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Fortsættes ...

DESCRIPTION

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0001] The instant application contains a Sequence Listing that has been submitted electronically as a text file in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said text file, created on March 11, 2014, is named 001662-0041-WO1_SL.txt and is 142,582 bytes in size.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates generally to antibodies, and more specifically to antibodies having binding specificity for human CD52.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0003] This application claims priority from United States provisional application 61/794,576, filed on March 15, 2013.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] CD52 is a glycosylated, glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored cell surface protein found in abundance (500,000 molecules/cell) on a variety of normal and malignant lymphoid cells (e.g., T and B cells). See, e.g., Hale et al., J Biol Regul Homeost Agents 15:386-391 (2001); Huh et al., Blood 92: Abstract 4199 (1998); Elsner et al., Blood 88:4684-4693 (1996); Gilleece et al., Blood 82:807-812 (1993); Rodig et al., Clin Cancer Res 12:7174-7179 (2006); Ginaldi et al., Leuk Res 22:185-191 (1998). CD52 is expressed at lower levels on myeloid cells such as monocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells, with little expression found on mature natural killer (NK) cells, neutrophils, and hematological stem cells. *Id.* In all, CD52 is present on at least 95% of all human peripheral blood lymphocytes and monocytes/macrophages (Hale G, et al., "The CAMPATH-1 antigen (CD52)," Tissue Antigens, 35:178-327 (1990)). CD52 is also produced by epithelial cells in the epididymis and duct deferens, and is acquired by sperm during passage through the genital tract (Hale *et al.*, 2001, *supra*; Domagala et al., Med Sci Monit 7:325-331 (2001)). The exact biological function of CD52 remains unclear but some evidence suggests that it may be involved in T cell migration and co-stimulation (Rowan et al., Int Immunol 7:69-77 (1995); Masuyama et al., J Exp Med 189:979-989 (1999); Watanabe et al., Clin Immunol 120:247-259 (2006)).

[0005] Several anti-CD52 monoclonal antibodies have been developed. Campath-1H® (also known as alemtuzumab, Campath®, MabCampath®) is a humanized anti-human CD52 monoclonal antibody that exhibits potent *in vitro* cytotoxic effects (antibody-dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC)). Alemtuzumab recognizes an epitope that consists of the carboxy terminal four amino acids of the mature CD52 protein and a portion of the negatively charged GPI anchor. Additional anti-human CD52 monoclonal antibodies have been generated (see, e.g., WO2010/132659). However, the binding affinity of some of these antibodies decreases in storage and under certain pH and temperature conditions. Thus, a need exists for anti-CD52 antibodies that have a reduced propensity to undergo this change.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The invention is set out in the appended claims. The invention features anti-human CD52 antibodies that have been engineered to retain binding affinity over time and under high pH and temperature conditions. The terms "antibody" and "immunoglobulin" are used interchangeably herein. Isolated nucleic acids, recombinant vectors and host cells comprising a sequence that encodes an anti-CD52 antibody light chain or heavy chain, and a method of preparing an anti-CD52 antibody are also provided.

[0007] Ab26 is a humanized anti-human CD52 monoclonal antibody having a heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 minus the signal sequence and a light chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 minus the signal sequence. Ab26 has reduced CD52 binding affinity and potency over time in storage. We have unexpectedly discovered that variants of Ab26 with certain single amino acid substitutions at position 11 of the light chain CDR1 (e.g., monoclonal antibodies Ab21, Ab16, and Ab20) not only retain or surpass Ab26's human CD52-binding affinity, but also demonstrate significantly improved stability compared to Ab26. The variant antibodies such as Ab21, Ab16, and Ab20 have demonstrated comparable or improved biological potency *in vitro* and *in vivo* as compared to Ab26. These variants are useful for therapeutic and diagnostic applications.

[0008] Described herein is an anti-human CD52 antibody or antigen-binding fragment comprising a heavy chain variable region and a light chain variable region, wherein said heavy chain variable region comprises: the heavy chain CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 7; the heavy chain CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 8; and the heavy chain CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 9, and wherein said light chain variable region comprises the light chain CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 86; the light chain CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 34; and the light chain CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 35. Residue 11 in SEQ ID NO: 86 may be, e.g., K, R, Q, H, S, Y, A, D, E, F, I, L, M, N, T, or V.

[0009] The heavy chain variable region of the anti-CD52 antibody or fragment may comprise SEQ ID NO: 59. The light chain variable region of the anti-CD52 antibody or fragment may comprise a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 74, 78 and 79. For example, the heavy and light chains of the antibody or fragment of the invention may comprise:

a) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 74, respectively; b) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 78, respectively; or c) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 79, respectively;.

[0010] In some embodiments, the antibody or fragment comprises a heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 without the signal sequence. In additional embodiments, the antibody or fragment comprises a light chain amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 49, 53 and 54. For example, the antibody or fragment may comprise (a) a heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 without the signal sequence and a light chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 49; (b) a heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 without the signal sequence and a light chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 53; or (c) a heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 without the signal sequence and a light chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54.

[0011] In some embodiments, the antibody of the invention is an immunoglobulin G (IgG). In additional embodiments, the antibody comprises a human Fc region (e.g., a human IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4 Fc region). The invention also encompasses an antigen-binding fragment of any of the antibodies of the invention, wherein said fragment is selected from the group consisting of an scFv fragment, an Fv fragment, an Fab fragment, an F(ab')₂ fragment, a minibody, a diabody, a triabody, and a tetrabody.

[0012] In some embodiments, the antibody of the invention is monoclonal. In further embodiments the antibody and antigen-binding fragment is humanized. The heavy chain C-terminal lysine of an antibody or fragment of the invention may optionally be cleaved.

[0013] The invention also relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence that encodes the heavy chain or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, and the light chain or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, of an antibody. In some embodiments, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 101, 105, 106, 125, 129 or 130. The invention also encompasses a recombinant vector (e.g., an expression vector) comprising said nucleic acid molecule. In some embodiments, the invention encompasses an isolated host cell comprising said vector.

[0014] The invention also encompasses an isolated cell line that produces an anti-CD52 antibody or fragment described herein. In some embodiments, the invention relates to a method of making an anti-human CD52 antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, comprising (1) maintaining the host cell or the cell line described herein under conditions appropriate for expression of the antibody or fragment; and (2) recovering the antibody or fragment.

[0015] The invention encompasses a composition comprising the antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or carrier.

[0016] The invention relates to a method for treating a patient in need thereof, comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of the antibody or an antigen-binding fragment

described herein. In some embodiments, the invention encompasses a method for treating an autoimmune disease (e.g., multiple sclerosis) in a patient in need thereof, comprising administering to the patient an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment described herein. In some embodiments, the invention encompasses a method for treating cancer (e.g., chronic lymphocytic leukemia) in a patient in need thereof, comprising administering to the patient an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment described herein. The invention also relates to a method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a patient in need thereof, comprising administering to the patient an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment described herein.

[0017] In some embodiments, the invention relates to use of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein for the treatment of, or the preparation of a medicament for treating, an autoimmune disease (e.g., multiple sclerosis) in a patient in need thereof. The invention also relates to use of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein for the treatment of, or the preparation of a medicament for treating, cancer (e.g., chronic lymphocytic leukemia) in a patient in need thereof. The invention further relates to use of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment described herein for the treatment of excessive angiogenesis, or for the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting angiogenesis, in a patient in need thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0018] The patent or application file contains at least one drawing executed in color. Copies of this patent or patent application publication with color drawing(s) will be provided by the Office upon request and payment of the necessary fee.

FIG. 1 depicts results from quick affinity screening of anti-CD52 antibodies. The upper panel is a flow chart of the preparation of the antibodies. The middle panel graphs and lower panel tables show the results of BIACORE™ binding assays and Octet expression level measurements.

FIG. 2 depicts results from experiments characterizing purified anti-CD52 antibodies. The upper panel is a photograph of an SDS-PAGE gel showing the separation of the heavy chain and light chain of the anti-CD52 antibodies. Molecular weight markers are shown in the lane marked (M). The graph and table in the lower panels show the results of BIACORE™ binding assays.

FIG. 3 depicts photographs of SDS-PAGE gels showing preparations of Ab24 and Ab10 antibodies produced in CHO cells. The gels also show a control anti-CD52 (CTL) antibody and the Ab1 antibody. The 100kD species and LC clipping are indicated with arrows.

FIG. 4 depicts a photograph of an SDS-PAGE gel showing the 100kD species found in Ab24 and Ab10 antibodies with a "heavy-chain only" dimer illustration on the right. N-terminal sequencing results are also shown.

FIG. 5 depicts results from experiments characterizing additional anti-CD52 antibodies. The table and graphs show the results of BIACORE™ binding assays and Octet expression level measurements. "KGN" refers to an anti-CD52 antibody with the heavy chain sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 and the light chain sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

FIG. 6 depicts results from experiments characterizing CD52 binding of purified anti-CD52 antibodies. The left panel is a photograph of an SDS-PAGE gel showing the heavy chain and light chain of the wild-type (CTL) and other antibodies. Molecular weight markers are shown in the lane marked (M). The right panel graph shows the results of BIACORE™ binding assays.

FIG. 7 is a graph depicting results from a CDC assay of a control anti-CD52 antibody and antibodies Ab21, Ab16, and Ab20.

FIG. 8 depicts results of assays for CD52+ cell-depleting activity of a control anti-CD52 antibody (CTL) and antibodies Ab21, Ab16, and Ab20 in human CD52 transgenic mice. The graph on the left shows results from blood samples. The graph on the right shows results from spleen samples.

FIG. 9 shows the amino acid sequence of a wild-type human CD52 protein (GenBank Accession No. AAH00644.1) (SEQ ID NO: 1).

FIG. 10 shows the full-length heavy chain amino acid sequence of antibodies Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN (SEQ ID NO: 3) and the full-length light chain amino acid sequence of antibody Ab26 (SEQ ID NO: 4). The signal sequences are boldfaced and italicized and the CDRs are underlined.

FIG. 11 shows the full-length heavy chain nucleic acid sequence of antibodies Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN (SEQ ID NO: 5) and the full-length light chain nucleic acid sequences of antibodies Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN. The signal sequences are underlined, and the open reading frames are in boldface.

FIG. 12 shows the amino acid sequences of the H-CDR1 (SEQ ID NO: 7), H-CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 8), H-CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 9), L-CDR2 (SEQ ID NO: 34), and L-CDR3 (SEQ ID NO: 35) of antibodies Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25.

FIG. 13 shows the amino acid sequences of the L-CDR1 of antibodies Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and Ab26.

FIG. 14 shows the full-length light chain amino acid sequences of antibodies Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25. The CDRs are underlined.

FIG. 15 shows the heavy and light chain variable domain amino acid sequences of antibodies Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25. The CDRs are underlined.

FIG. 16 shows the nucleic acid sequences of the heavy chain variable domain and the light chain variable domains of antibodies Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN.

FIG. 17 depicts results from experiments characterizing the Ab1 antibody purified from HEK293 cells. The graph and table show results of BIACORE™ assays measuring affinity of the Ab1 and two preparations of Ab26 (CTL1 and CTL2) for a CD52 peptide. The upper right panel is a photograph of a reducing SDS-PAGE gel showing the heavy chain (HC) and light chain (LC) of two preparations of Ab26 (CTL1 and CTL2) and Ab1 antibodies.

FIG. 18 depicts results from experiments characterizing the Ab1 antibody purified from CHO cells. The graphs show results of BIACORE™ assays measuring affinity of the Ab1 antibody (lower panel) and Ab26 antibody (CTL) (upper panel) for a CD52 peptide.

FIG. 19 is a graph depicting results from a CDC assay of the Ab1 antibody and Ab26 antibody (Control). The results are expressed in relative fluorescence units (RFU) as a function of final concentration in mg/ml of the antibody.

FIG. 20 depicts results from stability screening of anti-CD52 antibodies. The upper left panel graph shows K_D (nM) as a function of time (weeks) at 45°C and pH 7.2 for Ab26 (CTL) and variant antibodies. The upper right panel graph shows affinity relative to TO as a function of time (weeks) at 45°C and pH 7.2 for Ab26 (CTL) and variant antibodies.

FIG. 21 depicts results from experiments testing the effect of incubation in three component buffer on stability of anti-CD52 antibodies. The upper left panel graph shows K_D (nM) at Week 0, Week 2, and Week 4 at 37°C and pH 7.5 for two preparations of Ab26 (CTL1 and CTL2) and variant antibodies. The upper right panel graph shows K_D (nM) at Week 0, Week 2, and Week 4 at 45°C and pH 7.4 for Ab26 (CTL) and variant antibodies.

FIG. 22 depicts results from a size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)-HPLC analysis of Ab26 (CTL), Ab21, Ab16, and Ab20 after incubation at 45°C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0019] This invention is based on our discovery that certain anti-CD52 antibodies lose stability and demonstrate reduced binding affinity over time in storage or under certain pH and temperature conditions. The invention is set out in the appended claims. We have generated variant antibodies comprising amino acid substitutions at a single position (position 11) in the

light chain CDR1 (L-CDR1) of the parent antibodies. We have discovered that some of these variant antibodies demonstrate not only similar or improved antigen-binding characteristics and biological activity, including *in vivo* potency, but also enhanced stability, as compared to the parent antibody.

[0020] Described herein are anti-human CD52 antibodies, antigen-binding fragments (i.e., portions) of the antibodies, the light chains of the antibodies, the heavy chains of the antibodies, and fragments of these light chains or heavy chains. Described herein are mature antibodies or chains thereof, such as glycosylated antibodies, as well as immature or precursor antibody protein. Also described herein are nucleic acid molecules (e.g., vectors) that encode both these immature or mature proteins, to host cells that comprise such nucleic acids, to methods of producing immature and mature proteins, and to methods of using the antibodies.

[0021] The antibodies and antigen-binding portions of this invention can be used to treat a subject in need thereof, e.g., a human patient, for a variety of diseases and conditions mediated or caused by CD52-bearing cells, such as certain immune-mediated disease (IMD) indications. A mechanism of action may be that the anti-CD52 antibodies deplete those cells (e.g., lymphocytes or cancerous CD52⁺ cells) by causing cell death. For example, the antibodies can be used to treat auto-immune diseases (e.g., multiple sclerosis (MS), rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, vasculitis, myositis, and Wegener's disease) through lymphocyte depletion—a type of immunosuppression achieved by reducing the population of circulating lymphocytes, e.g., T cells and/or B cells, resulting in lymphopenia. The antibodies of the invention also can be used to treat cancer, for example, leukemias (e.g., chronic lymphocytic leukemia) and lymphomas (e.g., non-Hodgkin's lymphoma) or used in tissue transplantation (e.g., solid organ transplants (e.g., kidney transplant) and stem cell transplants). The antibodies of this invention also can be used to enrich hematopoietic stem cells, for example, in *ex vivo* applications (See, e.g., Lim et al., J. Hematology & Oncology 1:19 (2008)).

Antigen-Binding Properties of the Present Antibodies

[0022] The antibodies of this invention have binding specificity (e.g., epitopic specificity) for, or are selective for binding to, human CD52 or a portion thereof. These antibodies bind specifically to a CD52 molecule, and do not bind specifically to non-CD52 molecules. Specific binding between an anti-CD52 antibody and CD52 can be determined, for example, by measuring EC₅₀ of the antibody's binding to CD52⁺ cells by flow cytometry. Specific binding can be indicated by an EC₅₀ of less than 10 µg/ml (e.g., as determined by flow cytometry). The antibodies described herein can have binding specificity for a human CD52 or a fragment thereof. Binding assays can be performed with an isolated or recombinant human CD52; peptides derived from human CD52; or cells expressing human CD52 (e.g., human T and/or B cells, recombinant host cells expressing a nucleic acid encoding human CD52, or cell membrane fractions of such cells). In addition, the antibodies can have binding specificity for

one or more forms of human CD52 (e.g., glycosylated human CD52; de-glycosylated human CD52; non-glycosylated human CD52; and allelic variants). In one embodiment, the antibodies have binding specificity for a naturally occurring, endogenous or wild-type human CD52. The amino acid sequence of a wild-type human CD52 is set out in FIG. 9 (SEQ ID NO: 1).

[0023] "Antigen-binding affinity" is a term of art that describes the strength of a binding interaction and typically refers to the overall strength of binding of an antibody to its antigen. In some embodiments, the present antibody binds to human CD52 with an affinity indicated by, e.g., (1) a K_D ($K_D = K_{off}(kd)/K_{on}(ka)$) of 1×10^{-7} M or less, preferably 1×10^{-8} M or less, more preferably 1×10^{-9} M or less, advantageously 1×10^{-10} M or less, and most preferably 1×10^{-11} M or 1×10^{-12} . For example, the K_D ranges from 100 nM to 1 pM (i.e., 1×10^{-7} to 1×10^{-12} M), from 50 nM to 1 pM, from 5 nM to 1 pM, or from 1 nM to 1 pM. A desired antigen-binding affinity may also be indicated by a K_{off} rate constant of $5 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, preferably $1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, advantageously $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, more preferably $1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, still more preferably $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, and most preferably $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$ or less, as determined by surface plasmon resonance. For example, the K_{off} rate constant may range from $5 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}^{-1}$, from $1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to $1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$, or from $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$ to $1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$. A desired antigen-binding strength in a particular assay or setting may also be indicated by an EC_{50} of no more than 10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, e.g., an EC_{50} of 0.1-10 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

[0024] The antibodies of this invention include those that bind to an epitope on CD52 that is the same as, or overlaps with, the CD52 epitope bound by antibody Ab26, or any of its variants exemplified herein. Epitope binding can be readily determined using a variety of techniques such as competitive binding assays. An "epitope" as used herein includes any protein determinant capable of specific binding to an antibody. Epitopic determinants generally consist of chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids and/or carbohydrate or sugar side chains and generally have specific three dimensional structural characteristics, as well as specific charge characteristics. An epitope may be "linear" or "conformational." In a linear epitope, all of the points of interaction between the protein and the interacting molecule (such as an antibody) occur linearly along the primary amino acid sequence of the protein. In a conformational epitope, the points of interaction occur across amino acid residues on the protein that are separated from one another in the primary polypeptide sequence.

[0025] In one embodiment, to determine if a test antibody binds to the same or overlapping epitope of a particular anti-CD52 antibody of this invention, one allows the anti-CD52 antibody of the invention to bind to CD52 under saturating conditions and then measures the ability of the test antibody to bind to CD52. If the test antibody is able to bind to CD52 at the same time as the reference anti-CD52 antibody, then one can infer that the test antibody binds to a different epitope than the reference anti-CD52 antibody. However, if the test antibody is not able to bind to CD52 at the same time, then one can infer that the test antibody binds to an epitope that is the same as, or overlaps with, the epitope bound by the reference anti-CD52

antibody, or to an epitope that is in close proximity to the epitope bound by the reference antibody. This experiment can be performed using ELISA, RIA, BIACORE™, or flow cytometry. To test whether an anti-CD52 antibody cross-competes with another anti-CD52 antibody, one may use the competition method described above in two directions, *i.e.*, determining if the reference antibody blocks the test antibody and vice versa.

[0026] Epitope binning can also be useful to characterize the antibodies of this invention. The term "binning" refers to a method to group antibodies based on their antigen-binding characteristics. A high throughput process for "binning" antibodies based upon their cross-competition is described in International Patent Application Publication No. WO 03/48731. "Epitope binning" can be investigated by allowing an unlabeled form of an anti-CD52 antibody "A" to bind to a synthetic peptide corresponding to the sequence of CD52 or to CD52-positive cells. Subsequently a labeled second anti-CD52 antibody "B" is added and one can assess the amount of labeled antibody that can bind relative to a control sample where the cells or synthetic peptide have not been exposed previously to anti-CD52 antibody "A." Alternatively, anti-CD52 antibodies "A" and "B" can be labeled with different fluorochromes or chemicals enabling detection, and one can measure the quantities of both labeled antibodies that can engage the CD52 antigen at the same time using a device capable of detecting the labels, or measure the amounts of both antibodies that simultaneously engage CD52-positive cells by flow cytometry. BIACORE™ and Octet technologies enable one to investigate the competitive binding of unlabelled forms of antibodies. This use of unlabelled forms of antibodies is desired as the chemical modification of some antibodies can compromise the binding activity. See also the technology described in Jia et al., J. Immunol. Methods 288:91-98 (2004), which is useful in performing epitope binning.

[0027] In some embodiments, the antibodies of the invention bind human CD52 with an affinity similar to or better than that of antibody Ab26. In a particular embodiment, the antibodies of the invention have the same or similar epitopic specificity and biological function (*e.g.*, lymphocyte-depleting function) of antibody Ab26. In one embodiment, the present antibodies bind to an epitope comprising the QTSS amino acid residues of human CD52.

Structures of the Present Antibodies and Antigen-Binding Fragments

[0028] Naturally occurring antibodies have a common core structure in which two identical light chains (about 24 kD) and two identical heavy chains (about 55 or 70 kD) form a tetramer. The amino-terminal portion of each chain is known as the variable (V) region and can be distinguished from the more conserved constant (C) regions of the remainder of each chain. Within the variable region of the light chain (also called the V_L domain) is a C-terminal portion known as the J region. Within the variable region of the heavy chain (also called the V_H domain), there is a D region in addition to the J region. Most of the amino acid sequence variation in antibodies is confined to three separate locations in the V regions known as hypervariable regions or complementarity determining regions (CDRs), which are directly

involved in antigen-binding. Proceeding from the amino-terminus, these regions are designated CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3, respectively. The CDRs are held in place by more conserved framework regions (FRs). Proceeding from the amino-terminus, these regions are designated FR1, FR2, FR3 and FR4, respectively. The locations of CDR and FR regions and a numbering system have been defined by Kabat *et al.* See, Kabat, E. A., et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, Fifth Edition, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Government Printing Office (1991); Chothia & Lesk, Canonical Structures for the Hypervariable Regions of Immunoglobulins, J. Mol. Biol., 196: 901-917 (1987); and the IMGT® numbering system (The International ImMunoGeneTics Information System®, Lefranc, M.-P., The Immunologist 7, 132-136 (1999)). Visual inspection and sequence analysis can be carried out to identify the CDR boundaries. For this invention, the CDR sequences are defined by using both the Kabat system and the IMGT system; that is, when the CDRs defined by the two systems do not entirely overlap, all the residues from the sequences defined by both systems are included.

