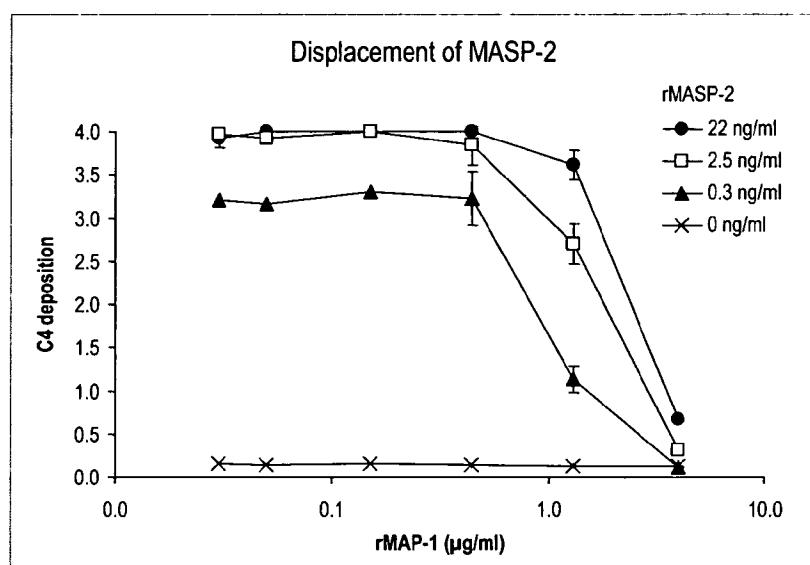


Figure 27

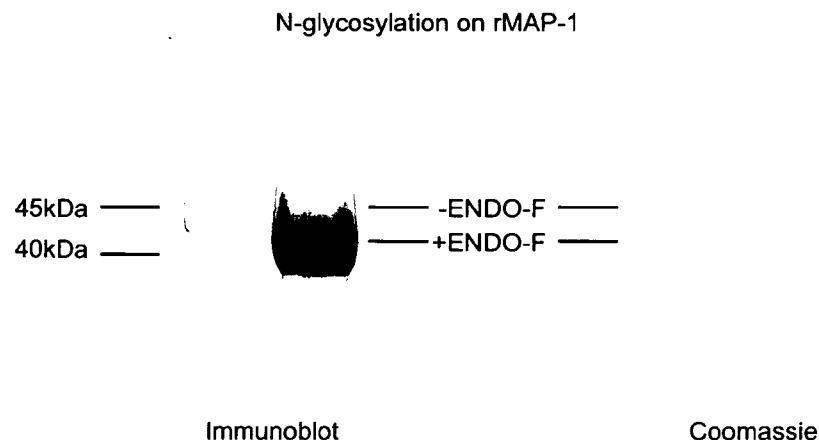
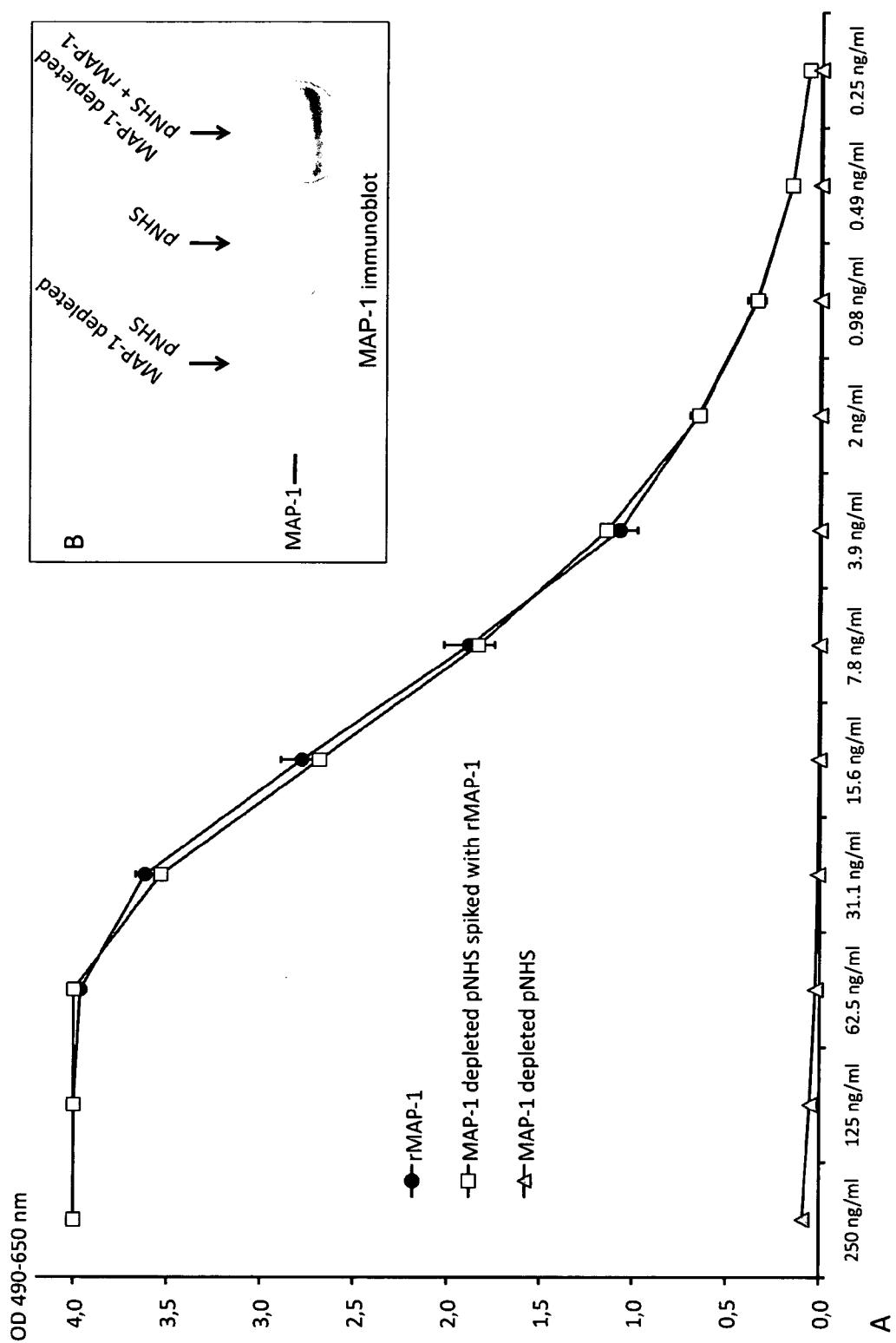