[0029] This invention features variants of parent antibody Ab26. The heavy and light chain amino acid and nucleic acid sequences of Ab26 are shown in Figures 10 and 11, respectively. Ab26 comprises the heavy chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 without the signal sequence and the light chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 without the signal sequence.

[0030] As described herein, the CDRs of an antibody may differ from Ab26 in the light chain CDR1 amino sequence at residue 34 of the mature Ab26 protein. Some of these changes greatly improve the variant antibody's stability without affecting its antigen-binding characteristics. If the residue 34 mutation reduces both antigen-binding affinity of the variant antibody, one or more additional mutations may be made in the antibody sequence (for example, in the L-CDR1, L-CDR2, L-CDR2, H-CDR1, H-CDR2, or H-CDR3) to restore the affinity. Residue 34 may be changed, e.g., from G to K, R, Q, H, S, Y, A, D, E, F, I, L, M, N, T, or V. As described herein, the L-CDR1 sequence of the anti-CD52 antibody may be selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 24, 29, 28, 22, 30, 33, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 31, and 32.

[0031] CDR sequences of the antibodies specifically illustrated herein are listed in Table 1 below by their SEQ ID NOs.

Table 1 SEQ ID NOs of Anti-CD52 Antibodies

Antibody	H-CDR1	H-CDR2	H-CDR3	L-CDR1	L-CDR2	L-CDR3
Ab1	7	8	9	11	34	35
Ab2	7	8	9	12	34	35
Ab3	7	8	9	13	34	35
Ab4	7	8	9	14	34	35
Ab5	7	8	9	15	34	35
Ab6	7	8	9	16	34	35

Antibody	H-CDR1	H-CDR2	H-CDR3	L-CDR1	L-CDR2	L-CDR3
Ab7	7	8	9	17	34	35
Ab10	7	8	9	18	34	35
Ab11	7	8	9	19	34	35
Ab12	7	8	9	20	34	35
Ab13	7	8	9	21	34	35
Ab14	7	8	9	22	34	35
Ab15	7	8	9	23	34	35
Ab16	7	8	9	24	34	35
Ab17	7	8	9	25	34	35
Ab18	7	8	9	26	34	35
Ab19	7	8	9	27	34	35
Ab20	7	8	9	28	34	35
Ab21	7	8	9	29	34	35
Ab22	7	8	9	30	34	35
Ab23	7	8	9	31	34	35
Ab24	7	8	9	32	34	35
Ab25	7	8	9	33	34	35

[0032] In some embodiments, the antibodies of the invention are humanized. The term "anti-CD52 humanized antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody comprising one or more light chain CDRs (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3) and/or one or more heavy chain CDRs (CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3) of an anti-CD52 antibody of non-human origin, also referred to as the donor antibody (e.g., a murine anti-CD52 antibody); and at least a portion of an antibody of human origin (e.g., framework regions, or framework and constant regions, derived from a light chain and/or a heavy chain of human origin). For example, a humanized antibody is a CDR-grafted antibody with or without framework changes. In some embodiments, humanized antibodies are de-immunized antibodies. See, e.g., Carr U.S. Pat. 7,264,806, regarding de-immunized antibodies that have been modified to reduce the number of potential T-cell epitopes, thereby reducing the propensity for the antibody to elicit an immune response upon administration to a human.

[0033] Changes in the framework region, such as those that substitute a residue of the framework region of human origin with a residue from the corresponding position of the donor antibody, can be made. See Queen U.S. Pat. 5,530,101. One or more mutations, including deletions, insertions and substitutions of one or more amino acids in the framework region, can be made. If desired, framework mutations can be included in a humanized antibody, and sites for mutation can be selected using any suitable method, for example as described in WO 98/06248 and U.S. Pat. 6,407,213. In some cases, one or more amino acids flanking one or

more CDRs (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 flanking amino acids) in the parental framework are also included in the humanized antibody to enhance antigen-binding affinity. Back mutations may optionally be made in the framework regions at one or more of the residues to improve CD52-binding affinity of the humanized antibody.

[0034] The antibodies of this invention may differ from antibody Ab26 by the addition, deletion or substitution (e.g., conservative substitution) of one or more residues, e.g., differing by up to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 residues from the parental sequences.

[0035] By way of examples, described herein are antibodies having a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 68; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 69; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 70; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 71; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 72; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 73; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 74; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 75; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 76; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 77; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 78; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 79; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 80; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 81; a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 82; or a heavy chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 59 and a light chain comprising one or more CDRs (e.g., all three CDRs) of SEQ ID NO: 83.

[0036] Described herein is an antibody which has binding specificity for human CD52 and comprises heavy chain (H)-CDR1, H-CDR2, H-CDR3, light chain (L)-CDR1, L-CDR2, and L-

CDR3 whose amino acid sequences are: a) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 18, 34, and 35, respectively; b) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 19, 34, and 35, respectively; c) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 20, 34, and 35, respectively; d) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 21, 34, and 35, respectively; e) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 22, 34, and 35, respectively; f) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 23, 34, and 35, respectively; g) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 24, 34, and 35, respectively; h) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 25, 34, and 35, respectively; i) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 26, 34, and 35, respectively; j) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 27, 34, and 35, respectively; k) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 28, 34, and 35, respectively; l) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 29, 34, and 35, respectively; m) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 30, 34, and 35, respectively; n) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 31, 34, and 35, respectively; o) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 32, 34, and 35, respectively; or p) SEQ ID NOs: 7, 8, 9, 33, 34, and 35, respectively.

[0037] Described herein is an antibody comprising the L-CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 86 (KSSQSLLYSNXKTYLN), wherein X is a naturally occurring amino acid selected from D, E, K, R, H, Y, C, N, Q, S, T, A, V, L, I, M, P, F, or W or a non-standard (*e.g.*, unnatural) amino acid.

[0038] The application also describes an antibody light chain of an antibody described herein. The antibody light chain may comprise an L-CDR1 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33. For example, the antibody has L-CDR1, L-CDR2, and L-CDR3 whose amino acid sequences are: a) SEQ ID NOs: 18, 34, and 35, respectively; b) SEQ ID NOs: 19, 34, and 35, respectively; c) SEQ ID NOs: 20, 34, and 35, respectively; d) SEQ ID NOs: 21, 34, and 35, respectively; e) SEQ ID NOs: 22, 34, and 35, respectively; f) SEQ ID NOs: 23, 34, and 35, respectively; g) SEQ ID NOs: 24, 34, and 35, respectively; h) SEQ ID NOs: 25, 34, and 35, respectively; i) SEQ ID NOs: 26, 34, and 35, respectively; j) SEQ ID NOs: 27, 34, and 35, respectively; k) SEQ ID NOs: 28, 34, and 35, respectively; l) SEQ ID NOs: 29, 34, and 35, respectively; m) SEQ ID NOs: 30, 34, and 35, respectively; n) SEQ ID NOs: 31, 34, and 35, respectively; o) SEQ ID NOs: 32, 34, and 35, respectively; or p) SEQ ID NOs: 33, 34, and 35, respectively.

[0039] Table 2 lists the sequence identifiers (SEQ ID NOs) of the amino acid sequences of the full-length heavy and light chains and variable domains of antibodies that are specifically illustrated herein, as well as the nucleotide sequences encoding the heavy and light chains and variable domains.

Table 2 SEQ ID NOs of Anti-CD52 Antibodies

Antibody	FULL LENGTH				VARIABLE DOMAIN			
	Heavy		Light		Heavy		Light	
	DNA	Amino Acid	DNA	Amino Acid	DNA	Amino Acid	DNA	Amino Acid
Ab1	5	3	112	36	84	59	88	61
Ab2	5	3	113	37	84	59	89	62
Ab3	5	3	114	38	84	59	90	63
Ab4	5	3	115	39	84	59	91	64
Ab5	5	3	116	40	84	59	92	65

Antibody	FULL LENGTH				VARIABLE DOMAIN			
	Heavy		Light		Heavy		Light	
	DNA	Amino Acid	DNA	Amino Acid	DNA	Amino Acid	DNA	Amino Acid
Ab6	5	3	117	41	84	59	93	66
Ab7	5	3	118	42	84	59	94	67
Ab10	5	3	119	43	84	59	95	68
Ab11	5	3	120	44	84	59	96	69
Ab12	5	3	121	45	84	59	97	70
Ab13	5	3	122	46	84	59	98	71
Ab14	5	3	123	47	84	59	99	72
Ab15	5	3	124	48	84	59	100	73
Ab16	5	3	125	49	84	59	101	74
Ab17	5	3	126	50	84	59	102	75
Ab18	5	3	127	51	84	59	103	76
Ab19	5	3	128	52	84	59	104	77
Ab20	5	3	129	53	84	59	105	78
Ab21	5	3	130	54	84	59	106	79
Ab22	5	3	131	55	84	59	107	80
Ab23	5	3	132	56	84	59	108	81
Ab24	5	3	133	57	84	59	109	82
Ab25	5	3	134	58	84	59	110	83

[0040] Described herein is an antibody that comprises a light chain comprising a variable domain (V_L) sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, or 83. Also described herein is an antibody that comprises a light chain whose amino acid sequence comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO: 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, or 58.

[0041] Described herein is an antibody that comprises a V_H and a V_L whose amino acid sequences comprise or consist of a) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 68, respectively; b) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 69, respectively; c) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 70, respectively; d) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 71, respectively; e) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 72, respectively; f) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 73, respectively; g) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 74, respectively; h) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 75, respectively; i) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 76, respectively; j) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 77, respectively; k) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 78, respectively; l) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 79, respectively; m) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 80, respectively; n) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 81, respectively; o) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 82, respectively; or p) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 83, respectively.

[0042] Described herein is an antibody that comprises a heavy chain (HC) and a light chain (LC) whose amino acid sequences comprise or consist of a) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 43, respectively; b) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 44, respectively; c) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 45, respectively; d) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 46, respectively; e) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 47, respectively; f) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 48, respectively; g) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 49, respectively; h) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 50, respectively; i) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 51, respectively; j) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 52, respectively; k) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 53, respectively; l) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 54, respectively; m) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 55, respectively; n) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 56, respectively; o) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 57, respectively; or p) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 58, respectively; each sequence with or without the signal sequence, if present. An antibody of this invention may comprise a light chain comprising a variable domain (V_L) sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74, 78 or 79. In one embodiment, the antibody comprises a light chain whose amino acid sequence comprises or consists of SEQ ID NO: 49, 53 or 54. An antibody of this invention may comprise a V_H and a V_L whose amino acid sequences comprise or consist of a) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 74, respectively; b) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 78, respectively; or c) SEQ ID NOs: 59 and 79. In one embodiment, an antibody of this invention comprises a heavy chain (HC) and a light chain (LC) whose amino acid sequences comprise or consist of a) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 49, respectively; b) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 53, respectively; or c) SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 54; each sequence with or without the signal sequence, if present.

[0043] Also provided herein are portions of whole antibodies, such as light chains or heavy chains of the antibodies, or a portion of the light and heavy chains. Portions of whole antibodies include antigen-binding portions of the whole antibodies. The terms of "antigen-binding fragment" and "antigen-binding portion" are used interchangeably herein. Antigen-binding fragments of antibodies include, for example, single chain antibodies, Fv fragments, Fab fragments, Fab' fragments, F(ab')₂ fragments, Fd fragments, single chain Fv molecules (scFv), scFv-Fc fusions, bispecific single chain Fv dimers, minibodies, diabodies, triabodies, tetrabodies, and domain-deleted antibodies. See e.g., Nature Biotechnology 22(9):1161-1165 (2004)). Also within the invention are antigen-binding molecules comprising a V_H and a V_L . In the case of a V_H , the molecule may also comprise one or more of the CH1, hinge, CH2 and CH3 regions.

[0044] Antibody portion or fragments can be produced by enzymatic cleavage or by recombinant techniques. For instance, papain or pepsin cleavage can be used to generate Fab or F(ab')₂ fragments, respectively. Antibodies can also be produced in a variety of truncated forms using antibody genes in which one or more stop codons have been introduced upstream of the natural stop site. For example, a recombinant construct encoding the heavy chain of an F(ab')₂ fragment can be designed to include DNA sequences encoding the CH₁ domain and hinge region of the heavy chain. An antigen-binding fragment retains the binding specificity of its parent antibody. Preferred antigen-binding fragments have binding specificity for a wild-type human CD52. Nucleic acid (e.g., DNA) sequences coding for humanized variable regions can be constructed using PCR mutagenesis methods to alter existing DNA

sequences (See *e.g.*, Kamman, M., et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 17:5404 (1989)). PCR primers coding for the new CDRs can be hybridized to a DNA template of a previously humanized variable region which is based on the same, or a very similar, human variable region (Sato, K., et al., Cancer Research 53:851-856 (1993)). If a similar DNA sequence is not available for use as a template, a nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a variable region sequence can be constructed from synthetic oligonucleotides (See *e.g.*, Kolbinger, F., Protein Engineering 8:971-980 (1993)). A sequence encoding a signal peptide can also be incorporated into the nucleic acid (*e.g.*, on synthesis, upon insertion into a vector). If a signal peptide sequence is unavailable (*e.g.*, not typically present), a signal peptide sequence from another antibody can be used (See, *e.g.*, Kettleborough, C. A., Protein Engineering 4:773-783 (1991)). Using these methods, methods described herein or other suitable methods, variants can readily be produced. Unless otherwise indicated, discussions of the making and using of the antibodies of this invention are applicable to the antigen-binding fragments of these antibodies.

[0045] The antibodies of the present invention can be of any isotype or subtype, including IgG (*e.g.*, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, or IgG4), IgM, IgA (*e.g.*, IgA1 and IgA2), IgD and IgE. The antibodies may comprise a light chain derived from either human kappa or lambda light chain.

[0046] Also described herein is a variant of an antibody or portion thereof as described herein, wherein said variant binds to human CD52 specifically but differs from the reference antibody or portion thereof by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 amino acid substitutions (for example, in a CDR region, a FR region, or a constant domain). For example, the variant antibody is at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% identical to the reference antibody in the heavy chain, the heavy chain variable domain, the light chain, or the light chain variable domain.

[0047] Sequence similarity or identity for polypeptides is typically measured using sequence analysis software. Protein analysis software matches similar sequences using measures of similarity assigned to various substitutions, deletions and other modifications, including conservative amino acid substitutions. For instance, GCG contains programs such as "Gap" and "Bestfit" which can be used with default parameters to determine sequence homology or sequence identity between closely related polypeptides, such as homologous polypeptides from different species of organisms or between a wild type protein and a mutein thereof. See, *e.g.*, GCG Version 6.1. Polypeptide sequences also can be compared using FASTA using default or recommended parameters, a program in GCG Version 6.1. FASTA (*e.g.*, FASTA2 and FASTA3) provides alignments and percent sequence identity of the regions of the best overlap between the query and search sequences (Pearson, Methods Enzymol. 183:63-98 (1990); Pearson, Methods Mol. Biol. 132:185-219 (2000)). Another preferred algorithm when comparing a sequence described herein to a database containing a large number of sequences from different organisms is the computer program BLAST, especially blastp or tblastn, using default parameters. See, *e.g.*, Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990); Altschul et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-402 (1997).

[0048] As used herein, "amino acids" are represented by the full name thereof, by the three letter code corresponding thereto, or by the one-letter code corresponding thereto, as indicated in the following table:

Full Name	Three-Letter Code	One-Letter Code
Aspartic Acid	Asp	D
Glutamic Acid	Glu	E
Lysine	Lys	K
Arginine	Arg	R
Histidine	His	H
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y
Cysteine	Cys	C
Asparagine	Asn	N
Glutamine	Gln	Q
Serine	Ser	S
Threonine	Thr	T
Glycine	Gly	G
Alanine	Ala	A
Valine	Val	V
Leucine	Leu	L
Isoleucine	Ile	I
Methionine	Met	M
Proline	Pro	P
Phenylalanine	Phe	F
Tryptophan	Trp	W

[0049] One type of amino acid substitution that may be made is to change one or more cysteines in the antibody, which may be chemically reactive, to another residue, such as, without limitation, alanine or serine. In one embodiment, there is a substitution of a non-canonical cysteine. The substitution can be made in a CDR or framework region of a variable domain or in the constant domain of an antibody. In some embodiments, the cysteine is canonical. Another type of amino acid substitution that may be made is to remove potential proteolytic sites in the antibody. Such sites may occur in a CDR or framework region of a variable domain or in the constant domain of an antibody. Substitution of cysteine residues and removal of proteolytic sites may decrease the risk of heterogeneity in the antibody product and thus increase its homogeneity. Another type of amino acid substitution is to eliminate asparagine-glycine pairs, which form potential deamidation sites, by altering one or both of the residues. The antibody may be deimmunized to reduce its immunogenicity using the techniques described in, e.g., International Patent Application Publications WO 98/52976 and

WO 00/34317.

[0050] Another type of amino acid substitution that may be made in one of the variants is a conservative amino acid substitution. A "conservative amino acid substitution" is one in which an amino acid residue is substituted by another amino acid residue having a side chain R group with similar chemical properties (*e.g.*, charge or hydrophobicity). In general, a conservative amino acid substitution will not substantially change the functional properties of a protein. In cases where two or more amino acid sequences differ from each other by conservative substitutions, the percent sequence identity or degree of similarity may be adjusted upwards to correct for the conservative nature of the substitution. Means for making this adjustment are well-known to those of skill in the art. See *e.g.*, Pearson, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 243:307-31 (1994).

[0051] Examples of groups of amino acids that have side chains with similar chemical properties include 1) aliphatic side chains: glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, and isoleucine; 2) aliphatic-hydroxyl side chains: serine and threonine; 3) amide-containing side chains: asparagine and glutamine; 4) aromatic side chains: phenylalanine, tyrosine, and tryptophan; 5) basic side chains: lysine, arginine, and histidine; 6) acidic side chains: aspartic acid and glutamic acid; and 7) sulfur-containing side chains: cysteine and methionine. Preferred conservative amino acids substitution groups are: valine-leucine-isoleucine, phenylalanine-tyrosine, lysine-arginine, alanine-valine, glutamate-aspartate, and asparagine-glutamine. Alternatively, a conservative replacement is any change having a positive value in the PAM250 log-likelihood matrix disclosed in Gonnet et al., *Science* 256:1443-45 (1992). A "moderately conservative" replacement is any change having a nonnegative value in the PAM250 log-likelihood matrix.

[0052] Described herein are amino acid substitutions to an antibody or antigen-binding portion which: (1) reduce susceptibility to proteolysis, (2) reduce susceptibility to oxidation, (3) alter binding affinity for forming protein complexes, for example, to enhance ADCC and CDC activity of the antibody, (4) confer or modify other physicochemical or functional properties of such analogs, but still retain specific binding to human CD52, (5) remove C-terminal lysine, and (6) add or remove glycosylation sites. In some embodiments, the C-terminal lysine of the heavy chain of the anti-CD52 antibody of the invention is not present (Lewis et al., *Anal. Chem.* 66(5): 585-595 (1994)).

[0053] Also described herein is a polypeptide that is the light (or heavy) chain of an antibody described herein, or that is a variable domain-containing portion of the light (or heavy) chain. Such a polypeptide is useful because it can partner with an opposite heavy (or light) antibody chain to form a CD52-binding molecule. Once an initial V_L or V_H domain of an antibody is selected, "mix and match" experiments may be performed, in which different pairs comprising the initially selected V_L or V_H segment are screened for CD52 binding to select preferred V_L/N_H pair combinations. One defined variable domain sequence may be used to engineer functional antibodies to CD52 by screening variable domain libraries for a repertoire of functional partner variable domains. See, for example, Clackson et al., *Nature*, 352:624-628 (1991); Portolano et

al., J. Immunol., 150:880-887 (1993); Beiboer et al., J. Mol. Biol., 296:833-849 (2000); Klimka et al., British Journal of Cancer, 83:252-260 (2000).

[0054] For diagnostic or assay purposes (e.g., imaging to allow, for example, monitoring of therapies), the antibody (e.g., antigen-binding fragment thereof) can comprise a detectable label. Suitable detectable labels and methods for labeling an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof are well known in the art. Suitable detectable labels include, for example, a radioisotope (e.g., as Indium-111, Technetium-99m or Iodine-131), positron emitting labels (e.g., Fluorine-19), paramagnetic ions (e.g., Gadolinium (III), Manganese (II)), an epitope label (tag), an affinity label (e.g., biotin, avidin), a spin label, an enzyme, a fluorescent group or a chemiluminescent group. When labels are not employed, complex formation (e.g., between humanized antibody and human CD52) can be determined by surface plasmon resonance, ELISA, FACS, or other suitable methods.

[0055] Anti-CD52 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments used in the invention also may be conjugated, via, for example, chemical reactions or genetic modifications, to other moieties (e.g., pegylation moieties) that improve the antibodies' pharmacokinetics such as half-life. In some embodiments, the anti-CD52 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments used in this invention can be linked to a suitable cytokine via, e.g., chemical conjugation or genetic modifications (e.g., appending the coding sequence of the cytokine in frame to an antibody coding sequence, thereby creating an antibody:cytokine fusion protein).

[0056] The invention also relates to immunoconjugates in which the antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the invention is coupled to another therapeutic agent, such as a bioactive compound (e.g., cytokines, superantigens, cytotoxic agents and toxins). For example, the antibody or fragment can be coupled to a molecule of plant or bacterial origin (or derivative thereof), an interleukin-2 antibody, or diphtheria toxin antibodies.

Stability of the Present Antibodies

[0057] The antibodies of the invention are stable in storage. The antibodies of the invention may have increased stability compared to the stability demonstrated by Ab26. The stability may be shown by measuring the binding affinity of an antibody to CD52 after a period in storage. To demonstrate stability, the antibody may be incubated at 37°C or 45°C and at pH 7.0, 7.5, or 8.0. The antibody may be incubated in buffer containing 10 mM succinate, 10 mM histidine, and 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.5. The increased stability may extend for at least 1 week, for at least 2 weeks, for at least 3 weeks, for at least 4 weeks, for at least 5 weeks, for at least 6 weeks, for at least 7 weeks, for at least 8 weeks, for at least 9 weeks, or for at least 10 weeks.

Nucleic Acids and Recombinant Vectors

[0058] The present invention also relates to isolated and/or recombinant (including, e.g., essentially pure) nucleic acid molecules comprising sequences that encode an antibody, antigen-binding fragment, or light chain and heavy chain of the present invention.

[0059] Nucleic acids referred to herein as "isolated" or "purified" are nucleic acids which have been separated away from the nucleic acids of the genomic DNA or cellular RNA of their source of origin (e.g., as they exist in cells or in a mixture of nucleic acids such as a library), and include nucleic acids obtained by methods described herein or other suitable methods, including essentially pure nucleic acids, nucleic acids produced by chemical synthesis, by combinations of biological and chemical methods, and recombinant nucleic acids which are isolated (See e.g., Daugherty, B. L. et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 19(9): 2471-2476 (1991); Lewis, A. P. and J. S. Crowe, *Gene*, 101: 297-302 (1991)).

[0060] Nucleic acids referred to herein as "recombinant" are nucleic acids which have been produced by recombinant DNA methodology, including those nucleic acids that are generated by procedures which rely upon a method of artificial recombination, such as the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and/or cloning into a vector using restriction enzymes. "Recombinant" nucleic acids are also those that result from recombination events that occur through the natural mechanisms of cells, but are selected for after the introduction to the cells of nucleic acids designed to allow and make probable a desired recombination event.

[0061] The present invention also relates more specifically to isolated and/or recombinant nucleic acids comprising a nucleotide sequence which encodes an antibody that has binding specificity for human CD52, or heavy and light chains, or a heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region, of said antibody..

[0062] Described herein is a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, or 110, which encodes the V_L amino acid sequence of an anti-CD52 antibody. Described herein is a nucleic acid molecule encoding a V_L amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, or 83. The nucleic acid molecule may encode a V_L amino acid sequence that is at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the V_L amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The nucleotide sequence encoding the V_L amino acid sequence of Ab26 may be SEQ ID NO: 85. The nucleic acid molecule may encode a V_L amino acid sequence comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 mutations compared to the V_L amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The mutations may be in CDRs or in FRs.

In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 101, 105 and 106, which encodes the V_L amino acid sequence of an anti-CD52 antibody. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a V_L amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74, 78, or 79.

[0063] Also described herein is a nucleic acid molecule that comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, or 134, which encodes the light chain amino acid sequence of an anti-CD52 antibody, either with or without a signal sequence. Also described herein is a nucleic acid molecule that encodes a light chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, or 58, either with or without a signal sequence. The nucleic acid molecule may encode a light chain amino acid sequence that is at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the light chain amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The nucleotide sequence encoding the light chain amino acid sequence of Ab26 may be SEQ ID NO: 6, with or without the signal sequence. The nucleic acid molecule may encode a light chain amino acid sequence comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 mutations compared to the light chain amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The mutations may be in CDRs, in FRs, or in constant domains. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 125, 129 or 130, which encodes the light chain amino acid sequence of an anti-CD52 antibody, either with or without a signal sequence. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a light chain amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 49, 53 or 54, either with or without a signal sequence.

[0064] The nucleic acid molecule described herein may comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the V_H amino acid sequence of an anti-CD52 antibody. For example, this nucleotide sequence may be SEQ ID NO: 84. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a V_H amino acid sequence that is at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the V_H amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The nucleotide sequence encoding the V_H amino acid sequence of Ab26 may be SEQ ID NO: 84. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a V_H amino acid sequence comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11 mutations compared to the V_H amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The mutations may be in CDRs or in FRs.

[0065] In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes the heavy chain amino acid sequence of an anti-CD52 antibody, either with or without a signal sequence. For example, this nucleotide sequence may be SEQ ID NO: 5, with or without the signal sequence. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a heavy chain amino acid sequence that is at least 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the heavy chain amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The nucleotide sequence encoding the heavy chain amino acid sequence of Ab26 may be SEQ ID NO: 5, with or without the signal sequence. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a heavy chain amino acid sequence comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11 mutations compared to the heavy chain amino acid sequence of a reference anti-CD52 antibody (for example, Ab26). The mutations may be in CDRs, in FRs, or in constant domains.

[0066] Nucleic acids of the present invention can be used to produce humanized antibodies having binding specificity for human CD52. For example, a nucleic acid (e.g., DNA (such as cDNA), or RNA) or one or more nucleic acids encoding a humanized antibody of the present invention can be incorporated into a suitable construct (e.g., a recombinant vector) for further manipulation of sequences or for production of the encoded antibodies in suitable host cells.

[0067] Constructs or vectors (e.g., expression vectors) suitable for the expression of a humanized antibody having binding specificity for human CD52 are also provided. A variety of vectors are available, including vectors which are maintained in single copy or multiple copies in a host cell, or which become integrated into the host cell's chromosome(s). The constructs or vectors can be introduced into a suitable host cell, and cells which express a humanized antibody of the present invention, can be produced and maintained in culture. A single vector or multiple vectors can be used for the expression of a humanized antibody having binding specificity for human CD52.

[0068] Suitable expression vectors, for example mammalian cell expression vectors, can also contain a number of components, including, but not limited to one or more of the following: an origin of replication; a selectable marker gene; one or more expression control elements, such as a transcriptional control element (e.g., a promoter, an enhancer, a terminator), and/or one or more translation signals; a signal sequence or leader sequence for membrane targeting or secretion. In a construct or vector, a signal peptide sequence can be provided by the construct or vector or other source. For example, the transcriptional and/or translational signals of an antibody can be used to direct expression.

[0069] A promoter can be provided for expression in a suitable host cell. Promoters can be constitutive or inducible. For example, a promoter can be operably linked to a nucleic acid encoding a humanized antibody or antibody chain, such that it directs expression of the encoded polypeptide. A variety of suitable promoters for prokaryotic (e.g., lac, tac, T3, T7 promoters for *E. coli*) and eukaryotic (e.g., yeast alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH1), SV40, CMV) hosts are available. Those of skill in the art will be able to select the appropriate promoter for expressing an anti-CD52 antibody or portion thereof of the invention.

[0070] In addition, the vectors (e.g., expression vectors) typically comprise a selectable marker for selection of host cells carrying the vector, and, in the case of a replicable vector, an origin of replication. Genes encoding products which confer antibiotic or drug resistance are common selectable markers and may be used in prokaryotic (e.g., β -lactamase gene (ampicillin resistance), Tet gene (tetracycline resistance) and eukaryotic cells (e.g., neomycin (G418 or geneticin), gpt (mycophenolic acid), ampicillin, or hygromycin resistance genes). Dihydrofolate reductase marker genes permit selection with methotrexate in a variety of hosts. Genes encoding the gene product of auxotrophic markers of the host (e.g., LEU2, URA3, HIS3) are often used as selectable markers in yeast. Use of viral (e.g., baculovirus) or phage vectors, and vectors which are capable of integrating into the genome of the host cell, such as retroviral vectors, are also contemplated.

[0071] The invention thus relates to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode the humanized antibody, humanized light chain, humanized heavy chain of this invention. The invention also relates to isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode an antigen-binding portion of the antibodies and their chains. Polypeptide sequences encoded by the nucleic acids of this invention are described above and in the following Examples.

[0072] In some embodiments, a nucleic acid or vector of this invention encodes a heavy chain (or an antigen-binding portion thereof) or a light chain (or an antigen-binding portion thereof) of this invention. In other embodiments, a nucleic acid or vector of this invention encodes both a heavy and a light chain (or antigen-binding portions thereof) of this invention. A host cell containing both the heavy chain-encoding nucleic acid and the light chain-encoding nucleic acid, or one nucleic acid encoding both the heavy and light chains, can be used to make an antibody comprising the heavy and light chain (or an antigen-binding portion of the antibody). The heavy chain-encoding nucleic acid and the light chain-encoding nucleic acid can be placed on separate expression vectors. They can also be placed on a single expression vector under the same or different expression control. See, e.g., Cabilly U.S. Pat. 6,331,415; Fang U.S. Pat. 7,662,623.

Method of Producing Antibodies Having Specificity for Human CD52

[0073] Another aspect of the invention relates to a method of making an anti-human CD52 antibody of this invention. The antibody of this invention can be produced, for example, by the expression of one or more recombinant nucleic acids encoding the antibody in a suitable host cell. The host cell can be produced using any suitable method. For example, the expression constructs (e.g., the one or more vectors, e.g., a mammalian cell expression vector) described herein can be introduced into a suitable host cell, and the resulting cell can be maintained (e.g., in culture, in an animal, in a plant) under conditions suitable for expression of the construct(s) or vector(s). Suitable host cells can be prokaryotic, including bacterial cells such as *E. coli* (e.g., strain DH5 α TM (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.)), *B. subtilis* and/or other suitable bacteria; eukaryotic cells, such as fungal or yeast cells (e.g., *Pichia pastoris*, *Aspergillus* sp., *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Neurospora crassa*), or other lower eukaryotic cells, and cells of higher eukaryotes such as those from insects (e.g., *Drosophila* Schnieder S2 cells, Sf9 insect cells (WO 94/26087 (O'Connor), TN5B1-4 (HIGH 5) insect cells (Invitrogen), mammals (e.g., COS cells, such as COS-1 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1650) and COS-7 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1651), CHO (e.g., ATCC Accession No. CRL-9096), CHO DG44 (Urlaub, G. and Chasin, LA., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77(7):4216-4220 (1980)), 293 (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1573), HeLa (ATCC Accession No. CCL-2), CV1 (ATCC Accession No. CCL-70), WOP (Dailey, L., et al., J. Virol., 54:739-749 (1985)), 3T3, 293T (Pear, W. S., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 90:8392-8396 (1993)), NSO cells, SP2/0 cells, HuT 78 cells and the like)), or plants (e.g., tobacco, lemna (duckweed), and algae). (See, for example, Ausubel, F. M. et al., eds. Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene Publishing Associates and John Wiley & Sons Inc. (1993)). In some embodiments, the host cell is not part

of a multicellular organism (e.g., plant or animal), e.g., it is an isolated host cell or is part of a cell culture.

[0074] The present invention also relates to cells comprising a nucleic acid, e.g., a vector, of the invention (e.g., an expression vector). For example, a nucleic acid (i.e., one or more nucleic acids) encoding the heavy and light chains of a humanized antibody, said antibody having binding specificity for human CD52, or a construct (i.e., one or more constructs, e.g., one or more vectors) comprising such nucleic acid(s), can be introduced into a suitable host cell by a method appropriate to the host cell selected (e.g., transformation, transfection, electroporation, infection), with the nucleic acid(s) being, or becoming, operably linked to one or more expression control elements (e.g., in a vector, in a construct created by processes in the cell, integrated into the host cell genome). Host cells can be maintained under conditions suitable for expression (e.g., in the presence of inducer, suitable media supplemented with appropriate salts, growth factors, antibiotic, nutritional supplements, etc.), whereby the encoded polypeptide(s) are produced. If desired, the encoded protein (e.g., humanized antibody, mouse antibody, chimeric antibody) can be isolated, for example, from the host cells, culture medium, or milk. This process encompasses expression in a host cell (e.g., a mammary gland cell) of a transgenic animal or plant (e.g., tobacco) (See e.g., WO 92/03918).

[0075] Fusion proteins can be produced in which an antibody portion (e.g., an antigen-binding fragment; antibody chain) is linked to a non-antibody moiety (i.e., a moiety which does not occur in antibodies as found in nature) in an N-terminal location, C-terminal location or internal to the fusion protein. For example, some embodiments can be produced by the insertion of a nucleic acid encoding an antibody sequence(s) into a suitable expression vector, such as a pET vector (e.g., pET-15b, Novagen), a phage vector (e.g., pCANTAB 5 E, Pharmacia), or other vector (e.g., pRIT2T Protein A fusion vector, Pharmacia). The resulting construct can be introduced into a suitable host cell for expression. Upon expression, some fusion proteins can be isolated or purified from a cell lysate by means of a suitable affinity matrix (See, e.g., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (Ausubel, F. M. et al., Eds., Vol. 2, Suppl. 26, pp. 16.4.1-16.7.8 (1991))).

[0076] The invention relates to a host cell that comprises recombinant nucleic acid(s) encoding an antibody provided herein (e.g., an antibody, a light chain or a heavy chain, a light chain variable region or a heavy chain variable regions). The invention also relates to a host cell that comprises recombinant nucleic acid(s) encoding an antigen-binding portion of the antibody or their chains. In some embodiments, the host cell comprises a recombinant vector (e.g., expression vector, mammalian cell expression vector) of the invention as referred to herein.

[0077] The invention also relates to a method of preparing an antibody or an antibody polypeptide chain of this invention. In one embodiment, the method comprises maintaining a host cell of the invention as described herein (e.g., a host cell that contains one or more isolated nucleic acids that encode the antibody or polypeptide chain (e.g., a light chain and a heavy chain of the invention) under conditions appropriate for expression of the antibody or polypeptide chain. For example a host cell can be cultured on a substrate or in suspension. In

some embodiments, the method further comprises the step of purifying or isolating the antibody or polypeptide chain.

[0078] Selections can be performed using CD52 coupled to DYNABEADS M-270 amine (Dyna) according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Alternatively, selections using biotinylated CD52 can be prepared using the primary amine specific reagent succinimidyl-6-(biotinamido)hexanoate following the manufacturer's instructions (EZ link NHS LC Biotin, Pierce).

[0079] Outputs from selections can be tested as periplasmic preparations in high throughput screens based on competition assays which measure the ability of the scFvs or IgGs to compete for binding to CD52.

[0080] Samples that are able to compete in the high throughput screens may be subjected to DNA sequencing as described in Vaughan *et al.* (1996) and Osburn *et al.* (1996). Clones would then be expressed and purified as scFvs or IgGs and assessed for their ability to bind CD52, neutralize CD52 or a combination thereof, *e.g.*, using assays such as antibody-dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) assay and complement dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) assay. Purified scFv preparations can then be prepared as described in Example 3 of WO 01/66754. Protein concentrations of purified scFv or IgG preparations may be determined using the BCA method (Pierce). Similar approaches can be used to screen for an optimal partner (the opposite chain) of a fixed antibody heavy or light chain (or V_H or V_L).

[0081] The antibodies of the invention can be in a purified or isolated form (*e.g.*, having been separated away from molecules (*e.g.*, peptides) of their source of origin (*e.g.*, the supernatant of cells; in a mixture such as in a mixture of antibodies in a library), and include antibodies obtained by methods described herein or other suitable methods. Isolated antibodies include substantially pure (essentially pure) antibodies, and antibodies produced by chemical synthesis, recombinant techniques and a combination thereof.

Antibodies Containing a Toxin Moiety or Toxin

[0082] The invention also relates to antibodies that comprise a toxin moiety or toxin. Suitable toxin moieties comprise a toxin (*e.g.*, surface active toxin, cytotoxin). The toxin moiety or toxin can be linked or conjugated to the antibody using any suitable method. For example, the toxin moiety or toxin can be covalently bonded to the antibody directly or through a suitable linker. Suitable linkers can include noncleavable or cleavable linkers, for example, pH cleavable linkers or linkers that comprise a cleavage site for a cellular enzyme. Such cleavable linkers can be used to prepare an antibody that can release a toxin moiety or toxin after the antibody is internalized.

[0083] A variety of methods for linking or conjugating a toxin moiety or toxin to an antibody can be used. The particular method selected will depend on the toxin moiety or toxin and antibody

to be linked or conjugated. If desired, linkers that contain terminal functional groups can be used to link the antibody and toxin moiety or toxin. Generally, conjugation is accomplished by reacting toxin moiety or toxin that contains a reactive functional group (or is modified to contain a reactive functional group) with a linker or directly with an antibody. Covalent bonds are formed by reacting a toxin moiety or toxin that contains (or is modified to contain) a chemical moiety or functional group that can, under appropriate conditions, react with a second chemical group thereby forming a covalent bond. If desired, a suitable reactive chemical group can be added to an antibody or to a linker using any suitable method. (See, e.g., Hermanson, G. T., *Bioconjugate Techniques*, Academic Press: San Diego, Calif. (1996).) Many suitable reactive chemical group combinations are known in the art, for example an amine group can react with an electrophilic group such as tosylate, mesylate, halo, N-hydroxysuccinimidyl ester (NHS), and the like. Thiols can react with maleimide, iodoacetyl, acryloyl, pyridyl disulfides, 5-thiol-2-nitrobenzoic acid thiol (TNB-thiol), and the like. An aldehyde functional group can be coupled to amine- or hydrazide-containing molecules, and an azide group can react with a trivalent phosphorous group to form phosphoramidate or phosphorimide linkages. Suitable methods to introduce activating groups into molecules are known in the art (See for example, Hermanson, G. T., *Bioconjugate Techniques*, Academic Press: San Diego, Calif. (1996)).

[0084] Suitable toxin moieties and toxins include, for example, a maytansinoid, a taxane, a calicheamicin, a duocarmycin, or derivatives thereof. The maytansinoid can be, for example, maytansinol or a maytansinol analogue. Examples of maytansinol analogs include those having a modified aromatic ring and those having modifications at other positions. Maytansinol and maytansinol analogs are described, for example, in U.S. Pats. 5,208,020 and 6,333,410. Maytansinol can be coupled to antibodies and antibody fragments using, e.g., an N-succinimidyl 3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate (also known as N-succinimidyl 4-(2-pyridyldithio)pentanoate (or SPP)), 4-succinimidyl-oxycarbonyl-a-(2-pyridyldithio)-toluene (SMPT), N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)butyrate (SDPB), 2 iminothiolane, or S-acetylsuccinic anhydride. The taxane can be, for example, a taxol, taxotere, or novel taxane (See, e.g., WO 01/38318). The calicheamicin can be, for example, a bromo-complex calicheamicin, an iodo-complex calicheamicin, or analogs and mimics thereof. Bromo-complex calicheamicins include I1-BR, I2-BR, I3-BR, I4-BR, J1-BR, J2-BR and K1-BR. Iodo-complex calicheamicins include I1-I, I2-I, I3-I, J1-I, J2-I, L1-I and K1-BR. Calicheamicin and mutants, analogs and mimics thereof are described, for example, in U.S. Pats. 4,970,198, 5,264,586, 5,550,246, 5,712,374, and 5,714,586. Duocarmycin analogs are described, for example, in U.S. Pats. 5,070,092, 5,187,186, 5,641,780, 5,641,780, 4,923,990, and 5,101,038.

[0085] Examples of other toxins include, but are not limited to antimetabolites, alkylating agents, anthracyclines, antibiotics, and anti-mitotic agents. The toxin can also be a surface active toxin, such as a toxin that is a free radical generator, or radionuclide containing moiety. The toxin can be a protein, polypeptide or peptide, e.g., from bacterial sources or plant protein.

[0086] Antisense compounds of nucleic acids designed to bind, disable, promote degradation or prevent the production of the mRNA responsible for generating a particular target protein can also be used as a toxin. Antisense compounds include antisense RNA or DNA, single or

double stranded, oligonucleotides, or their analogs, which can hybridize specifically to individual mRNA species and prevent transcription and/or RNA processing of the mRNA species and/or translation of the encoded polypeptide and thereby effect a reduction in the amount of the respective encoded polypeptide. Ching, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86: 10006-10010 (1989); Broder, et al., Ann. Int. Med. 113: 604-618 (1990); Loreau, et al., FEBS Letters 274: 53-56 (1990).

[0087] Toxins can also be photoactive agents. Suitable photoactive agents include porphyrin-based materials such as porfimer sodium, the green porphyrins, chlorin E6, hematoporphyrin derivative itself, phthalocyanines, etiopurpurins, texaphrin, and the like.

The toxin can be an antibody or antibody fragment that binds an intracellular target. Such antibodies or antibody fragments can be directed to defined subcellular compartments or targets.

Therapeutic Methods and Compositions

[0088] A pharmaceutical composition comprises a therapeutically-effective amount of one or more antibody and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, for example, water, saline, phosphate buffered saline, dextrose, glycerol, ethanol and the like, as well as combinations thereof. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers can further comprise minor amounts of auxiliary substances, such as wetting or emulsifying agents, preservatives, or buffers that enhance the shelf-life or effectiveness of the fusion protein. The compositions can be formulated to provide quick, sustained, or delayed release of the active ingredient(s) after administration. Suitable pharmaceutical compositions and processes for preparing them are well known in the art. See, e.g., Remington (2005), THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY, A. Gennaro, et al., eds., 21st ed., Mack Publishing Co. The pharmaceutical composition further may comprise an immunosuppressive/immunomodulatory and/or anti-inflammatory agent. A method of treating an immune disease in a patient in need of such treatment may comprise administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition. Antagonizing CD40-mediated T cell activation could inhibit undesired T cell responses occurring during autoimmunity, transplant rejection, or allergic responses, for example. Inhibiting CD40-mediated T cell activation could moderate the progression and/or severity of these diseases.

[0089] As used herein, a "patient" means an animal, e.g. mammal, including humans. The patient may be diagnosed with an immune disease or cancer. "Treatment" or "treat" or "treating" refers to the process involving alleviating the progression or severity of a symptom, disorder, condition, or disease. An "immune disease" refers to any disease associated with the development of an immune reaction in an individual, including a cellular and/or a humoral immune reaction. Examples of immune diseases include, but are not limited to, inflammation, allergy, autoimmune disease, or graft-related disease. The autoimmune disease may be selected from the group consisting of systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, psoriasis, scleroderma, atherosclerosis, inflammatory bowel

disease, and ulcerative colitis.

[0090] The antibodies of this invention are useful in immuno-suppression and immuno-ablation. The antibodies target CD52-expressing cells (e.g., T and B cells) and reduce (or "deplete" as used herein) their population in a subject in need thereof. Lymphocyte depletion may be useful in treating a variety of diseases and conditions such as inflammation, autoimmune diseases, and cancer (e.g., lymphocyte (either B or T cell) malignancy). See, e.g., Reiff, A., *Hematology*, 10(2):79-93 (2005). Examples of diseases and conditions that can be treated with the antibodies or antigen-binding portions of this invention include, without limitation, multiple sclerosis, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, graft versus host disease (GVHD), inflammatory bowel disease, vasculitis, Behcet's disease, Wegener's granulomatosis, Sjogren's syndrome, uveitis, psoriasis, scleroderma, polymyositis, type I (autoimmune-based) diabetes, autoimmune cytopenias (e.g., autoimmune neutropenia, transfusion-dependent refractory PRCA, leukemia and lymphoma such as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with bulky disease and B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)). The antibody also can be administered prophylactically to prevent onset of inflammation, or relapse of an autoimmune disease or cancer. For example, the antibody of this invention can be administered as part of a conditioning regimen to prepare a patient for a transplantation (e.g., a stem cell transplant, an infusion of autologous or allogeneic T cells, or a solid organ transplant). In some embodiments, the antibodies and antigen-binding portions of the invention are used to manufacture medicaments for the treatment of an immune disease or cancer.