Figure 28A, B:



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Figure 29A:

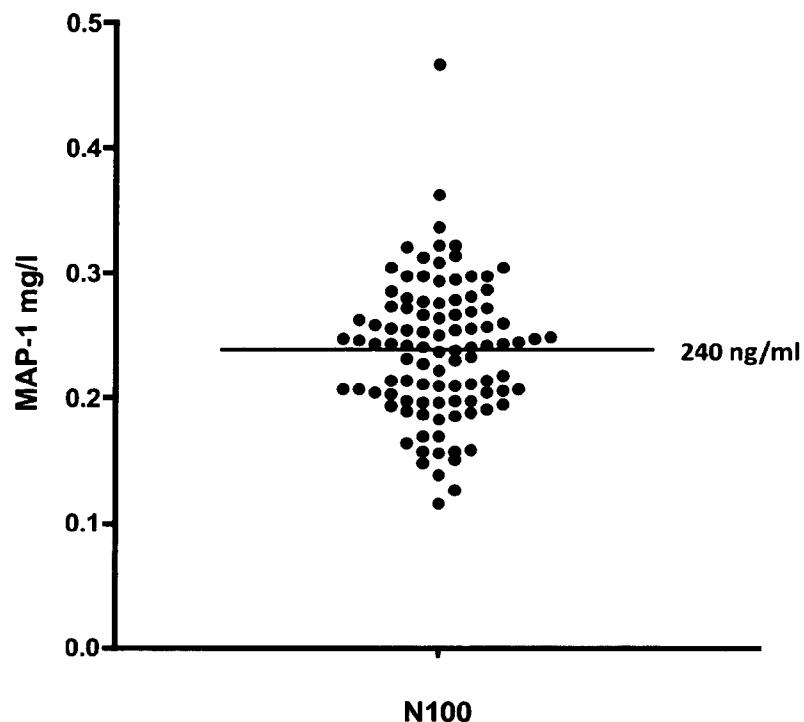


Figure 29B:

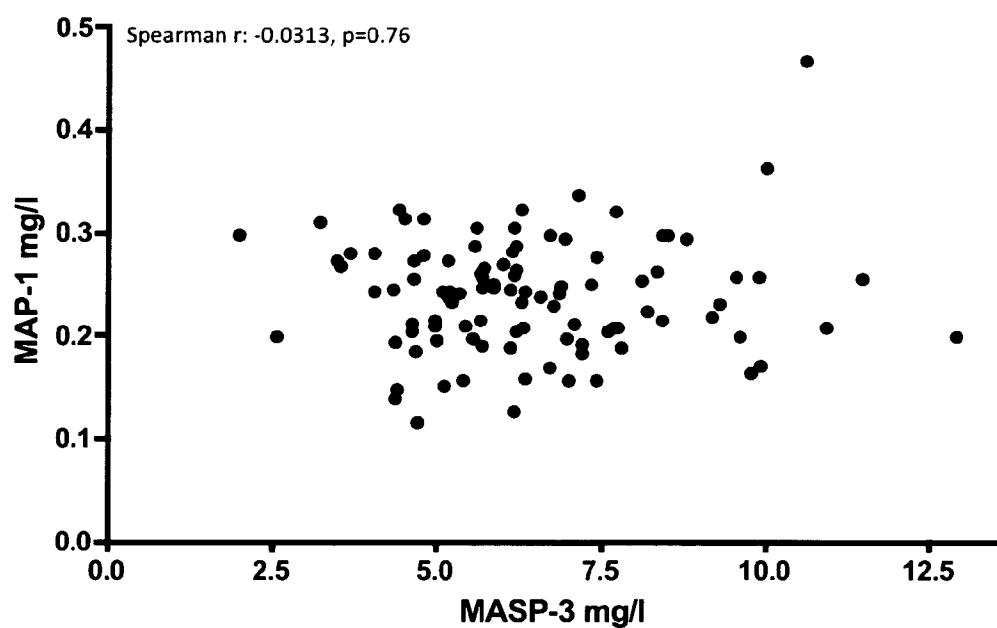


Figure 29C

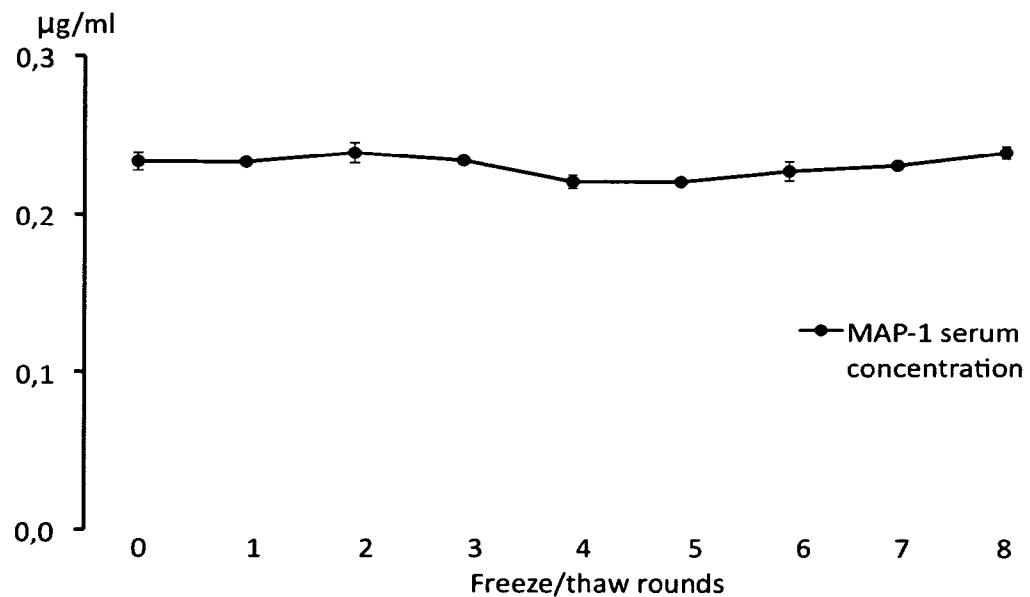


Figure 30A:

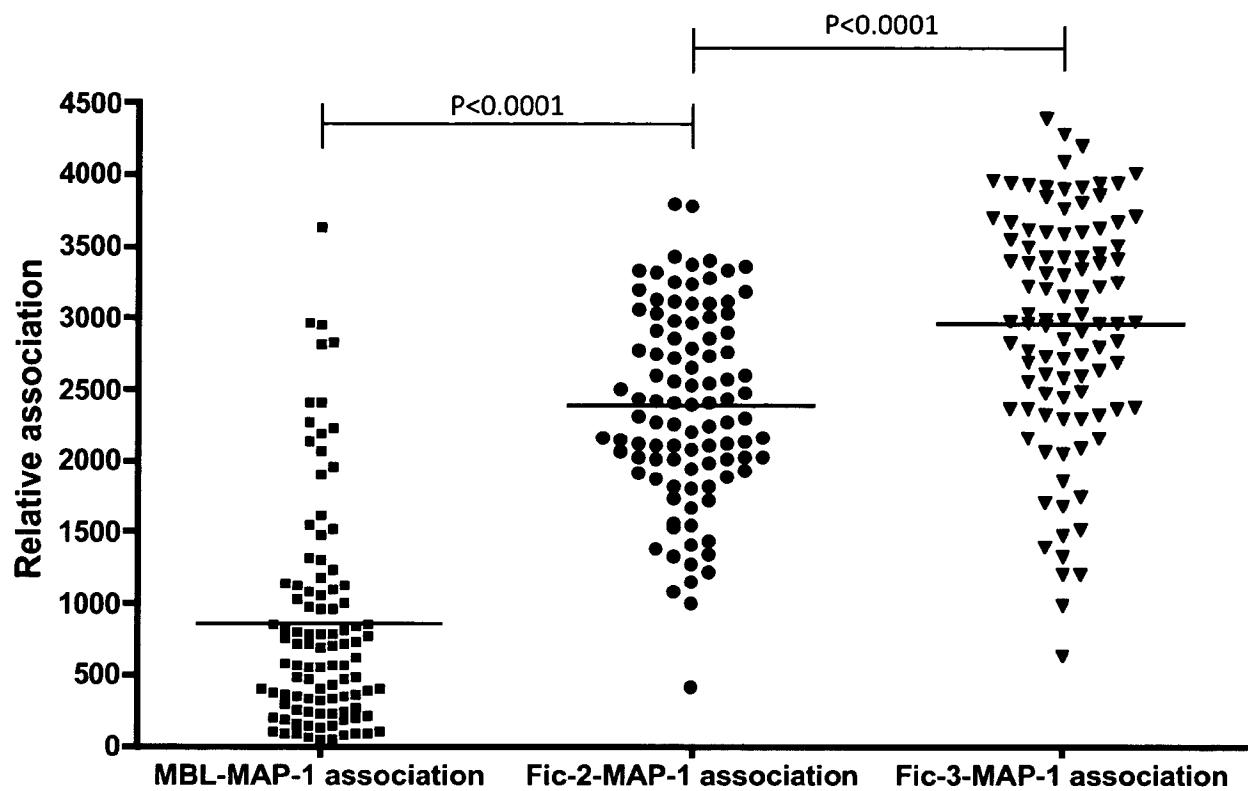


Figure 30B:

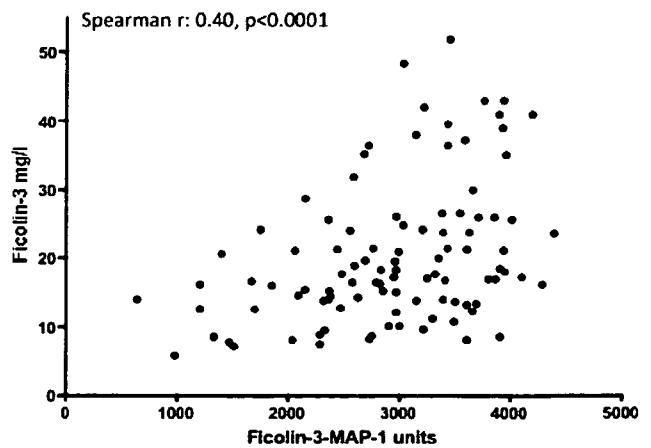
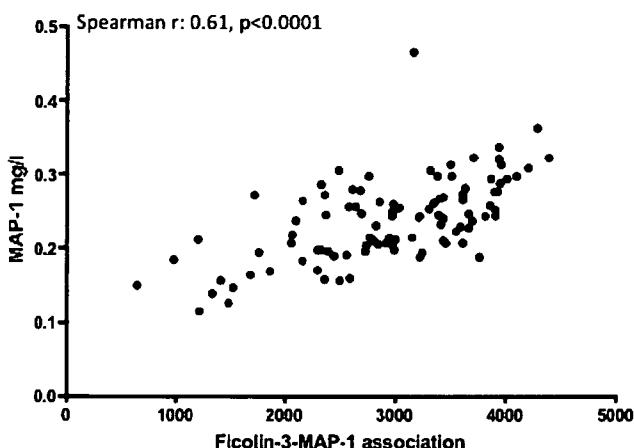
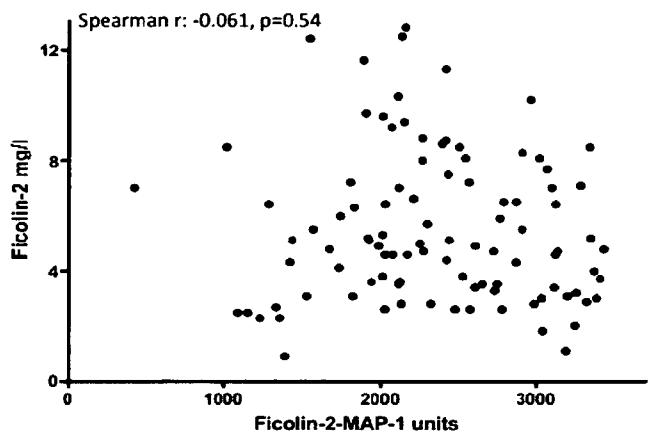
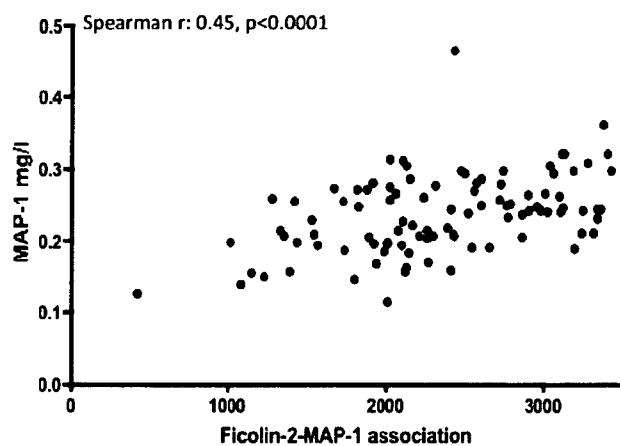
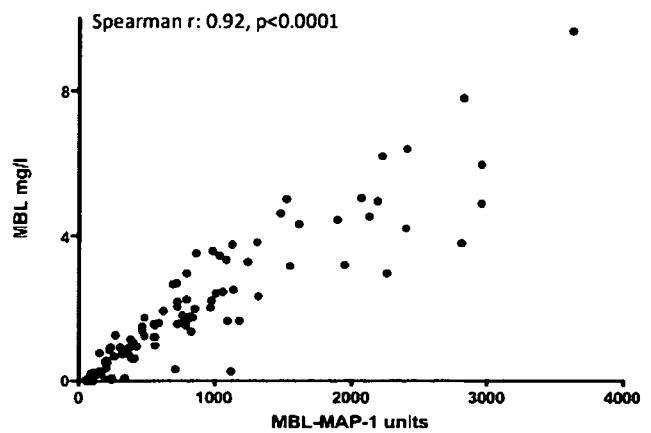
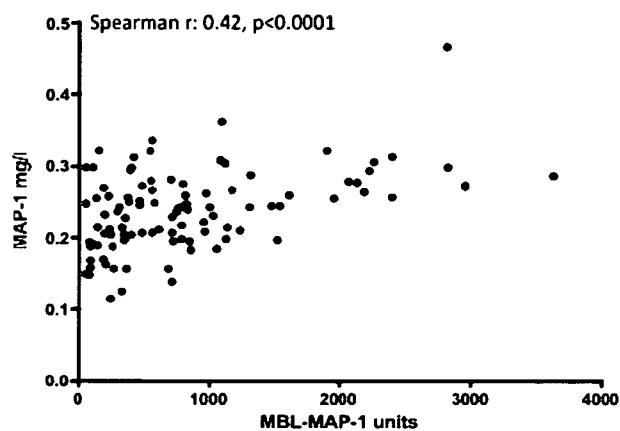