[0091] Any suitable method or route can be used to administer the antibody polypeptide or the pharmaceutical composition. Routes of administration include, for example, parenteral (e.g., intravenous, intraarterial, intramuscular, intrathecal, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous injection), oral (e.g., dietary), locally, topical, inhalation (e.g., intrabronchial, intranasal or oral inhalation, intranasal drops), or rectal, depending on the disease or condition to be treated. A therapeutically effective dose of administered antibody polypeptide(s) depends on numerous factors, including, for example, the type and severity of the immune disease being treated, the use of combination therapy, the route of administration of the antibody polypeptide(s) or pharmaceutical composition, and the weight of the patient. A non-limiting range for a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody is 0.1-20 mg/kg, and in an aspect, 1-10 mg/kg, relative to the body weight of the patient. The dose of antibody polypeptide(s) can be further guided by the amount of antibody polypeptide(s) required for CD52 antagonism in *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* models of disease states.

[0092] The antibody of this invention can be administered in a single unit dose or multiple doses at any time point deemed appropriate by a health care provider. The dosage can be determined by methods known in the art and can be dependent, for example, upon the individual's age, sensitivity, tolerance and overall well-being. The antibody or portion can be administered in an infusion over a period of several hours, e.g., 3, 4, 5, or 6 hours. The antibody or portion can be administered in various regimens as appropriate, e.g., on two, three, four, five, or six consecutive days, in one or more cycles, separated by 3 or more months, e.g., 12 or 24 months. The total dose of the anti-CD52 antibody administered in any

cycle may be 10-60 mg. In one embodiment, the antibodies or portions of the invention are administered to a patient using the same dosing regimens as Campath-1H®.

[0093] Antibodies of this invention can be administered to an individual (e.g., a human) alone or in conjunction with another agent (e.g., an immunosuppressant) in a combination therapy. The antibody can be administered before, along with or subsequent to administration of the additional agent. In some embodiments, the additional agent is, for example, an anti-inflammatory compound such as sulfasalazine, another non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compound, or a steroidal anti-inflammatory compound. In some embodiments, the additional agent is another lympho-depleting antibody such as another anti-CD52 antibody, an anti-CD20 antibody, an anti-BAFF antibody, an anti-BAFF-R antibody, and the like. In some embodiments, the additional agent is, e.g., a cytokine (e.g., IL-7), anti-cytokine receptor antibody, or a soluble receptor, that skews, manipulates, and/or augments the reconstitution process that occurs following lymphodepletion mediated by an anti-CD52 antibody (See, e.g., Sportes et al., "Cytokine Therapies: Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 1182:28-38 (2009)). In another embodiment, a synthetic peptide mimetic can be administered in conjunction with an antibody of the present invention.

[0094] Because antibodies of this invention target CD52-expressing cells, the antibodies also can be used to deplete CD52+ cell types other than T cells and B cells. For example, studies have shown that vascular leukocytes (VLC) and Tie2+ monocytes--myeloid cells expressing high levels of CD52--promote tumor angiogenesis and contribute to tumor resistance to anti-VEGF therapy. Pulaski et al., J. Translational Med. 7:49 (2009). Anti-CD52 antibodies of this invention thus can be used to inhibit tumor angiogenesis by targeting VLC and Tie2+ monocytes. For this purpose, the anti-CD52 antibodies can be administered systemically, or locally at a site of neovascularization, such as a tumor site. Anti-CD52 antibody therapy can be used in conjunction with standard-of-care cancer treatment such as chemotherapy, surgery, or radiation, or with another targeted therapy such as anti-VEGF antibody therapy. Anti-CD52 antibody therapy can be used to treat, for example, breast cancer, lung cancer, glioma, colorectal cancer, and any other indications of anti-VEGF antibodies. Anti-CD52 antibody therapy also can be used in other neovascularization conditions including non-oncological neovascular conditions.

[0095] Studies have shown that lymphocyte depletion by alemtuzumab is mediated by neutrophils and NK cells (Hu et al., Immunology 128:260-270 (2009)). Thus, in an embodiment of combination therapy, an agent that stimulates neutrophils and NK cells can be administered to a patient, before, during or after anti-CD52 antibody therapy, to augment the antibody therapy. Stimulating neutrophils and/or NK cells include, without limitation, (1) increasing their rates of division, (2) increasing their cell surface expression of the Fc receptors corresponding to the isotype of the anti-CD52 antibody (e.g., FcγRIIIa and FcγRIIIb, FcγRII, FcγRI, and FcαRI), (3) mobilizing and increasing the number of circulating cells, (4) recruiting the cells to target sites (e.g., sites of tumors, inflammation, or tissue damage), (5) and increasing their cytotoxic activity. Examples of agents that stimulate neutrophils and/or NK cells include, for example, granulocyte monocyte colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) (e.g., LEUKINE® or

sargramostim and molgramostim); granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) (e.g., NEUPOGEN® or filgrastim, pegylated filgrastim, and lenograstim); interferon gamma (e.g., ACTIMMUNE®); CXC chemokine receptor 4 (CXCR4) antagonists (e.g., MOZOBIL™ or plerixafor); and CXC chemokine receptor 2 (CXCR2) agonists. The neutrophil count of the patient may be monitored periodically to ensure optimal treatment efficacy. The neutrophil count of the patient also can be measured prior to the start of the anti-CD52 antibody treatment. The stimulator's amount can be adjusted based on the patient's neutrophil count. A higher dose of the stimulator may be used if the patient has a lower than normal neutrophil count. During periods of neutropenia, which may be caused by treatment with the anti-CD52 antibody, a higher dose of the neutrophil stimulator may also be administered to maximize the effect of the anti-CD52 antibody.

[0096] Because neutrophil and/or NK stimulation improves the efficacy of anti-CD52 antibody therapy, this embodiment of combination therapy allows one to use less antibody in a patient while maintaining similar treatment efficacy. Using less anti-CD52 antibody while maintaining treatment efficacy may help reduce side effects of the anti-CD52 antibody, which include immune response in the patient against the administered antibody as well as development of secondary autoimmunity (autoimmunity that arises during or after anti-CD52 antibody treatment). This embodiment of combination of therapy is also useful in an oncology setting, e.g., when the patient has neutropenia.

[0097] In another embodiment of combination therapy, one can use a stimulator of regulatory T cells to augment anti-CD52 antibody therapy. It has been shown that anti-CD52 antibodies deplete CD4⁺CD25⁺FoxP3⁺ regulatory T cells to a much lesser extent as compared to other CD4⁺T cells. Regulatory T cells (also known as "Treg" or suppressor T cells) are cells that are capable of inhibiting the proliferation and/or function of other lymphoid cells via contact-dependent or contact-independent (e.g., cytokine production) mechanisms. Several types of regulatory T cells have been described, including $\gamma\delta$ T cells, natural killer T (NKT) cells, CD8⁺T cells, CD4⁺T cells, and double negative CD4⁻CD8⁻T cells. See, e.g., Bach et al., Immunol. 3:189-98 (2003). CD4⁺CD25⁺FoxP3⁺ regulatory T cells have been referred as "naturally occurring" regulatory T cells; they express CD4, CD25 and forkhead family transcription factor FoxP3 (forkhead box p3). Thus, in this embodiment of combination therapy, one can administer an agent that stimulates CD4⁺CD25⁺FoxP3⁺ regulatory T cells before, during or after the anti-CD52 antibody therapy, to skew the composition of the immune system following lympho-depletion. The agent may, for example, activate those T cells, stabilize and/or expand the population of the cells, mobilize and increase circulation of the cells, and/or recruit the cells to target sites. Examples of such agents are rapamycin, active or latent TGF- β (e.g., TGF- β 1, TGF- β 2, TGF- β 3, TGF- β 4, and TGF- β 5), IL-10, IL-4, IFN- α , vitamin D (e.g., vitamin D3), dexamethasone, and mycophenolate mofetil (See, e.g., Barrat et al., J. Exp. Med. 195:603-616 (2002); Gregori et al., J Immunol. 167: 1945-1953 (2001); Battaglia et al., Blood 105: 4743-4748 (2005); Battaglia et al., J. Immunol. 177:8338-8347 (2006)).

[0098] In this invention, an effective amount of anti-CD52 antibody for treating a disease is an

amount that helps the treated subject to reach one or more desired clinical end points. For example, for lupus (whose manifestations include systemic lupus erythematosus, lupus nephritis, cutaneous lupus erythematosus, CNS lupus, cardiovascular manifestations, pulmonary manifestations, hepatic manifestations, haematological manifestations, gastrointestinal manifestations, musculoskeletal manifestations, neonatal lupus erythematosus, childhood systemic lupus erythematosus, drug-induced lupus erythematosus, anti-phospholipid syndrome, and complement deficiency syndromes resulting in lupus manifestations; See, *e.g.*, Robert G. Lahita, Editor, *Systemic Lupus Erythematosus*, 4th Ed., Elsevier Academic Press, 2004), clinical endpoints can be measured by monitoring of an affected organ system (*e.g.*, hematuria and/or proteinuria for lupus nephritis) and/or using a disease activity index that provides a composite score of disease severity across several organ systems (*e.g.*, BILAG, SLAM, SLEDAI, ECLAM). See, *e.g.*, Mandl et al., "Monitoring patients with systemic lupus erythematosus" in *Systemic Lupus Erythematosus*, 4th edition, pp. 619-631, R. G. Lahita, Editor, Elsevier Academic Press, (2004).

[0099] The antibodies or portions thereof of the invention can be used to treat an individual who has previously been treated with Campath-1H® who has developed neutralizing antibodies to Campath-1H® (*e.g.*, a Campath-1H®-refractory individual). For example, one could treat an individual having an autoimmune disease (*e.g.*, multiple sclerosis, lupus, vasculitis) and/or a cancer (*e.g.*, a leukemia (*e.g.*, chronic lymphocytic leukemia), a lymphoma (*e.g.*, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma)) who has previously been treated with Campath-1H® (*e.g.*, with one or more courses of Campath-1H® treatment) and who has developed neutralizing antibodies to Campath-1H® that reduce the efficacy of further Campath-1H® treatment. In another embodiment, one could treat an individual who had become refractory to treatment with a particular humanized antibody described herein with one of the other humanized antibodies described herein.

[0100] By way of example, the antibodies or portions of this invention are useful therapeutic agents for treating multiple sclerosis (MS). MS includes relapsing-remitting, secondary progressive, primary progressive, and progressive relapsing multiple sclerosis ((Lublin et al., *Neurology* 46 (4), 907-11 (1996)), diagnosed is made by, for example, the history of symptoms and neurological examination with the help of tests such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), spinal taps, evoked potential tests, and laboratory analysis of blood samples. In MS, the goals of treatment are to reduce the risk, frequency, and/or severity of relapses, prevent or reduce disability arising from disease progression, and promote tissue repair. Thus, an amount of anti-CD52 antibody that helps achieve a clinical endpoint consistent with one or more of these goals is an effective amount of antibody for the treatment. For example, an anti-CD52 antibody or portion of this invention can be indicated for treating relapsing forms of MS to slow or reverse the accumulation of physical disability and reduce the frequency of clinical exacerbations. The antibody or portion may be tested in clinical trials for its efficacy in reducing the risk of relapse and the risk for progression of clinically significant disability. The antibody or portion can be administered to patients having an active relapse or at risk of developing a relapse, or to a patient experiencing progressive deterioration. See *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. Publication 2008/0267 954.

[0101] The methods and compositions of this invention are useful in treating MS patients who have had a suboptimal response to prior MS-modifying therapy. The MS patient may be a relapsing-remitting (RRMS) patient who has previously received an MS-modifying therapy, for example, interferon beta-1a (e.g., AVONEX® and REBIF®), interferon beta-1b (e.g., BETASERON® and EXTAVIA®), glatiramer acetate (e.g., COPAXONE®), mitoxantrone (e.g., NOVANTRONE®), natalizumab (e.g., TYSABRI®), fingolimod (e.g., GILENYA®), and teriflunomide (e.g., AUBAGIO™). In one embodiment, the previous MS-modifying therapy is not alemtuzumab (e.g., CAMPATH, MABCAMPATH, or LEMTRADA™) or another anti-CD52 antibody. The previously treated patient may have had an MS relapse or renewed MS activity while being treated or shortly after being treated (e.g., within one year). Renewed MS activity may include new or worsening neurological symptoms attributable to MS, an increase in the patient's EDSS score (Kurtzke, *Neurology* 1983;33:1444-52), a decrease in the patient's Multiple Sclerosis Functional Composite (MSFC) score (Cutter et al., *Brain* 1999;122(Pt 5):871-82), new or enlarged cranial or spinal lesions, brain volume loss, and/or neurodegeneration determined by optical coherence tomography (OCT). For example, the patient may have had at least one previous relapse while being treated with interferon beta or glatiramer. The patient may also have at least one of the following characteristics: onset of symptoms 10 or fewer years before initiation of first cycle of anti-CD52 antibody treatment; at least two attacks in the two years before initiation of first cycle of anti-CD52 antibody treatment; at least one relapse while on interferon beta or glatiramer after at least six months of treatment; Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score of 5.0 or lower; and cranial and spinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) abnormalities.

[0102] In one embodiment, an antibody or portion of the invention is administered to an MS patient having an autoimmune disease (e.g., multiple sclerosis (MS)) in a regimen comprising administration of a first cycle of the antibody followed by at least one further cycle of the antibody, in which each treatment cycle comprises 1-5 doses that are applied on consecutive days, and wherein each treatment cycle is separated from the next cycle by at least 1-24 months (e.g., 12 months). For example, in one embodiment, a patient having multiple sclerosis is treated with a first cycle of the antibody comprising 5 daily doses of the antibody followed by at least one further cycle of antibody treatment, in which the treatment occurs one year after the first cycle and comprises 3 doses of the antibody applied on consecutive days. In one embodiment, an anti-CD52 antibody is administered to a patient having multiple sclerosis on five consecutive days at 12 mg/day in a first treatment cycle; and after one year, the anti-CD52 antibody is administered to the patient on three consecutive days at 12 mg/day in a second treatment cycle. In one embodiment, an anti-CD52 antibody is administered to a patient having multiple sclerosis at a total dose of 60mg over five consecutive days in a first treatment cycle; and after one year, the anti-CD52 antibody is administered to the patient at a total dose of 36 mg over three consecutive days in a second treatment cycle.

[0103] In the methods and compositions of this invention, a "year" does not have to equal exactly 365 days or 12 months. For example, the second cycle of an anti-CD52 antibody does not have to be administered exactly 365 days or 12 months after the first cycle of an anti-CD52

antibody is administered. The second cycle may be initiated 365 days plus or minus up to 6 months, plus or minus up to 5 months, plus or minus up to 4 months, plus or minus up to 3 months, plus or minus up to 2 months, plus or minus up to one month, plus or minus up to 4 weeks, plus or minus up to 3 weeks, plus or minus up to 2 weeks, or plus or minus up to one week after the initiation of the first cycle.

[0104] In another embodiment, a patient having MS is only re-treated once evidence of renewed MS activity has been observed (See, e.g., WO 2008/031626). In some embodiments, it may be necessary to administer more frequent courses of treatment (e.g., every four months, every six months) if patients with more advanced forms of MS or more progressive forms of other autoimmune diseases (such as vasculitis; See, e.g., Walsh et al., Ann Rheum Dis 67:1322-1327 (2008)) experience a relapse early on after their last course of treatment or show renewed MS activity. Evidence of renewed MS activity may be determined based on the professional judgment of the treating clinician, using any means that may be available to such clinician. A variety of techniques are currently available to clinicians to diagnose renewed MS activity including, without limitation, by clinical means (relapse or progression of neurological disability) or by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain or spinal cord. As is well understood by medical practitioners, disease activity detected via MRI may be indicated by the occurrence of new cerebral or spinal lesions on T1 (enhanced or non-enhanced)- or T2-weighted images or by the increase of the volume of such lesions.

[0105] As diagnostic methods for MS are continually evolving, it is anticipated there may be additional methods in the future that will detect renewed MS activity (e.g., magnetization transfer ratio or MR-spectroscopy). The particular diagnostic method used to detect renewed MS activity is not a limitation of the claimed invention. In certain embodiments, repeated MRIs are performed in fixed intervals after a treatment cycle in order to determine whether re-treatment of any given patient is necessary and the optimal time point for re-treatment of such patient. In general, it is desirable for re-treatment to occur before the disease re-manifests clinically.

[0106] The methods and compositions of the invention may be used in combination with other MS-modifying therapies. Non-limiting examples of MS-modifying therapies include interferon beta-1a (e.g., AVONEX® and REBIF®), interferon beta-1b (e.g., BETASERON® and EXTAVIA®), glatiramer acetate (e.g., COPAXONE®), mitoxantrone (e.g., NOVANTRONE®), natalizumab (e.g., TYSABRI®), fingolimod (e.g., GILENYA®), and teriflunomide (e.g., AUBAGIO®).

[0107] In some embodiments, the methods and compositions of the invention may be used in combination with generalized or non-specific treatments or therapies, for example steroids (e.g., corticosteroids) or dalfampridine (e.g., AMPYRA®).

[0108] In one aspect, drugs known to those skilled in the art to be effective to manage infusion-related side effects may be administered before, during, or after infusion of the anti-CD52 antibody. Such drugs include corticosteroids (e.g., methylprednisolone), acetaminophen,

and antihistamines (e.g., diphenhydramine). In some embodiments, patients receive 1 g/day of intravenous methylprednisolone on one, two, three, four, or five consecutive days during a cycle of treatment with an antibody of the invention.

[0109] In one embodiment of the invention, patients may additionally receive a drug that serves as a prophylaxis against herpes. For example, patients may receive 200 mg of acyclovir (e.g., ZOVIRAX®) twice daily during administration of an antibody of the invention and for 28 days thereafter.

[0110] Formulation will vary according to the route of administration selected (e.g., solution, emulsion). An appropriate composition comprising the antibody or antigen-binding fragment to be administered can be prepared in a physiologically acceptable vehicle or carrier. The composition can comprise multiple doses or be a single unit dose composition. For solutions or emulsions, suitable carriers include, for example, aqueous or alcoholic/aqueous solutions, emulsions or suspensions, including saline and buffered media. Parenteral vehicles can include sodium chloride solution, Ringer's dextrose, dextrose and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's or fixed oils. Intravenous vehicles can include various additives, preservatives, or fluid, nutrient or electrolyte replenishers (See, generally, Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th Edition, Mack Publishing Co., PA, 1985). For inhalation, the compound can be solubilized and loaded into a suitable dispenser for administration (e.g., an atomizer, nebulizer or pressurized aerosol dispenser).

Diagnostic Methods and Compositions

[0111] The antibodies of the present invention also are useful in a variety of processes with applications in research and diagnosis. For instance, they can be used to detect, isolate, and/or purify human CD52 or variants thereof (e.g., by affinity purification or other suitable methods such as flow cytometry, e.g., for cells, such as lymphocytes, in suspension), and to study human CD52 structure (e.g., conformation) and function. The antibodies of this invention will be useful for *in vitro* applications.

[0112] The antibodies of the present invention can be used in diagnostic applications (e.g., *in vitro*, *ex vivo*). For example, the humanized antibodies of the present invention can be used to detect and/or measure the level of human CD52 in a sample (e.g., on cells expressing human CD52 in tissues or body fluids, such as an inflammatory exudate, blood, serum, bowel fluid, tissues bearing human CD52). A sample (e.g., tissue and/or body fluid) can be obtained from an individual and an antibody described herein can be used in a suitable immunological method to detect and/or measure human CD52 expression, including methods such as flow cytometry (e.g., for cells in suspension such as lymphocytes), enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA), including chemiluminescence assays, radioimmunoassay, and immunohistology. The invention encompasses kits (e.g., diagnostic kits) comprising the anti-CD52 antibodies described herein.

[0113] In one embodiment, a method of detecting human CD52 in a sample is provided, comprising contacting a sample with an antibody of the present invention under conditions suitable for specific binding of the antibody to human CD52 and detecting antibody-CD52 complexes which are formed. In an application of the method, the antibodies described herein can be used to analyze normal versus inflamed tissues (e.g., from a human) for human CD52 reactivity and/or expression (e.g., immunohistologically) to detect associations between e.g., inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), autoimmune diseases (such as multiple sclerosis and lupus), cancer (such as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia), or other conditions and increased expression of human CD52 (e.g., in affected tissues). Thus, the antibodies of the present invention permit immunological methods of assessment of the presence of human CD52 in normal and inflamed tissues, through which the presence of disease, disease progress and/or the efficacy of anti-human CD52 therapy in the treatment of disease, e.g., inflammatory disease can be assessed.

[0114] In addition, the antibodies can be used to examine tissues after treatment with a depleting anti-CD52 therapeutic antibody to gauge how effective the depletion has been as well as to determine whether there has been any downregulation in the expression of CD52 (Rawstrom et al., Br. J. Heam., 107:148-153 (1999)).

[0115] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Exemplary methods and materials are described below, although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can also be used in the practice or testing of the present invention. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. Although a number of documents are cited herein, this citation does not constitute an admission that any of these documents forms part of the common general knowledge in the art. Throughout this specification and embodiments, the word "comprise," or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising" will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated integer or group of integers but not the exclusion of any other integer or group of integers. The materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

The following examples are meant to illustrate the methods and materials of the present invention. The terms "antibody" and "immunoglobulin" are used interchangeably herein. The terms "antigen-binding fragment" and "antigen-binding portion" also are used interchangeably herein.

EXAMPLES

[0116] The following examples are meant to illustrate the methods and materials of the present invention.

Example 1: Expression and Characterization of Antibody Ab1

[0117] Antibody Ab1 was derived from Ab26 by changing residue 33 (within L-CDR1) in Ab26's light chain to Asp. Additionally, a variant antibody was generated wherein the first 33 amino acid residues of the light chain of Ab26 were deleted (the Del33 antibody). The variant light chain DNA was synthesized in pDONR221 Entry vectors by DNA2.0 in the light-chain backbone and subcloned into HEK293 expression vector pCEP4(-E+I)Dest by Gateway cloning. A large-scale DNA prep was then performed for HEK293-EBNA cell transfection. All variants and the parent Ab26 control light chain were co-transfected with the parent Ab26 heavy chain at 1:1 ratio.

[0118] For purification, 160-300 ml of transfected media were used to purify Ab26, Del33, and Ab1 antibodies using 1 ml HiTrap Protein A columns (GE) and a multichannel pump set up. A280 in collected fractions was measured by NanoDrop. Fractions #1 and #2, containing the majority of the protein, were combined, buffer-exchanged into 50 mM sodium phosphate, 150 mM sodium chloride, pH 6.0, and concentrated using Amicon-4 10 kD cutout columns. The protein purification yield is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3 Protein purification yields

Antibody	CM volume (ml)	Protein concentration (mg/ml)	Volume of purified material (μl)	Total protein (μg)
Ab26	300	2.86	370	1058
Del33	160	0.04	124	4
Ab1	300	1.71	900	1539

[0119] The Del33 mutant was not expressed or purified at high levels, likely due to a misfolding problem linked to the deletion. Ab1 and Ab26 were successfully purified to homogeneity for further characterization. N-terminal sequencing of the first 15 amino acids confirmed that all three samples had the expected sequence.

[0120] Ab26 and Ab1 were also expressed in CHO cells and purified on protein A columns. The antibodies were characterized by BIAcore™ for their affinity for CD52 peptide. Results are shown in Figure 17 and Table 4 for antibodies produced in HEK293 cells and in Figure 18 and Table 5 for antibodies produced in CHO cells.

Table 4 Binding affinity results for antibodies expressed in HEK293 cells

Antibody	k_a ($\times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	k_d (s^{-1})	K_D (nM)
Ab26 (preparation 1)	7.2	0.01	1.7
Ab26 (preparation 2)	5.4	0.01	2.2
Ab1	0.4	0.58	1480

Table 5 Binding affinity results for antibodies expressed in CHO cells

Antibody	k_a ($\times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	k_d (s^{-1})	K_D (nM)
Ab26	6.2	1.6	2.6
Ab1	0.3	38.3	1250

[0121] CD52 BIAcore™ binding assays were performed as follows: A low level of a CD52 peptide mimotope (CGQNDTSQTSSPSAD (SEQ ID NO: 87)) was immobilized on a CM5 chip via thiol chemistry using an N-terminal Cys. Several concentrations of anti-CD52 antibody made in HBS-EP running buffer (1 to 20 nM) were injected over the surface to monitor the binding. Kinetic analysis was performed using Scrubber2 software.

[0122] Antibody Ab1 demonstrated more than 400-fold reduction in affinity compared to Ab26. No clear binding signal was observed by the Ab1 antibody at 1-10 nM concentrations, where Ab26 displays high binding affinity (Figure 17). Higher concentrations of Ab1 (up to 1900 nM) were used in an effort to get a quantitative measure for the loss of the binding affinity by the variant. The 1250nM K_D obtained from CHO-produced Ab1 was consistent with that of the HEK293-produced Ab1 (1480nM). The decrease in affinity is reflected in both reduced on-rate and increased off-rate in the kinetic binding.

[0123] A CDC potency assay was performed to assess whether the affinity loss would affect effector function by measuring cell-killing via complement dependent cytotoxicity. All variant and control antibody materials were serially diluted 1:2 across one solid black 96-well plate from 2 mg/mL to 0.002 mg/mL in assay medium (phenol-red free IMDM medium + 0.1% BSA). Materials with a stock concentration ≤ 2 mg/mL were tested neat. Normal human serum complement (Quidel Corporation) was added to all wells at a final concentration of 5% (v/v). Pfeiffer b-lymphocytes (ATCC) were then added at a final concentration of 0.6×10^6 cells/mL. A negative cell lysis control (assay medium + cells), a positive cell lysis control (assay medium + cells + 2% (w/v) Triton X-100), and a positive dose response control (4 mg/mL control material) were included on the same plate. The reactions were incubated for one hour in a humidified, 37°C, 5% CO₂ incubator. Fifty microliters of pre-warmed alamarBlue® detection reagent (Life Technologies) were then added to all wells followed by incubation in reduced light for four hours. The relative reduction of alamarBlue® was measured using a fluorescent plate reader (ex: 530 nm, em: 590, cutoff: 570 nm). Softmax Pro, v. 5.3 (Molecular Devices) was used to generate dose-response curves fit to a four parameter model. The result is shown in Figure 19. Ab26 (Control) demonstrated concentration dependent cell killing as expected. Antibody Ab1 produced in CHO cells demonstrated little detectable CDC activity in the concentration range tested. These experiments suggest that a single amino acid substitution may have a significant impact on Ab26 biological function.

Example 2: Analysis of CD52 binding affinity of Anti-CD52 Antibodies

[0124] Antibodies Ab4, Ab3, Ab24, Ab10, Ab12, and Ab25 (see Tables 1 and 2) were expressed in HEK293 cells. The light chain DNA was synthesized, subcloned, and transiently expressed in HEK293 cells as follows. The DNA molecules were synthesized in pDONR221 Entry vectors by DNA2.0 in the light-chain backbone and subcloned into HEK293 expression vector pCEP4(-E+I)Dest by Gateway cloning. The light chain-expressing vector was co-transfected with an Ab26 heavy chain-expressing vector into HEK293 cells. Ab26 DNA was used as a control for transfection. The conditioned media were screened for protein expression level by Octet using a protein A sensor and for CD52-binding affinity by BIACORE™ using a CD52 peptide chip. The results are shown in Figure 1.

[0125] Ab24 and Ab10 antibodies demonstrated strong CD52 binding affinity. Ab4 and Ab3 demonstrated lower CD52 binding affinity. To confirm this finding, Ab4 and Ab3 were purified using a protein A column for further characterization. An SDS-PAGE gel of Ab26 antibody (CTL), Ab26 antibody from two transfections (CTL1 and CTL2), Ab1, Ab4, Ab3, Ab10, Ab24, Ab12, and Ab25 and the BIACORE™ CD52 peptide binding results are shown in Figure 2.

[0126] Results with the purified antibodies confirmed the initial media screening data. Ab4 and Ab3 demonstrated lower CD52 binding affinity.

Example 3: Large-Scale Preparation and Characterization of Ab24 and Ab10 Antibodies

[0127] Ab24 and Ab10 antibodies were produced in larger scale in CHO K1 cells to determine their CD52 binding and inhibitory properties. Light chain clipping was observed in the two antibodies; and a band below 150kD was observed in the nonreducing (NR) gel (designated here as the "100kD species") (Figure 3).

[0128] The light chain clipping issue was minimized by optimizing the tissue culture conditions and by omitting the media storage step at 4°C. There seemed to be a small amount of 100kD species (below 150KD) produced despite these improvements (Figure 3). The two antibodies were further characterized. There were 9-12% and 18-20% of 100kD species found in two larger scale preps of Ab24 and Ab10, respectively, by SEC-HPLC. An intact mass spectrometry experiment confirmed the sequences of the antibodies. N-terminal sequencing of the low molecular weight species suggested only the N-terminal sequence of the heavy chain was present. When the 100kD species was collected and analyzed on an SDS-PAGE gel, only the heavy chain was observed. These results suggest that the 100kD species contained only heavy chain (Figure 4).

Example 4: Preparation and Screening of Additional Anti-CD52 Antibodies

[0129] The expression vectors for antibodies Ab2, Ab6, Ab7, Ab5, Ab13, Ab15, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab23, Ab22, Ab11, Ab20, Ab16, Ab21, and Ab14 (see Tables 1 and 2) were transfected

into HEK293 cells. All antibodies were expressed at > 0.2 µg/ml when the conditioned media was analyzed with a protein A sensor on Octet (Figure 5, upper panel). BIACORE™ CD52 affinity screening of these media samples was then used to identify lead candidates (Figure 5, middle and lower panels).

[0130] Antibodies Ab2, Ab6, Ab7, and Ab5 had low binding affinity for CD52. Several other antibodies demonstrated higher binding affinity for CD52. These antibodies included Ab22, Ab20, Ab21, Ab14, Ab14, and Ab11. Antibodies Ab22, Ab20, Ab21, Ab14, Ab14, and Ab11 were studied further.

[0131] These six antibodies (Ab22, Ab20, Ab21, Ab14, Ab14, and Ab11) were scaled-up to one TripleFlask/antibody transient expression. (This flask has three parallel growth surfaces to provide a total culture area of 500 cm².) The antibodies were purified from 160 ml of conditioned media using 1 ml HiTrap protein A affinity columns (GE Healthcare). The reducing SDS-PAGE gel showed successful purification and reasonable antibody purity (Figure 6). For CD52 binding comparison on BIACORE™, the purified samples were diluted to 60 and 7.5nM in HBS-EP and injected over a CD52 peptide #741 chip (the results are shown in Figure 6 for 7.5nM). The BIACORE™ binding analysis confirmed the initial media screening result that these antibodies have tight binding to CD52 peptide. A kinetics binding experiment indicated the following affinity rank:

(Ab16, Ab21) > Ab26 > (Ab20, Ab11, Ab14, Ab22) > (Ab24, Ab10)

Ab16 and Ab21 were shown to have affinities higher than Ab26.

Example 5: Analysis of Stability of Anti-CD52 Antibodies

[0132] To determine whether stability of the anti-CD52 antibody variants had been affected, high temperature conditions were used to compare and to screen the anti-CD52 antibody variants. Ab26 and select variants purified from HEK293 cells were used for the initial screening. The proteins (85 µg) were diluted in PBS, pH 7.2, to ~ 0.4 mg/ml, and incubated at 45°C for 4 weeks. Their binding affinity to CD52 peptide was measured on BIACORE™. One microgram of each variant taken at Week #2 and Week #4 was serially diluted in HBS-EP to 7.5, 2.5, and 0.8nM, and injected over a CD52 peptide #741 chip. The preliminary binding constants were calculated using Scrubber software and are shown in Figure 20 (Ab26 is labeled as "CTL").

[0133] The results indicate that Ab21, Ab16 and Ab20 antibodies retain significant CD52 binding affinity over 4 weeks of incubation, suggesting that they are more stable than antibody Ab26. In contrast, the Ab10 and Ab22 antibodies lost most of their binding affinity to antigen over the incubation timeframe.

[0134] To confirm the result obtained in the incubation experiment, a new preparation of the variants was generated and incubated in "3 component" buffer (10 mM succinate, 10 mM histidine, 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.5) along with Ab26 antibody at 37°C or 45°C for 4 weeks. The "3 component" buffer is typically utilized in antibody manufacturability tests. The amount of incubated material is listed in Table 6. The Ab21, Ab16 and Ab20 antibodies were also incubated at 45°C in the same buffer. Aliquots were taken at Week 2 and Week 4 (T2 and T4) to assess their affinity to CD52 peptide by BIACORE™. Each sample was diluted to 7.5, 3.75, and 1.875 nM in HBS-EP and injected over a CD52 peptide #741 chip for 3 min, followed by 3 min dissociation in buffer. The apparent K_D 's are shown in Figure 21.

Table 6 Amount of Incubated Material in Three Component Buffer Experiment

Mutant	Concentration (mg/ml)	37°C incubation (μg)	45°C incubation (μg)
Ab20	0.363	75	75
Ab22	0.350	75	-
Ab16	0.366	75	75
Ab21	0.391	75	75
Ab14	0.359	75	-
Ab24	0.361	75	-
Ab10	0.382	75	-
Ab11	0.401	75	-
CTL1	0.354	75	-
CTL2	0.375	75	75

[0135] Results suggested that the binding affinity of the Ab21, Ab16 and Ab20 antibodies remained the same or only slightly decreased at 37°C and 45°C after 4 weeks of incubation, whereas Ab26 (CTL, CTL1, and CTL2) lost binding affinity over time. The K_D of Ab26 (CTL) changed from 4.3 nM to 1230 nM after incubation at 45°C after 4 weeks, indicating a decrease in binding to CD52. This suggests that these mutants are indeed more resistant to instability over time at the L-CDR1 site.

[0136] To verify the structural integrity of the Ab21, Ab16 and Ab20 antibodies, aggregation and fragmentation of the variants that were diluted in PBS, pH 7.2, to ~ 0.4 mg/ml and incubated at 45°C for 4 weeks was assessed by SEC-HPLC. Five micrograms of protein were diluted in the mobile phase (40mM sodium phosphate, 500mM sodium chloride, pH 6.0) to 100 μl total volume and injected onto TSK Gel G3000 SWxl column at 0.5 ml/min for 35 min. No significant aggregation and limited fragmentation were detected in Ab21, Ab16, Ab20, and Ab26 (CTL) (Figure 22). Therefore, the loss of affinity in Ab26 is likely not to be caused by loss of structural integrity.

Example 6: Biological Activity of Anti-CD52 Antibodies in *In Vitro* Potency Assay (CDC

Potency)

[0137] Three anti-CD52 antibodies (Ab21, Ab20 and Ab16) were evaluated in a CDC assay. This assay was used to measure the ability of the antibodies to lyse Pfeiffer B-lymphocytes in the presence of complement. Antibodies were assayed in singlicate on the same plate and qualitatively compared to Ab26 (Control) (See, Figure 7).

[0138] The results suggested that the potency of Ab21 and Ab16 was comparable to or improved over Ab26. Ab20 had slightly lower potency in this test.

Example 7: Biological Activity of Anti-CD52 Antibodies in HuCD52-Transgenic Mice

[0139] Three anti-CD52 antibodies (Ab21, Ab20 and Ab16) were also evaluated *in vivo* in huCD52 transgenic mice. HuCD52 transgenic mice were injected with Ab26, Ab21, Ab20 or Ab16 intravenously at 1 mg/kg (5 animals/group). On day 3 post-injection, blood and spleens were analyzed for lymphocyte depletion by flow cytometry. The extent of lymphocyte depletion in blood and spleen by flow cytometry analysis is shown in Figure 8 (Ab26 is labeled as "CTL").

[0140] The results suggested that the lymphocyte depletion induced by antibodies Ab21, Ab20 and Ab16 in blood and spleens appeared to be similar to or improved over antibody Ab26. Taken together, these data confirm that these anti-CD52 antibodies are biologically active *in vivo*.

[0141] Table 7 lists the SEQ ID NOs used herein.

Table 7 SEQ ID NOs

SEQ ID NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Full-length protein	Wild-type CD52 protein
2	LC	KGN
3	HC	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN
4	LC	Ab26
5	HC (nucleic acid)	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN
6	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab26

SEQ ID NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
7	H-CDR1	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25
8	H-CDR2	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25
9	H-CDR3	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25
10	L-CDR1	Ab26
11	L-CDR1	Ab1
12	L-CDR1	Ab2
13	L-CDR1	Ab3
14	L-CDR1	Ab4
15	L-CDR1	Ab5
16	L-CDR1	Ab6
17	L-CDR1	Ab7
18	L-CDR1	Ab10
19	L-CDR1	Ab11
20	L-CDR1	Ab12
21	L-CDR1	Ab13
22	L-CDR1	Ab14
23	L-CDR1	Ab15
24	L-CDR1	Ab16
25	L-	Ab17

SEQ ID NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
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27	L- CDR1	Ab19
28	L- CDR1	Ab20
29	L- CDR1	Ab21
30	L- CDR1	Ab22
31	L- CDR1	Ab23
32	L- CDR1	Ab24
33	L- CDR1	Ab25
34	L- CDR2	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25
35	L- CDR3	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25
36	LC	Ab1
37	LC	Ab2
38	LC	Ab3
39	LC	Ab4
40	LC	Ab5
41	LC	Ab6
42	LC	Ab7
43	LC	Ab10
44	LC	Ab11
45	LC	Ab12
46	LC	Ab13
47	LC	Ab14
48	LC	Ab15
49	LC	Ab16
50	LC	Ab17

SEQ ID NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
51	LC	Ab18
52	LC	Ab19
53	LC	Ab20
54	LC	Ab21
55	LC	Ab22
56	LC	Ab23
57	LC	Ab24
58	LC	Ab25
59	V _H	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN
60	V _L	Ab26
61	V _L	Ab1
62	V _L	Ab2
63	V _L	Ab3
64	V _L	Ab4
65	V _L	Ab5
66	V _L	Ab6
67	V _L	Ab7
68	V _L	Ab10
69	V _L	Ab11
70	V _L	Ab12
71	V _L	Ab13
72	V _L	Ab14
73	V _L	Ab15
74	V _L	Ab16
75	V _L	Ab17
76	V _L	Ab18
77	V _L	Ab19
78	V _L	Ab20
79	V _L	Ab21
80	V _L	Ab22

SEQ ID NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
81	V _L	Ab23
82	V _L	Ab24
83	V _L	Ab25
84	V _H (nucleic acid)	Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN
85	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab26
86	L-CDR1	KSSQSLLYSNXKTYLN, wherein X is not glycine.
87	Peptide	CD52 peptide mimotope.
88	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab1
89	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab2
90	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab3
91	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab4
92	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab5
93	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab6
94	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab7
95	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab10
96	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab11

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98	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab13
99	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab14
100	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab15
101	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab16
102	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab17
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106	V _L (nucleic acid)	Ab21
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115	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab4
116	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab5
117	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab6
118	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab7
119	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab10
120	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab11
121	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab12
122	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab13
123	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab14
124	LC (nucleic	Ab15

SEQ ID NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
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126	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab17
127	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab18
128	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab19
129	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab20
130	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab21
131	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab22
132	LC (nucleic acid)	Ab23
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<400> 15

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 16

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 16

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 17

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 17

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 18

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 18

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ala	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 19

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 19

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Asp	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 20

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 20

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 21

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 21

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Phe	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 22

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 22

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	His	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 23

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 23

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ile	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 24

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 24

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 25

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 25

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Leu	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 26

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 26

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Met	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 27

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 27

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Asn	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 28

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 28

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Gln	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 29

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 29

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Arg	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 30

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 30

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 31

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 31

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Thr	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 32

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 32

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Val	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 33

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 33

Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn
1				5					10					15	

<210> 34

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 34

Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser
1				5		

<210> 35

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 35

Val Gln Gly Ser His Phe His Thr
1 5

<210> 36

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 36

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 37

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 37

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

His Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 38

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 38

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Lys Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys

180 185 190
 His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

 Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

 <210> 39
 <211> 218
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <221> source
 <223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

 <400> 39
 Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

 Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

 Gln Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

 Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

 Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile

 65 70 75 80

 Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

 Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

 Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

 Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

 Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

 Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

 Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 40

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 40

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Arg Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 41

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 41

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Thr Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser

35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

195 200 205
 Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215
 <210> 42
 <211> 218
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

 <220>
 <221> source
 <223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

 <400> 42
 Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

 Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

 Tyr Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

 Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

 Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

 Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

 Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

 Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

 Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

 Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

 Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

 Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

 His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 43

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 43

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly

1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Ala Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 44

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 44

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Asp Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 45

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 45

Asp	Ile	Val	Met	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
			20					25					30		

Asn	Glu	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser
		35					40					45			

Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
		50				55					60				

Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile
65					70					75					80

Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Val	Gln	Gly
				85					90					95	

Ser	His	Phe	His	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg
			100					105						110	

Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	Glu	Gln
		115					120						125		

Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asn	Phe	Tyr
	130						135					140			

Pro	Arg	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Gln	Trp	Lys	Val	Asp	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ser
145					150					155					160

Gly	Asn	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Glu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Lys	Asp	Ser	Thr
			165						170						175

Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Lys
			180						185				190		

His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Glu	Val	Thr	His	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro
		195					200					205			

Val	Thr	Lys	Ser	Phe	Asn	Arg	Gly	Glu	Cys
	210					215			

<210> 46

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 46

Asp	Ile	Val	Met	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
			20					25					30		

Asn	Phe	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser
		35					40					45			

Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
	50					55					60				

Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile
65					70					75					80

Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Val	Gln	Gly
			85						90					95	

Ser	His	Phe	His	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg
			100					105					110		

Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	Glu	Gln
		115					120					125			

Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asn	Phe	Tyr
	130					135					140				

Pro	Arg	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Gln	Trp	Lys	Val	Asp	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ser
145					150					155					160

Gly	Asn	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Glu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Lys	Asp	Ser	Thr
			165						170					175	

Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Lys
		180						185					190		

His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Glu	Val	Thr	His	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro
		195					200					205			

Val	Thr	Lys	Ser	Phe	Asn	Arg	Gly	Glu	Cys
	210					215			

<210> 47

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 47

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Asn His Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 48

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 48

Asp	Ile	Val	Met	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
1				5				10					15		

Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
		20					25					30			

Asn	Ile	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser
		35				40					45				

Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
	50					55					60				

Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile
65					70				75						80

Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Val	Gln	Gly
			85					90						95	

Ser	His	Phe	His	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg
			100					105					110		

Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Ile	Phe	Pro	Pro	Ser	Asp	Glu	Gln
		115					120					125			

Leu	Lys	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Val	Cys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Asn	Phe	Tyr
	130					135					140				

Pro	Arg	Glu	Ala	Lys	Val	Gln	Trp	Lys	Val	Asp	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln	Ser
145					150					155					160

Gly	Asn	Ser	Gln	Glu	Ser	Val	Thr	Glu	Gln	Asp	Ser	Lys	Asp	Ser	Thr
			165						170					175	

Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Lys
		180						185					190		

His	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Cys	Glu	Val	Thr	His	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro
		195					200					205			

Val	Thr	Lys	Ser	Phe	Asn	Arg	Gly	Glu	Cys
210						215			

<210> 49

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 49

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Lys Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 50

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 50

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly

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1           5           10           15
Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
      20           25           30
Asn Leu Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
      35           40           45
Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
      50           55           60
Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
      65           70           75           80
Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
      85           90           95
Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
      100          105          110
Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
      115          120          125
Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
      130          135          140
Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
      145          150          155          160
Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
      165          170          175
Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
      180          185          190
His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
      195          200          205
Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
      210          215