Figure 31A:

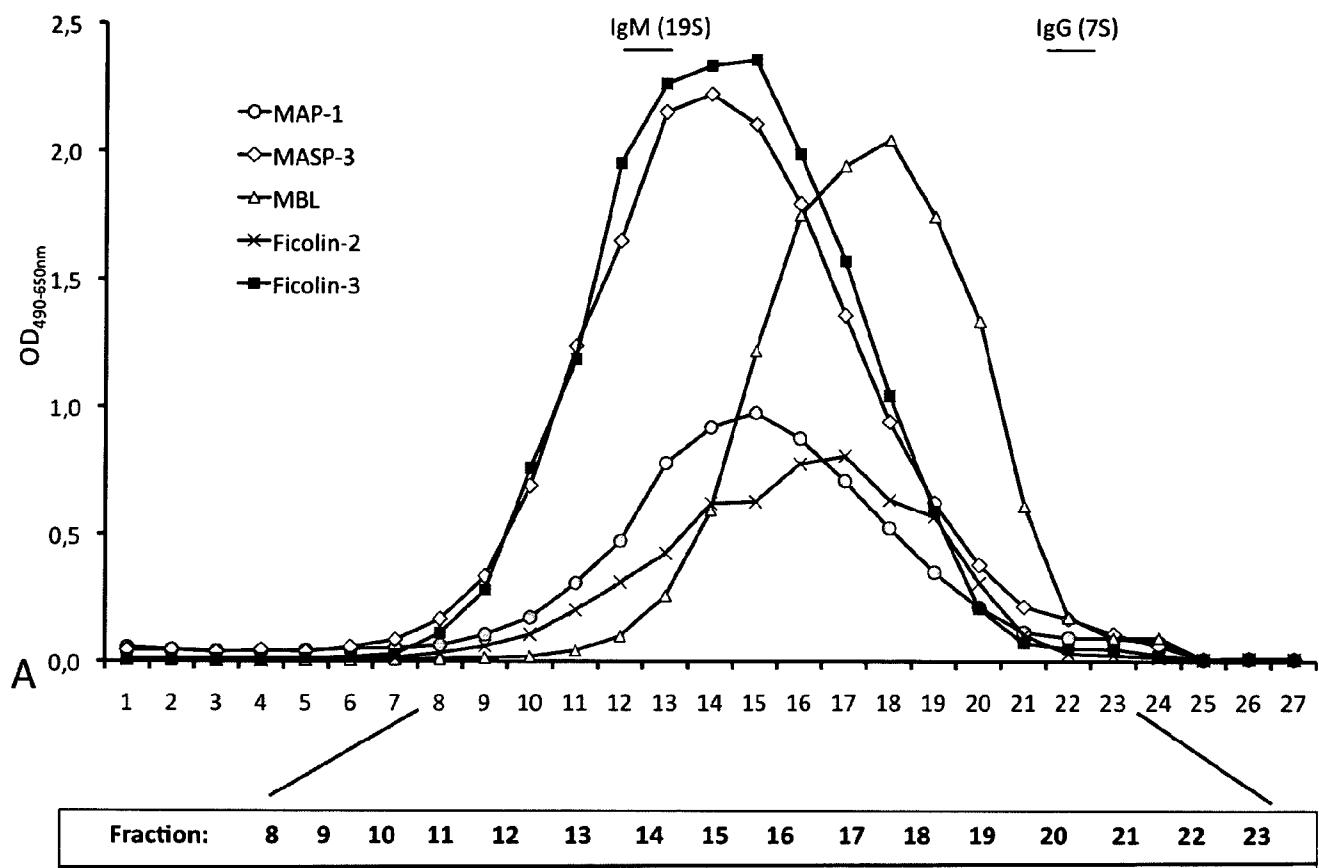


Figure 31A:

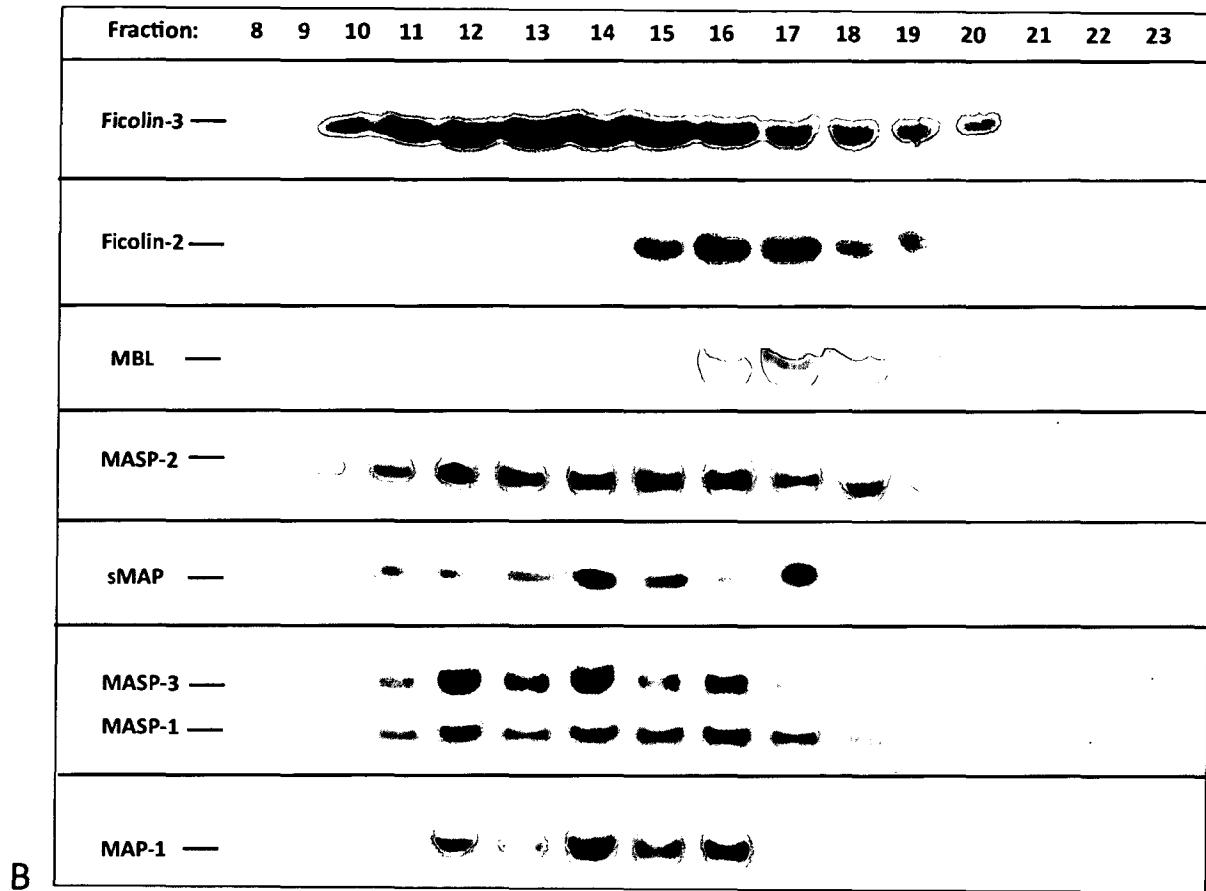


Figure 31C