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<210> 51

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 51

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Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1           5           10           15

```

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Met Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 52

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 52

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Asn Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 53

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 53

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Gln Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 54

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 54

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Arg Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 55

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 55

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Ser Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
210 215

<210> 56

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 56

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Thr Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
 115 120 125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 57

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 57

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Val Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110


```

      100      105      110
Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln
      115      120      125

Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
      130      135      140

Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
      145      150      155      160

Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
      165      170      175

Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
      180      185      190

His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
      195      200      205

Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
      210      215

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<210> 58

<211> 218

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 58

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Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1           5           10           15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
      20           25           30

Asn Tyr Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
      35           40           45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
      50           55           60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
      65           70           75           80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
      85           90           95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
      100          105          110

Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Asp Glu Gln

```

115 120 125
 Leu Lys Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Val Val Cys Leu Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140
 Pro Arg Glu Ala Lys Val Gln Trp Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Val Thr Glu Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175
 Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Ala Asp Tyr Glu Lys
 180 185 190
 His Lys Val Tyr Ala Cys Glu Val Thr His Gln Gly Leu Ser Ser Pro
 195 200 205
 Val Thr Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Gly Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> 59

<211> 114

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 59

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

Ser Ser

<210> 60

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 60

Asp	Ile	Val	Met	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
1				5				10					15		

Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
		20					25					30			

Asn	Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser
	35					40					45				

Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
	50				55					60					

Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile
65				70				75						80	

Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Val	Gln	Gly
			85					90						95	

Ser	His	Phe	His	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Lys	
			100					105					110		

<210> 61

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 61

Asp	Ile	Val	Met	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
1				5				10					15		

Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
		20					25					30			

Asp	Gly	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser
	35					40					45				

Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
	50				55					60					

Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile
65				70				75						80	

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 62

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 62

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

His Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 63

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 63

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Lys Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 64

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 64

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Gln Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 65

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 65

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Arg Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
 100 105 110

<210> 66

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 66

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Thr Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
 100 105 110

<210> 67

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 67

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Tyr Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
 100 105 110

<210> 68

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 68

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Ala Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 69

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 69

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Asp Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 70

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 70

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly

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

<210> 71

$\langle 211 \rangle$ 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 71

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

<210> 72

 $\langle 211 \rangle$ 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 72

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn His Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 73

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 73

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Ile Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile

65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 74

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 74

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Lys Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 75

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 75

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Leu Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 76

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 76

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Met Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 77

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 77

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Asn Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 78

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 78

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Gln Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 79

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 79

Asp	Ile	Val	Met	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
		20					25						30		

Asn	Arg	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser
		35					40					45			

Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
	50					55					60				

Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile
65					70					75					80

Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Val	Gly	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Val	Gln	Gly
			85						90					95	

Ser	His	Phe	His	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile	Lys	
			100					105						110	

<210> 80

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 80

Asp	Ile	Val	Met	Thr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ile	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
		20					25						30		

Asn	Ser	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Val	Leu	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ser
		35					40					45			

Pro	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Ser	Lys	Leu	Asp	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro
	50					55					60				

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 81

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 81

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
20 25 30

Asn Thr Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
100 105 110

<210> 82

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 82

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Val Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
 100 105 110

<210> 83

<211> 111

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide"

<400> 83

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser
 20 25 30

Asn Tyr Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Val Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Arg Leu Ile Tyr Leu Val Ser Lys Leu Asp Ser Gly Val Pro
 50 55 60

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Val Gln Gly
 85 90 95

Ser His Phe His Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
 100 105 110

<210> 84

<211> 342

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 84

gaggtacagc tgggtggagtc gggaggaggc ttggtacagc ctgggggttc tctgagactc	60
tctgtgcag cttctggatt cccattcagt aactactgga tgaactgggt cggccaggct	120
ccagggaagg gacttgagtg ggtgggtcaa attagattga aatctaataa ttatgcaaca	180
cattatgcgg agtctgtgaa agggcggttc accatctcca gagatgattc caaaaacagc	240
ctctatcttc aaatgaattc cctgaaaact gaagacactg ccgtttatta ctgtacccca	300
attgactatt ggggccaagg caccactgtc acagtctcct ca	342

<210> 85

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 85

gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatg gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactc atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 86

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<220>

<221> MOD_RES

<222> (11)..(11)

<223> Any amino acid except Gly

<400> 86

Ivs Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser Asn Xaa Ivs Thr Tyr Leu Asn

Tyr Ser Ser Gln Ser Met Met Arg Ser Met Met Arg Thr Arg Met Met
 1 5 10 15

<210> 87

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<400> 87

Cys Gly Gln Asn Asp Thr Ser Gln Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Ala Asp
 1 5 10 15

<210> 88

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 88

gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct 60
 atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtgatg gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg 120
 gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaattct atctggtgtc taaactggac 180
 tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc 240
 agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac 300
 acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa 333

<210> 89

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 89

gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct 60
 atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtcacg gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg 120
 gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaattct atctggtgtc taaactggac 180
 tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc 240
 333

agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac 300
acgttcgggc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa 333

<210> 90

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 90

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct 60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaaag gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg 120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaact atctggtgtc taaactggac 180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc 240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac 300
acgttcgggc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa 333

<210> 91

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 91

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct 60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaag gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg 120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaact atctggtgtc taaactggac 180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc 240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac 300
acgttcgggc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa 333

<210> 92

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 92
gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct 60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtcgog gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg 120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaattct atctggtgtc taaactggac 180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc 240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac 300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa 333

<210> 93

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 93
gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct 60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtacog gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg 120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaattct atctggtgtc taaactggac 180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc 240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac 300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa 333

<210> 94

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 94
gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct 60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtattg gaaaaaccta tttgaactgg 120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaattct atctggtgtc taaactggac 180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc 240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac 300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa 333

<210> 95

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 95

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatg caaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 96

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 96

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatg ataaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 97

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 97

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatg aaaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180

tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 98

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 98

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca ggcctctta tatagtaatt ttaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 99

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 99

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca ggcctctta tatagtaatc ataaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 100

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 100

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaata ttaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactc atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcgggc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 101

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 101

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaata agaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactc atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcgggc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 102

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 102

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatt tgaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactc atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgog tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcgggc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 103

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 103

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatg ataaaacctt tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaattc atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 104

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 104

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaata ataaaacctt tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaattc atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 105

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 105

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatc agaaaacctt tttgaactgg	120


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gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaatact atctggtgtc taaactggac      180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc      240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac      300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa                                     333

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<210> 106

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 106

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gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct      60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaata gtaaaaccta tttgaactgg      120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaatact atctggtgtc taaactggac      180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc      240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac      300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa                                     333

```

<210> 107

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 107

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gacattgtga tgaccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct      60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaata gtaaaaccta tttgaactgg      120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaatact atctggtgtc taaactggac      180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggtt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc      240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac      300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa                                     333

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<210> 108

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 108

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaata ccaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 109

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 109

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatt tgaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 110

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 110

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaatg ttaaaaccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 111

<211> 333

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 111

gacattgtga tgacccagac tccactcagt ttgtcagtta cccctgggca accagcctct	60
atctcttgca agtcaagtca gagcctctta tatagtaaag gaaataccta tttgaactgg	120
gttttacaga agccaggcca gtctccacag cgcctaactct atctgggtgtc taaactggac	180
tctggagtcc ctgacagggt ctctggcagt ggatcaggaa cagattttac actgaaaatc	240
agcagagtgg aggctgagga tgtgggagtt tattactgcg tgcaagggtc acattttcac	300
acgttcggtc aagggaacaa gctggagatt aaa	333

<210> 112

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 112

cccacatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctcctgc tactctggt cctgatacc	60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca	120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtgatggaaa aacctatttg	180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa	240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg	300
aaaatcagca gaggggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat	360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc	420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc	480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc	540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc	600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc	660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt	720
tagtga	726

<210> 113

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 113

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtcacggaaa aacctatttg      180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tccgtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                           726

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<210> 114

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 114

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaaaggaaa aacctatttg      180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tccgtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600

```

```

ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc 660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt 720
tagtga 726

```

<210> 115

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 115

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc 60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcaagttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca 120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtcaaggaaa aacctatttg 180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa 240
ctggactctg gaggccctga caggttctct ggcaagtgat caggaacaga ttttactgtg 300
aaaatcagca gaggggagcc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat 360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc 420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc 480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc 540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagggtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc 600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc 660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt 720
tagtga 726

```

<210> 116

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 116

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc 60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcaagttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca 120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtccgggaaa aacctatttg 180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa 240

```

```

ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gaggaggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 117

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 117

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaccggaaa aacctatttg      180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gaggaggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 118

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 118

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcaagttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gttatggaaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggg tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720

tagtga                                                                    726

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<210> 119

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 119

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcaagttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatgcaaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggg tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720

tagtga                                                                    726

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<210> 120

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 120

cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc	60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca	120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatgataa aacctatttg	180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa	240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg	300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat	360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc	420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc	480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc	540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc	600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc	660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt	720
tagtga	726

<210> 121

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 121

cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc	60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca	120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatgaaaa aacctatttg	180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa	240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg	300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat	360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc	420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc	480
ctactgaata acttctatcc cagaqaqccc aaagtacaat qaaagatqaa taacgccctc	540


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caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 122

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 122

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaattttaa aacctatttg      180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtcctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggagggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 123

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 123

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatcataa aacctatttg      180
aactgqattd tacagaaacc aagccaagtct ccacagcacc taatctatct ggtatctaaa      240

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ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggagggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcacat tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 124

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 124

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatattaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagctc ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggagggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcacat tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 125

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 125

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ccccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaataagaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg      300

aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 126

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 126

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ccccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatttgaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg      300

aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 127

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 127

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatgataa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttacactg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcacgt tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcggtta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                           726

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<210> 128

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 128

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttccctcctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaataataa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttacactg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcacgt tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540

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cagctgataa accctccccc cagagaggcc aagctcagc ggagggtgga caacgcccc
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc 600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc 660

gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt 720
tagtga 726

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<210> 129

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 129

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc 60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca 120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatcagaa aacctatttg 180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa 240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttacctg 300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat 360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc 420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc 480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc 540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc 600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc 660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt 720
tagtga 726

```

<210> 130

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 130

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc 60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca 120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatcgtaa aacctatttg 180

```

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aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttacctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gacgaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 131

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 131

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatagtaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttacctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gacgaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 132

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 132

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaataccaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg      300
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tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                           726

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<210> 133

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 133

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatttgaa aacctatttg      180
aactggggtt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                           726

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<210> 134

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 134

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaatgttaa aacctatttg      180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420
gtcttcatct tcccgccatc tgatgagcag ttgaaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaaggtgga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                           726

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<210> 135

<211> 726

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polynucleotide"

<400> 135

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cccaccatgg aagccccagc gcagcttctc ttctctctgc tactctggct ccctgatacc      60
accggagaca ttgtgatgac ccagactcca ctcagtttgt cagttacccc tgggcaacca      120
gcctctatct cttgcaagtc aagtcagagc ctcttatata gtaaaggaaa tacctatttg      180
aactgggttt tacagaagcc aggccagtct ccacagcgcc taatctatct ggtgtctaaa      240
ctggactctg gagtccctga caggttctct ggcagtggat caggaacaga ttttactctg      300
aaaatcagca gagtggaggc tgaggatgtg ggagtttatt actgcgtgca aggttcacat      360
tttcacacgt tcggtcaagg gaccaagctg gagattaaac gaactgtggc agcaccaagc      420

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gtcttcacac tcccgccacc tcatgagcag ttgaatctg gaactgcctc tgttgtgtgc      480
ctgctgaata acttctatcc cagagaggcc aaagtacagt ggaagggtga taacgccctc      540
caatcgggta actcccagga gagtgtcaca gagcaggaca gcaaggacag cacctacagc      600
ctcagcagca ccctgacgct gagcaaagca gactacgaga aacacaaagt ctacgcctgc      660
gaagtcaccc atcagggcct gagctcgccc gtcacaaaga gcttcaacag gggagagtgt      720
tagtga                                          726

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<210> 136

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<221> source

<223> /note="Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic peptide"

<220>

<221> VARIANT

<222> (11)..(11)

<223> /replace="Arg" or "Gln" or "His" or "Ser" or "Tyr" or "Ala" or "Asp" or "Glu" or "Phe" or "Ile" or "Leu" or "Met" or "Asn" or "Thr" or "Val"

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)..(16)

<223> /note="Variant residue given in the sequence has no preference with respect to those in the annotation for the variant position"

<400> 136

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Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser Asn Lys Lys Thr Tyr Leu Asn
1           5           10          15

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patentkrav

1. Anti-human CD52-antistof eller et antigenbindende fragment deraf, hvor antistoffet omfatter variable regioner af tung og let kæde, som omfatter:
 - a) henholdsvis SEQ ID NO: 59 og 74;
 - b) henholdsvis SEQ ID NO: 59 og 78; eller
 - c) henholdsvis SEQ ID NO: 59 og 79.
2. Antistof eller fragment ifølge krav 1, hvor antistoffet omfatter:
 - a) en tung kæde ifølge SEQ ID NO: 3 uden signalsekvensen; eller
 - b) et let kæde valgt fra gruppen, der består af SEQ ID NO: 49, 53 og 54.
3. Antistof ifølge krav 1, hvor antistoffet omfatter en aminosyresekvens af tung kæde ifølge SEQ ID NO: 3 uden signalsekvensen og en aminosyresekvens af let kæde ifølge SEQ ID NO: 49.
4. Antistof ifølge krav 1, hvor antistoffet omfatter en aminosyresekvens af tung kæde ifølge SEQ ID NO: 3 uden signalsekvensen og en aminosyresekvens af let kæde ifølge SEQ ID NO: 53.
5. Antistof ifølge krav 1, hvor antistoffet omfatter en aminosyresekvens af tung kæde ifølge SEQ ID NO: 3 uden signalsekvensen og en aminosyresekvens af let kæde ifølge SEQ ID NO: 54.
6. Fragment ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor fragmentet er valgt fra gruppen, der består af et scFv-fragment, et Fab-fragment, et Fv-fragment, et F(ab')₂-fragment, et minibody, et diabody, et triabody og et tetrabody.
7. Antistof eller fragment ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1, 2 og 6, hvor antistoffet omfatter en human IgG1-Fc-

region.

8. Antistof eller fragment ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-7, hvor den tunge kædes C-terminale lysin er spaltet.

9. Isoleret nukleinsyremolekyle, der omfatter en nukleotidsekvens, der koder for den tunge kæde eller et antigenbindende fragment deraf og den lette kæde eller et antigenbindende fragment deraf af antistoffet eller fragmentet ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8.

10. Isoleret nukleinsyremolekyle ifølge krav 9, der omfatter nukleotidsekvensen ifølge SEQ ID NO: 101, 105, 106, 125, 129 eller 130.

11. Rekombinant ekspressionsvektor, der omfatter nukleinsyremolekylet ifølge krav 9.

12. Isoleret værtscelle, der omfatter vektoren ifølge krav 11.

13. Isoleret cellelinje, der danner antistoffet eller fragmentet ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8.

14. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af et anti-human CD52-antistof eller et antigenbindende fragment deraf, som omfatter (1) opretholdelse af en celle, der omfatter en nukleotidsekvens, der koder for den tunge kæde eller et antigenbindende fragment deraf, og en nukleotidsekvens, der koder for den lette kæde eller et antigenbindende fragment deraf af antistoffet eller fragmentet ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8 under betingelser, der er passende til ekspression af antistoffet eller fragmentet; og (2) indvinding af antistoffet eller fragmentet.

15. Sammensætning, der omfatter antistoffet eller et antigenbindende fragment ifølge et hvilket som helst af

kravene 1-8 og et farmaceutisk acceptabelt bindemiddel eller bæremiddel.

5 16. Antistof eller antigenbindende fragment ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8 til anvendelse til behandling af en autoimmun forstyrrelse hos en patient, der har brug for det.

10 17. Antistof eller antigenbindende fragment ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8 til anvendelse til behandling af cancer hos en patient, der har brug for det.

18. Antistof eller antigenbindende fragment til anvendelse ifølge krav 17, hvor canceren er kronisk lymfatisk leukæmi.

15 19. Antistof eller antigenbindende fragment ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8 til anvendelse til hæmning af angiogenese hos en patient, der har brug for det.

20 20. Antistof eller antigenbindende fragment ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1-8 til anvendelse til behandling af multipel sklerose.

25 21. Antistof eller antigenbindende fragment til anvendelse ifølge krav 20, hvor den multiple sklerose er relapserende-remitterende, primær progressiv, sekundær progressiv eller progressiv relapserende multipel sklerose.

DRAWINGS

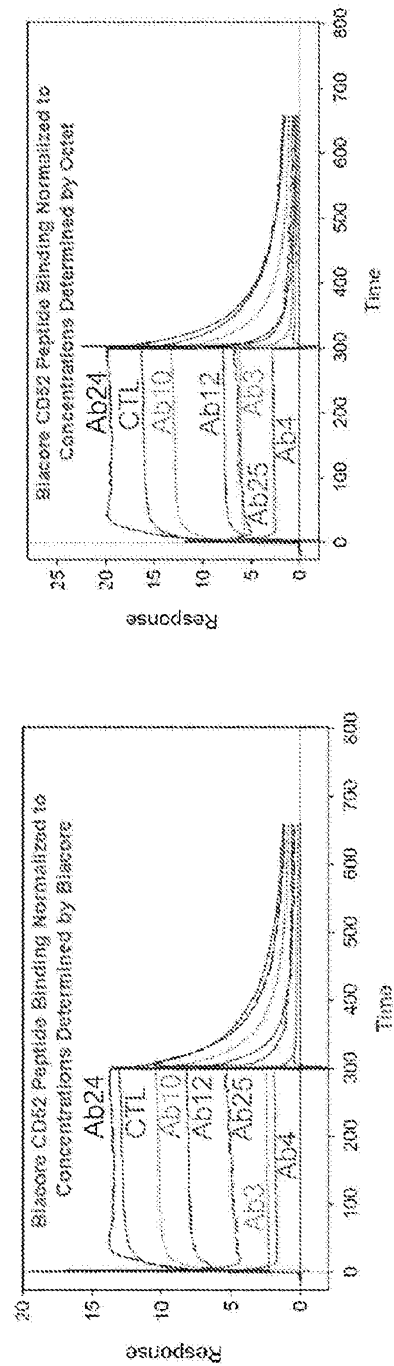
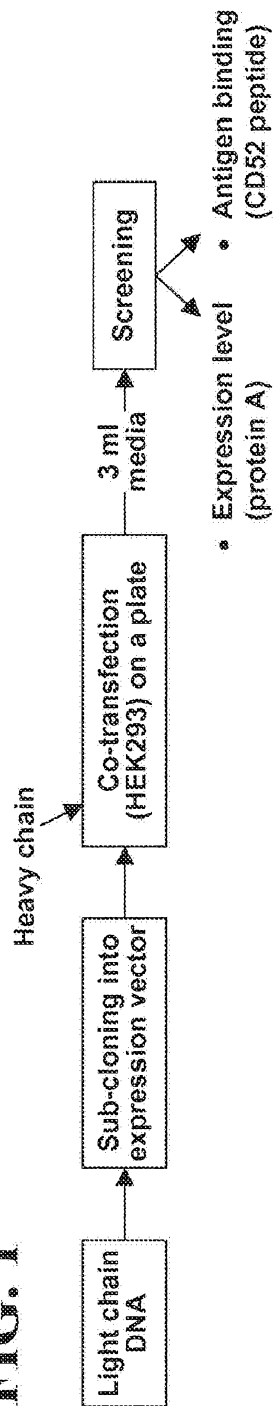
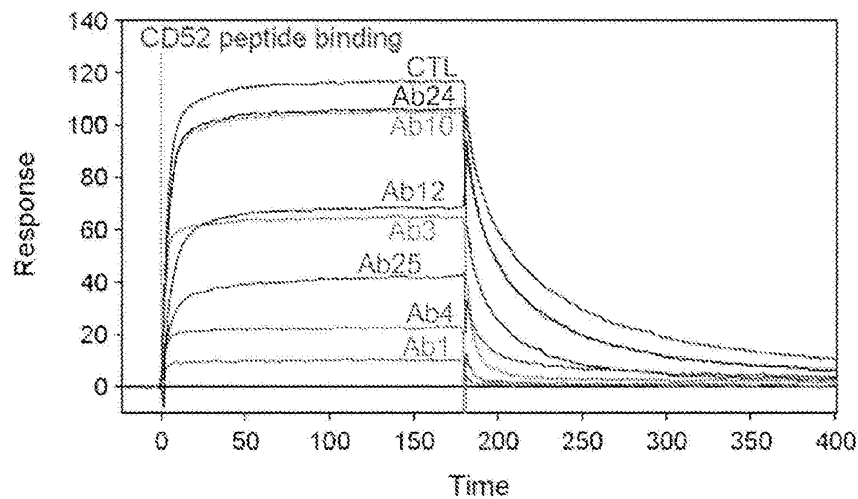
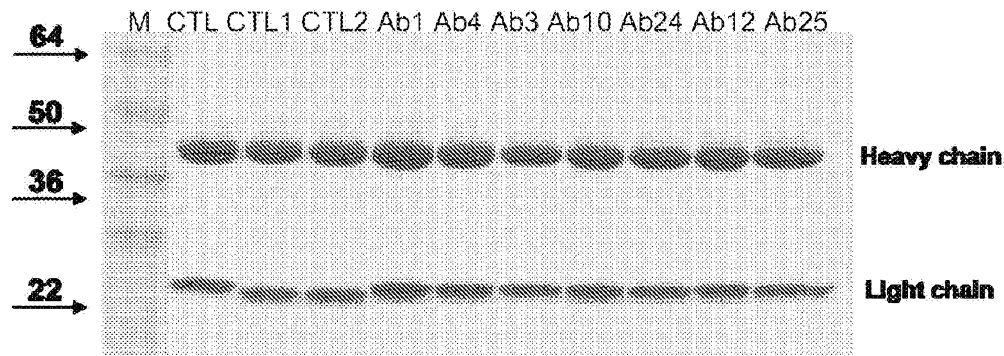
FIG. 1

FIG. 2

Sample	Concentrations used for fit	k_{on} ($\times 10^6 M^{-1} s^{-1}$)	k_{off} ($\times 10^{-2} s^{-1}$)	R_{max} (RU)	K_D (nM)
CTL1	7.5nM – 0.2nM	6.1	1.5	92.7	2.4
CTL2	7.5nM – 0.2nM	4.9	1.4	86.6	2.8
Ab1	240nM – 1.9nM	1.1	42.1	71.8	366.0*
Ab4	240nM – 1.9nM	1.3	28.4	104.6	222.0*
Ab3	240nM – 0.4nM	3.1	19.8	135.9	65.8
Ab10	7.5nM – 0.2nM	3.8	1.9	83.7	5.0
Ab24	7.5nM – 0.2nM	3.4	1.9	87.9	5.6
Ab12	240nM – 0.4nM	1.1	4.5	118.2	39.8
Ab25	240nM – 0.4nM	0.7	7.3	119.6	110.9*

*note: for more accurate K_D , a higher concentration range should be used

FIG. 3

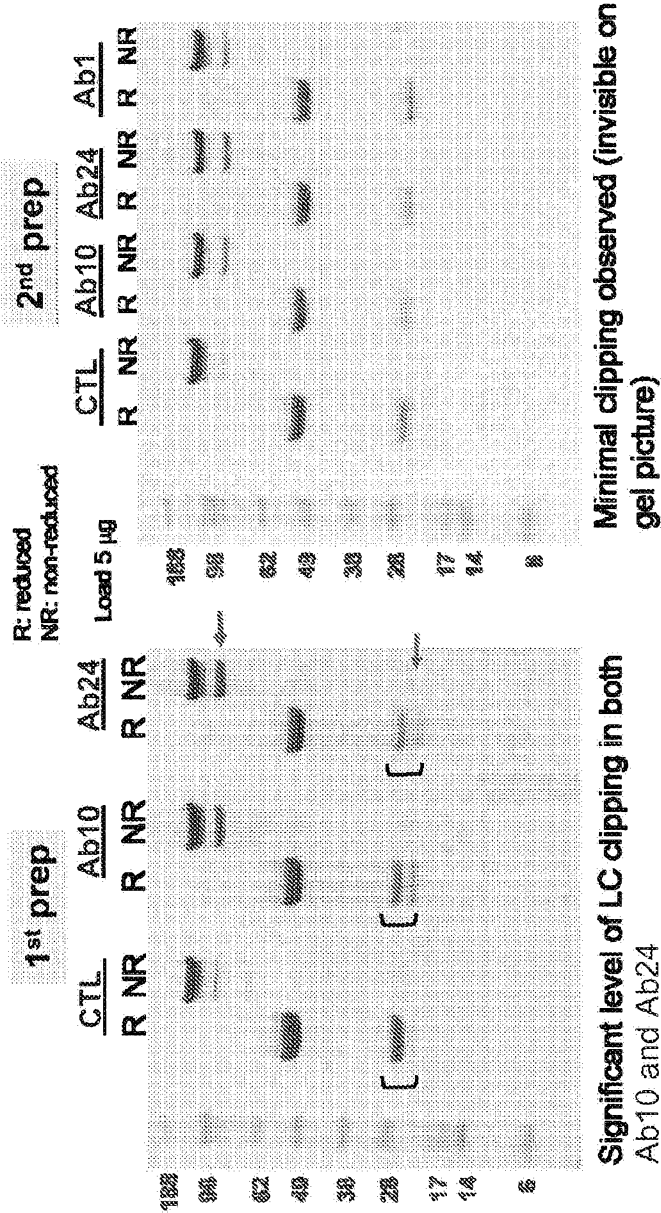
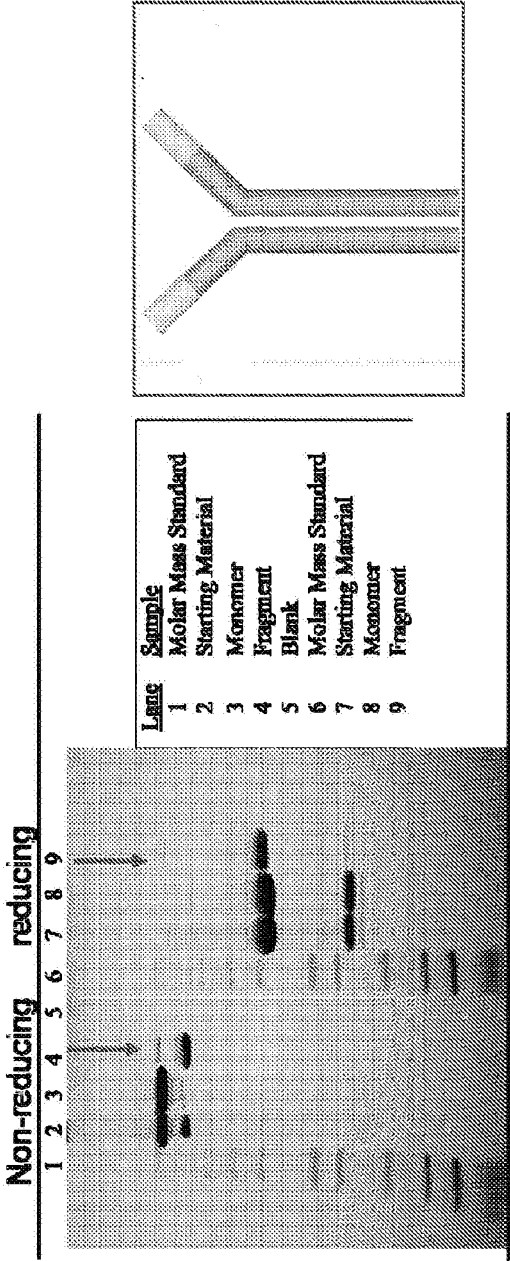


FIG. 4



N-terminal sequencing

Sample	HC : LC
Starting Material	1.2 : 1
Monomer	1 : 1
Fragment	1 : 0

FIG. 5

Tier	Sample	Octet Conc (µg/ml)
2	Ab2	0.32
2	KGN	0.405
2	Ab22	0.327
2	Ab6	0.41
2	Ab7	0.328
2	Ab23	0.328
2	Ab5	0.347
	CTL	0.907

Tier	Sample	Octet Conc (µg/ml)
3	Ab13	0.254
3	Ab15	0.233
3	Ab11	0.655
3	Ab20	0.674
3	Ab19	2.085
3	Ab16	0.42
3	Ab18	0.149
3	Ab21	0.35
3	Ab17	0.207
3	Ab14	0.657

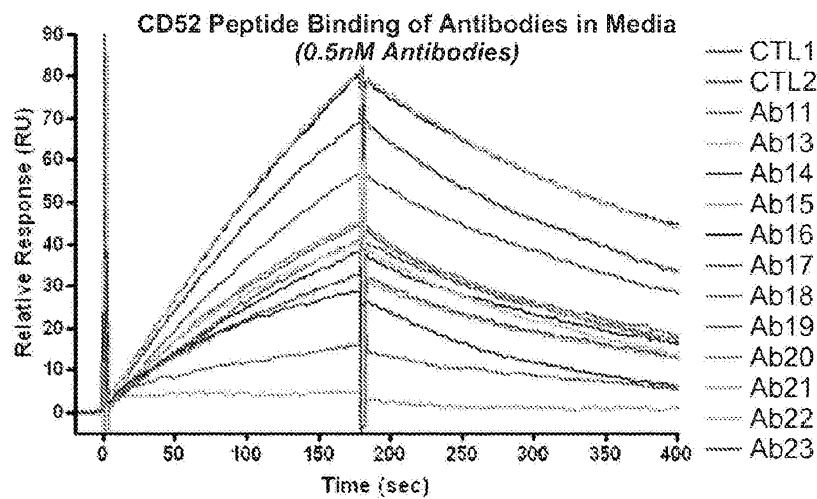
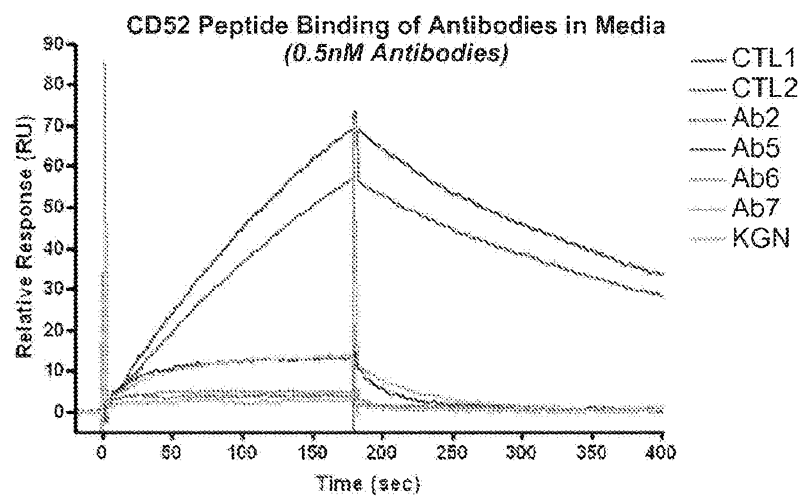


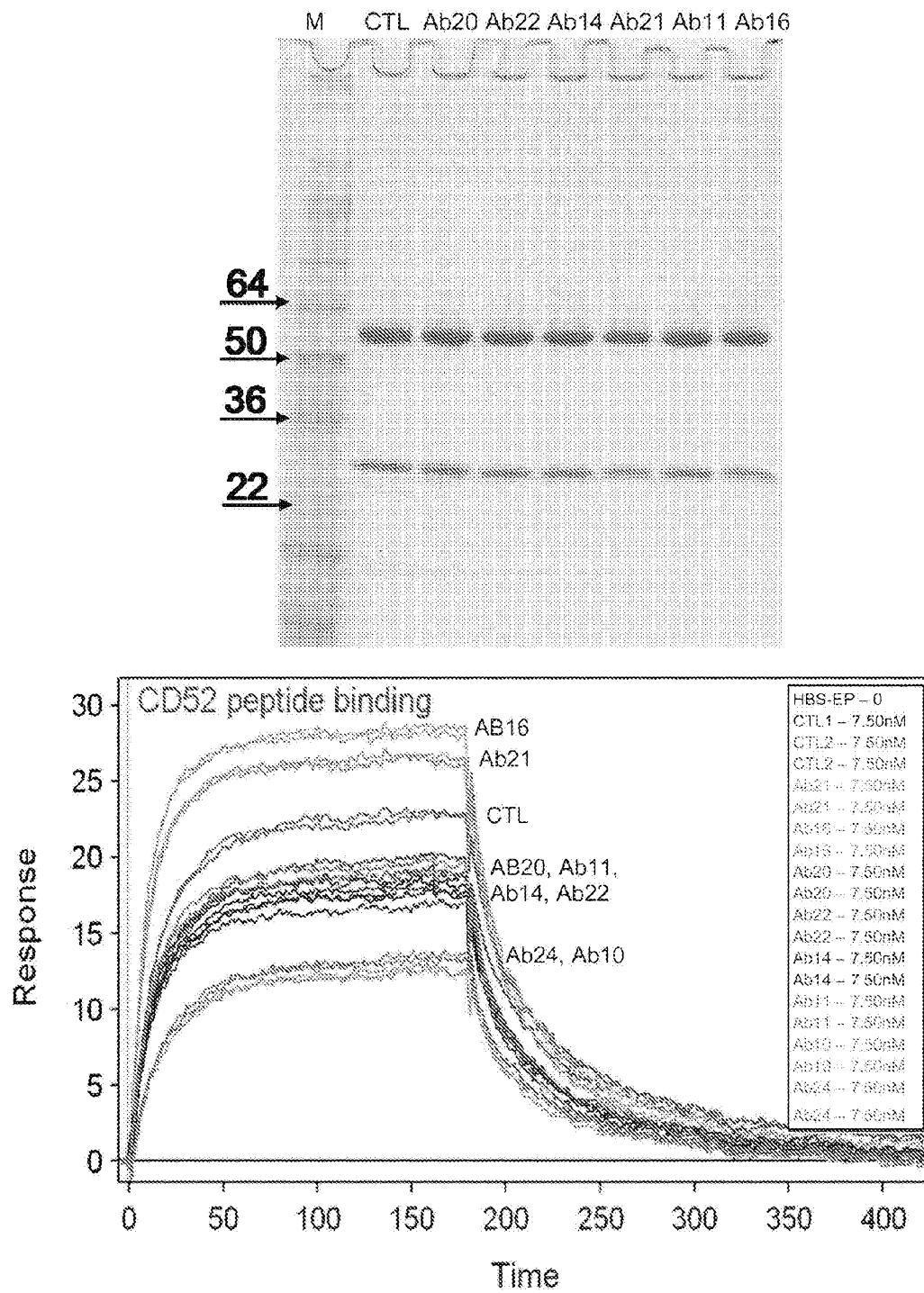
FIG. 6

FIG. 7

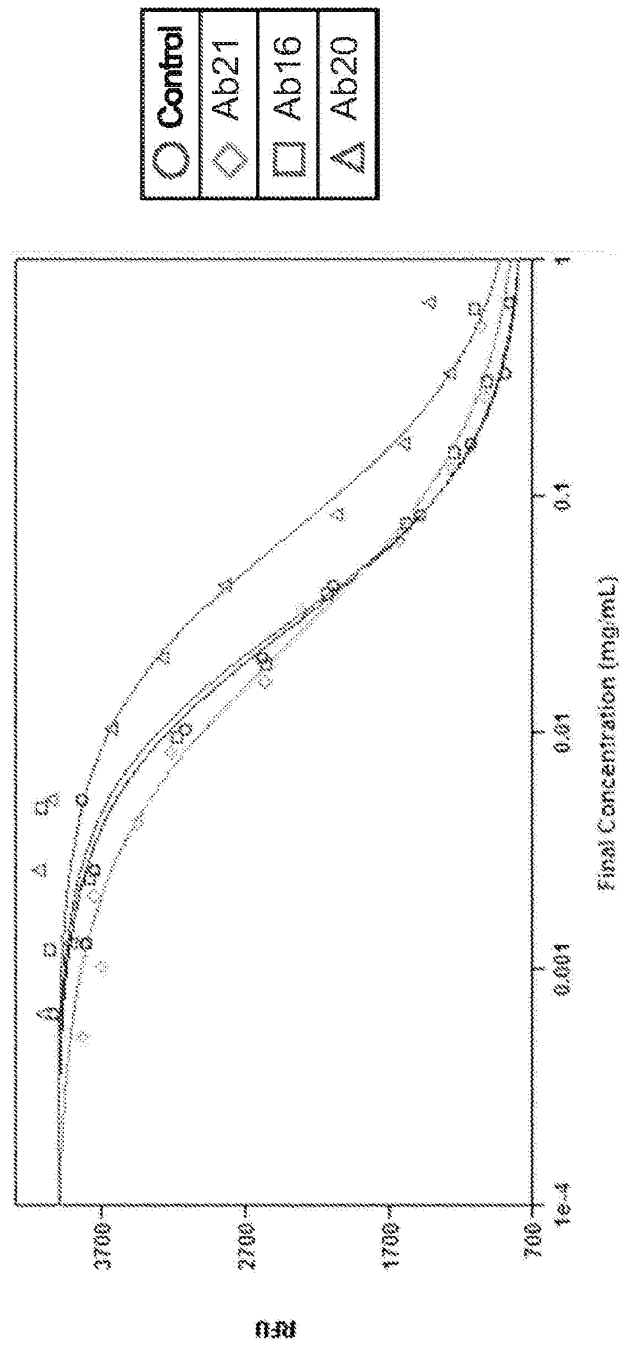


FIG. 8

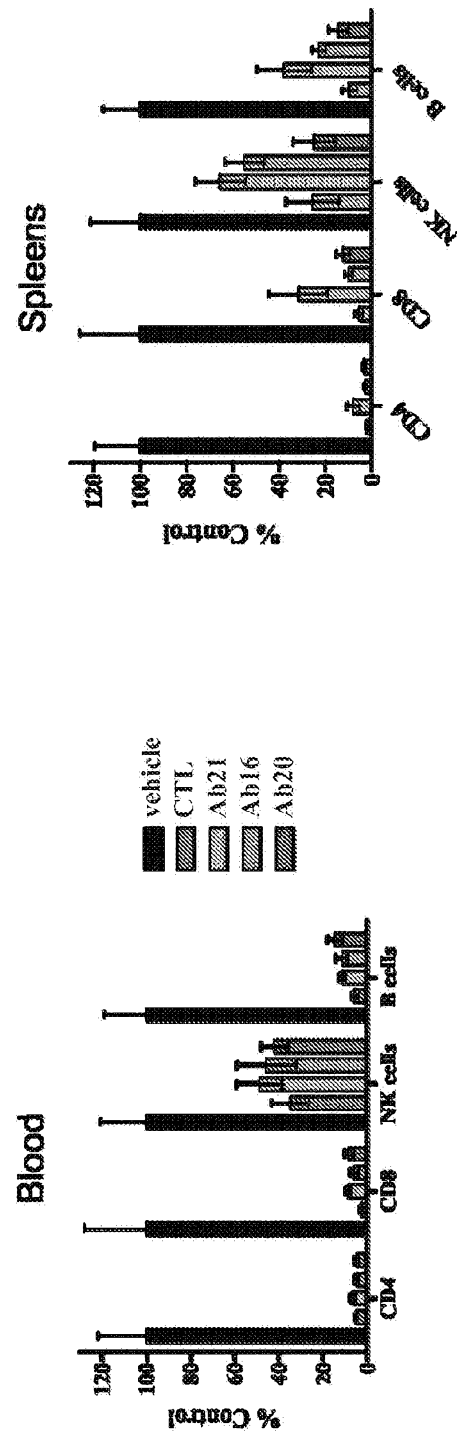


FIG. 9

Human CD52 protein

MKRFLELLLTISLLVMVQIQTGLSGQNDTSQTSSPSASSMSGGIFLEFFVANAIHLLF
CFS (SEQ ID NO: 1)

FIG. 10

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN full-length heavy chain amino acid sequence

MEAPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFPFSNYWM
 NWVRQAPGKGLEWVGQIRLKSN~~NYATHYAESVKGRFTISRDDSKNSLYLQ~~MNS
 LKTEDTAVYYCTPIDIYWGQGT~~TVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCL~~
 VKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICN
 VNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFPSCSVMH~~EA~~LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK (SEQ ID NO: 3)

Ab26 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

MEAPAQLLFLLLLWLPDTTGDIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLVSKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSFHTFGQGTKEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSYSTLSSTLTLSKADYEEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ ID NO: 4)

FIG. 11

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN full-length heavy chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGAGGTACAGCTGGTGGAGTCGGGAGGAGGCTTGGTA
CAGCCTGGGGGTTCTCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCTTCTGGATTCCCATT
CAGTAACTACTGGATGAAC TGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGGACTT
GAGTGGGTGGGTCAAATTAGATTGAAATCTAATAATTATGCAACACATTA
TGGCGAGTCTGTGAAAGGGCGGTTCCACCATCTCCAGAGATGATTCCAAA
AACAGCCTCTATCTTCAAATGAATTCCTGAAAAC TGAAGACACTGCCGT
TTATTACTGTACCCCAATTGACTATTGGGGCCAAGGCACCACTGTACAG
TCTCCTCAGCCTCCACCAAGGGGCCCATCGGTCTTCCCCCTGGCACCCCTCC
TCCAAGAGCACCTCTGGGGGTACAGCGGCCCTGGGCTGCCTGGTCAAGG
ACTACTTCCCCGAACCGGTGACGGTGTCTGTGGAAC TCAAGCGCCCTGAC
CAGCGGCGTGCACACCTTCCCGGCTGTCTTACAGTCTCTCAGGACTCTACT
CCCTCAGCAGCGTGGTGACCGTGCCTTCCAGCAGCTTGGGCACCCAGAC
CTACATCTGCAACGTGAATCACAAGCCCAGCAACACCAAGGTGGACAAG
AAAGTTGAGCCCAAATCTTGTGACAAAAC TCAACATGCCCAACCGTGGCC
AGCACCTGAAC TCTTGGGGGGACCGTCAGTCTTCTCTTCCCCCAAAAC
CCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACCCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGT
GGTGGACGTGAGCCACGAAGACCC TGAAGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTG
GACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAG
TACAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGG
ACTGGCTGAATGGCAAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCT
CCCAGCCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGA
GAACCACAGGTGTACACCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGA
ACCAGGTACGCCTGACATGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCCAGCGACAT
CGCCGTGGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGAC
CACGCCTCCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCTCTACAGCAAGC
TCACCGTGGACAAGTCCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTC
CGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCC
CTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGATGA (SEQ ID NO: 5)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab26 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATGGAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGGCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 6)

Ab1 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTGATGGAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGGCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 112)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab2 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTCACGGAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTACATTTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 113)

Ab3 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAAAGGAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTACATTTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 114)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab4 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTCAAGGAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACAGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 115)

Ab5 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTTCGCGGAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACAGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 116)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab6 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTACCGGAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 117)

Ab7 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTTATGGA AAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 118)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab10 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATGCAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACAGTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 119)

Ab11 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATGATAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACAGTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 120)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab12 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATGAAAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 121)

Ab13 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATTTTAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 122)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab14 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATCATAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTACATTTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 123)

Ab15 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATATTTAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTACATTTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 124)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab16 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATAAGAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACAGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 125)

Ab17 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATTGAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTACACAGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 126)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab18 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATGATAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTACATTTTACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 127)

Ab19 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAATAATAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTACATTTTACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 128)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab20 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
 TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATCAGAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 129)

Ab21 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
 TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATCGTAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 130)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab22 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATAGTAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGGCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 131)

Ab23 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATACCAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGGCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCAACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 132)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)**Ab24 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence**

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATTTGAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 133)

Ab25 full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
 TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
 TTATATAGTAATGTTAAAACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
 CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
 TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
 ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
 GTTCACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
 ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
 GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
 GAGAGGCCAAAGTACAGTGGAAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
 CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
 CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAAG
 TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCACCCATCAGGGCCTGAGCTCGCCCCGTCACAAA
 GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 134)

FIG. 11 (cont'd)

KGN full-length light chain nucleic acid sequence

CCCACCATGGAAGCCCCAGCGCAGCTTCTCTTCCTCCTGCTACTCTGGCTCCC
TGATACCACCGGAGACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTGAG
TTACCCCTGGGCAACCAGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTC
TTATATAGTAAAGGAAATACCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGG
CCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATCTATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAG
TCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGGATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAA
ATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTGGGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAG
GTTTACATTTTTCACACGTTCCGTCAAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATTAAACGA
ACTGTGGCAGCACCAAGCGTCTTCATCTTCCCGCCATCTGATGAGCAGTT
GAAATCTGGAAGTGCCTCTGTTGTGTGCCTGCTGAATAACTTCTATCCCA
GAGAGGCCAAAAGTACAGTGGAAGGTGGATAACGCCCTCCAATCGGGTAA
CTCCCAGGAGAGTGTACACAGAGCAGGACAGCAAGGACAGCACCTACAGC
CTCAGCAGCACCCCTGACGCTGAGCAAAGCAGACTACGAGAAACACAAAG
TCTACGCCTGCGAAGTCAACCATCAGGGGCTGAGCTCGCCCGTCACAAA
GAGCTTCAACAGGGGAGAGTGTTAGTGA (SEQ ID NO: 135)

FIG. 12

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25 H-CDR1 amino acid sequence

GFPFSNYWMN (SEQ ID NO: 7)

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25 H-CDR2 amino acid sequence

QIRLKSNNYATHYAESVKG (SEQ ID NO: 8)

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25 H-CDR3 amino acid sequence

TPIDY (SEQ ID NO: 9)

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25 L-CDR2 amino acid sequence

LVSKLDS (SEQ ID NO: 34)

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25 L-CDR3 amino acid sequence

VQGSHFHT (SEQ ID NO: 35)

FIG. 13

Antibody	L-CDR1	SEQ ID NO
Ab1	KSSQSLLYSDGKTYLN	11
Ab2	KSSQSLLYSHGKTYLN	12
Ab3	KSSQSLLYSKGKTYLN	13
Ab4	KSSQSLLYSQGKTYLN	14
Ab5	KSSQSLLYSRGKTYLN	15
Ab6	KSSQSLLYSTGKTYLN	16
Ab7	KSSQSLLYSYGKTYLN	17
Ab10	KSSQSLLYSNAKTYLN	18
Ab11	KSSQSLLYSNDKTYLN	19
Ab12	KSSQSLLYSNEKTYLN	20
Ab13	KSSQSLLYSNFKTYLN	21
Ab14	KSSQSLLYSNHKTYLN	22
Ab15	KSSQSLLYSNIKTYLN	23
Ab16	KSSQSLLYSNKKTYLN	24
Ab17	KSSQSLLYSNlKTYLN	25
Ab18	KSSQSLLYSNMKTYLN	26
Ab19	KSSQSLLYSNNKTYLN	27
Ab20	KSSQSLLYSNQKTYLN	28
Ab21	KSSQSLLYSNRKTYLN	29
Ab22	KSSQSLLYSNSKTYLN	30
Ab23	KSSQSLLYSNTKTYLN	31
Ab24	KSSQSLLYSNVKTYLN	32
Ab25	KSSQSLLYSNYKTYLN	33
Ab26	KSSQSLLYSNGKTYLN	10

FIG. 14

Ab1 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSSDGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 36)

Ab2 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSHGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 37)

Ab3 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSKGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 38)

Ab4 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSQGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 39)

Ab5 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSRGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 40)

FIG. 14 (cont'd)**Ab6 full-length light chain amino acid sequence**

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSTGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 41)

Ab7 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSYGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 42)

Ab10 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNAKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 43)

Ab11 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNDKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 44)

Ab12 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNEKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 45)

FIG. 14 (cont'd)**Ab13 full-length light chain amino acid sequence**

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNFKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDYSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 46)

Ab14 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNHKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDYSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 47)

Ab15 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNIKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
KLDSGVDPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIKR
 TVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESV
 TEQDSKDYSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC (SEQ
 ID NO: 48)

Ab16 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNKKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDYSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 49)

Ab17 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNLKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDYSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 50)

FIG. 14 (cont'd)**Ab18 full-length light chain amino acid sequence**

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNMKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 51)

Ab19 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNNKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 52)

Ab20 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNQKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 53)

Ab21 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNRKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 54)

Ab22 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNSKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKIDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 55)

FIG. 14 (cont'd)**Ab23 full-length light chain amino acid sequence**

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNTKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSITLTLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 56)

Ab24 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNVKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSITLTLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 57)

Ab25 full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNYKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSITLTLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 58)

KGN full-length light chain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSKGNLYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHEHTFGQGTKLEIK
 RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQES
 VTEQDSKDSITYSLSSITLTLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC
 (SEQ ID NO: 2)

FIG. 15

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, and Ab25 heavy chain variable domain amino acid sequence

EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFPFSNYWMNWVRQAPGKGLEWVGOIRL
KSNNYATHYAESVKGRFTISRDDSKNSLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCTPIDYWGQG
 TTVTVSS (SEQ ID NO: 59)

Ab26 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 60)

Ab1 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 61)

Ab2 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSHGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 62)

Ab3 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 63)

Ab4 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 64)

FIG. 15 (cont'd)**Ab5 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence**

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSRGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 65)

Ab6 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSTGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 66)

Ab7 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSYGKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 67)

Ab10 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNAKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 68)

Ab11 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNDKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 69)

Ab12 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNEKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLDSGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 70)

FIG. 15 (cont'd)**Ab13 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence**

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNEKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 71)

Ab14 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNHKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 72)

Ab15 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNIKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 73)

Ab16 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNKKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 74)

Ab17 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNLKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 75)

Ab18 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNMKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 76)

Ab19 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNNKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
 (SEQ ID NO: 77)

FIG. 15 (cont'd)**Ab20 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence**

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNQKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 78)

Ab21 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNRKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 79)

Ab22 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNSKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 80)

Ab23 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNTKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 81)

Ab24 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNVKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 82)

Ab25 light chain variable domain amino acid sequence

DIVMTQTPLSLSVTPGQPASISCKSSQSLLYSNYKTYLNWVLQKPGQSPQRLIYLV
SKLD SGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCVQGSHFHTFGQGTKLEIK
(SEQ ID NO: 83)

FIG. 16

Ab26, Ab1, Ab2, Ab3, Ab4, Ab5, Ab6, Ab7, Ab10, Ab11, Ab12, Ab13, Ab14, Ab15, Ab16, Ab17, Ab18, Ab19, Ab20, Ab21, Ab22, Ab23, Ab24, Ab25, and KGN heavy chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GAGGTACAGCTGGTGGAGTCGGGAGGAGGCTTGGTACAGCCTGGGGGTTCTC
TGAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCTTCTGGATTCCCATTTCAGTAACTACTGGATGAAC
TGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGACTTGAGTGGGTGGGTCAAATTAGAT
TGAAATCTAATAATTATGCAACACATTATGCGGAGTCTGTGAAAGGGCGGTT
CACCATCTCCAGAGATGATTCCAAAAACAGCCTCTATCTTCAAATGAATTCCC
TGAAAACCTGAAGACACTGCCGTTTATTACTGTACCCCAATTGACTATTGGGGC
CAAGGCACCACTGTCACAGTCTCCTCA (SEQ ID NO: 84)

Ab26 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATGGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 85)

Ab1 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTGATGGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 88)

Ab2 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTCACGGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 89)

FIG. 16 (cont'd)**Ab3 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence**

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAAAGGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 90)

Ab4 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTCAAGGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 91)

Ab5 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTCCGCGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 92)

Ab6 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTACCGGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTTCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 93)

FIG. 16 (cont'd)**Ab7 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence**

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTTATGGAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 94)

Ab10 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATGCAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 95)

Ab11 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATGATAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 96)

Ab12 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATGAAAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 97)

FIG. 16 (cont'd)**Ab13 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence**

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATTTTAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 98)

Ab14 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATCATAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 99)

Ab15 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATATTAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 100)

Ab16 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATAAGAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 101)

FIG. 16 (cont'd)**Ab17 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence**

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATTTGAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 102)

Ab18 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATGATAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 103)

Ab19 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATAATAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 104)

Ab20 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATCAGAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 105)

FIG. 16 (cont'd)**Ab21 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence**

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATCGTAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 106)

Ab22 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATAGTAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 107)

Ab23 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATACCAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 108)

Ab24 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTTCAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATTTGAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 109)

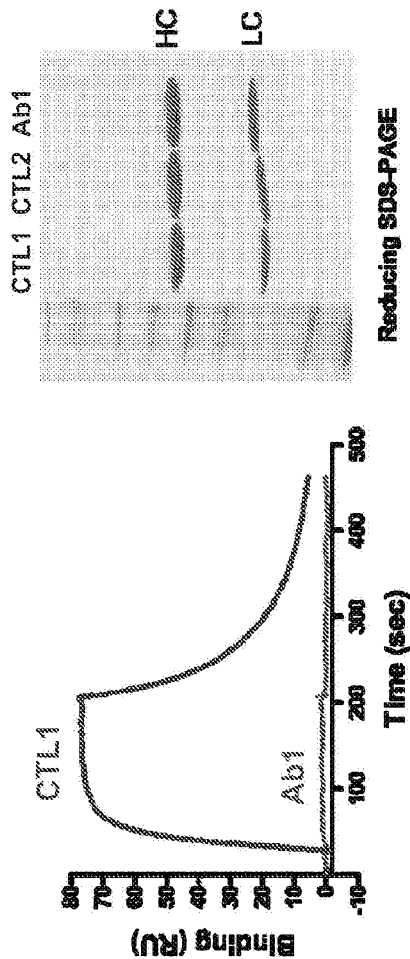
FIG. 16 (cont'd)**Ab25 light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence**

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTCTAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAATGTTAAAA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 110)

KGN light chain variable domain nucleic acid sequence

GACATTGTGATGACCCAGACTCCACTCAGTTTGTCTAGTTACCCCTGGGCAACC
AGCCTCTATCTCTTGCAAGTCAAGTCAGAGCCTCTTATATAGTAAAGGAAATA
CCTATTTGAACTGGGTTTTACAGAAGCCAGGCCAGTCTCCACAGCGCCTAATC
TATCTGGTGTCTAAACTGGACTCTGGAGTCCCTGACAGGTTCTCTGGCAGTGG
ATCAGGAACAGATTTTACACTGAAAATCAGCAGAGTGGAGGCTGAGGATGTG
GGAGTTTATTACTGCGTGCAAGGTTACATTTTCACACGTTCCGGTCAAGGGAC
CAAGCTGGAGATTAAA (SEQ ID NO: 111)

FIG. 17



	K_D (nM)
CTL1	1.7
CTL2	2.2
Ab1	1480

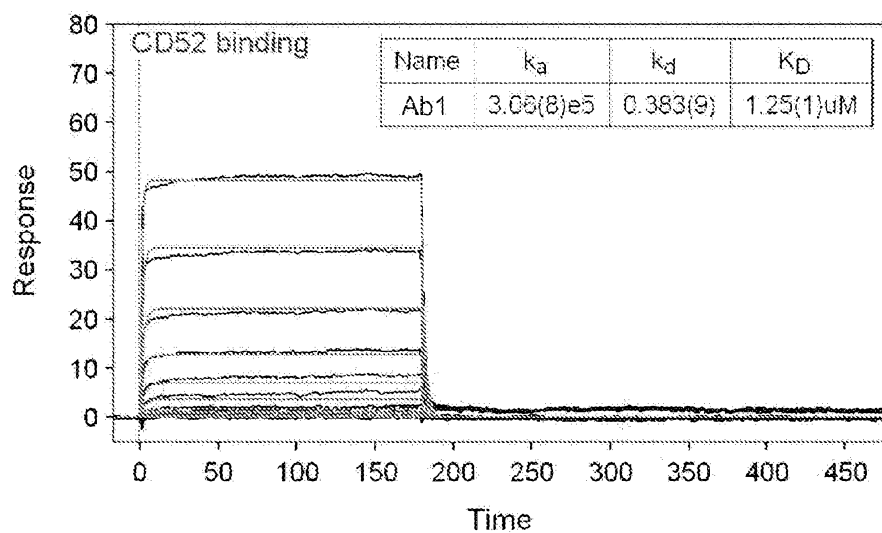
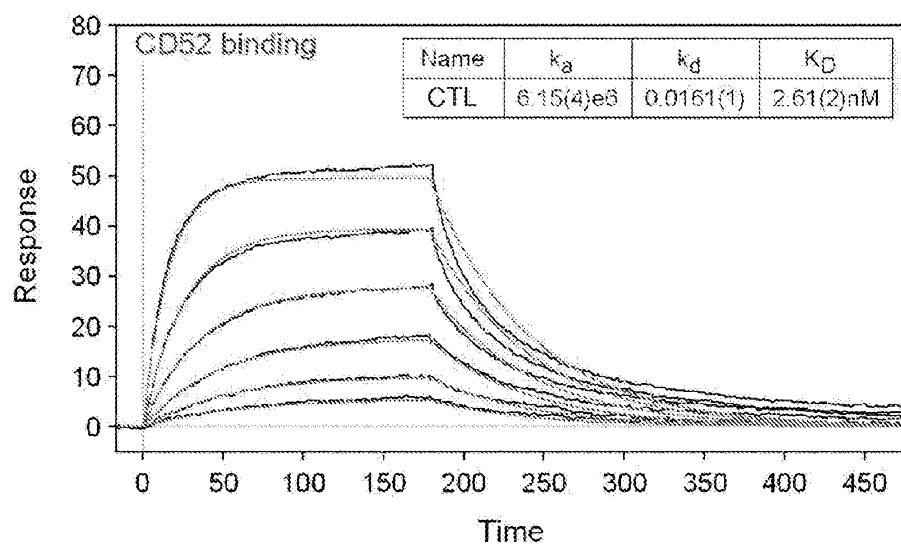
FIG. 18

FIG. 19

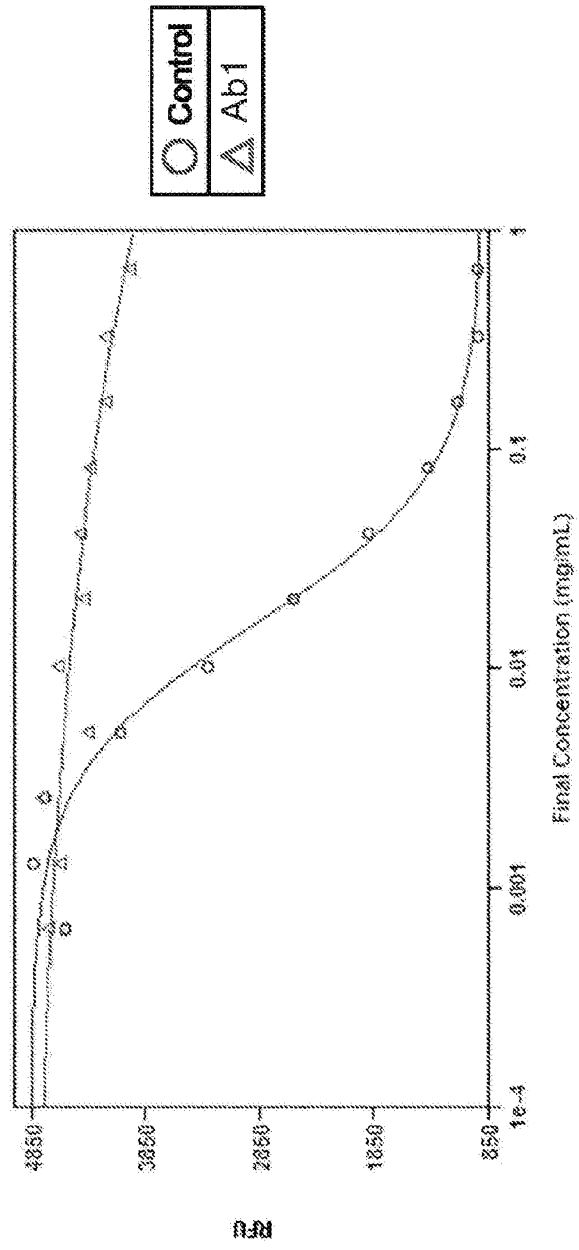
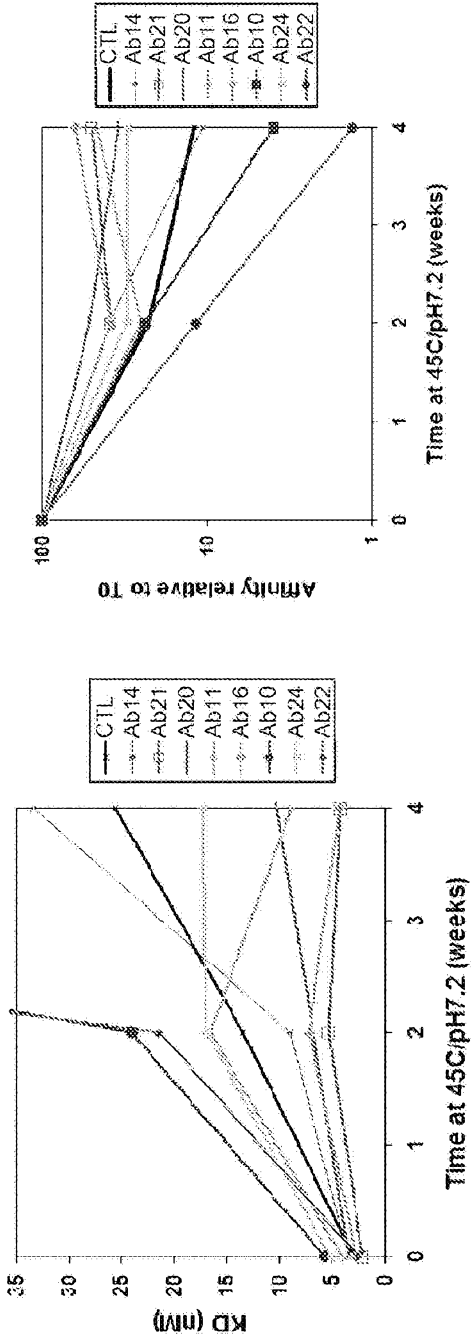


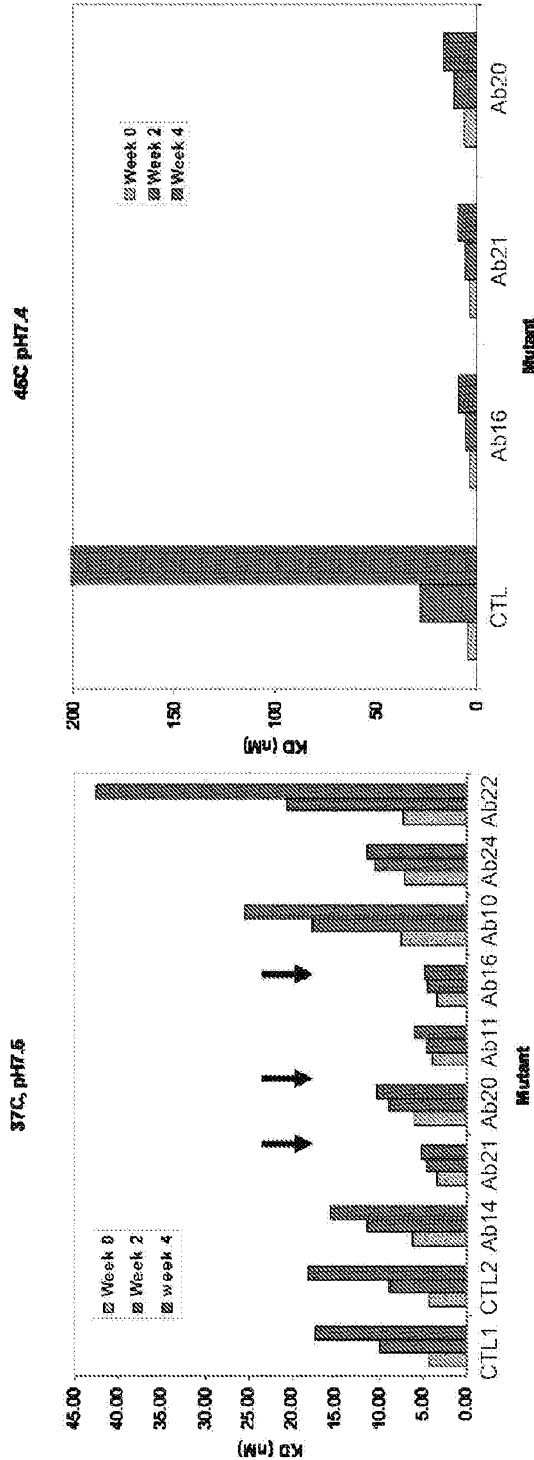
FIG. 20



Weeks	0	2	4
CTL	3.00	13.41	25.45
Ab14	3.50	8.97	33.26
Ab21	2.05	5.32	4.15
Ab20	3.49	6.8	10.18
Ab11	4.12	16.54	8.85
Ab16	2.77	7.17	4.33
Ab10	5.63	24.01	143.68
Ab24	5.15	16.87	17.25
Ab22	2.44	21.36	187

weeks	0	2	4
CTL	100.00	22.36	11.78
Ab14	100.00	39.07	10.54
Ab21	100.00	38.54	49.40
Ab20	100.00	51.37	34.31
Ab11	100.00	24.89	46.53
Ab16	100.00	38.60	63.91
Ab10	100.00	23.46	3.92
Ab24	100.00	30.51	29.84
Ab22	100.00	11.44	1.31

FIG. 21



Affinity (KD in nM) after 37C incubation

	T0	Week 2	Week 4
CTL1	4.30	10	17.4
CTL2	4.20	8.9	18.3
Ab14	6.20	11.3	15.6
Ab21	3.30	4.6	5.1
Ab20	6.10	8.8	10.2
Ab16	3.30	4.5	4.8
Ab10	7.40	17.7	25.6
Ab24	7.00	10.5	11.3
Ab22	7.30	20.5	42.5

Affinity (KD in nM) after 45C incubation

	T0	Week 2	Week 4
CTL	4.30	28	1230
Ab16	3.30	5.3	8.9
Ab21	3.30	5.8	9.3
Ab20	6.10	11.3	16.1

FIG. 22